EDUCATION - SECONDARY

9/1/81 — 31/12/81

Coloured Secondary Education

The Administration of Coloured Affairs Secondary Certificate examination results for 1979 which were released yesterday show a drop of 2 percent in the number of passes compared with those attained in 1978.

utilization of resources, improved efficiency and minimization of waste.

On many overseas projects, specialist management control is now vested in the Project Manager, and a growing interest in this method of project control is developing in South Africa.

This report concerns the role that the Project Manager will have to play in this important and diverse South African Industry, the functions that he is expected to control, the improvements that he will be expected to bring about in the management in the Industry and the solutions that he will have to offer to the problem of the optimization of time, cost and quality. Through these functions he will make his contribution to the optimal use of resources, and the minimization of waste.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

The objectives of this report are to identify the major management problems associated with modern multidisciplinary projects in South Africa, the benefits that can be derived from a project management method and to define the role of the project manager.

Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Government Bodies and Developers, Governments every conceivable

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White school admits black

Own Correspondent

One of the oldest white high schools in Pretoria today admitted its first black pupil.

Pretoria Boys' High School, which will celebrate its 75th anniversary soon, today admitted Stanley Netshituka.

Stanley (13), the son of the Venda labour attaché in Pretoria, started in Form 1 a day boy, nearly three weeks after the start of the school term. He was previously at a primary school in Venda.

STAR 26/1/82

EDUCATION

The education crisis:

The current pupil "explosion" in private schools and the move towards integration indicates a growing parent mistrust of state education. CAROLYN DEMPSTER reports.

The big swing to South Africa's private schools

"I could easily have admitted another 100 pupils – if I had the room for them" (Mr J Breitenbach, St John's College).

"We are already above our normal intake" (Mr Brian Law, Roedean School).

"Due to the increase in enrolments we have been forced to add another classroom" Sister Janine, Assumption Convent).

"We have a waiting list up until 1984" (Mr Michael Corke, St Barnabus College).

These are just a sample of statements made by private school heads at the start of the 1981 school term — underlying the trend towards an exclusive education.

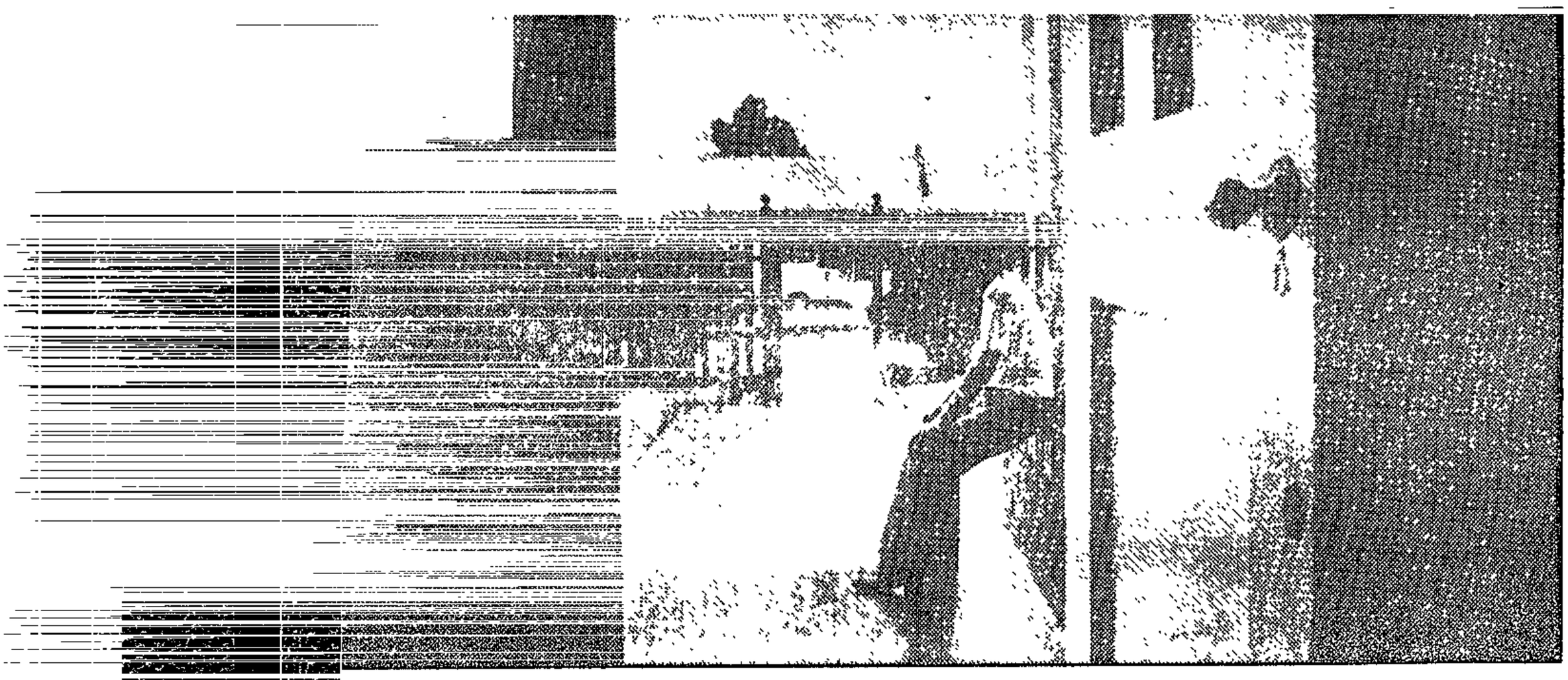
The reasons for the swing to the private schools are obvious. In the Transvaal alone, the education crisis reached a peak last year with the resignation of 4 000 teachers in the employ of the Transvaal Education Department.

The teacher shortage — concentrated around Johannesburg and the southern suburbs — was confirmed by the Director of Education, Dr D J Jooste, last week when he issued a statement concerning 500 vacant posts in schools.

Faced with the education "crisis," an inevitable drop in standards, and not much hope of any immediate improvement, the only recourse for desperate parents was the private school.

But the advantages of a private school education have been exaggerated out of proportion. Admittedly, good results with a 90 to 100 percent pass rate, small classes, individual tuition, good teachers motivated to give of their best, and a wide range of extra-mural activities sound attractive, but with the staggering fees, is it really worth it?

The perennial question was partially answered by a Human Sciences Research Council study — conducted from 1965 to 1978. A representative sample of boys from private and provincial schools was monitored from Standard 6 to matric. The HSRC findings showed that in academic achievement, the boys from private schools appeared to be better equipped than their provincial counterparts; and in respect of behavioural



Going to the private school . . .?

...haracteristics, private ...chool pupils achieved ...etter adjustment during ...he five-year period.

Previously reserved for ...he elite, the snobbish, or ...he religious, the private ...chools are now in demand for purely educational reasons.

Nor is the demand made by white parents only.

The problems encountered by white parents are negligible in comparison to the situation in black, coloured and Indian schools.

The ratio per capita expenditure at school level on white, coloured Indian and black children was 100:36:28:8 in 1978. The teacher-pupil ratio in black schools is almost double that in white. All white teachers have a matric and 32 percent of these are graduates but in comparison, only 16 percent of black teachers have passed Standard 10 and 2,3 percent are graduates (Corke 1978).

It is no wonder then, that in the calm that followed the 1976 riots, black parents chose to send their children to private schools, schools in the independent states and homelands, and even as far afield as Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The "exodus" of pupils from state-run schools spread with the 1980 schools boycott, and in January this year an underground parent organisation was formed in Bloemfontein to seek alternative accommodation for their children.

As with the white private schools, independent state schools and black private schools were soon full to overflowing.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, recently announced increased expenditure on Indian and coloured education — which will do much to remedy the situation.

However, overcrowding still exists, and where possible parents are opting for a private education.

Mrs M Jacobs, headmistress of St Theresa's Dominican Preparatory School, Coronationville, for the past 26 years, says she has never before experienced such a flood of applications.

"We have taken in far more pupils than we can really cope with," she said. "Our enrolment stands at 430, whereas our capacity is only 300.

"If the classes are too overcrowded, the teachers cannot give proper attention to the children."

Mrs Jacobs highlights **one of the most important aspects of the private school rush.**

Those schools which have accommodated more pupils than they can manage will have to increase class sizes, build extra classrooms (as in the case of St Andrews, Senderwood and the Assumption Convent) and by so doing, place the exclusiveness of the private school in jeopardy.

Private schools are also breaking barriers in terms of integration. As long ago as 1976 a resolution was passed by the Catholic Bishop's Conference encouraging individual schools to promote the implementation of a policy of open schools.

Since then, the way has tacitly been opened for the admission of black pupils to ostensibly "white" private schools — with the exception of the Transvaal.

In 1978, the then Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, threatened to close private schools which had "illegally" admitted blacks and a "witch hunt" was instituted.

The struggle was partially resolved with the passing of the Education and Training Act No 90 of 1979. This allows for the admission of black pupils to private schools — provided permission is obtained from the education authority under which the school is registered.

If a school providing tuition for black pupils does not obtain permission, however, the headmaster is subject to a R500 fine, a year in jail or both — the sting in the tail of the Amendment Act.

However, many Catholic schools continue to admit students without the go-ahead of the relevant departments.

Despite the new trends emerging as education moves into the 80s, the majority of educationists believe the "cake for the elite and crumbs for the masses" maxim still applies — particularly in the private school arena.

Private schools remain elite, exclusive and expensive, with no guarantee that the boom will continue once state education has received a financial injection.

St Barnabus College in Westbury is one of the few private schools which is non-racial in the true sense.

Started in 1963 as an Anglican school for coloured boys, St Barnabus has become a non-racial, co-educational, undenominational school, based in a black community with special responsibility to the poor — according to Mr Michael Corke, headmaster.

"The moment a pupil walks into this school, he becomes privileged — no matter how wealthy or poor." The majority of the pupils are heavily subsidised by the private sector in the form of bursaries or scholarships.

Although industry is prepared to act as a stopgap and provide for a more equitable per capita expenditure, the finances are not limitless, "and anyway, what do we pay taxes for," remarked one managing director.

The Catholic schools are initiating a movement towards the concept of an alternative style of education, says Mr Corke. "This concept would include the notion that, as well as being racially integrated, Catholic schools should serve the poor and teach a set of values which include mutual sharing, simplicity of life-style, appreciation of diverse cultures, social awareness and a concern for justice, compassion and humanity."

The Human Sciences Research Council's 12 educational principles for the Republic of South Africa also include an item of hope for private schools.

Point six states: "The system of educational provision should provide for the establishment and state subsidisation of private education" — implying that private schools will retain their relative autonomy but be supported by the Government, if the principles are adopted.

READ PROJECT FM 13/2/81

The 1981 push

The READ project (for read, educate and develop) was started in 1979 to equip black schools with libraries and to train librarians for them. Chairwoman Irene Menell notes that close on R2m is needed to meet the objectives of the project in Soweto alone, and this year the campaign aims to raise R500 000.

Last year 42 high schools in Soweto, one in Alexandra and one in Eldorado Park were equipped with reference libraries, each worth R3 000, and a teacher from each school underwent a librarian training course. In addition, four technical institutes in Soweto received R32 000 worth of technical books, bought with a donation to READ by Otis Elevator.

Main objectives for 1981 are to complete equipping the Soweto high schools with reference books; to extend this facility to seven additional schools currently under construction; to augment these reference libraries with fiction sections; and to begin installing classroom libraries in Soweto primary schools.

Menell points out that apart from providing pupils with a broader perspective than that provided by regular textbooks, the READ project helps students working on their own and supplements teachers' knowledge — an important consideration when the student-teacher ratio and the levels of education of the teachers themselves are taken into account.

READ depends entirely on donations from the private sector though it receives non-financial support from the Department of Education and Training in the Transvaal. This week directors and top management of private companies which have donated money were taken on a tour of the libraries with which their companies have formed links. Other companies have been approached for donations.

Veld camps closed after schoolboy's death

EDP 24/2/81 (S2)

By MARIKA SBOROS

SCHOOL veld camps in the Bloemhof area have been cancelled pending an investigation into the death of an Edenvale schoolboy, a Transvaal Education Department spokesman said yesterday.

The cause of death of Stephen Gardner, 13, a week after he returned from a camp, is still not known.

At least six children who attended the same camp have been hospitalised with meningo-encephalitis, an infection of the nervous system.

A father of one of the sick children yesterday compared the camps with "Hitler youth programmes".

The man, who asked not to be identified, saying he had been asked by teachers at the school to keep quiet, also attacked the camps' sanitary facilities and inadequate supervision of the children.

"My son is a farm child, he is more than used to that sort of outdoor living," he said. "But these children were exposed to conditions that were far too Spartan.

"They were allowed only one minute a day to have a cold shower – that isn't enough time to get the bugs or the dirt out."

He said his son, who was "absolutely filthy" when he returned, "began to act like an animal" six days later, "running around and shouting for help. My wife had to hold him down. He was hospitalised and meningo-encephalitis was diagnosed."

Miss B Paynter, headmistress of Parktown Girls' High, one of two schools due to have sent pupils to a Bloemhof camp this week, said the girls would "naturally not be going after this".

"We don't know whether the germ originated at the camp or not," she said.

Commenting on the father's allegations, she said girls from her school had always had a wonderful time at the camps, and expressed fears that the incident would be sensationalised into an anti-camp campaign.

The TED said they would reply to the allegations today.

The National Institute of Virology is still investigating the cause of the death of Stephen Gardner.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F 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

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

Subsidy on school books

*5. Mr. P. A MYBURGH asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) What is the extent of the present subsidy on school books for White school children;

(2) whether his Department is contemplating reducing such subsidy;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (a) In respect of state schools per annum:

Transvaal:	R2 228 057
Cape:	R3 698 000
Orange Free State:	R891 895
Natal:	R656 000
National Education:	R72 919

(b) in respect of state aided schools per annum:

National Education: R60 671

Cape: an all-inclusive subsidy of R100 per pupil

Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal: no subsidy for books.

(2) No, because section 2(1)(e) of the National Education Policy Act, No. 39 of 1967, determines that education

for Whites, including books and stationary, shall be provided free of charge in state schools; and

(3) No, since the Human Sciences Research Council is at present investigating the education system in general, *inter alia*, the amendment of the said section.

Pupils back but tension high

Education Reporter

MANY Guguletu pupils returned to school today after a two-day protest at Fezeka High School but tension is high as the pupils' deadline for the Government to meet their conditions nears.

There appears to be a deadlock between the Department of Education and Training and pupils, parents and teachers.

The department says it has met the conditions as far as it is able — but pupils feel the Government has not fulfilled its part of the bargain.

The main issue is the detention of two pupils last week.

The Government has 'complicated and exacerbated' the situation by detaining pupils instead of releasing those detained, according to the Parents' Action Committee.

Mr P J Scheepers, Cape Town's chief circuit inspector, said today that the department had made representations to the police, asking them not to detain pupils on school grounds except where a criminal offence was involved.

'The department cannot free detainees and cannot dictate to the police,' he said.

As far as he was concerned demands for SRC's to be recognised and free provision of text books and laboratory equipment had been met.

'Those pupils who were issued with text books last year and who lost or destroyed them are the only ones who have not been issued with books.'

He has denied that the Government ever promised free stationery, library and set books, while pupils claim this was part of the agreement.

The pupils' demand for a declaration of intent to scrap 'Bantu education' has been met by the establishment of a scientific inquiry into all aspects of education by the Human Sciences Research Council, Mr Scheepers said.

The council's report would be completed towards the end of this year.

He said no teachers or pupils involved in the boycotts had been turned away from schools.

Pupils are also objecting to an increase of up to 100 percent on examination fees without granting credit to those pupils who paid last year but did not write the exams.

With the deadline next Tuesday parents have expressed grave concern about the situation.

'I would not like to say what I think,' one parent said.

for them. The area AGB is consumer surplus. The net welfare loss is ACB . Technically speaking, of course, we must assume no externalities operating here - we need to assume that transformation functions are independent of the distribution of wealth, for example[3]. Nevertheless, it seems to be a reasonable measure to use[4]. It applies with equal force both to rich and poor. What the graph says is that the individual concerned would prefer not to have that amount of health care. He would rather have the money to spend on something else (food, education for his children?).

Lest it be though that the criterion is a rather abstract (dare one say clinical?) way to look at the question, it is worth noting that this is not so. The effeciency criterion is inextricably tied to the needs and choices of consumers in the market. Whether people are rich or poor the argument is the same. For poor people what the graph says is that they would simply prefer not to have that much health care. They would prefer less, and more of something else. What is that they would prefer more of we cannot say, but given the equivalent amount of money they would decide for themselves[5]. Under certain cirumstances the greatest burden from a 'public provision' type of scheme can be shown to fall on the poorest people[6].

A practical example may clarify the argument. If we regard R x million as earmarked to spend in the Transkei, then in the opportunity cost sense, when we provide public goods (eg health) this is equivalent to compulsory purchase or taxation. Inefficiencies occur[7]. Medical aid can be optimally sold cheaply only where demand at zero price is the same as demand at the cost price i.e. where the demand curve is vertical. In this case provision of health services is no different from a cash hand-out. In other cases, a cash handout is more efficient.

A final possibility deserving consideration occurs when the consumer is unable to afford the
appendicitis). In this case th
The man simply dies. Cases such
of equity.

(b) Equity

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of course, can be extended. Sa
immediately obvious candidates.

This type of categorisation
that we cannot define necessitie
defining a suitable situation, a
a flood a boat is a necessity.
The list is almost endless. Fu
list differs. Alcohol and insu
people.

Even if we could agree on t
State should provide these comm
circumstances the State guarant
selected individuals for varying
yet we observe that people ofte
going to prison and are generall
indeed basic necessities it is
of these commodities should be
prison restricts people's free
a list of "necessities", this

Ford's labour audit is 'flawed'

Labour Reporter

The Ford Motor Company had made remarkable progress in implementing the American "Sullivan Principles" on labour relations but still required reform in several areas.

This was the finding of the second independent audit into labour practices at Ford conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The Sullivan Code consists of six principles of labour conduct which American companies operating in South Africa are expected to implement to improve working conditions and labour relations for black workers.

Ford had implemented a "progressive labour policy" since the first audit and the investigating group was "surprised" at the progress the company had made since the first audit in 1979.

Principles which had been fully implemented were the non-segregation of races in eating and work facilities and there was no racial discrimination in benefit plans.

Recommendations affecting other principles included:

- Annual elections for shop stewards by all workers.
- Company protection and support for labour leaders, including those from unregistered unions who are "threatened" by the State.
- Investigation of the predominance of whites in certain salaried jobs.
- Housing provision for senior black staff.

An important recommendation of audit report concerned on recruitment and training of workers.

The present graduate trainee and commercial training programmes were still not providing an adequate number of competent black staff.

Ford should continue to offer alternative tutorial schemes for school leavers to undertake apprenticeships and other training, the report stated.

The shortage of skilled black workers was ascribed to unsuccessful selection procedures.

Pupils complain of propaganda at veld school

JOHANNESBURG high school pupils who returned from a veld school in Barberton have complained to the Sunday Express about a political lecture entitled "The Total Onslaught Against South Africa" given to them during their 10-day stint in the bush.

And the headmaster of the school said this week he would "certainly" take the matter up with Transvaal Education Department.

The boys claimed the lecturer, known to them only as "Oom", discussed topics ranging from Azapo, a legal Black political organisation, to spreading Christianity throughout South Africa and the world. Several of the boys at the camp were Jewish.

They allege that "Oom" had told them popular South African magazines like, 'Scope' and 'Giggles and Gags', were "immoral" and "communist-inspired". Also on his list was the film 'Grease' and the pop song by Boney M, 'By the Rivers of Babylon'.

The boys, all of them Standard Eight pupils, did not want to be identified for fear of victimisation.

By BARRY LEVY

They claim "Oom" told them Azapo — the Azanian Peoples Organisation — wanted to overrun South Africa and change its name. But, they say, "Oom" said they would never achieve this because "we are too strong".

"Oom", they said, also told them South Africa "was being infiltrated by communists" but that if war did come to South Africa "it would be impossible for us to lose because God is on our side".

As proof of this, the Sunday Express was told, "Oom" had cited an example on the SWA/Namibia border in which a Swapo bomb had landed in the midst of a South African platoon but did not explode.

After the lecture the boys were shown two films, one entitled, 'What Then?', which dealt with the devastation a war could cause if bombs were dropped on South Africa's cities. The other, entitled 'Guardian', and issued by the SADF, was about the might of South Africa's military forces.

Commenting on the boys' claims, the Director of Education for the Transvaal, Professor J H Jooste, said he would have to "hear the other side" for himself before he could comment.

However, he did say the idea of the veld schools was to give pupils "a wonderful time in the bush" and that "we do not condone political or ideological discussions there. That is definitely not the intention of the veld schools."

Prof Jooste said that before the TED investigated the matter "the boys must speak to their headmaster. And if he deems it necessary to pass it on to us, then we will investigate."

This week the Sunday Express spoke to one of the teachers at the Barberton veld school.

He confirmed that a lecture on the "Total Onslaught Against South Africa" had been given to the children and said the lecture had been compiled by the four teachers at the veld school from their own information and "documents" supplied by the TED.

However, he said, the lecture given to the boys who complained "might have sounded political because the teacher who gave it to them could not speak English very well."

But, he added, "we must pay a little attention to the political situation in South Africa because the subject — the total onslaught — includes this aspect."

The teacher denied that pupils were told certain publications were communist inspired.

"All we do," he said, "is draw their attention to how moral standards are broken down — not from a political point of view but from a biblical one — the Bible is the only right word in the world. That's God's book.

"Take, for example, one of the latest Scope magazines," he said. "There is a piece which shows half-dressed women and says that these are KGB and other agents from abroad coming to break down what's going on in South Africa.

"Boys go and look through these magazines lustfully and immorally and break down their own moral standards. It's a fact of the world that when morals are broken down in a country then it is easy to be taken over by a new ideology."

He said that in accordance with the Government's policy of Christian National Education the children at the veld camps are taught about Christianity and "the love for their country".

He said that the children were "never told" there was anything wrong with other religions, but, he added, "maybe I'd step on a few toes".

● The Scope picture of model Lorraine Paul which appeared with the article mentioned at the veld school.

(57) (52) (57) U. Republikein 31/12/81

Report on teachers not true says Heunis

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, last night denied that he had dismissed and transferred teachers to restore discipline at high schools in the Cape

The minister said in a statement issued here it was correct that certain teachers who had held temporary appointments to December 31, 1981, had been excluded from education in the department from January 1 1982

"I reject the incorrect and libellous allegation that on the one side I had given an assurance that no steps would be taken against teachers, while (on the other hand) teachers were dismissed or transferred."

Mr Heunis was reacting to a newspaper report which said "The conference (Labour Party) was told that some time ago a party delegation had been assured by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, that no action had been taken against teachers on the matter of restoring 'desirable discipline' at high schools."

The report said that on "the very day" of the interview concrete evidence of dismissals and transfers of teachers had taken place

"This type of action is typical of the response by cabinet ministers to representations made by the party on various issue.

"The Labour Party takes the strongest exception to this kind of action which bedevils relations between the people and the government, and the party resolves to pursue this matter to the highest authority"

Mr Heunis said he had immediately telephoned Mr David Curry chairman of the Labour Party, to ascertain whether he was responsible for the particular part of the report which referred to an interview with him.

When Mr Curry confirmed this, the minister said he informed him that the report contained blatant lies and he expected Mr Curry to correct them.

"The facts are that at the request of the Labour Party I received a delegation on December 17, consisting of Mr D M. G. Curry, Mr A Stanley, Mr C H. Ebrahim, Mr M B Savahl and Mr F Peters, following a memorandum sent to me about the restoration of discipline at coloured secondary schools," Mr Heunis said.

"After Mr Curry broached the memorandum, I said I could not discuss educational matters with political parties because it would lead to the politicising of education.

"Because Mr Curry was also chairman of the Bellville regional educational board, the interview was continued.

"The Director of Education, Mr Arendse, has given a complete explanation of disciplinary regulations at schools, the suspension of pupils and the role principals have to play.

"I agreed with the delegation that there should be greater community involvement and it was agreed that education regulations should be revised so that school committees could from now on be closely involved in matters of this nature, especially regarding the suspension of pupils and discipline at schools.

"Regarding to action against teachers who were absent from duty on June 16 and 17 without permission, I explained that any action should be taken with prudence and self-control.

"Furthermore, the legislation concerned — Coloured Education Act 1963 — makes provision for the right to appeal by teachers against steps taken against them."

Mr Heunis said the delegation indicated that the explanation of the regulations, especially as applied to the suspension of pupils and discipline at schools, and also the further explanation by himself, now cast more light on the matter.

At their request, he had given instructions for a set of the regulations to be sent to Mr Curry.

"I can understand that political leaders want to increase their prestige among their supporters and at congresses. However, I reject the dubious methods used to achieve this goal at the cost of the truth," Mr Heunis said — SAPA.

car police said they found and arms.

(52) Sowetan 29/12/81

Pay up or else

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

AS AN ultimate step to recover study loans granted to scores of Vaal students, the Community Council will prosecute all those who have failed to repay them.

This stern warning by the council's chairman, Mr Josia "Knox" Matjila, was given to those students who have either completed or have left school before completing their studies and have not repaid the council.

Mr Matjila said that his council had granted study loans amounting to R18 000 to "just about 90 students" and of this money only R800 had been repaid.

This, he said, was a "serious state of affairs and may jeopardise the chances of other students who might wish to apply for loans to further their studies."

All those who have received loans from the council must remember that they entered into a written contract.

Turn quickly to page No. 9 ...money

'I was warned I would be detained again'

ARGUS 24/12/81 (52)

Mr Kent Mkhalipi

Education Reporter

ON AUGUST 10 Mr Kent Mkhalipi walked out of jail, free after 11 months in detention.

But it is a tenuous freedom, for he is one of those who have been told by the Security Police: 'Whenever there is trouble, you will be picked up.'

On the surface the 21-year-old former Fezeka High School pupil, who was chairman of the students' regional committee during the 1980 school boycotts, is relaxed and apparently unresentful.

Beneath the quiet exterior is a steel will, however.

Mr Mkhalipi was detained on September 14 1980.

As chairman of the regional committee, he had represented students at public meetings, airing grievances about 'Bantu education'.

'We were fighting for a fair deal for everybody, to be recognised as citizens in our own country.

'We have the right to the best education that can be provided.

'The fact that we were fighting for basic educational needs — equipment, buildings, books — showed that apartheid was not working for us.'

With six others he was charged a month later on three counts of sabotage.

These involved the burning of cars belonging to two school principals, the burning of a house, the stoning of a church mission and the cutting of its telephone line.

After many postponements, all were acquitted in Worcester in February.

Less than two weeks later, he was detained again and held incommunicado in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. This was substituted by Section 10, 'preventative detention.'

Six months later he was released from Modderbee prison in Benoni without being charged.

'People involved in the struggle for a democratic South Africa know that at some stage they will be detained.

'I was expecting to be detained after we were acquitted, because the police believed we would get five years.

'And I expect to be detained again. I was warned that I would be.

He is well informed about his rights in prison and on ways to ward off despair.

His two spells of solitary confinement were in a 3 m by 3 m cell with nothing but a bed, blanket, toilet and cement bench.

He said: 'One would try to recall movies one had seen and places one had been to often in the township. Singing was a suggested technique.

'I spent very little time being angry and bitter. It is one of the things one has to try and avoid, because those emotions are useless.

'Mainly it is the strength of your beliefs and dedication that get you through.'

During his six months at Modderbee he shared a large cell with two and later three others.

The cell had zinc, louvred shutters and artificial lighting.

They were let out into the natural light in a quadrangle for 30 minutes twice a day.

They had access to a kitchen and another large cell, which they used as a gym.

They were given books, chess and Monopoly sets and cards provided by the South African Council of Churches.

After four months, relatives were allowed to see the detainees and he received his matric syllabus books to start preparing for his examinations.

He wrote the examinations last month and is concerned about the mathematics and biology papers.

He is also concerned about his financial position next year.

But most of all, as a 'temporarily' free man, he is concerned about freedom and justice.

Exams: Five in court

16/12/97

FIVE Pretorian men appeared briefly before the local magistrate yesterday in connection with the alleged theft of matric examination papers and the forgery of matric certificates.

Facing 23 charges of uttering and forgery are Moses Titos Rasego (25), Mr Daniel Ngwenya (22), Mr Moepi Lesley Nkosi (30) and Mr David Seemola (27), all of Atteridgeville

Mr Jimmy Lawrence Kekana (22) of Mamelodi, who appeared separately, has been charged with alleged theft of eight matric examination papers from the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria.

All men have pleaded not guilty and their case was postponed to January 20

Mr Rasege, Mr Ngwenya and Mr Nkosi had their bail of R300 each extended, while Mr Seemola had been warned to appear without fail Mr Kekana's bail of R50 was also extended

The four men charged with uttering and forgery were arrested on November 17 Mr Kekana was arrested on November 9.

Mr W J van Zyl was on the bench, Mrs H C Wolmarans prosecuted.

victimisation of coloured school pupils, teachers and principals by education officials of the Department of Coloured Affairs.

It is claimed that pupils and teachers who boycotted classes on June 16 — a Soweto '76 commemoration — are being sought out by coloured education officials for "disciplinary action" in terms of existing legislation. Specifically, it is charged, school inspectors have demanded from principals lists of teachers absent on the day.

Heads who have refused to comply could also face action for misconduct, and "the process has already started in a couple of cases," according to a Labour Party (LP) source. Schools affected include those in Elsies River, Hanover Park, Bellville in the Cape, and Bosmont's Chris Jan Botha school, whose head boy, Aziz Jardine, has twice been detained.

LP leader, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, tells the *FM* that the party hopes to discuss the department's attitude to scholars and teachers. It also wants to talk to Heunis about the constitutional direction in which government is moving.

The LP, representing by a large margin most of SA's 2m-plus coloured population, is in an unenviable position following its decision to close the official channel of communication with government, the Coloured Representative Council (CRC), two years ago. For while day-to-day issues like the schools problem require the intervention of commu-

Minister Heunis . . . to meet the Labour Party

nity leaders, government's favoured ethnic avenues of approach are rejected on grounds of political principle as being "ineffectual, apartheid institutions."

Meanwhile, the minority Freedom Party, which stands to the right of the LP, has called for the reinstatement of some form of contact with government along the lines of the old CRC.

FM 20/11/81

'COLOURED' POLITICS

Meeting the Minister

52 257

Leaders of the Labour Party (the largest coloured political grouping) will meet Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis on December 7. High on the agenda will be alleged

'SA education more a villain than a saviour'

RDM 10/11/81

By J S MOJAPELO.

SOUTH African education was more of a villain than a saviour, according to a Natal political scientist, Professor Laurence Schlemmer.

Writing in the magazine South African Outlook, Prof Schlemmer said education was often portrayed as a potential hero and saviour.

Prof Schlemmer said because of apartheid and the quality of black education, a school certificate for blacks was in the process of being down-graded.

"It is going to bring about a process of certificate down-grading, to the point where matriculation is going to mean very, very little," he said.

He said the black educational system was operating to distribute more personal failure than personal success, more negative than positive self-worth, and this was a covert justification for the system.

He said although the country was on the threshold of an explosion of opportunity for blacks to move into demanding occupational positions, the country had a skills shortage.

"The quality of the education which blacks have received is bad, and . . .the surrounding educational process outside the school system is also impoverished because of the system."

Universities

In the same magazine, Dr A P Hunter, of the University of Wiwatersrand wrote on how South African universities can contribute to the resolution of the national problems.

"If the university is to become an institution dedicated to the betterment of South African society, our students must be confronted with the facts about the inequalities and imbalances in society in the context of their future lives," Dr Hunter said.

He said South African universities' thrust in relation to the wider South African community would be handicapped unless there was a move to a situation in which there were more than token numbers of blacks in the major decision-making bodies (councils, boards of control, senates) and in middle and senior positions on the administrative staffs.

"Many of the things which we would wish to do must await changes of Government policy. However, we must not be guilty of believing that we are powerless until the necessary legal changes permit us to do all that we would wish," Dr Hunter said.

University authorities had considerable room for manoeuvre to meet the challenge of the times.

24443 to write SC exam in Cape

ARGUS 30/10/81

52

Education Reporter

THIS year 13 909 white, 9 729 coloured and 805 black pupils — a total of 24 443 — will sit for their senior certificate examination in the Cape.

These are the official figures given by the departments controlling the education of the various population groups.

A spokesman in the regional office of the Department of Education and Training in Port Elizabeth said there were only 11 black high schools catering for Standard 9 and 10 pupils.

ENROLMENT

The total enrolment of black pupils in the Cape was 221 409.

The figures given by the Department of Internal Affairs, which controls coloured education, applied to the whole of South Africa, but most coloured pupils were in the Cape, a spokesman said.

White and coloured pupils start writing on Monday. The black pupils started yesterday.

Teachers back 'guilty' principal

Argus 30/11/81

(52)

THE staff of Heathfield Senior Secondary School have protested to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, over the disciplinary action taken against the principal of the school.

The principal, Mr C J A Liebenberg, was accused of allowing pupils to publish and distribute their school magazine, Insight '80, last year, which had articles critical of the department.

Mr Liebenberg was found guilty under the Coloured Persons Education Act and has appealed to the Minister.

If his appeal fails, he faces possible demotion, reduction of benefits, a fine of not more than R400, a transfer or dismissal.

In a petition to the Minister, the staff said it was with 'great dismay' that they had learnt of the action against their principal.

It is with considerable indignation that we have learnt that he has been found guilty of a misdemeanour committed by some hot-headed matriculants of 1980.

Mr Liebenberg, they said, learnt only subsequently of the misdemeanour.

The teachers said they strongly opposed any attempt to 'select a specific individual as a scapegoat'.

'We find it particularly objectionable if the person singled out is one as highly esteemed as Mr Liebenberg is.'

Prepare for change, pupils are told

Argus 27/10/81

52

Education Reporter

GONE are the days when the guest speakers at school prize-givings gave pupils a pat on the back and exhorted them to read the classics in their leisure time. Politics has overtaken classics.

A single theme has linked addresses delivered to pupils at prize-giving ceremonies in Cape Town's white schools this year. Prepare for change, is the message.

Far from holding out a blind faith in the value of the classics, speakers have suggested that pupils question their position in contemporary South Africa.

Last night at Ellerslie Girls' High School Mr Herbert Hirsch, the leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, told pupils the current system was teaching skills inappropriate to the social reality in which it existed.

UNATTAINABLE

Furthermore three or four 'equal and separate' education systems were unattainable in a society which was structured unequally.

'You young ladies come from a privileged society — your white skins have virtually ensured a roof over your heads and a good education. Some 80 percent of South Africa's population has been economically underprivileged and politically excluded,' he said.

Professor Michael Ashley, dean of the Education Faculty at the University of Cape Town, drew the attention of Camps Bay High School pupils to the experience of the majority of the population.

At the annual prizegiving last night he pointed out that the lack of family life deprived black children of the environment for intellectual development.

DIFFERENT

Sir Richard Luyt, speaking at the South African College High School last night, emphasised the fact that 'even great schools such as SACS' would have to accommodate a future education environment very different from the present one.

The population explosion in the black communities and the introduction of compulsory education for all would have far-reaching effects.

'There is nothing to be afraid of. This is the new world. The university experience of open education, although it has been circumscribed, has been that this is an enriching and exciting experience,' Sir Richard said.

Police halt matric rumpus

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Police were today called in to disperse scores of Damelin College matric students who threw hundreds of eggs and flour-bombs at each other.

The "battle" marked the matric students' last day of school before they begin writing their final examinations. They are now on official study leave.

The mall outside the college building in Hoek Street, Johannesburg, was today littered with broken eggs and burst packets of flour which had been hurled by the students.

Students were seen boarding buses, their clothes and hair matted with flour and egg paste.

Security officials at the college refused to allow the students back into the building after the fight, to prevent a further eruption.

Police arrived at the scene after receiving complaints and ordered the students to disperse.

There were no incidents between the police and the students, a police spokesman said.

Argus 10/11/81 (52)

Expulsions: Legal move

THE PARENTS of three Trafalgar High matric pupils expelled after a farewell 'prank' are to apply to the Supreme Court for an interdict to have the expulsions set aside.

This follows a 'no' yesterday by the Director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr A J Arendse, to a fourth appeal by the parents that the pupils be reinstated and allowed to write examinations.

Mr A Omar, a lawyer acting on behalf of the parents, said today he had applied to the Supreme Court that the matter be heard as 'a matter of urgency'.

He said the interdict would seek to allow the pupils to 'write as soon as possible.'

The pupils allegedly assaulted and pelted a female teacher with eggs.

(52) Argus 11/11/81

Matric exam papers R50 a time

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Public outcry over the leak of senior certificate exam papers written by Indian pupils grew today with calls for a scrapping of the papers written and for all the papers to be reset.

Education committees, politicians and the School Grantees Association have supported demands for a full investigation into the leaks with some urging a rescheduling of the exams.

President's Council member Mr Mahmoud Rajab said the leaks had placed innocent candidates sitting for the exams at a disadvantage, and supported the call for a 'full investigation.'

The acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, whose daughter is also writing the exam, said the entire exam should be scrapped and the papers be rescheduled.

The matric maths examination paper, which was written by 5 000 Indian students today, was 'available like newspaper' in Durban yesterday.

The Daily News was handed an advance copy of today's maths examination paper yesterday by a group of students who said that they pooled together and bought the photostat copy of the handwritten questions and answers for R50.

The copy of the examination paper was handed to the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, who confirmed that it was the same paper that was to have been written today.

In Cape Town today, the acting Deputy-Director of Indian Education, Mr D H Botha, said there had been no reports of examination paper leakages from Rylands High School, the only Indian school in Cape Town.

'I am in close contact with the principal, Mr S Waja, and have received no such reports from him. Of course, I do not know how close the ties between the Durban and Cape Town Indian communities are. I have no idea whether reported leaks here would have been picked up in Cape Town.

'If a decision is taken that examinations must be rewritten, Rylands High School will also be affected,' he said.

In Pretoria a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said the department would decide on whether to cancel and reset new matric tests as soon as investigations into the alleged examination paper leagage had been completed.

In Johannesburg police are reported to have the names of suspects involved in the Matric examination leakage.

One Soweto student was arrested last week and released after questioning, according to Colonel Steve Lerm, Divisional CID Officer for Soweto.

Pupils plead for three expelled

Argus 9/11/81 (52)

'ABOUT 70 Trafalgar High School matric pupils have appealed to the Department of Internal Affairs to show clemency to three friends who were expelled last week after a farewell 'prank'.

The pupils were expelled after an incident at the school during which a teacher was allegedly assaulted and pelted with eggs.

In a petition to the secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs, the pupils said that the end-of-year farewell activities had become a tradition.

The pupils said the 'frivolities' had a potential to get 'out of hand' and that it was unfortunate and unintentional that anyone should have been injured.

Even though the injuries of the teacher, Miss B Davids, were not directly inflicted by any pupils, they nevertheless regretted that in the 'process of enjoyment' she should have been injured.

In the petition the pupils said they did not consider it fair that the pupils should become victims of an incident which started purely from high spirits and for which they had the greatest regret.

Mr A J Arendse, Director of Internal Affairs, said he realised and had sympathy with the concern of the parents and pupils, but said that 'as far as I am ocncerned the matter is finalised. The pupils are expelled.'

He confirmed that he had received a letter from the parents' lawyers saying the expulsions were invalid and that if he did not re-instate their children they would seek a Supreme Court interdict asking for the expulsions to be set aside.

The three pupils have already missed two examinations.

Scholarship scheme to fill empty country school classes

52 Argus 26/9/81

A SMALL country school, afraid that the lure of big cities may empty its classrooms, has initiated a unique scholarship scheme to keep its desks occupied.

Pupil numbers have dwindled at many country schools as South Africa's rural white population drifts towards the cities.

And smaller classes can mean fewer teachers, fewer study courses available, and eventually, empty classrooms and the final bell.

Now Mr Jan Ham, principal of Tulbagh High School, the school committee and the townfolk of Tulbagh plan to change all that and keep the classrooms filled.

They've initiated a scholarship scheme to cover half the cost of a pupil's schooling.

Mr Ham, says schools operating under their normal capacity, can run into problems.

SUBJECTS

'We have 306 pupils from Sub A to Std 10,' he says. 'We would be able to take about 450 in all. The fewer pupils you have, the fewer teachers you are allocated. This could mean cutting out certain subjects and then parents would send their chillren to schools with a wider choice of subjects.'

It is to avoid that situation that the school has started its fund. 'We need about R50 000 in all to offer bursaries on the interest,' says Mr Ham. 'Bursaries of R250 would cover half the cost of schooling, board and uniforms.'

MR JAN HAM, principal of Tulbagh High School.

So far, R34 000 has been raised — R30 000 in donations from the towns people and R4 000 from a cycling marathon held recently.

'The people of Tulbagh have really opened their hearts and their pockets,' says Mr Ham. 'There is no resentment. We had a meeting last month and I explained the situation to them.

BY CIEL REYNIERSE

'We won't be bringing in more children just to take more in. Bursaries will be offered on merit or financial need, and also to former pupils who want to go on to university.'

Asked whether opening the school to other races wouldn't solve the problem, Mr Ham said he doubted the Government would change its policy in the foreseeable future.

Tulbagh has no coloured high school. Its primary school, Waveren, has about 1 000 pupils and the principal, Mr G Benjamin, says three or four other primary schools in the district cater for farm children.

'We have two shifts a day to accommodate all the children,' says Mr Benjamin.

High school pupils attend school in the neighbouring areas of Ceres, Wellington and Malmesbury, although Mr Benjamin says the Department of Internal Affairs intends building a coloured high school in Tulbagh in 1983.

/ Dr. A. L. BORAINE—Reply Awaiting over.

Question 3 Examination entry fees (5)
QC 516-1 25/9/81

3. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

What are the examination entry fees payable by (a) matriculation and (b) Standard 8 pupils?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education):

(a) Candidates of the Department of National Education pay R3,50 per subject and those who qualify for matriculation exemption pay a further amount of R7,00 for registration; and

(b) R3,50 per subject.

Parents back bid to save Marists

Argus 22/9/81 52

Education Reporter

ABOUT 500 parents unanimously gave the St Joseph's College Action Committee the go-ahead in Cape Town last night to raise funds to keep the school functioning as a lay Catholic institution.

An emergency meeting was held at the school after the announcement that the college was facing a deficit approaching R200 000 and the Marist Brothers had no alternative but to close it at the end of 1982.

Brother Jude, head of the Marist Order in South Africa, said that for many years South African Catholics relied heavily on priests, brothers and sisters from overseas to work for them.

But the overseas resources were drying up. There were 30 brothers in the country at present, four of them teaching at St Joseph's College.

'Next year there will be only two brothers on the staff and the year after that, if the school were to continue, only one brother.

'I cannot allow these brothers we have to be spread too thinly because part of our life is to live as a community. I cannot leave one brother on his own. Therefore the school must close.'

It took nine years to train a brother in his religious and professional vocation and, while young men were being trained, there would not be enough of them to meet the demand in the immediate future.

Professor John Morris, as spokesman for the action committee, said the committee had reached the conclusion that the only alternative to closing the school was for parents to assume financial responsibility and to staff it entirely with lay teachers, preferably Catholics.

It would continue to be supervised by the Marist Order and would be considered a Marist school.

Parents would not have to buy the school or pay an exorbitant rental for it.

There was a relieved ripple of applause as Brother Jude said he would accept the responsibility of keeping the school open under the Marist Order umbrella and the conditions proposed by Professor Morris.

Professor Morris said: 'As a rough estimate we would need R500 000 to have a realistic hope of saving the school.'

He was optimistic about raising the money and had received a positive response from commerce and industry.

In the face of uncertainty about whether the money could be raised, whether parents would have the confidence to leave their children at the school and whether appropriate teachers could be found, the parents gave the committee a mandate to investigate how much was required and to report back to them in three weeks.

in partial fulfilment of

the requirements for the

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (HONOURS) DEGREE

by

N. A. NEWMAN.

SEPTEMBER 1981.

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Parents blamed for closing of RC schools

Argus 15/7/87

52

Education Reporter

ROMAN CATHOLIC parents' refusal to support Catholic schools, either for financial or other reasons, has contributed largely to the closure of these schools, according to an influential priest in Cape Town.

Father Donald de Beer, a canon lawyer and editor of the Catholic newspaper the Southern Cross, is parish priest at Camps Bay.

Recently the Star of the Sea Convent announced the amalgamation of its high school with Springfield Convent and Marist Brothers' College in Rondebosch will close at the end of the year. Notre Dame Convent, Savio in Lansdowne and St Aidan's in Grahamstown have closed.

TWO FACTORS

According to Father de Beer 'it will get worse before it gets better'.

He said two major factors influenced the closing of Catholic schools: One was the shortage of religious teaching staff, the other was that 'the more ecumenical attitude common among Catholic parents makes them value a Catholic education less.'

'Some parents feel that there are so few nuns or brothers on the teaching staff that their children are not getting the benefits of a Catholic education.'

'But for many of them the desire to educate their children in a Catholic environment is not so strong.'

He said that undoubtedly some parents removed their children from a Catholic school as the number of black pupils increased — many Catholic schools now had a substantial number of such pupils. But many were in favour of integration.

Father de Beer felt that the closure of private schools might prompt the Government to act. At present the schools received a small subsidy for white children and none for blacks.

'I doubt whether the Government is rubbing its hands with glee at the prospect of private schools closing. For every private school that closes they have to provide more State education.

'Secondly, as long as private schools are admitting black pupils they can point out to the world that there is integrated education in South Africa while telling their supporters that Government schools will never be open,' Father de Beer said.

The Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports there may still be a chance of saving Rondebosch's Marist Brothers College — if the old boys have their way.

Past students are rallying together in a bid to raise the funds necessary to save it.

The move was begun on Friday after a newspaper report said the school would soon have to close because it was broke.

COUNTERACTING

Mr Kevin Damster, an old boy, is heading the fund-raising in this city.

'We want to counteract the statement that the school will have to close by saying there is hope,' he said.

'We have launched a rescue operation and feel sure that we will save Marist brothers. There is a general feeling that we can't allow it to close. So many private Catholic schools have been closed down — we can't let it happen to another.'

Any former pupil of any of the Marist Brothers Colleges able to help can contact Mr Damster at (011) 678-9820.

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BC/VV

Bid to keep historic City school open

Staff Reporter

AN action committee was established last night to prevent one of Cape Town's oldest private schools, Marist Brothers in Rondebosch, from closing at the end of next year

Parents were notified by letter this week that the school would be closed for financial reasons

Sent by the head of the Marist Order in South Africa, Brother Jude, the letter said a debt of nearly R200 000, inadequate pupil enrolment, dwindling numbers of brothers available to teach and general inflation were factors contributing to the financial crisis which would force the school to close

But parents and old boys are determined to fight the decision and by last night, according to the chairman of the Old Boys' Association, Mr Chris Swanson R15 000 had been pledged and promises of R40 000 made to ease the financial situation and save the school from going under

Doubt that finance was the only reason for the closure was expressed by some parents interviewed last night

An old boy said he had heard of a change in Roman Catholic church policy which emphasized aid to "third world" countries and cutting back on support for "exclusive" church schools, and a former chairman of the Parent Teachers' Association, Mr John Pickering, said the church had done little for the school

Mr Pickering echoed the feelings of many other parents when he asked what had been done to avert the school's plight The Roman Catholic community should have been asked to support the college, he said.

The principal of Marist Brothers', Brother Michael, said there was no chance of a way being found to save the school from closing. "The authorities", he said, "have investigated every possibility".

Mr Pickering also said the Department of Education subsidy was small and "hardly covered the cost of watering the lawns".

According to Mr Pickering, many parents have been unable to get their children into other suitable schools in their areas because these are full

● The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann was not available for comment last night

Marist college to close

Agus 11/9/81 (52)

Education Reporter

MARIST Brothers' College in Rondebosch, one of Cape Town's oldest private schools, will close at the end of next year for financial reasons.

Parents were notified this week in a letter from Brother Jude, head of the Marist Order in South Africa.

Brother Jude said that in the past 10 years only on two occasions had income exceeded expenditure. The current accumulated debt was approaching R200,000.

Three factors had contributed to the financial crisis.

There had been a fluctuating and inadequate enrolment at the college over the years. The school was operating below capacity with consequential financial implications.

There were fewer brothers in the order available to teach and more lay teachers had had to be employed at present teachers' salaries.

The general inflationary spiral had affected operating costs.

The Parents' Association and other groups such as the Old Boys' Association and the College Trust had made valuable contributions, but the main source of income had always been fees.

There simply were not enough brothers in the country to keep the expenditure on salaries down and the only other solution was a large increase in fees.

Brother Jude said in his letter 'This runs counter to the approach of the brothers to provide schooling which is in the reach of the average family at least.

'The closure of this school is a tragedy.

'The future of Catholic schooling in South Africa will depend to a large extent on the schools operating at capacity. Indeed, this will be true of private schools generally.'

A parent said there was serious concern about the future of the substantial number of coloured pupils at the college.

He suggested that probably the only other alternative for these pupils would be to transfer to the Christian Brothers' College in Sea Point.

The white elephant school

6/9/81 (52)

COLOURED pupils are attending lessons in a run-down hall while a modern "white" school stands empty nearby.

And the children will have to wait until 1983 before a school is built for them.

Now seething community leaders and parents at Ladysmith, Natal, are accusing the authorities of forcing an "unnecessarily tedious and detrimental" system of education on their children.

Parents say 320 pupils from Grade One to Standard Five attend "platoon" classes in two sessions at the Cemetery Road Coloured School and Community Hall across the road.

Tumble-down

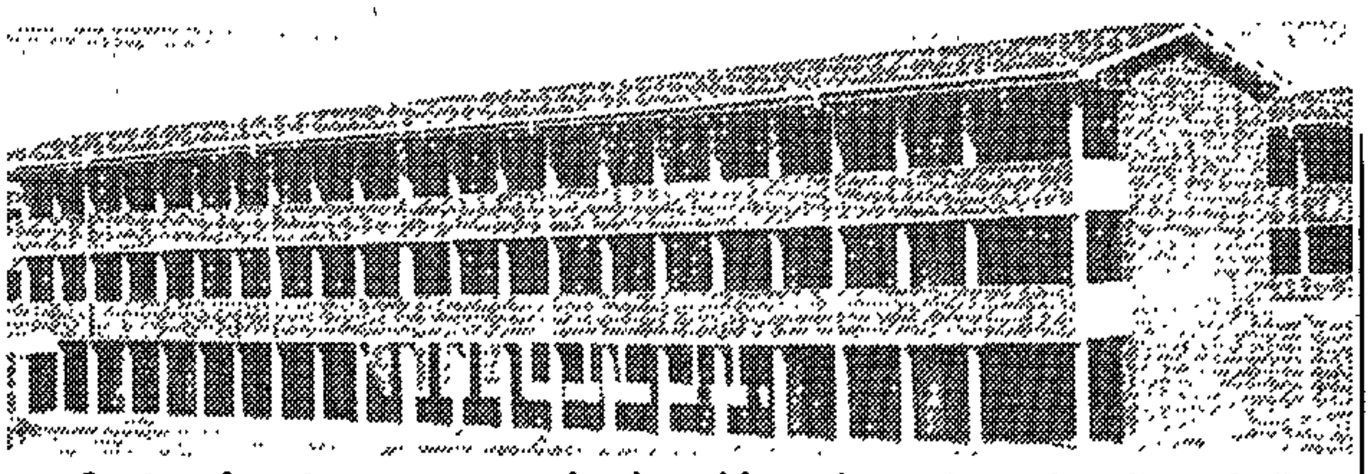
One group starts lessons at 7.45 am and ends at noon. The other then sits until 4.15 pm.

The sessions in the tumble-down hall — which was built 30 years ago — take place in four "classrooms": the stage, a masonite-divided auditorium and a dingy kitchen.

The Sunday Times was told that the administration block at the unused white school — which was described as a "white elephant" — would be big enough to accommodate all the pupils.

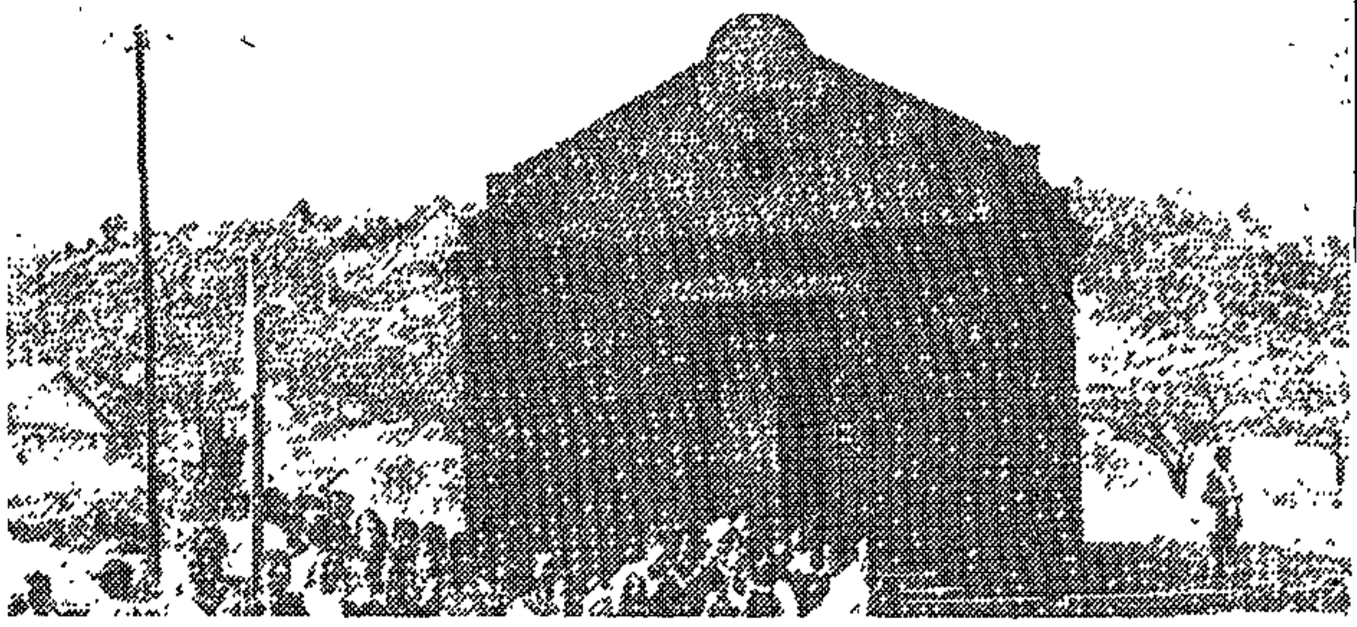
"The Cemetery Road school, in spite of using the hall across the street, is still about seven class rooms short.

"There is not even a staff room, because it was converted into a classroom for practical work," an educationist said.



Centre of controversy . . . a school used for only one term since it was built

It stands empty while coloured kids are taught in this dilapidated hall



The hall that serves as four class rooms . . . pupils are taught in relays

By G R NAIDOO

Mr B Little, the regional representative of the Department of Internal Affairs, said a new school for coloured children was on the drawing boards.

Tenders would be submitted this year, and building would be completed by the end of 1982.

"The school will be operational at the beginning of 1983," he said.

"It will have ample room for all coloured school-going children in Ladysmith."

Mr Little said representatives of the school committee had met him earlier this year and pointed out that the school for whites — which is situated about six kilometres away — was empty.

"We have made representations to the Natal Educational Department in the hope that they will allow part of the empty school to be used by coloured children. We are still awaiting a reply," he said.

Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis confirmed in Parliament last week that his department had approached the Natal Provincial Education Department to use the white school as a temporary measure.

Answering a question from the MP for Maritzburg North, Mr Graham McIntosh, Mr Heunis said if the answer was unfavourable, "consideration will be given to an offer by the NPA to make certain redundant prefabricated classrooms at the Edgewood Training College in Pinetown available".

A Ladysmith parent said, however, that the community would oppose the "temporary" prefabricated classrooms, as it was proved time and again that "temporary facilities become permanent facilities".

"Surely it would be in everybody's interest to let our children use a part of the white school while it lies unoccupied.

"The building is there and though it is in a white suburb, our children will not pollute the area," the parent said.

Meanwhile the school committee, frustrated at having no response to various requests for better educational facilities for their children, have submitted a memorandum to the Department of Internal Affairs.

The memorandum said: "We represent and speak on behalf of all voteless people of Ladysmith and wish to bring to attention that the educational facilities are hopelessly inadequate and of an inferior quality.

"Classrooms are overcrowded and dilapidated. Presently four different grades are being taught in a tumble-down hall.

"The platoon system is unnecessarily tedious and detrimental to the intellectual growth of our children.

It added: "While our children are being deprived of adequate educational facilities, there is a school standing empty in an unavailable area.

"Finally, we urge you to take cognisance of the fact that this is an urgent and pressing matter and we expect an immediate response."

● The empty school, known as the Farquar Road school, has been used for only one term since it was completed three years ago — when builders were unable to complete on time a new school at Observation Hill, which adequately caters for white pupils.

SA INDIAN EDUCATION

Krog-dadigheid

FM 21/8/81 S2

Angry parents of some 550 expelled high-school students in Durban this week prepared to take the matter to the Supreme Court to seek the children's re-admission. The pupils are among 600 expelled by the Director of Indian Education, Gabriel Krog, in the wake of nationwide anti-Republic Day demonstrations during May-June this year. All but 47 have applied for re-admission, yet Krog has remained unmoved in the face of appeals by various community organisations, including the SA Indian Council, and educationists.

Both the Prime Minister and Internal Affairs Minister, Chris Heunis, who controls Indian affairs, have refused to intervene. Heunis has rejected calls — including one from the PFP — for Krog's dismissal.

This week, 40 Standard Seven pupils were permitted to return to their classes. But parents reportedly view the concession as simply meeting the law requiring under-15s to attend school.

When the *FM* sought clarification about the affair from Krog, the director was hardly forthcoming. Asked for the number of pupils affected, he replied that he could not be expected to have all the figures at his fingertips. Asked whether or not the other pupils might be re-admitted to school on the same basis as were the 40 this week, the director asked, "What basis?".

Most of the students, who have since their expulsion been studying privately, are from the Merebank High School, with others from schools in Chatsworth, Tongaat and Shastri College in Durban. Early last month, the Department of Indian Education reportedly stipulated conditions the students had to comply with before their applications could be considered. These included an apology for "embarrassing" the department, and a promise not to boycott classes again

Krog said at the time that the students' position would only be reconsidered when he was satisfied matters had returned to normal. Regarding parental concern that the children would miss their mid-year exams, Krog's reply was: "Didn't they think about the examinations when their children boycotted classes?"

Prestige black schools for E Cape

E. Post
1/7/81
R5½ (52)

By BILL GARDINER

TWO new black high schools at a total cost of almost R6 million had been earmarked for Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J P Engelbrecht, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Three similar schools have already been built at Mabopane East, Imbali and Fort Beaufort

In an interview, Mr Engelbrecht said the schools — the Kwezi Lomso High School in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, and the Nombulelo High School at Makana's Kop — would be prestige institutions

Each school — planned to accommodate about 1 000 pupils — would include 30 classrooms, a library, hall, four laboratories, three multi-purpose rooms, an administration block, a staff room and about eight hectares of sports fields.

The schools, which will cost almost R3 million each, will be completed in 1983.

In addition to the new schools being built, many existing schools in the regions have been upgraded or have been earmarked for improvements.

In Port Elizabeth, Newell, Cowan and Kwazakele high schools now have new classrooms, libraries, laboratories and administration blocks

According to the circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G W Merbold, a total of R8 million has been budgeted for black schools in the Albany, Bathurst and Alexandria districts.

Apart from the new school at Makana's Kop, other Grahamstown schools in the circuit were getting new classrooms, administration blocks and toilets

Mr Merbold said the Department of Education and Training had really "got down to business" since its establishment in 1979

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

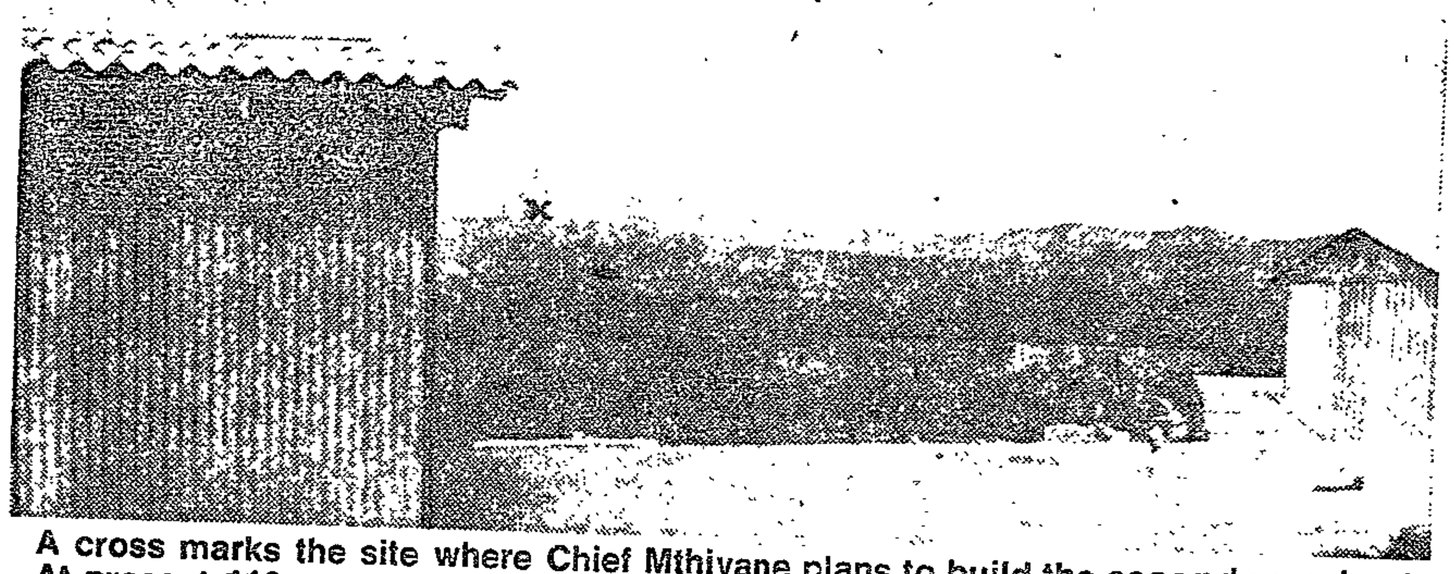
A new school is to be built at Mambuko but it's a war of wills as to where it will be

Chief, parents clash in school site battle

28/6/81

S. Tubone 25/6/81

(52) (107)



A cross marks the site where Chief Mthiyane plans to build the secondary school. At present 116 secondary school pupils are being taught, "illegally" in the classroom on the left. If the school is built pupils would have to walk the 12 kilometres to the new school

At loggerheads . . . Nicholas Mthiyane (left), chairman of the parents' committee, and Chief Mphangwa Mthiyane

IN THE heart of Zululand, a war of wills is being waged between a tribal chief and parents over the siting of a secondary school for the area.

Caught in the crossfire is the Department of Co-operation and Development which parents accuse of taking sides with the chief against the wishes of the majority of the people living there.

Left out in the cold are hundreds of schoolchildren who have reached secondary school level. Their parents cannot afford to send them to boarding school and the secondary school closest to home is a two-hour bus ride away and there is no money for bus fares.

The area is called Mambuko by the authorities and is part of the Nambanana district and about 25 kilometres from Empangeni along bad roads.

It's four-to-a-desk at the Mandlazini Combined Primary School. The school claims to have the highest pupil enrolment in the area

By INGRID STEWART

Most of the 15 000 people living there were removed from Richards Bay — their home since birth — in 1975 and resettled in the area where there is no work and very little water.

But from the time they arrived they were determined that their children should be educated. One of the schools, the Mandlazini Combined Primary School, was opened officially last month after years of sustained pressure by a group of parents.

They started the school themselves in 1978, employing 10 teachers whose salaries were paid by pooling their resources. Children were taught under trees and in prefabricated structures erected by the parents for three months before the authorities agreed to register the school and build 10 classrooms.

These parents are now determined that the proposed secondary school should be either attached to the existing school which serves Grade One to Standard Six or sited centrally in the area.

At the beginning of last year they started a Standard Seven class in a corrugated iron room which they built themselves. They employed teachers from Tongaat and at the end of last year the pupils wrote an internal examination. This year they opened a class for Standard Eight pupils. There are 74 pupils in the Standard Seven class this year and 42 doing Standard Eight.

Both classes are illegal but the authorities have turned a blind eye because there is no other school in the area. But parents have been warned that when the secondary school opens, these classes must be discontinued.

The siting of the new school is, therefore, crucial.

But equally determined is Chief Mphangwa Mthiyane who wants the new school built near his kraal which is about 12 kilometres from Mandlazini, on the other side of the river.

Parents say building of the school there would be unfair to the community.

According to chairman of the Mandlazini Combined School Parents' Committee, Nicholas Mthiyane, a relative of the chief, his school serves more pupils than any of the other three primary schools in the area — there are 1306 pupils in the primary school classes.

He also maintains that the Mandlazini school has a higher pass rate than the others — in 1980 61 pupils out of a class of 73 passed a public Standard Five examination and in Standard Six 52 out of 58 pupils passed.

"These figures alone show that we need a secondary school of our own, but we are prepared to settle for the modest demand of a centrally situated secondary school," Mr Mthiyane told me.

"The site we prefer has easy access to public transport, but the site preferred by the chief is inconvenient because pupils would have to cross a river which is extremely dangerous when in flood," he said.

In the past pupils walking between Mandlazini and the site where the chief would like the school, have been seriously molested.

"It's a deserted stretch of land which harbours criminals," he said.

He also claims that the Mandlazini area is the most densely populated.

Their representations to the local commissioner and the chief commissioner for the area have, until now, met with little response.

When the **Sunday Tribune** phoned the local commissioner, Ben Olivier, he referred us to the Liaison Officer in the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

We were told by Japie Jonker that senior officials from the Department would be visiting the area this week for "discussions with the chief, the local commissioner and other interested parties" about the school. Further than that he would make no comment.

Chief Mthiyane, however, is convinced he will have the final say.

"The place is mine and I treat it as I like it," he told me through an interpreter. "I tell the Commissioner that in this place I want this and in this place I want this. So there is nobody who is permitted to say anything against me because I am in charge of the whole place."

He claims he was responsible for the building of all four primary schools in the area.

TABLE A6 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBERS AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN FEMALE MIGRANTS FROM THE RURAL AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1970.

Age Cohort	Female Child Ratio	Female Population		Female Migrants	Age Specific Migration Rate	Age Distribution	
		Estimated	Actual			Actual	Cumulative
				A	%	%	%
15-19	,13	628 000	581 000	47 000	8	18	18
20-24	,10	483 000	428 000	55 000	11	21	39
25-29	,09	435 000	364 000	71 000	16	27	66
30-34	,08	387 000	324 000	63 000	16	24	90
35-39	,06	290 000	271 000	19 000	7	8	98
40-44	,05	242 000	234 000	5 000	2	2	100
45-49	,04	196 000	196 000				
50-54	,04	19		unreliable			
55-65	,05	24		taken			
Total		3 098		000	8	100	-

A : As in note A on Tabl
been omitted as the
reporting by the wom
is sufficiently larg
of female migrants i

ts from the three oldest cohorts have
show evidence of inaccurate age
er of men migrants in all three cohorts
sitive to such inaccuracies, the number
hly sensitive.

Elsies River
principal
explains

THE principal of the Elsies River Senior Secondary School, Mr Gilbert Thomas, said this week that he had not been dragged from a classroom by boycotting pupils last Monday, as reported.

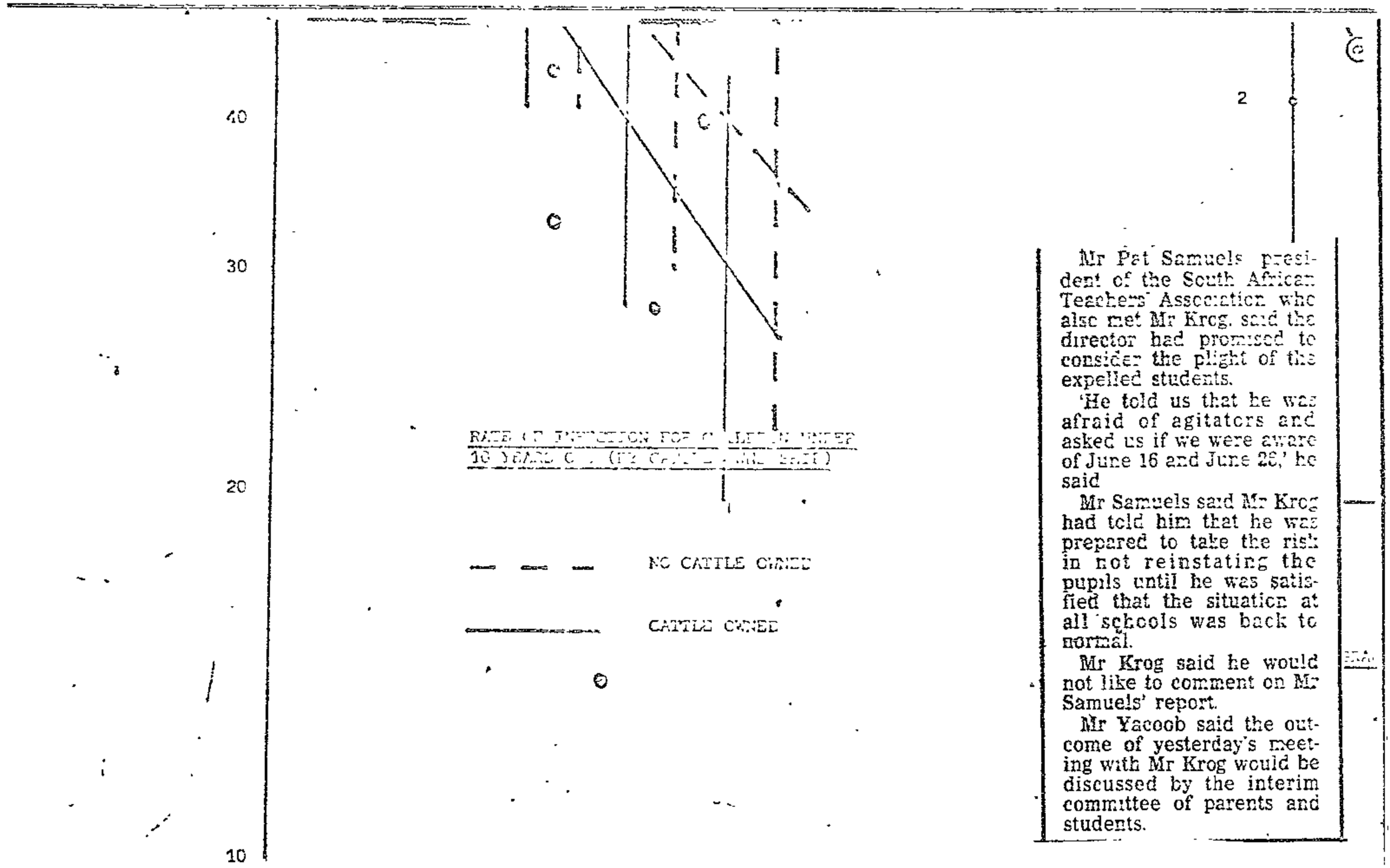
"I tried to hold a classroom door closed to prevent three pupils from entering. They then forced the door open, pushing me in the process."

Mr Thomas said that last week's Cape Herald report that he was dragged created the impression that he was a weak principal who allowed pupils to drag him around.

"The report could also give the impression that I am trying to paint the picture blacker than it is so as to ensure that the suspended pupils do not have their suspensions lifted."

He also said that pupils did not burn any exam papers, but tore them up in front of other pupils.

'Tomorrow, next week, next year...'



Mercury Reporter

THE Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday told a delegation that he would stand by his decision not to reinstate expelled high school pupils until the situation at all schools returned to normal.

'I am sticking to my decision, and I am not prepared to say when I will consider the situation of expelled or suspended pupils,' he said. 'It could be tomorrow, next week or next year.'

Mr Krog said no amount of pressure from any delegation would change his mind.

The delegation, which was led by a blind advocate, Mr Zac Yacoob, was appointed at a meeting of more than 1 000 parents students and pupils in Durban earlier this week.

The meeting mandated the delegation to urge Mr Krog to reinstate all expelled and suspended pupils unconditionally, and not to penalise them if they did not write the mid-year examinations.

The director was told that the situation at schools would get worse if pupils were not allowed back soon.

Mr Pat Samuels president of the South African Teachers' Association who also met Mr Krog, said the director had promised to consider the plight of the expelled students.

'He told us that he was afraid of agitators and asked us if we were aware of June 16 and June 26,' he said.

Mr Samuels said Mr Krog had told him that he was prepared to take the risk in not reinstating the pupils until he was satisfied that the situation at all schools was back to normal.

Mr Krog said he would not like to comment on Mr Samuels' report.

Mr Yacoob said the outcome of yesterday's meeting with Mr Krog would be discussed by the interim committee of parents and students.

That's when Krog could reconsider expulsions

School support for workers

THE representative committee of Western Cape pupils and students has called for the reinstatement of striking Leyland workers in a statement issued at the weekend.

The statement appeared after the committee's decision to call off the week-long school boycott last week.

'We call on all students, workers and parents to support the Leyland workers in their struggle for unconditional reinstatement.

'The decision to terminate the schools' boycott has been taken in the light of victories achieved. We see the opening of Noorder Paarl an Elswood high schools as a victory for students in their struggle against racial education,' the statement said.

The statement said the alleged brutality of the police and their actions against students and parents in Johannesburg were deplored.

'We appeal to all principals to reconsider the timing and writing of June examinations, as a true assessment of a student's progress can only be determined in an atmosphere conducive to the writing of an examination.

'We call for a united front of students, parents and workers in our struggle for a better education and democracy,' the statement said.

Move for reinstatement of students

Committee to make demands at meeting with Krog

NATAL MERCURY 25/5/81

Mercury Reporter

A TEN-MAN committee, formed at a meeting of more than 700 parents and students in Merebank last night, is to demand the immediate reinstatement of more than 500 Indian high school pupils who were expelled during the recent school boycott.

The committee, comprising parents and guardians of some of the expelled pupils of the Merebank high school, will make its demands formally when it meets the director of Indian education, Mr Gabriel Krog, either today or tommorrow.

At last night's meeting convened by the Merebank Support Committee in the MTTS hall, the director, Mr Krog, came under heavy criticism for expelling pupils who boycotted classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

'The director's reaction to pupils' peaceful demonstration of their rejection of the apartheid celebration is grossly unfair,' said a parent who demanded that the pupils be readmitted at once.

The meeting, chaired by Mr R K Naidoo, a prominent former sports administrator, also asked the committee to seek legal opinion if Mr Krog refused to reinstate the pupils.

Meanwhile, the South African Indian Council's Natal standing committee is to seek a meeting with Mr Krog today in a bid to have the pupils readmitted to school, Mr J B Patel, the executive chairman, said yesterday.

At a meeting of several public organisations at the weekend a sub-committee including Mr M J Naidoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, and other congress leaders, Mr George Sewpersad, Dr Jerry Coovadia and Mr Archie Gumede, was appointed to work towards the immediate reinstatment of the pupils.

As a first step towards its goal, the committee is to convene a public meeting of parents and students in Durban tomorrow night to decide on a line of action.

Drinks with girls then blows with boys

S. Tribune 24/5/81 (52)

JO'BURG TEACHERS CONVICTED

Tribune Reporter

TWO - JOHANNESBURG teachers, convicted of assaulting two schoolboys this week, may be allowed to carry on teaching despite their criminal records.

Andre Britz and Grant Rudman — both teachers at Athlone Boys High — were this week found guilty of assaulting the youths outside a Braamfontein Hotel earlier this year.

One of the youths was knocked unconscious and had his nose broken, while the other was sent flying into the gutter — with Rudman and Britz claiming they had acted in self-defence after the "long-haired" schoolboys in leather jackets had walked towards them "in an aggressive manner".

However, no disciplinary action will be taken against the two teachers unless there is an official complaint to the South African Teachers Council, according to council registrar, Johan Lemmer.

The schoolboys were involved in a scuffle with Britz and Rudman after speaking to two girls — one of them only 13 years old — who had earlier been drinking with the teachers.

One of the youths told the court he had been showing the 13-year-old the way to the station when Britz's car pulled up nearby. The teacher got out of the car and pushed him into the gutter. As the other youngster approached to help, Rudman punched him in the face and he was sent reeling.

Worried

Britz said he had found the girl in a "compromising position" with one of the boys and had called her over because he was worried. The youth held her back, he claimed, but eventually let her go. However, he followed her closely "in an aggressive manner". So Britz was forced to push him away.

Rudman, a science teacher, said he had seen the second youth move in to help. He then punched the boy "because I was convinced he would attack Andre (Britz)."

"All I saw were leather jackets and long hair. And I assumed they had knives because the youth of today carry knives," he told the court.

The two teachers, both married, said they had given the girls a lift to Johannesburg after drinking at a hotel in Florida. They took them to the Devonshire Hotel in Braamfontein and had another drink with them.

The girls had gone outside to fetch something from the car, and the men started to worry when they didn't return. When they eventually found them with the two youths, Britz felt "responsible" for them and wanted to see if they needed a lift back to Florida.

Hillbrow magistrate, Mr George Button said there was "no rhyme or reason" for what the two men had done, and rejected their claim that they had acted in self-defence.

Rudman, 29, was fined R60 (or 30 days imprisonment). Britz, a 30-year-old physical training teacher was fined R30 (or 15 days imprisonment).

"We will only act if there is a complaint," Mr Lemmer told the **Sunday Tribune** this week. "Once we receive that, we get hold of the court record and a preliminary hearing is held."

It is then up to the council whether the matter is taken further. If it feels it necessary, the teachers can be hauled before a disciplinary council, where they face either a warning, a reprimand, a penalty, or being struck off the roll. Teachers who are struck off the roll may not teach anywhere in South Africa, Mr Lemmer added.

Teachers guilty of assaulting boys

RDM 22/5/81 (52)

By MARJA TUIT

A PHYSICAL training teacher and a science teacher, both from Athlone Boys High School in Johannesburg, were yesterday found guilty in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court of assaulting two schoolboys.

Andre Britz, 30, of Bornart Street in Kempton Park and Grant Butley Rudman, 29, of Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg, both pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting two 16-year-old boys.

The one youth, who spent two days in hospital after his nose was broken in the assault, told the court he and his best friend hitchhiked into Braamfontein on Saturday night, March 21, "because we wanted to listen to the music at the Devonshire Hotel in Braamfontein".

He told the court they only stayed in the hotel for a few minutes and then decided to go to buy pizzas at a pizzeria across the road.

"When we were walking up the stairs two girls came to us and asked us to direct them to the station," he said.

He said his friend walked into the road with the one girl and was directing her, when a car stopped near them and Britz got out. Britz pushed the boy's friend into the gutter, and the boy remembered being hit as he went towards his friend.

The other youth, a slightly-built boy who gave evidence in his school uniform, told the court he was pushed into the gutter by Britz and when he stood up, he saw his friend hit by Rudman.

"We did not expect it and were very surprised," he told the court.

He said he dragged his friend onto the pavement and "he was bleeding from the nose and his whole face was covered in blood. He was not able to communicate and was like a rag doll".

The youth said they did not know the girls and it was the first time they had ever seen them "and we did not give the accused any reason to assault us".

In her evidence, one of the 13-year-old girls told the court she and her friend had been in a public bar at the Florida Lake Hotel that evening.

She said Rudman invited them to go to Hillbrow with Britz and himself. They then went for a drink at the Devonshire Hotel and "we decided to take a train back to Florida".

Before the two girls left they asked Britz for his car keys, because the friend had left a book in his car.

The girls collected the book and car keys and "we left and went across the road to the pizzeria. We saw boys standing near the steps and asked them directions to the station".

The girl said she and one of the boys walked into the street and he was giving her directions when a car pulled up.

"Britz got out of the car and asked if he could take us home. He then pushed the one boy out of the way and as the other one walked forward Rudman got out and hit him".

She said the boy, who had been directing her, had not said anything to Britz "and it came as a surprise".

The girl told the court they had decided to go with the men because her friend said she knew Britz.

She said she had decided to go home "because Rudman was touchy although Britz acted like a perfect gentleman".

In his evidence Britz, the former coach of Athlone Boys High 1st rugby team, told the court he and Rudman had attended a rugby match at Florida High School where Athlone High had played and beaten Monument Hoer Skool.

"After the match, the father

To Page 3

The two Athlone Boys High School teachers who were found guilty yesterday of assaulting two schoolboys. Blonde Andre Britz, 30, is a physical training teacher, and Grant Rudman, 29, is a science teacher. Picture: RAYMOND PRES

ROM 22/5/81 (52)

'I thought I was being attacked'

From Page 1

of the first team's captain invited us for drinks at the Florida Lake Hotel. Our deputy-headmaster was included in the party and after two drinks the rest of the party left," Britz said.

He said he then went to the telephone to call his and Rudman's wives and when he got to a telephone booth he saw two girls there with a few boys. He waited but they were taking too long and he left.

When he returned the young people were still there and asked him if he could give them a lift to Johannesburg.

Britz told them he could not accommodate that many people in his car and went back to join Rudman.

He said Rudman then went to the toilet and when he came back he said two girls wanted a lift into Johannesburg.

The two men went to Britz's car and had begun to reverse it when the two girls ran up to them.

"We asked them where they wanted to be dropped off and they suggested a variety of places."

Britz said he had no idea how old the girls were and when the teachers said they were going for a drink at the Devonshire Hotel in Braamfontein, the girls said they would accompany them.

They bought the girls soft drinks and after about 20 minutes the girls asked for the car keys because they had left a book in the car.

"They stayed away for a while and I was getting worried because they had my car keys," Britz told the court.

He and Rudman then decided to go to look for the girls, and as they walked out of the hotel, they met the girls coming back. "They told us they were going home and we thought they wanted to go somewhere else and left them."

Britz and Rudman drove off but Britz told Rudman he was worried about the girls "and we drove around the block to look for them".

He said they saw the girls across the road and "one girl was sitting in a compromising position on the steps while a boy had his arm around her.

"I was perturbed because the girls came with us and said to Grant that I would offer them a lift. Grant was not very happy but I parked the car and got out and called the one girl".

Britz said the girl walked towards him, but the one "guy" held her by the jacket although he later released her.

"She was about a metre from me and the one guy was behind her. He had an agressive manner and did not slow down and I pushed him on the chest and he fell".

Britz said he then saw the other boy running towards him and thought he was going to be attacked and pushed him too.

When he turned around he saw the one boy lying on the ground "and I had no idea what happened to him".

He said he walked back to the car and drove off "but I said we better go back and see if the guy is okay".

The two men returned and saw the boy being led up the steps.

Britz, who has been married for four months, said he told his wife about the incident, and although he was absent from school on Monday, he contacted three police stations and the Johannesburg Hospital.

"Nobody knew anything, and through my headmaster, we contacted the school the girl was in."

Britz said he had pushed the boys in self-defence.

Under cross-examination Britz said he had never seen the girls before and had no idea of their ages "and I also did not find it suspicious that the girls were drifting from male to male at the hotel".

He said they were at no stage involved with the girls "and I saw it as a straight lift situation".

When asked by the prosecutor, Mr R V von Abo, if they knew the two girls were scholars, Britz answered: "A scholar does not necessarily have to be a child and in the car the girls said they were in Standard 9".

Mr Von Abo asked if they had never felt responsible for the children and Britz said: "At no stage did we feel they were children."

He said when the girls left them at the hotel and he and Rudman drove off, he decided to see if they needed a lift back to Florida "because we were responsible for getting them to Johannesburg".

When the boy approached him, he just saw a person with long hair and leather jacket approaching "and I was not aware he was still a child because he was the agressor — must I stand and let him walk over me?" Britz said.

He said he saw the incident as a situation where "guys attacked us and we defended ourselves".

In his evidence Rudman told the court he had been approached by the two girls when he went to the toilet at the Florida Lake Hotel.

"They did not appear to be 13-year-olds and because they were in the public bar I presumed them to be 16 or above".

He said the one girl told him that she did not like the company they were in and asked him for a lift to Johannesburg.

"I was tired and wanted to get home and when we left the Devonshire Hotel Andre said they appeared very young and he was worried. I told him we were not responsible for them and was not really concerned."

Rudman told the court he was sitting in the car when he saw a scuffle and one boy fell in the road.

"The other boy rushed towards Andre and I then saw the boy who had fallen move towards Andre in a very agressive manner."

Rudman, who is the coach of the 1st rugby and cricket teams at Athlone Boys High, said he then punched the boy "because I was convinced he would attack Andre".

He said he told his headmaster of the incident the next morning.

Under cross-examination Rudman said he was not concerned about the girls getting home. "We could have left them as far as I was concerned".

He said he only heard that the girls were still at school when they were at the Devonshire Hotel and "I did nothing wrong, had no malicious intents and I did not feel guilty".

Rudman, who is married with two young children, said that when he saw the one boy running towards Britz "I assumed he was going to attack Andre and all I saw were leather jackets and long hair, and I presumed they had knives because the youth of today carry knives".

Mr Von Abo said the way in which the two teachers acted was not in keeping with their fear "and it is improbable that a small slightly-built boy would have attacked grown men".

In his summing up the magistrate, Mr G B Button, said there "was no rhyme or reason" why Britz should have pushed the boy and Rudman hit the other one "because he spent two days in hospital with a broken nose and damaged eye".

He said it was also strange that the two men did not realise the girls were of "tender age". Mr Button said the three State witnesses had impressed the court with their honest evidence.

In mitigation Mr A Gordon, who appeared for both Britz and Rudman, said the careers of the two teachers were adversely affected and they would have to appear before a disciplinary committee and could lose their jobs.

Britz was found guilty of assault and fined R30, or 15 days imprisonment and Rudman R60 or 30 days imprisonment.

The principal of Athlone Boys High, Mr D W Herd, said last night he was not prepared to discuss the incident.

A spokesmen for the Transvaal Education Department said he had no knowledge of the incident but it was the policy of the department not to comment on such matters.

GENERAL NEWS

Indian pupils expelled over festival boycott

STAR 20/5/81 52

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—More than 500 Indian pupils from local high schools have been expelled by the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, after sporadic boycotts of classes at many schools in protest against the Republic Festival.

It is believed that letters of expulsion are being sent to parents of pupils who had been suspended from classes, after they had stayed away from school during the past week.

The number of expulsions may be even higher as the director waits for reports from principals of other schools which were also affected by the boycotts.

Schools affected so far are Merebank Secondary, Apollo High in Chatsworth, Orient, Avoca and Reservoir Hills.

The expulsions follow a walkout from classes by hundreds of pupils at several Durban schools, and protests outside the entrances at certain schools against the Republic Festival.

At Merebank 315 pupils were placed under suspension by the principal, Mr R R Maharaj, and were told they could not return to school until a decision had been taken about their future by the director.

President of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), Mr Pat Samuels, said his organisation would seek an urgent interview with Mr Krog to discuss the fate of the expelled puplis.

School records destroyed

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Old examination papers and records were destroyed in a brief fire in the senior staff room at the Raisethorpe Indian High School yesterday.

It is believed arsonists caused the blaze. Mr Ramsudh, the principal, said a cleaner noticed smoke pouring out of the staff room yesterday afternoon.

She summoned a workmate and they extinguished the blaze.

Mr Ramsudh said damage to the school was minimal.

Indefinite suspension follows boycott by high school pupils

N. MERCURY 19/5/81

Mercury Reporter

THE Apollo Indian High School in Chatsworth closed an hour early yesterday after most of its pupils were suspended indefinitely for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

Earlier, police were called to the school in Collier Avenue, Umlatuzana township, after the boycotters allegedly stoned a passing car near the school. A pupil spokesman said pupils attacked the car after the driver and three other occupants assaulted girl pupils and ordered them to return to school.

The boycotters, who originally numbered about 200, were informed of their suspensions by the principal, Mr V S Pillay, yesterday morning at assembly. They were told to leave the school premises. Another 300 pupils at the school boycotted classes in protest against the suspensions.

No comment

The headmaster declined to comment yesterday.

Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, said he did not know how many pupils had been suspended as he was waiting for a report from the principal.

Meanwhile the fate of the 315 Merebank High School pupils who were suspended last week for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival still hangs in the balance. Mr Krog said no decision had yet been taken whether to expel them or set aside their suspensions.

Suspension of pupils angers parents

N. MERCURY 16/5/81

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN parents of Merebank are angry over the decision by the principal of the local high school, Mr R R Maharaj, to suspend more than 300 pupils for boycotting classes.

A spokesman for the parents said yesterday a meeting was being planned this weekend to discuss the mass suspensions at the Merebank High School.

The pupils, who boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival, were told by the principal that they had been suspended indefinitely. They were told to leave the school premises immediately and not return.

However, some of them returned with their parents yesterday morning, volunteering to go back to classes.

But the principal refused to allow them into their classrooms. An attempt by some pupils to protest against the suspensions by carrying placards failed because they dispersed when the police arrived.

Mr Maharaj declined to comment.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday confirmed that 315 pupils of the school had been suspended. He said he would decide whether to expel the pupils after he had received a report from the principal.

He said the pupils first boycotted classes on April 27 and their parents were sent letters informing them of the effects such action could have on their children's education.

He said the parents were also invited to talk to the principal and staff of the school about any problems concerning education.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 pupils of the Reservoir Hills High School also boycotted classes yesterday. More than 300 pupils at the Chatsworth High School boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival.

Daily Dispatch 15/5/81 (5-2)

Court told police beat girl unconscious

MDANTSANE — A 19-year-old student charged with sabotage involving arson at Mzomhle High School, told a Regional Court Magistrate here how he had to carry a school girl, beaten unconscious by police at Mdantsane police station from an office to the charge office before they were locked up.

Mr Daluxolo Mpofu was giving evidence in a trial within a trial to settle whether statements made by him and a 17-year-old youth charged with him were made freely and could be accepted as evidence.

Appearing with Mr Mpofu and the youth was 26-year-old Mr Shepherd Dumezweni. All pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mzimasi Haka, 18, will appear later. At a previous hearing, the court was told he was being detained by South African Security Police under section 6 of the Terrorism Act

The trial within a trial was ordered by the presiding magistrate, Mr D Addison, after Mr D. Pillay, for the three accused, disputed statements allegedly made by Mr Mpofu and the youth Both argued the statements had been made under duress after they had been assaulted by the police.

Warrant Officer Bob Ndevu, who was the investigating officer at one stage, said the two had been handed over to him after they had been arrested by Sergeant C. Mguzulwa and Sgt M. Mcanyangwa on August 12 last year.

He said he had asked them about their involvement in the fire at Mzomhle High School where the principal's office, the staff room, a clerk's office and a classroom were partially burnt.

Mr Ndevu said Mr Mpofu had a burn mark on his face and had told him he had been burnt while involved in arson at the school.

Reading from a statement allegedly made by the 17-year-old youth, Mr Ndevu said Mr Dumezweni had threatened that their homes would be burnt if they did not go with him to Mzomhle High School to set it alight

When they arrived at the school, Mr Dumezweni broke windows and set some rooms alight.

Petrol had caught Mr Mpofu on the face and he had been burnt.

In his evidence in the trial within the trial, the 17-year-old youth said he had not made the statement freely and voluntarily. He said they had been assaulted at his home, and then on their arrival at the police station when about 10 to 12 policemen had attacked them with fists, quirts, a pipe and a stick.

He said he had been compelled by fear to make the statement before Mr Ndevu on September 29.

Mr Mpofu said that on the day of their arrest they had been harrassed at the home of the 17-year-old youth assaulted, and then again at the police station. He said he had been asked about the injury on his face which he explained but was later forced to say he had sustained it while burning the school.

He said that on the day of their arrest they had been assaulted in an office and had to carry away a girl who had been beaten unconscious.

He was not told the statement he had made could be used against him as evidence in court. All Mr Ndevu had done was to get his personal particulars and had written the rest himself, Mr Mpofu said.

The hearing was postponed to June 11. — DDR.

Argus 15/4/9

Leyland

Continued from page

first wage increase came into effect on January 1, which increased the wages of the lowest grade of labour staff from R1,05 to R1,30 an hour. This increase was effective proportionally through to artisan level.

'The second increase becomes effective on July 1 and provides for a nine cents an hour increase for all hourly paid grades, making an annual increase of 37 percent.

'In addition, the agreement incorporates the payment of an annual bonus of between R60 and R120 subject to the absentee rate being contained to the 1980 level throughout 1981.'

Workers said today they expected the strike to continue until their demand for more pay was met.

They said management had put up a sign late yesterday saying: 'No work, no pay.'

'We don't know whether we will be paid today,' one worker said.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), confirmed there was a work stoppage.

Pupils boycott class to protest festival

DURBAN — About 315 Indian pupils at the Merebank High School have been indefinitely suspended from classes by their principal after hundreds of pupils boycotted classes yesterday, apparently in protest against the Republic Festival.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, will now decide whether to expel the pupils or set aside their suspension.

The announcement was made yesterday by the principal, Mr R R Maharaj, after the pupils boycotted classes and gathered around the school premises.

Some returned to the entrance of the school early today bearing placards, but dispersed when a police vehicle arrived.

Confirming the suspensions, Mr Krog said the pupils first boycotted classes on April 27.

"Their parents were then sent letters by the principal informing them of the effects such action could have on their education. Parents were also invited to talk to the principal and staff about any problems."

"When they boycotted classes again yesterday, the principal had no option but to suspend them indefinitely."

Renewed battle for hospital facilities

NATAL MERCURY 7/5/87

Mercury Reporter

GREYTOWN Indian community's 40-year battle for hospital facilities will be fought once again when the Indian Local Affairs Committee meets in the town hall tonight.

The lack of hospital facilities for the town's 5 000 Indians has been a sore point for many decades and requests to the authorities to provide a hospital for them have been rejected repeatedly.

Now the director of hospital services has informed the Greytown Town Council that the Natal Provincial Administration had approved in principle to provide a separate wing for Indians at the existing black hospital but funds were not available yet for construction to begin.

But it is most unlikely that the LAC would support the new proposal, according to some members of the committee yesterday.

LAC chairman Rabindranath Bheekie said: 'In terms of Government policy of separate development, a hospital should be provided for the Indian community just as there are hospitals for the town's white and black communities.

'If the authorities are not prepared to build a hospital for Indians then they should seriously consider opening existing hospital facilities at the white and non-white hospitals to all race groups.'

Indian leaders claim the black hospital was wrongly sited because it is situated 'within a stone's throw' of a beerhall.

Meanwhile, Mr J A Bridge, who had been assistant Town Clerk at the Gwelo Municipality in Zimbabwe, this week joined the Greytown Municipality as Town Clerk after Mr D C Ongley, who had been Town Clerk since 1974 and who joined Amanzimtoti Municipality, resigned.

Theft: 600 pupils sent home

Argus 4/5/81

(52)

Crime Reporter

CAMPS BAY HIGH SCHOOL was closed and more than 600 pupils were sent home today after thieves stole sound equipment worth R25 000 last night.

The school was closed for the day to allow detectives and fingerprint experts to complete their initial investigations.

The equipment, which included amplifiers, musical instruments, tape recorders and a discotheque console were to be used for the school's production of Fiddler on the Roof which opens on Wednesday.

'The show will go on, come what may,' said Mr Greg Leigh, one of the staff members involved in the production.

The thieves broke their way into the school hall by smashing a padlock on one of the main entrances.

'They must have used a truck to cart all the equipment away,' Mr Leigh said.

The theft came at the end of six weks' of non-stop rehearsals for the school production which involves more than 150 pupils.

The decision was taken to close the school today when it began to drizzle and it became obvious the detectives would be busy in the main building most of the day.

In addition to the sound and lighting equipment stolen, the burglars also smashed a public telephone and took food from the tuckshop.

Lots of ink, but little knowledge

RDM 29/4/81

Pupils' exam standards come under heavy fire

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

AN ALARMING number of candidates arrived at last year's senior certificate examinations in the Cape with too much ink and not enough knowledge, according to the official examiners' reports.

The reports — just published in the latest issue of the Provincial Education Gazette — reveal a serious void in the teaching of exam techniques and the growing, harmful influence of "comic book culture".

And educationists said yesterday that pupils' apparent inability to communicate clearly, particularly in English exams, was a direct cause of the shortage of well-qualified teachers.

Although the reports apply only to the Cape, the president of the Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA), Mr Peter Mundell, said: "Rest assured — we have as much of a problem in the Transvaal."

The English examiner's report on the higher grade poetry and comprehension paper complained of an "almost total inability" to cope with questions demanding interpretation or evaluation.

"Candidates simply could not read given texts carefully," he said, and warned that this year's paper would include several "weighted questions" which could reveal this weakness even more.

"Candidates seemed to lack the vocabulary to define an attitude economically and accurately . . . many answers amounted to nothing more than a regurgitation of the sense of the poem or excerpt," he said.

Commenting on the essay paper — worth a quarter of the total English mark — he warned that the "cheap vulgarity" of comics and bad television had seriously harmed young peoples' English usage.

"A formal piece of writing lapses again and again into slangy colloquialisms," he said. "Register and style are unknown quantities . . . the correct use of tenses was rarely seen . . . punctuation is laissez-faire and will o' the wisp . . . paragraphing is haywire.

"The question mark, the semi-colon and the colon are obsolescent, and the use of the comma has become so widespread that the fullstop may soon be out of work . . . unfortunately, the comma is never where it should be."

And, in a severe indictment of the standard of English teaching at some schools, he warned: "Very little serious work on writing is being done . . . candidates are sitting down to this examination with a bare smattering of knowledge of writing skills.

"The quality of the writing hovers round Standard 8 level, and the ignorance of basic grammar, punctuation and spelling is appalling."

The examiner said this made a mockery of everything the subject stood for: "Unless the gradual deterioration in writing over the past few years is stopped and remedied immediately, the original purpose behind this paper will no longer be valid."

His general impression was that many pupils had been taught little — if any — grammar.

"There were candidates who could not even begin to answer some of the questions requiring a knowledge of the basic terms in grammar. Many showed no understanding of even common terms such as noun or verb.

"Teachers who repeatedly claim that they do not know how to prepare their candidates for this paper, clearly need to re-examine their priorities, for they must carry a large share of the blame for the extremely poor showing of candidates in the 1980 paper."

On the setwork paper, he said few candidates knew that Shakespeare's King Lear was a play.

"Many referred to it as a book or even a novel," he said.

These problems were not confined to English, however.

The Afrikaans examiner complained that an unsettling number of answers were weak because pupils:

- Were "clearly unable" to read and interpret questions;
- Lacked the ability to spell or write neatly;
- Did not know, or used incorrectly, basic literary concepts;
- Chose essay subjects "blindly".

The geography examiner said: "It is apparent that many candidates are not thoroughly equipped to answer a paper."

And the French examiner said poor examination techniques had lowered the marks of a "significant" number of candidates, who:

- Wrote pre-learned essays, sometimes illegibly;
- Paid no attention to relevance;
- Failed to write coherently or logically.

Mr Mundell said the reports underlined both the teaching crisis — particularly the "critical" shortage of English teachers — and the negative influence of the media.

"This is the sort of professional problem that is now bubbling to the surface," he said.

The president of the South African Teachers Association, Mr Trevor Long, said it was encouraging that the education authorities were revealing more details of exam shortcomings: "This is invaluable to inexperienced teachers in small country towns," he said.

WHY ARE CERTAIN PROCEDURES OF THE
INDIGENOUS HEALERS EFFECTIVE?

M. Vera Buhrmann.

My aim with this paper is to explore some of the factors which could be operative in the healing methods of the indigenous healer. Factors which could answer some of the feelings and options of western trained professionals. It seems to me an impoverishment if we continue to regard their work as witchcraft based on superstition, mysterious, even chaotic and as something without sound psychological foundations; cathartic and the relief experienced by such unburdening; faith in the healer, coupled with expectations and suggestions. A brief survey of ideas about curative factors would include the following.

What constitutes effective psychotherapy is a matter of controversy and how to assess improvement is often also debated, there are too many variables.

not conscious and not conceptualised aim, stated Western terms, is a shift in dynamic intra-psychic and interpersonal factors in the individual.

RDM 20/4/81 (52) (NCT)

Order to close school reversed

MR V T SIFORA
. . . "order illegal"

By HARRY MASHABELA

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope's BophuthaTswana Government at the weekend dramatically reversed an order to close down a high school — and so avoided what could have been a bitter confrontation with the 46 000-strong Bakatla tribe about 50km north of Rustenburg.

Many villagers had gathered at a kgotla — a tribal meeting chaired by their leader, Chief Tidimane Pilane — to consider the government's plan to close the school.

During the debate, a Mr More arrived with a letter from Mr J M Ntsime, BophuthaTswana Secretary for Education, saying that the school would not be closed.

Mr Ntsime has earlier written a letter to the tribe saying that the governemnt would have nothing more to do with the Moruleng High School after the end of the month.

All government subsidies to the school — for teachers salaries, hostel staff, furniture, equipment and books — would be withdrawn.

Mr Ntsime's letter said the reason for the action was "because the tribe has incessantly complained that the department (of education) has neglected the school since it was given to the government years ago".

Before Mr More's unexpected arrival, Chief Pilane had told the meeting: "I find it difficult to believe that such a complaint could have made the government decide to close down the school. The letter from the department of education came as a complete surprise to me."

Chief Pilane said he and the government had been involved since 1974 in negotiations for the building of the R700 000 school for the tribe by Johannesburg Consolidated Industries (JCI).

JCI wanted to donate funds to put up the school because more than 4 000 tribesmen worked on its mines, he said.

Mr V T Sifora, the MP for the Mankwe district where the tribe lives, had told the meeting that the government move to close the school was illegal in terms of the Republic of BophuthaTswana National Education Act of 1979.

CHIEF PILANE
. . . "surprise move".

Schools switch the accent to industry and business

Tribune Reporter

SOWETO'S 56 high schools may soon be producing more matriculants qualified for commerce and industry than the rest of the country's white schools.

Since the Department of Education and Training took control of education in Soweto in 1978, there has been a swing towards a system providing more useful technical and business-orientated courses.

The department's regional director for Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, told a South Africa-German Chamber of Trade and Industries meeting in Johannesburg recently that since the department had taken over Soweto R21-million had been spent on school buildings.

"Our biggest problem lay in teacher training. Second to that was that we inherited the broad, general education the English introduced to their colonies, which turned out matriculants who were well versed in the social sciences.

"That was perfect for those who wanted to become white-collar workers, but was of little use to those who sought jobs in industry and commerce, and that's where the needs exists.

two technical centres and another technical high school. We already have one.

"We are also enlarging our teacher-training college to take 600 teachers and are retraining our teachers with strong emphasis on the technical subjects. This is happening at the Malapo Technical Centre, where we are achieving our breakthrough."

"We are taking teachers with absolutely no technical direction and for one year, on a part-time basis, giving them intensive training in only one area — for example, woodwork, metal work, science or computer science — and then the next year letting them start teaching those subjects."

Mr Strydom said 400 teachers had been trained in this way in Soweto and because of this technical subjects would be able to be introduced to another 10 schools next year.

The lesson we must learn: Page 20

Pass

"So we decided to point education in Soweto in the technical, scientific and commercial direction. We now have a high school catering only for commercial subjects and last year it turned out its first matriculants, who achieved an 87 percent pass rate.

"There are 14 000 pupils taking accountancy and most secondary schools in Soweto and Alexandra now offer courses in science."

Mr Strydom said that from next year the medium of instruction from Standard 3 would be changed to English.

"We have proved that there is absolutely no foundation for the belief that exists all over Africa that the black man, because of his background, cannot be easily equipped for a technical, commercial or scientific career.

"If you can get to him early enough, you can equip him for those careers as easily as you can a white child.

"Because of the success we have achieved in the relatively short time we have been in control, we are going to build another

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Sponsors needed for schools

Argus 4/9/81

BLACK schools in Cape Town could have the use of sophisticated audio-visual material for teaching aids if local businessmen were willing to sponsor them.

The IBM corporation last week announced an ambitious R2,3—million audio-visual project for Soweto to improve the quality of black secondary school education.

The manager of the project, Mr Fred Ingarfield, will be in Cape Town later this year to discuss it with executives of large commercial and industrial concerns.

The Soweto project is almost wholly funded by IBM. It entails the supply of equipment — three installations for each school — and the production of programme modules to supplement mathematics, science and biology teaching.

The Department of Education and Training will pay for three senior lecturers who will compile the programmes with the help of black teachers.

Mr Ingarfield said local sponsorship would mean only supplying the equipment and having tapes copied.

SABC TV could broadcast the programmes on its second channel if it bought them. They would be in English, to avoid a language controversy such as the row partly responsible for the 1976 schools' unrest in Soweto.

The regional director for Education and Training in the Cape, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said the project was still 'experimental.'

The public relations officer for the department in Pretoria, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said the project would be monitored by two secondary schools and two colleges in Soweto and Pretoria, and that the Human Sciences Research Council would evaluate it and suggest any necessary adaptations before the project could extend countrywide.

He could not comment on whether the project could be aimed at coloured and Indian schools, as these fell under different departments of education.

C Herald 11/4/81

12 000 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 Niemaber of the Department of Education and training said last week.

'The secondary school population has grown by nearly 900 percent to 658 000 between 1965 and 1979, and the full-time matriculation enrolment is expected to be more than 12 000 this year,' he said.

Dr Niemaber was a guest speaker at the Technical and Vocational Education Conference which began last week at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

To accommodate these numbers was, he said, 'no mean feat'.

The department's present planning and building programmes for the next 10 years included two teacher training colleges, 33 senior state schools, 18 technical training centres, eight technical colleges and a modern technikon.

Notes (continued)

5. Districts in which adjustments were made are:

Metropolitan: East London, Benoni, Krugersdorp, Westonaria, Odendaalsrus, Sasolburg, Virginia, Welkom.

Other: Barkly West, Kuruman, Mafeking, Dannhauser, Newcastle, Paul-pietersburg, Utrecht, Vryheid, Bethal, Ermelo, Groblersdal, Klerksdorp, Letaba, Middelburg, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Standerton, Thabazimbi, Witbank.

6. I am indebted to the Department of Statistics for making the necessary unpublished information available to me. It is not, of course, to be held accountable for the way in which I have used the material.

7. I could not have obtained the results of this section without advice from Professor Ellis, Dr. Ruth Smart and Assoc. Professor Jackson of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the University of Cape Town. They, of course, are not responsible for what follows.

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JC exams for blacks may go

PRETORIA — The phasing out of the Std 8 examination in black schools from 1982 will be investigated by the Department of Education and Training.

In a statement here, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said the decision was taken after representations, and the department was concerned over the increased examination fees parents would have to pay.

Earlier this year, the department announced the fee was to be raised to R16 and for Std 10 to R20.

School committees and the African Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Atasa) objected.

Dr Hartzenberg said that the increases were unavoidable and pointed out that the same exam fees applied to all Std 10 candidates of all education departments.

In the past candidates who obtained matriculation exemption had to pay an additional R5 to the Joint Matriculation Board.

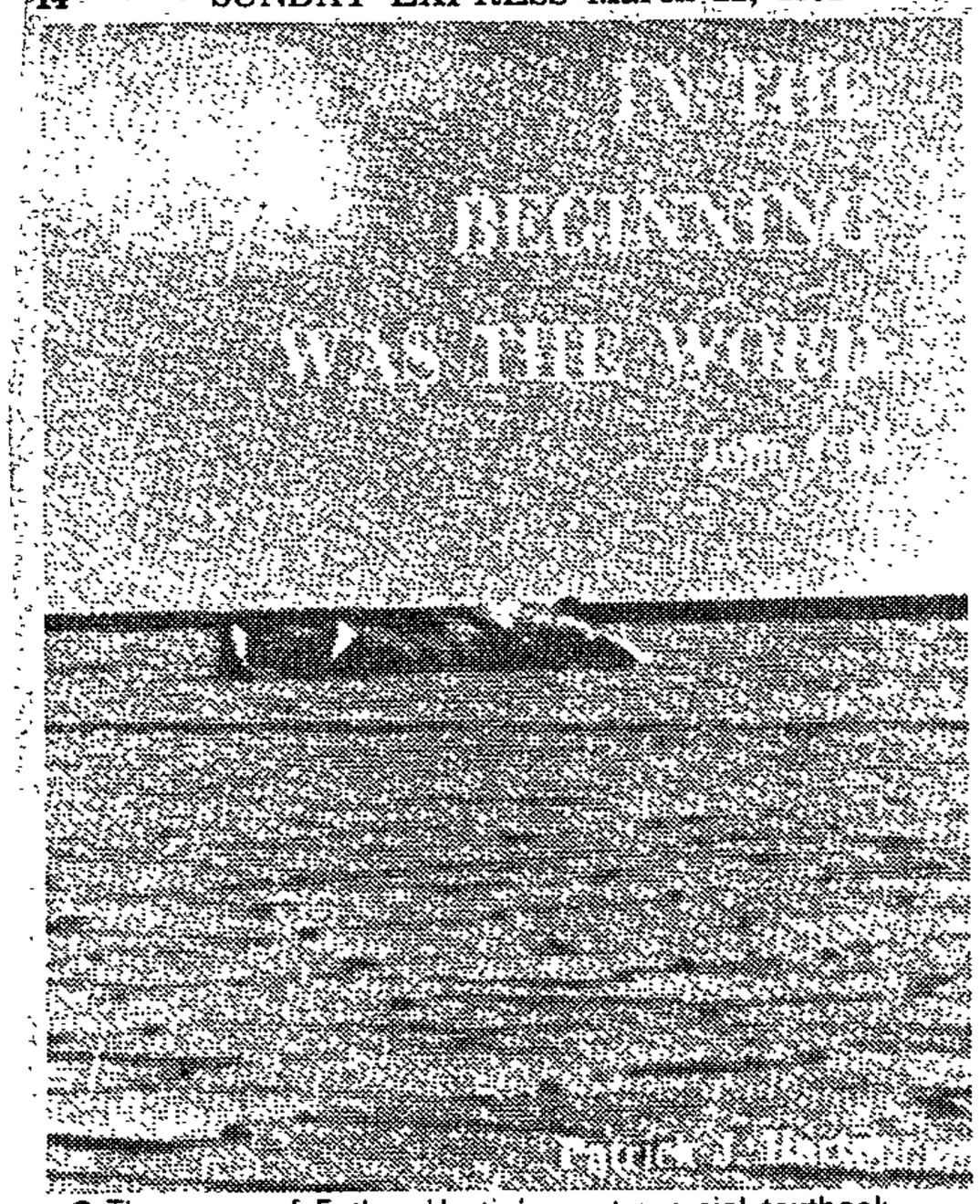
This amount has not been increased to R7, but the department will pay the additional amount to meet candidates halfway.

The department would still meet the increased costs of the Std 8 examination.

This meant that parents this year would have to pay only R8 as in the past, instead of R16. — DDC.

'Too modern' book on religion is rejected by Transvaal schools

5 Express 22/3/81 (52)



● The cover of Father Hartin's controversial textbook

A RELIGIOUS textbook that reconciles the theory of evolution with the story of God's creation has been rejected by the Transvaal Education Department as "too modernistic" in its approach.

The book, 'In the Beginning was the Word', was written by a 36-year-old doctor of theology, Father Patrick Hartin.

Father Hartin, a teacher of Biblical studies at St Benedict's College, Bedfordview, urges pupils to accept evolution as well as the teachings of the Bible.

"The theory of an evolutionary process has lent a glory to the task of Creation which it never had before," he writes.

Father Hartin completed the book in 1975 after his pupils asked for manuscripts of his classroom notes.

Two years ago he submitted the textbook

. . . BUT IT IS USED BY ALL OTHER PROVINCES

By DARYL BALFOUR and CHARLOTTE BAUER

— which complies with the syllabus for Biblical studies for Std 8 — for State approval. The TED later asked Father Hartin to make certain "minor" amendments regarding his modernistic approach to the process of evolution.

Father Hartin was reluctant to comment on the controversy. He said he had a very good relationship with the TED, but he confirmed the TED had told him it was a pity he did not present more conservative views when dealing with Creation, Adam and Eve, genealogy, the Flood and Passover.

"I was asked if I thought Std 8 pupils had the Biblical background to 'digest' modern views and still retain their basic faith."

Father Hartin said he agreed to give both sides of the story and submitted the book a second time with an alternative interpretation of Creation, supported by the views of John Calvin.

The views of Calvin, one of history's most famous and most rigid Protestants, are both acceptable and popular in South Africa.

"About eight months later I got a very brief letter back from the department saying the book was not acceptable. I was given no explanation for the rejection and understood that to be their final say in the matter," he said.

This week the TED told the Sunday Express the book was still being reviewed and could be used — if minor changes were made.

But the textbook has already been approved by both the Department of National Education and Training and the Natal Education Department and is being used as a setwork by Black and White pupils in the rest of the country.

Professor of Old Testament studies at Unisa, Professor Fairenough Deist, described Father Hartin's book as very good. He said he could not understand how the TED could have any objections.

(97) Ibid., pp.311-312; For management's claims that miners were inefficient, see BRA, H.E., v.134, S. Evans to Sir J. Wernher, 24 Sept. 1906 and S. Evans to H. Eckstein and Co., 11 Dec. 1905, v.161, L. Phillips to K. Wolff, 20 June 1906; CHA, WLF, P. Cazalet to L. Phillips, 27 Oct. 1906.

(98) BRA, H.E., v.258, file 154 M, 'Subcommittee Report of COM on Health', signed L. Irvine, 15 Nov. 1910.

(99) Grey, op. cit., p.312.

(100) Ibid., p.311; BRA, H.E., v.258, file 154 M, T. Britten to COM, 18 June 1906; Merriman Correspondence,1912, R. Barry to J.X.M., 22 Aug. 1912.

(101) BRA, H.E., v.258, file 154,M, T. Britten to COM, 18 June 1906.

(102) Merriman Correspondence, 1911, R. Barry to J.X.M., 15 Dec. 1911; Pratt, A., The Real South Africa (London, 1913), p.163.

(113) Ibid., pp.34-35, 38-39, 253-254,pa

(114) Ibid., p.34.

(115) Ibid., p.38.

(116) Ibid., p.34.

(117) U.G. 10, 1912, p.12, par.20.

(118) Ibid.,p.11, para. 16-17.

(119) Ibid., pp. 15,16,19,21,22, para. 3

(120) Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., pp. 4

(120a) Ibid., p. 11, par.18; Irvine p.7. Union Acts, Miners' Phthisis A full list of Acts is given below

(121) Ibid., p.13, para.23-25.

(122) Union Acts, 1911, Act No. 9, s

(49) Oliver, T., 'Gold Miners' Phthisis and some of the Dangers to Health incidental to Gold Mining in the Transvaal', Lancet, v.1, 14 June 1902, pp. 1677-1679. Half Yearly Report of the Government Mining Engineer ... ending December 31st, 1901, p.11.

(50) BRA, H.E., v.258, file 154M, F. Oats to C. Rube, 10 July 1902; and ibid., enclosure, 'More Dangerous Than War'.

(51) Ibid., F. Hiehens to F. Oats, 21 July 1902; R.G. Nesbitt to F. Oats, 15 July 1902; C.S. Jago to F. Oats, 22 July 1902.

(52) In the light of this information, Grey's view that 'All the mine managers did not realise the gravity of the situation or the importance of the investigations of the Miners' Phthisis Commission, as only 45 out of 200 mines circularised completed the returns, seems fallacious. Grey, op.cit., p.302; BRA, H.E., v.258, file 154M, S.J. Jennings to H. Eckstein and Co., 21 Aug. 1902.

(53) BRA, Co.,

(54) RMP

(55) Grey erio

(56) BRA of Com Cha Con

(57) BRA 1 So

(58) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, H. Warrington Smyth to Secretary COM, 1 June 1906. See also RMPC 1903, evidence p.82, q.545 of W. Moses, Inspector of Mines.

(59) RMPC 1903, pp. 1-2, q.3, evidence of Dr F. Napier.

(60) Corner House Archives, White Labour File, (henceforth Corner House Archives and White Labour File are abbreviated to CHA and WLF respectively) Undated 'Report of Special Committee appointed by the Chamber of Mines' stamped 21 Nov. 1902 by the Record Dept. of H. Eckstein and Co.

(61) SATJ, June 1900, p.13; RMPC 1903, evidence, pp.1-2, q.3, evidence of Dr F. Napier.

(62) RMPC 1903, evidence, pp.1-11, qq.1-4 passim, evidence of Dr F. Napier.

(63) SATJ, Sept. 1902, p.5, pp.1-2, evidence

(64) RMPC 1903, evidence, pp. 1-2, q.3, evidence of Dr. F. Napier.

(65) Star, 4 Oct. 1902. See also Simons and Simons, op. cit., p.89; T.G.2, 1908, evidence pt.III, p.710, qq. 10085-10090, evidence of W. Andrews; FRMRC 1910, v.2, p.22, evidence of M. Trewick.

(66) Headlam, C.(ed.), The Milner Papers; South Africa 1899-1905, v.11. (London, 1931 and 1933), p.487, A. Milner to Bishop Hamilton Baynes, 28 March 1904.

(67) RMPC 1903, p.XIV, par.38.

(68) Reeves, op. cit., p.23.

(69) RMPC 1903, p.VII, para. 8-10.

(70) Ibid., pp. VI, IX, para. 5, 13, 14.

(71) Ibid., pp. VII-IX, para. 8,10,12, pp.2, 'Statistical', 8 'Causation,' pp.88, 135, qq. 51, 1332.

(72) Burke and Richardson, op. cit., p.1, claim that this was the case; but the references they give for this factual information to not contain the textual facts. See MIC 1897, pp.41, 243, evidence of E. Way, T. Leggett; Parkington, T.R., South Africa: The Country of the Future. Recollections of a Pioneer (Ipswich?(1933 ?)), p.64.

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"the story of Creation as told in the Bible couldn't possibly try to tell how things actually happened," Prof Deist said.

Father Hartin, who recently received his doctorate in theology, said the Bible should not be read as a legal document, but should be studied and interpreted "rather like a poem".

"Although evolution is still just a theory it is, nevertheless, a theory which is held by most people today . . . and if we can accept evolution and the teachings of the Bible we can harmonise the two.

"I cannot reject out of hand the theory of evolution and man developing from apes — and from my classes are at liberty to present whatever pupils in my classes are at view they like about evolution as long as they can support their views.

"I don't see that Creation was completed in six days."

The Natal Education Department confirmed Father Hartin's book for Std 8 and another he has written for standards 9 and 10, "The Word Endures Forever", were both on the list of recommended books for Natal schools.

The Std 8 book is believed to be the only available English language textbook that deals adequately with the syllabus. Previous to its publication, Biblical studies teachers at English schools had to make do with translations from Afrikaans textbooks.

Father Hartin said he was not bothered by the TED's criticisms and would not submit any further amendments for State approval.

According to the director of the Christian Education Movement, Mr Deryck Dugmore, the book is selling well and is in wide demand throughout the Transvaal.

The director of education in the Transvaal, Prof J H Jooste, said the TED made a definite distinction between Darwin's theory of evolution and evolution as an everyday occurence in nature. This "natural" evolution would be handled in biology and geography classes, Prof Jooste said. The theory of evolution was not included in the department's religious instruction syllabus.

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ibid., p.56,
he 'tubercle
, of the
cit., p.8.

(78) RMPC 1903, pp. VI-VIII, para. 6-12, p.8, Transvaal Medical Society's Report. For example, see also ibid., pt.II, q. 49, of Dr L. Irvine.

(79) Ibid., pp.17-18, 135, qq. 49, 62, 1332, evidence of Dr L. Irvine and W. Pakes.

(80) Ibid., p.8, evidence of Transvaal Medical Society's Report.

(81) Emphasis was placed on the element components of air. Therefore average cubic air space for miners was also defined in terms of excess or absence of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, etc. See for example RMPC 1903, pp. 138-141, 1332-1367, evidence of W. Pakes. See also Irvine, op. cit., p.222.

(82) Irvine et al, op. cit., p.9; Transvaal Government Gazette, 26 Dec. 1905, regulation No. 146; 1912, No. 213.

(83) Merriman Correspondence.

(84) T.G.2, 1908, pt.II, p.374, q.3841, evidence of T. Willis.

(85) BRA, H.E., v.258, File 154M, T.J. Britten to COM, 18 June 1906.

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took departmental intentions

By early January 1980 the mood of the township children in the Eastern Cape was angry, frustrated and increasingly militant. Despite firm refutation by the authorities, many unsuccessful matric candidates claimed they had been the victims of a departmental "quota system" which unfairly failed them.

In mid April the "coloured" schools boycott began in Cape Town and Johannesburg and spread rapidly to other centres, including Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

For the first weeks of the "coloured" boycott an uneasy peace reigned in the black schools in Port Elizabeth.

At the end of April the focus of attention swung abruptly to Grahamstown.

On April 30 pupils at the Nyaluza High School in Fingo Village - the only high school in a circuit of 180 schools - began boycotting classes over "inferior" education and a demand for an immediate start on outstanding renovations to school buildings. The 900 pupil school had a staff of 19 teachers of whom three were graduates.

On May 7 Fort Hare University, the perennial barometer of political activism in the Eastern Cape, was brought to a halt as students began boycotting lectures. Police used teargas at one stage to disperse students.

The next day a second Grahamstown school, the Nyaluza Junior High School in Grahamstown, came out on strike. The grievances of the pupils had by this time crystallised into five main demands --

* a higher standard of education,
* free, equal and compulsory education for all,
* higher salaries for teachers,
* better recreational facilities at schools,
* broader syllabuses.

A few days later another big Grahamstown school, the Andrew Moyake Lower Primary School, was hit by a pupil boycott. Nearly 2 500 pupils refused to go to class rooms after morning assembly.

By May 14 the original impetus for the boycott appeared to have dwindled away. The local Circuit Inspector had carried out intensive negotiations with principals and school committees and parents appeared to have successfully liaised with the children.

On the morning of May 14 the majority of school children had returned to school and for the first time authorities and parents began to breathe easily.

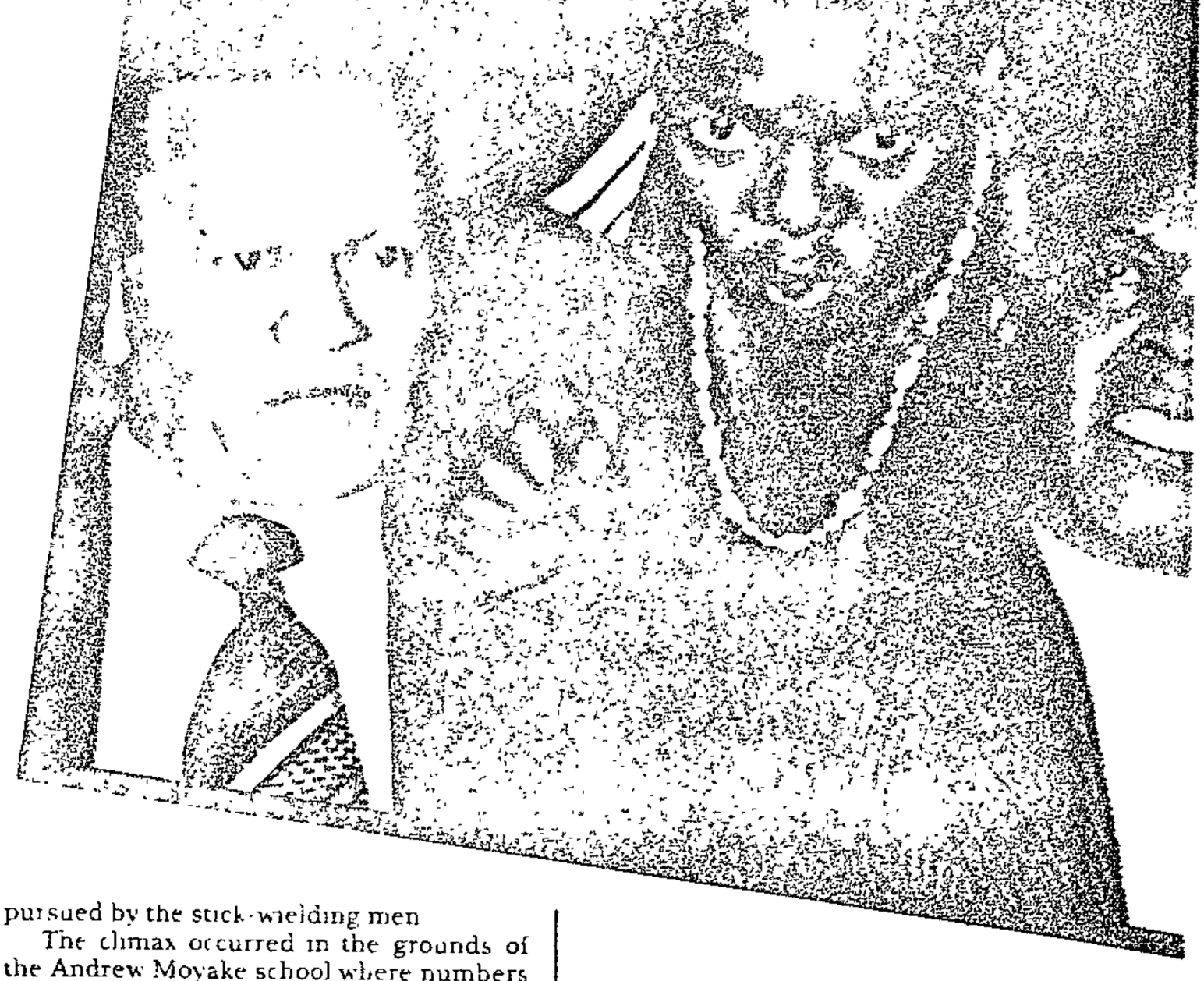
Then human impulsiveness intruded.

A band of civic vigilantes in Grahamstown, known as the Peacemakers, decided the schools boycott had continued long enough and required immediate correction.

They armed themselves with sticks and visited a number of schools where the pupils were still standing outside their classrooms. Within minutes chaos ensued as children fled from school grounds pursued by the stick-wielding men.

The climax occurred in the grounds of the Andrew Moyake school where numbers of pupils had either gathered to await the arrival of the vigilantes or had fled to avoid the blows.

The Peacemakers were met with a hail of stones from the pupils and crowds outside the school grounds. Within minutes one of the vigilantes, Grahamstown taxi driver Alfred Soya, lay dead. The children fled, not to return.



The pupils demanded to be arrested

The irony was that the children at Andrew Moyake had already decided to call off their boycott and were debating whether to return to classes that day or after the long weekend when the vigilantes arrived.

Next day -- a public holiday -- 250 pupils massed outside the Grahamstown Police Station and demanded to be arrested in solidarity with 19 pupils who had already been picked up by the police in connection with the death of Soya. One hundred and thirty of them were promptly held.

The events of that long-weekend were to substantially affect the dimensions and the intensity of the classroom boycotts. Eastern Cape black pupils were on the path to their long and bitter confrontation with the authorities.

That weekend saw intense negotiations and exchanges between various pupil and school representative bodies in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown.

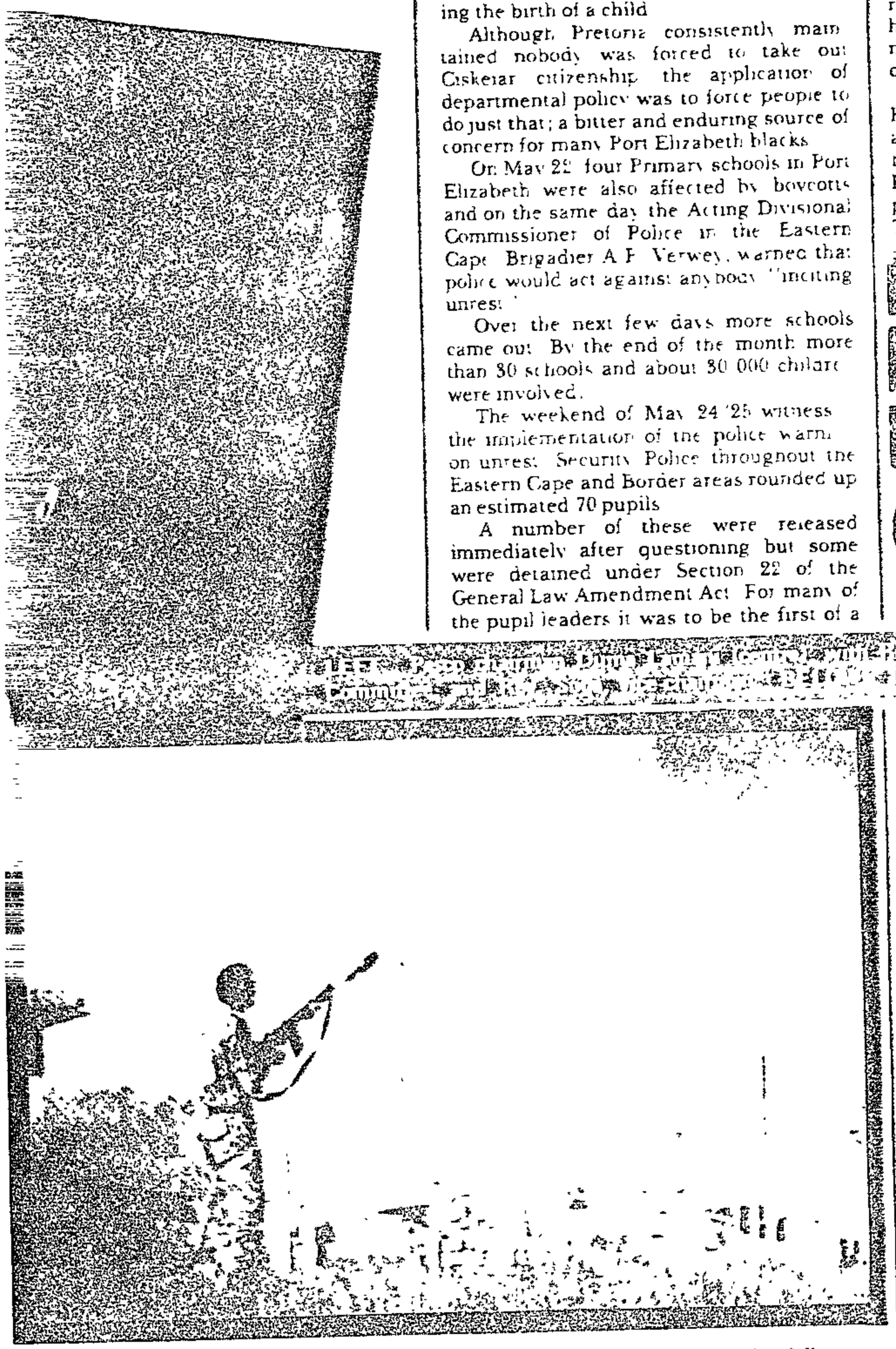
Much has been made by the authorities of the presence of "intimidators". Of substantial proof there is less. Although some of the COSAS executive could not be fairly called students or pupils, the co-ordinating committees at the various schools were all pupils, all democratically elected.

The Port Elizabeth Students Committee (PESCO), which came to be the authoritative co-ordinating body for the boycotts, consisted entirely of pupils elected by the schools they represented.

On Monday, May 19 the 250 pupils at the Masibambane Secondary School in Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth, refused to attend school.

They massed in a singing but orderly crowd on school property carrying placards which read "Away with Racial Discrimination" and "Equal Education".

The same day the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J.M. de Wet, closed the university in the face of the continuing boycott.



Scores of Fort Hare students returned to Port Elizabeth where many were inevitably to be involved in the unfolding schools boycott drama.

The next day the boycott was on in earnest. A total of 5 000 pupils at eight schools in the Port Elizabeth area were on strike

A statement issued by the pupils that day incorporated most of the points raised by their Grahamstown colleagues and added several new ones -- such as the banning of security policemen from school premises and a rejection of enforced home land citizenship.

The latter demand was overtly political and sprang from deep seated anger at the insistence of Co-operation and Development officials in Port Elizabeth that Ciskei an citizenship certificates be produced whenever application was made for reference books, passports or even on registering the birth of a child

Although Pretoria consistently maintained nobody was forced to take out Ciskeian citizenship the application of departmental policy was to force people to do just that; a bitter and enduring source of concern for many Port Elizabeth blacks

On May 22 four Primary schools in Port Elizabeth were also affected by boycotts and on the same day the Acting Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape Brigadier A F Verwey, warned that police would act against anybody "inciting unrest"

Over the next few days more schools came out By the end of the month more than 30 schools and about 30 000 children were involved.

The weekend of May 24 '25 witness the implementation of the police warning on unrest. Security Police throughout the Eastern Cape and Border areas rounded up an estimated 70 pupils

A number of these were released immediately after questioning but some were detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act For many of the pupil leaders it was to be the first of a series of such detentions in the following months

Among those seized were Tango Lamani, son of a prominent township politician and the chairman of the local branch of COSAS, and Vusumusi Pikoli, chairman of the Fort Hare Student s Committee

That Sunday, May 25, 2 000 pupils gathered at the Rio Cinema in Port Elizabeth to discuss the situation. They appealed directly to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene in the dispute and resolved to continue the action in a "peaceful and non violent" manner

Monday saw an immediate expansion of the boycotts, in Port Elizabeth and elsewhere. On Wednesday 275 Uitenhage children were arrested a 'march' on the town while in Fort Beaufort police used teargas to disperse crowds

More ominously, education authorities reported that 1 700 children had already handed back their text-books to the department thereby implying they had written off at least that year's schooling

On May 30 school committees for the Higher Primary and Secondary schools affected by the boycotts met in Port Elizabeth under the auspices of the Circuit Inspector to consolidate pupil grievances to present to the Minister of Education and Training Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg

The Year in...

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...ress Clippings

On June 1 an informal meeting of school principals chairmen of the school committees and parents met in a Port Elizabeth township hall - this time not under the auspices of the Department of Education and Training - and elected a three man committee to represent the ...

Members of the Port Elizabeth Parents Committee were an Anglican minister the Rev James Haya, Mr. A Z. Lamani, whose son was chairman of the local COSAS branch, and the Rev D Soga. Mr Lamani was not a member of a school committee.

The committee expressed its function as being simply to create a conduit for the channelling of pupil grievances to the relevant authorities and specifically the Minister It did not set itself up as advisor, director or initiator of the boycott action.

At the meeting parents expressed support and understanding for the actions of the pupils but counselled strongly agains violent or provocative actions.

Throughout the rest of the school term the situation remained stalemate A common sight in the townships during the blustery East Cape winter was of groups of pupils gathered on school premises being addressed by one of their numbers as part of a "conscientization" programme launched by pupil leaders to keep members aware and active.

Teachers would be gathered in a circle of chairs outside the classrooms and at the school gates would be the ubiquitous riot police landrover and its bored, camouflage-clad crew.

On June 20 a meeting of the Port Elizabeth Committee of 41 -- representing "coloured" schoolchildren in the city -- voted to end the boycotts in their schools and return to classes when the coloured school holidays ended on July 15.

On July 5 the Parent's Committee revealed they were considering inviting the Rev Alan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader and M Raman Bi ena, Indian Management Committee chairman to join

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Police Sanction Weapon Against Children

CONTINUED

the committee to get a broad consensus over black educational issues

The suggestion - never actualised - brought a negative reaction from officials worried about the broadening of the issue, and effectively meant the kiss of death for Departmental recognition of the committee

On July 6 black schools re-opened Black pupils returned to their school premises but refused to enter classrooms They gathered as before in grounds on school grounds ignoring the police at the gates

This time however there were clear indications that police and the authority's patience was wearing thin Although the gatherings of pupils were illegal according to the strict interpretation of the Riotous Assemblies Act, police had up to that point kept a relatively low profile, affirming they would act against children only if they sought to march.

It was not illegal for children to refuse to go to school What was illegal -- and increasingly the police sought to convict or detain on those grounds -- was the intimidation of other pupils not to go to school

Indications of the shape of things to come became apparent the first day schools re-opened Police used teargas twice to disperse crowds outside Lovuso High School in Zwide and the New Brighton Technical College

It was Wednesday, July 10, however, that proved the watershed. On that day riot police under the personal direction of Brigadier Verwey entered school premises at Nyalusa High School and dispersed pupils -- many of whom had apparently gathered there from other schools in the area.

Shortly after the encounter the body of a middle-aged Grahamstown woman, Mrs Violet Tsili, was found a short distance from the school She had been shot. Police adamantly denied responsibility for her death for two weeks before suddenly admitting liability.

Police later claimed they had proof that the pupils were planning to murder three headmasters and said the headmasters had thanked them for their actions -- the latter claim being denied by two of the three principals mentioned.

On the same day, pupils from other schools began gathering in the grounds of the Newell High School from early morning onwards, still avoiding contact with the by now substantial police detachment.

Shortly after 11 a.m. police fired teargas grenades into the grounds of the school, and followed this with a baton charge. For several hours after that flying convoys of police moved from school to school throughout the townships dispersing pupils from premises with batons.

Numbers of children were badly bruised and cut after being hit by standard issue heavy wooden batons -- described as pick-axe handles by the children. Police were later to introduce lightweight whips called quirts -- when dealing with children to reduce the danger of injury

The police action effectively meant the end of any speedy resolution of the dispute; the next day every black school in the Port Elizabeth area was deserted of children. It was to remain that way for the rest of the year.

A number of people involved with the boycotts -- including pupil leaders - subsequently stated privately that the police action represented a "point of no return" in the crisis Thereafter intransigence on all sides increased and events gathered a momentum of their own -- increasingly out of control of either parents or pupil leaders

In many instances arguments by authorities and parents that the children should return to school because they had "made their point" were rejected. The classic pupil response was simply, "We've made the point, but it has not been taken".

A Symbolic Victory for the Parents

On July 15 the "coloured" schools reopened. Children began to dribble back to classes, their protest effectively at an end

But the impasse in the black schools dragged on. There were glimmerings of hope on July 17 when the Parents Committee, with the covert assistance of concerned officials in the East Cape Administration Board, managed to see Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, while he was on a flying visit to Port Elizabeth.

Although Education and Training was clearly not the province of Dr. Koornhof, the visit served as an important symbolic victory for the Committee. It was the nearest they were to come, as a committee to seeing the top level authorities.

According to the participants the talks were very hopeful. Next day, after Koornhof had presumably trod on a few corns, the Department of Education and Training issued a lengthy Press statement from Pretoria reiterating its stand on providing equal education for all races and detailing future development plans for the Port Elizabeth area.

Moreover, the Parents Committee was granted an audience with the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E.S.J. van Rensburg, in which it won an assurance that police would not enter school premises unless the law was being broken "riotously".

The developments were greeted by an ominous silence from the pupil body. Schools remained deserted. On the 20th, the Port Elizabeth Students Committee issued a statement saying the boycott would continue at least until September 2 when the ban on political meetings was due

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: be lifted

Then the Chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr. Norris Singapi announced that Dr. Hartzenberg would be visiting Port Elizabeth to discuss the boycott situation with the council and the school committees

Inquiries revealed that the Parents Committee would not be invited to see the Minister although individuals on the committee -- as members of school committees - would be entitled to attend the meeting Mr Lamani was also invited

Despite the side-long recognition of Parents' Committee members as individuals the decision represented a step in the case for the Committee as such. It was already under pressure from radical elements among the pupils who were against any form of negotiations with the Government, and the Department's stand reduced its credibility in the eyes of those pupils who wanted negotiations to continue.

The Government motivation appeared simple The Parents Committee was not a statutory body and could thus not be recognised School Committees and the Community Council were statutory bodies and should therefore be consulted.

The fact that the former had effectively elected the Parent's Committee as their representatives and that the latter enjoyed no credibility among either parents or pupils, did not seem to enter the question.

Dr. Hartzenberg was thus committed to talking to institutions which had no chance of resolving the boycotts and no effective mandate to deal with the issue In fact, involvement of the Community Council in the boycotts served only to infuriate the pupils and make them more intractable.

The Minister arrived on July 23 and held all-day meetings with the Community Council and the school committees. What was said during those meetings is not entirely clear. What was confirmed later by Dr. Hartzenberg himself was that the two crucial areas of concern -- the creation of a common educational system and the actions of the police -- were not covered.

Apart from the perpetually sanguine Community Council chairman, Mr. Norris Singapi, nobody appeared overly optimistic about the talks with Dr. Hartzenberg Mr D Maku, successor to Mr Singapi, was later to refer to Dr Hartzenberg's performance as "empty headed" and "letting us down".

Complicating matters was a sudden decision by the police to stop seeing the Parent's Committee (which they had now met twice) and a summary withdrawal of their earlier assurances about not entering school property unless life and property were at stake

No reasons were given for the withdrawal only four days after the pledge had been made During that time no incidents had been reported in the area and schools had remained deserted

Speculation by pupils and parents was that the police had either become impatient about the pupil's refusal to return to school premises under police assurances of non interference or that the divisional commissioner had been overruled by higher authority

Whatever the reason the police actions were cited by pupils as yet another reason why they should be suspicious of authority and sceptical about the Parent's Committee

Shortly after this Dr Hartzenberg warned that teachers in the affected schools might have to be transferred out to areas where they could be used. The first transfers actually took place on August 7 under strong opposition from parents

Shortly afterwards Mr Singapi led a delegation to Pretoria to consult with Dr Hartzenberg and returned with assurances they had received "a positive response".

A joint statement by PESCO and COSAS strongly rejected the involvement of the Community Council in the dispute and on August 24 Singapi encountered a positive response of his own from the pupils when he was stoned after addressing a meeting of parents in his own community hall.

The incident effectively ended continuing involvement of the Community Council in the boycott.

A substantial reduction of pupils' demands

On August 27, the Government announced it would not re-impose the countrywide ban on political gatherings when it expired on September 2. Attention now focussed closely on the pupil's response On the 30th, at a mass meeting of 6 000 pupils and parents, the pupils decided to go back to school if four short-term demands were met by the Government.

These were that the detained leaders be released, transferred teachers be brought back inadequate school facilities be improved and a committee representing the pupils be recognised by the Government The demands were a substantial reduction on original political demands and were later to be described as "definitely negotiable" by the Chief Whip of the Official Opposition, Mr Brian Bamford

Long-term demands remained basically the same: a common educational system, improved teacher pay and no enforced homelands citizenship. It was decided pupils would return to school premises but would not attend classes

The next day, September 2, brought crushing disappointment to the hopes of a settlement The return-to-school call was largely ignored by the pupils, with attendances varying from 50 to 200 pupils.

The reasons for the poor attendance are difficult to establish Part of the problem might simply have been one of communication between pupil leaders and the pupil body, part of it could have been that events had developed a momentum of their own that neither the pupil leaders nor the parents could control

Two days later Dr Hartzenberg pulled the curtain down on the unfolding drama. He gave an ultimatum to pupils to return to classes the next Monday or face closure of the schools

There was immediately an angry response from pupils -- among whom a common argument was that as they had begun the boycott they had the right to decide when to terminate it

The Parent's Committee -- still hoping for a return to school -- came out strongly against the threatened closures and threw their weight behind the call by pupils not to register on the Saturday.

On Saturday a total of 250 pupils, of the area's 30 000, enrolled.

Hartzenberg's reaction to the turn-out was predictable. All affected schools were indefinitely closed, only two being kept open under police protection for re-registered pupils.

He attacked "certain individuals" and "pseudo-committees" and said it was significant that certain individuals who were school committee members had been invited to discussions with the Minister concerning the boycott.

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

The attack was both unfair and incorrect. The Parent's Committee was elected on an ad hoc basis at a representative meeting of school committees and parents. It's existence pre-dated the Hartzenberg negotiations, it had shown good faith by consulting the police and Dr. Koornhof and its legitimacy had not once been challenged by the community it claimed to represent.

The Parent's Committee was in fact a good deal less "pseudo" than the Community Council which so ineptly attempted to enter the fray.

During the next two days Security Police launched another crack-down on pupil leaders. Duma Lamani, PESCO chairman, and 12 of his colleagues were

PLEASE TURN OVER

(211) (52) (375)

the police

armed force

the issue

CONTINUED

taken into detention. Some were to re-emerge only to be redetained Later, however, all 13 were to be held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and later transferred to Modder Bee

The motivation of the police was clearly to isolate the leadership to give the issue a chance to "cool". In more senses then one it proved counter-productive

During the intense debate among parents and pupils towards the end of 198 about a possible return to school, one of the biggest issues constantly obstructing progress was concern by the boycotting pupils that if they returned it would appear those held by the police were indeed solely responsible for the boycott

The Government launched concerted campaigns to persuade parents of the need to send their children back to school Tens of thousands of pamphlets were dumped from helicopters warning the townships that future school developments could be affected by the boycott.

The pamphlets were gathered into piles and in many cases burnt by singing children.

On September 23 the Parent's Committee sent a memorandum to the South African Council of Churches asking for a declaration of intent by the Government to scrap "bantu Education" and the establishment of a committee of parents to represent parents in their dealing with the Government

Also included were the range of short term demands made by the pupils immediately before the closure of the schools

At the end of September the boycotts took on added dimensions when groups of from four to 15 youths heavily disguised in balaclavas, simultaneously descended on lower primary schools throughout the townships

The youths ordered the children from the classrooms and within hours the schools boycott had become total -- involving all children from six years of age upwards.

The actions by the flying squads of intimidators followed a meeting the previous day at which pupil leaders had called upon the Lower Primary School pupils to come out in support

Police spokesmen alleged the intimidation of the lower primary schools was a direct result of the pupil meeting but boycott leaders immediately issued a strong statement deploring the actions of the intimidators and distancing themselves from the affair.

The question remains who was responsible. Police evidence at some later trials indicated the responsible parties might have been a gang of hoods called "The Cobras

Some more cynical comments were that the scale of the operation carried out by the intimidators was just too vast for early warnings of it not to have been detected in time by the highly efficient police informer network

Whatever the net result of the actions was profoundly counter-productive to the interests of the genuine pupil leadership. With small children out of school many working mothers now found themselves badly inconvenienced

The mood of the parents towards the pupils hardened

On October 1 Bishop Desmond Tutu lead a delegation, including the Rev Haya, to see Dr Hartzenberg A memorandum was presented and discussions -- focussing mainly on the ineffectiveness of existing statutory bodies to articulate the pupils interests -- ensued

the bitter route back to square one

Shortly afterwards the Government admitting that communications with parents had broken down -- called for the re-election of school committees. The elections, in early December, resulted in the election of three members of the Parent's Committee to various school boards.

It had in fact taken six months, tens of thousands of lost school hours, and a lot of bitterness to come back to Square One. And it looked as if it was too late. As 1980 drew to its close the extended debate within the black community over the issue of the boycotts became more accentuated and more confused as conflicting groups attempted to hijack leadership roles in the crisis

School Committees remained in a state of bewildered silence The Rev Haya suffered a temporary eclipse, Mr. Lamani broke away from the Parent's Committee to initiate meetings under the aegis of his own political group "The Committee of 21" and promptly had his meeting broken up by a group of stick-wielding youths demanding what authority he had to discuss the boycotts

A new force called "Roots", a black fundamentalist cultural group, demanded a monopoly on negotiations and a former senior member of the local COSAS branch began initiating separate efforts to resolve the boycotts. The pupil masses, without discernible leadership, remained silent, vast and inscrutable. ■

Post-script: an analysis of the school boycotts

When the 1981 school year officially opened in mid January, turnouts at secondary and higher primary schools were poor. The registration deadline was postponed several times in the hope that the trickle of returning pupils would increase. At a mass pupil-parent meeting in late January a decision was made to suspend the boycott subject to the government fulfilling certain conditions - which consisted essentially of implementing the assurances which had already been given.

The trickle grew to a steady stream. On February 7th the detained pupils were released. On the 10th, a mass meeting of New Brighton pupils, encouraged by some of the returned detainees re-affirmed the suspension. A few days later, schools were at capacity.

In retropsect, the 1980 boycotts were localised. Not more than 4% of the country's black schoolgoers were involved - largely in Cape urban areas where the tradition of radical politicisation reigns strongly. They exacted a fearful toll in lost opportunities for the pupils, many of whom opted out of formal education altogether through the frustrating limbo caused by the disruptions. Whether or not the system of black education is still designed to perpetuate inferiority, as most of the boycotters axiomatically believed, commerce and industry none the less look for people with matric certificates, and the shortage of such certificates in the Eastern Cape became yet more accute.

On the positive side, it does seem that all sides have learned from the boycotts' effect in highlighting the communications gap between pupils and authorities, and in some cases between pupils and parents. More-over, it has further stirred the oft repeated and no doubt sincere commitment of the authorities to make up the abysmal backlog in black educational facilities.

Much remains unresolved. Does the government have the ability to fulfill expectations before impatience again overtakes promises? Do the pupils have the ability to surmount what has become in many cases an almost pathological mistrust of anything the government does?

It seems unlikely that black school children will be persuaded that separate education can ever be equal. It seems, too, that the political objections grow - ironically - in direct ratio with the authorities' increasingly strident pronouncement of their commitment to make up for their sins of the past. ■

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Education_ Secondary

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Matric failures concern

/ Staff Reporter

THE 1981 coloured Matric results were "profoundly disturbing" and called for an immediate and urgent investigation, Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, said last night.

In the lowest pass rate since strife-torn 1976, only 56 percent of coloured matriculants passed the 1981 examination. Of the 9 269 pupils who completed the examination, 5 220 passed and 4 000 failed — a seven percent increase in failures against 1980.

Dr Boraine said the results highlighted the "depressing standard of education offered to blacks".

"Nothing will change significantly until the government accepts that one of the major reasons for the poor results flows from the general disaffection among young blacks toward the total system in South Africa.

"This will continue until the government accepts the inevitability of a single system of education which offers equal standards and opportunities to all," he said.

Dr Neville Alexander, an assistant director of the South African College for Higher Education (Sached), said the poor results "reflect badly on the system, not on the pupils".

"Apart from the sociopolitical factors involved, these results once more demonstrate that the examination system is farcical. It is a lottery — students are fortunate if they pass, others are simply unfortunate if they don't. What is needed is a completely different system of assessing pupils," Dr Alexander said.

The principal of Crestway Senior Secondary School in Steenberg, Mr Yusuf da Costa, said one of the major reasons for the poor results was the fact that the majority of pupils came from underprivileged homes where they were deprived at all levels.

He said the rewriting of examination papers had "definitely demoralized many pupils".

ARGUS 7/1/82 (52)

More coloured pupils to write extra exams

Education Reporter

THE Senior Certificate pass rate for coloured pupils (the lowest since 1976) may be raised later in the year — more pupils will be allowed to write supplementary examinations than before.

Just under 44 percent of coloured matriculants failed the 1981 examination. In 1976 the failure rate was 46,5 percent.

However, Mr C A Gerber, assistant director of examinations in the Department of Internal Affairs, said: 'We are confident that there will be more supplementary exams than normal. The final statistics will, therefore, not show such a low pass percentage.'

He said pupils' reports notifying them whether they can write supplementaries were sent out today. Those in Cape Town can expect to receive the reports tomorrow. The supplementary fee is R10 per examination.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa, said the high failure rate was the cumulative result of the interruption of study during the past two years.

'In 1980, the year of the school boycotts, the pass rate was 63 percent. The higher pass rate can be explained by the fact that matric is a two-year syllabus and most of the work is done in the Standard 9 year.

'Pupils who wrote matric in 1981 had a severely disruptive standard 9 year.

'Matric is a tricky time in the development of young people. You can only be assured of success if you are single-minded. If you are surrounded by all sorts of pressures which divide your commitment you cannot be single-minded.'

He said 'reactionary whites' would point to the results as proof that the pupils did not have the potential to do better. However, the results of 1979 were proof to the contrary. In 1978 and 1979 pupils had not disrupted classes in just protest against inferior education. There was an 86 percent pass rate in 1979.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, attributed the high failure rate to 'disruption of normal school activities for extended periods during the past two years.'

He denied that the rewriting of many exams had had a negative effect on pupils' work.

'People outside the schools caused the unrest and now they can sit back while pupils bear the brunt of it,' he said.

Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape said he believed the rewriting of the examinations had had 'a tremendously negative effect on pupils.'

He added: 'The department has admitted that to a large extent they were responsible for the leakages. It is sad that many pupils who had no part in the leakages were affected. The blame for the low pass rate must be put on the department in some senses.'

Coloured results: Call for probe

ARGUS 7/1/82 52

Political Staff

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, today called for the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry into the handling of coloured education.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse

Mr Tian van der Merwe

He said he was disturbed by the coloured matric results and doubted whether these could be a true reflection of the ability and intelligence of students.

Mr Hendrickse said: 'I want to make a public call for an independent commission of inquiry into this state of affairs.

'I believe the rewriting of certain subjects definitely had a detrimental effect on the results.

Motivation

'Normally students work themselves up to an examination pitch and after having written examinations they do not have the motivation and incentive when called on to rewrite an examination.

'I believe the Administration of Coloured Affairs must bear the responsibility for this shocking state of affairs.'

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on internal affairs, Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, said today the Government had to be held responsible for the poor performances of coloured matric candidates.

Frustration

He said factors such as a lack of motivation and interruptions in the learning process could often be traced to political causes arising from Government policies.

There was probably nothing that caused more despair and frustration among coloured people than the fact that the Government had shown it had no plan for their future.

The Government has shown it was not even prepared to accept palatable proposals from the President's Council. Any proposals not in line with apartheid were unacceptable to the Government.

1980 boycott

Mr van der Merwe said he believed the poor results in the coloured Senior Certificate examinations could be partly due to the long-term effects of the 1980 school boycotts on coloured education.

As long as the spirit created by the Government's education system remained, motivation of students would not be at the required level.

Question 9(a) (continued)

The only point where there are no further unexploited economies of scale or diseconomies of scale, is that point where the SRAC curve minimum coincides with the minimum of the LRAC curve. The point where the cost curves are at their minimum is where the Short r... ...ginal cost curves cut the sho... ...average cost curves (beca... ...rage cost = price = M... ...profits are maximized ... ...MC = MR and where MC ... ...from below), and costs ar... ...ized at that point whe... ...are maximized.

MATRIC RESULTS:

'Government is to blame'

BY CHARLES MOGALE and SAM MABE

BLACK parents have pointed accusing fingers at the Government following the poor matric results.

Parents interviewed said the results showed there was a plan designed to frustrate black students from studying for matric.

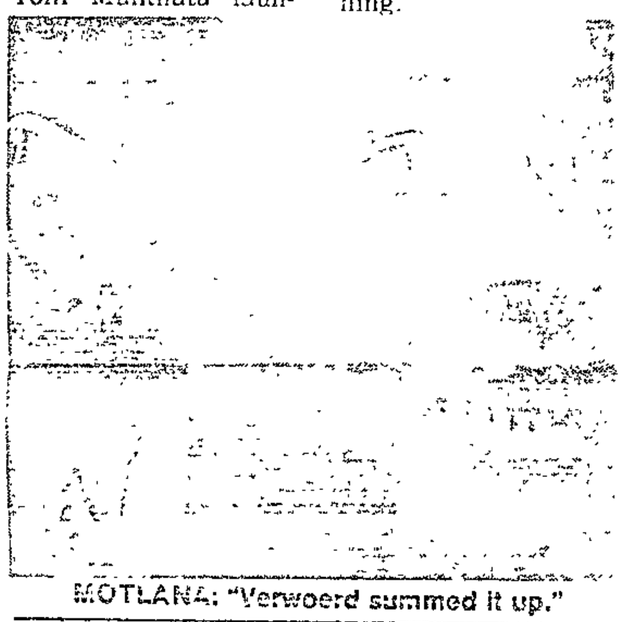
The Government, they said, was deliberately lax in its handling of black education, and was trying to create the impression that blacks were generally unable to go through matric.

Leading black consciousness figure and former teacher Mr Tom Manthata launched a scathing attack on the "disarrayed" Department of Education and Training. The department's incompetence had led to the pre-examination leak which was contributory to the low pass rates, he said.

"The idea is to frustrate the black student and the entire black nation," he said. It is a trick which is also meant to play people against each other, thus dividing them.

"Those who passed will probably be looked at with suspicion, no matter how guilty or innocent they are It is upsetting that this kind of poor administration occurs only in the department which handles black education"

He added that it was a tragedy that the very community which was affected in the running of a department of education was not involved in the planning.



MOTLANA: "Verwoerd summed it up."

"However, we must remind those students who, through no fault of their own, are affected adversely by the results that their problems are the black nation's problems," Mr Manthata said.

Mrs Sally Motlana of the Black Housewives League said the situation in black education today was all summed up by the late former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd when he introduced Bantu education.

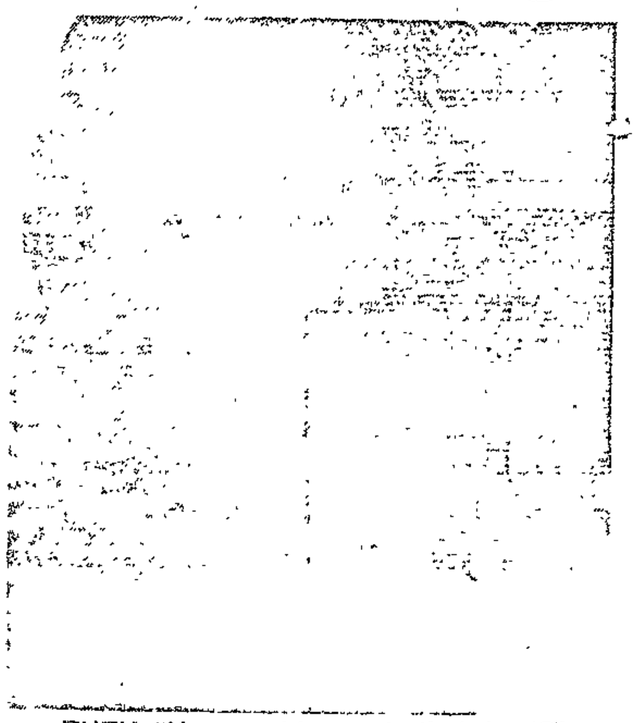
"That man said blacks should only be educated enough to understand instructions from their white bosses," Mrs Motlana said.

The poor results, she said, was all the Government's doing.

"In the first place they made no effort to retain qualified, competent teachers after the 1976 explosions. The Government has also made no attempt to move away from Bantu Education, except to give it a fancy name."

The former editor of the closed Post and Weekend Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, called for an inquiry into "the whole fuss surrounding the matric examination debacle.

"Heaven knows this country has a proliferation of commissions of inquiries into all types of reputable and disreputable matters. But I do hope the Government does share my concern over the widespread bitterness over the handling of the matric examination issue.



TUTU: "How could they do their best?"

"The bitterness of the students and the anger of the parents over the decision to rewrite some papers is understandable. The majority of innocent children are being punished for the dishonest conduct of a minority."

It was the department's own lack of security and shammy handling of the affair that led to the theft of the papers by the "criminal element" they employed, Mr Qoboza said

Azanian People's Organization committee member [illegible] said the students' best marks should have been considered before students are forced to rewrite exams.

"The teachers know very well the students who deserved or didn't deserve the marks they got. Penalising across the floor — for a leak that has not been proved — is unjust," Mr Mokgoatlheng said.

Mrs Leah Tutu of the Domestic Workers and Employers Programme said the haphazard atmosphere that prevailed shortly before the exams had a telling effect on the children's performances.

"I am sure no child could do his best writing with the knowledge that there was a strong possibility of rewriting the same paper," Mrs Tutu said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the SACC, said candidates who have to rewrite their matric exams because of exam paper leakages should consider seeking legal advise on the matter.

By suggesting that about 10 000 candidates must rewrite their exams, the Department of Education and Training was besmirching the characters of the candidates, he said.

"This is tantamount to suggesting that they were involved in the exam paper leak scandal and this is no matter to be taken lightly," Bishop Tutu said.

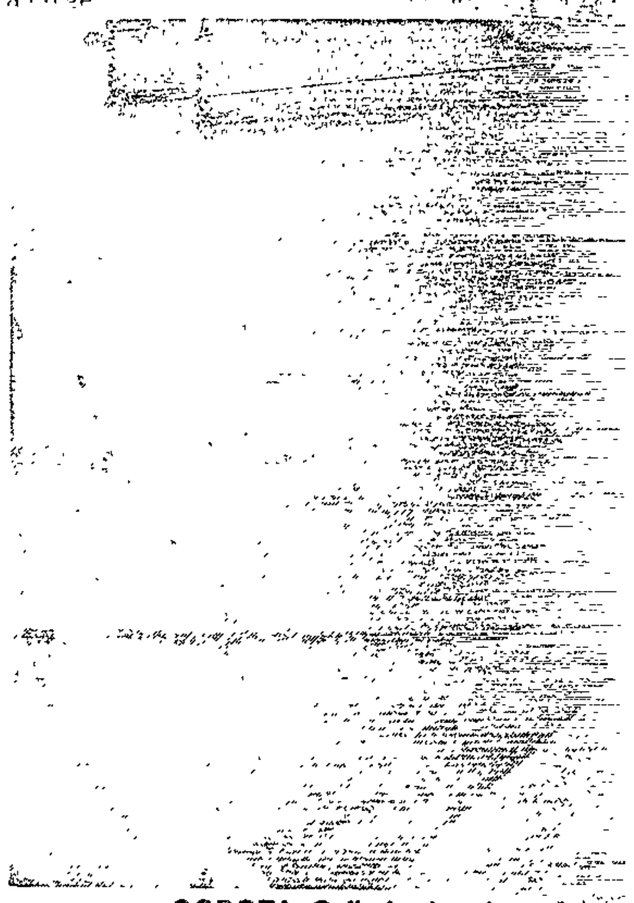
He added that it would be unfair to victimise thousands of children when perhaps only a handful could have been involved in the leakage scandal.

"This is an unjust decision and for that reason, it has to be condemned. They should a large [illegible]

the sake of a few? The department ought to have found out who the real culprits are and punish those.

"But for so many people to have to pay for the inefficiency of the department in running their department properly is ridiculous. The exam paper leakages is their fault and nobody else's.

"And another thing, those candidates who will be rewriting again may not necessarily do as well as they had done in the previous exam and even if they should pass, universities that have to admit them may start looking askance at them," the Bish[illegible]



QOBOZA: Calls for inquiry.

'Phenomenal progress'

THERE HAS BEEN "phenomenal" progress in education for blacks during recent years, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

Launching the first council of Vista University in Pretoria, he said he could not see how an extensive expansion of black high-level manpower could be possible without a concomitant expansion of facilities within the reach of the people who had to be trained.

"Without a university such as Vista, which can take training to the people on a large scale and on a decentralised basis, it is inevitable that a relative deterioration may be expected in the course of time," he said.

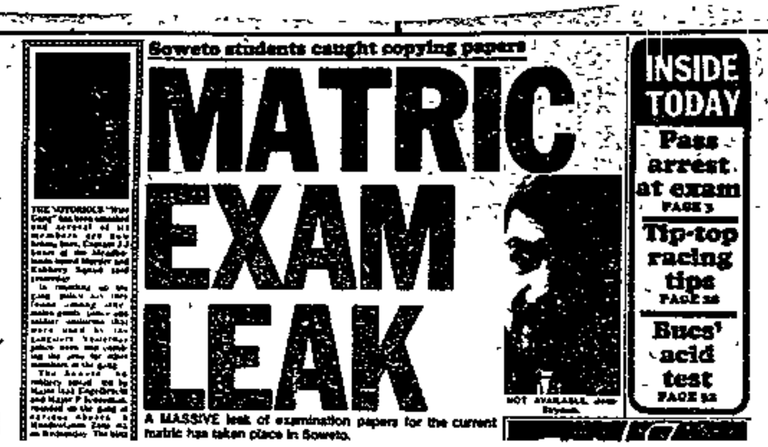
"Vista derives its right of existence from the fact that it will not only develop the urban black communities in South Africa, but also make an indispensable contribution to the economical development of the country in general."

He said justification for the establishment of Vista University was to be found in:

- The urgent need to upgrade the educational level of the economically active part of the population in particular.
- By 1990 some 22 000 black scholars would obtain matriculation exemption annually and would be entitled to university training.
- The demand for post secondary educatio by urban blacks necessitated the provision by tertiatry training facilities.

90 percent failure rate in Soweto

MATRIC SHOCK


Soweto students caught copying papers

MATRIC EXAM LEAK

A MASSIVE leak of examination papers for the current matric has taken place in Soweto.

INSIDE TODAY
Pass arrest at exam PAGE 3
Tip-top racing tips PAGE 20
Bucs' acid test PAGE 23

The SOWETAN front page on November 6.

(52)

Sowetan 7/1/82

By LEN KALANE

SHOCKING MATRIC results with a failure rate of no less than 90 percent have been revealed at some schools in Soweto.

Our investigation has also shown that the bulk of candidates who have to re-write matric in two weeks due to paper leakages which hit exam centres last year are mainly in Soweto.

At one school alone, Seana Marena Junior Secondary in Mapetla, a record 233 candidates will have to re-write some subjects before the end of this month.

Seana Marena is also among other Soweto schools which have been hit by this high failure rate in matric results. Officials and headmasters at schools have thrown a cloak of secrecy over the results.

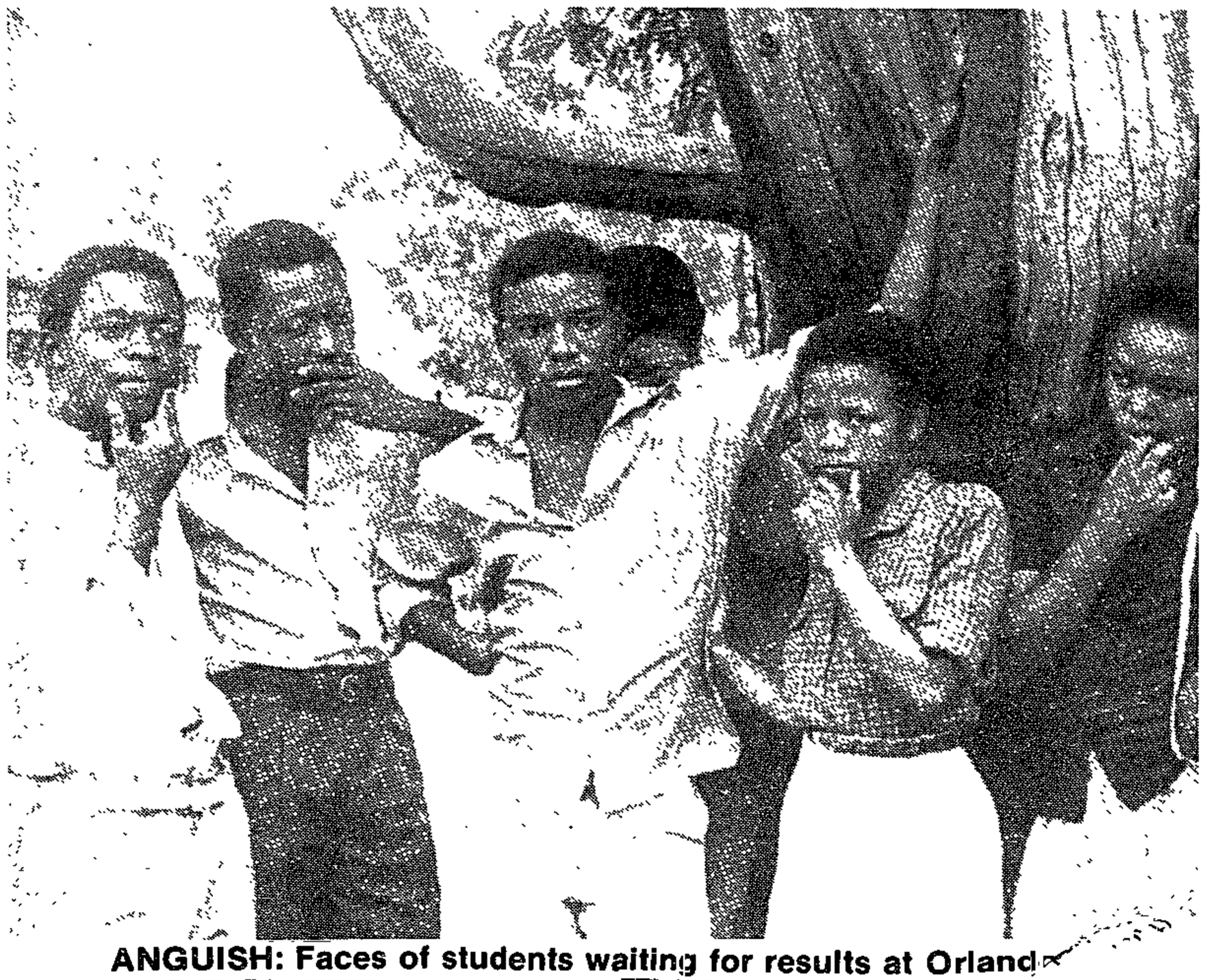
But **The SOWETAN** team managed to get the results from some of these schools. Gloom hung over the faces of thousands of students who had gone to their respective schools for results and told they had failed.

At Orlando High School, only 22 students got "M" passes, 133 got "S" certificates and 93 failed out of 254 candidates who sat for exams at the end of last year. The above figure represents a failure rate of over 50 percent.

A snap survey also revealed that most of the students who had passed only managed ... "S" pass, failed.

The results at these schools are believed to follow a similar pattern to other schools. Pressmen were barred by headmasters from "poking their noses" in the results.

Orlando High student David Hlatswayo said: "We are bitter. I don't think I've failed. They are just penalising us for the leakages. We never even saw the papers."


ANGUISH: Faces of students waiting for results at Orland...

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Conclusions.

It is hoped that these few pointers will initiate discussion concerning the relative expenses, those of running costs, as against purchase price/ capital costs for, the argument, to me, seems very much similar to that of the buying of a jet engine.

It is not so much the purchase price of a turbine engine but what do you intend doing with it? If to drive jet aeroplane, then it is the best, the most economica' efficient even if initially expensive, if it is to d bulldozer, it is uselessly expensive both in cost the running.

True evaluation must consider all

In this vein it is hoped that fr able speakers will be provoked to suppl detailed information than comes from can only assume that my name was p that an "Irishman" will argue ab

Dr. J.O. Pear
The Divisional Co
18 - Aug.

to get u
which means that they have passed their matric with a "d" symbol, the highest so far.

The pattern at other schools represents a similar picture. At Emadwaleni High School in Mzinto
only three students got "M" passes out of the 193 who sat for exams. Forty-two got "S" certificates and the rest failed. There is over 90 percent failure rate at this school.

At Sekano Ntoana High School in Senaoane approximately 500 candidates sat for the exams. Those who got "M" passes are 51 and 116 got "S". The rest dropped bringing the failure rate at this school to 89,9 percent.

The SOWETAN could not establish how many candidates will have to re-write the examination.

At Seana Marena 368 sat for the exams and only eight got the "M" pass. Forty-five got away with the "S" passes and the rest

Purchase Cost of Drugs.

The following purchase prices are being used in this discussion.

Isoniazid, INH, (H) 100mgm. 11 cents per 100.

300mgm. 26 cents per 100.

Streptomycin, Strep. (S).

1 gm./3ml. R11,61 per 100.

5 gm./15ml. R38,85 per 100.

Rifampicin. Rifa. (R)

450 mgm. R109,71 per 100.

Ethambutol, Emb. (E).

400mgm. R5,62 per 100.

Ethionamide. Eth. (Et)

250 mgm. R1,12 per 100.

I.N.A.T. (INH & Thiacetazone)

300/150 mgm. R1,04 per 100

Para-amino salicylic acid PAS (P)

1/2 gm. R7 per 1 000.

Using the above prices the daily costs per patient are:

H (400mgm./day)	0,37c.
S (1gm/day)	7,77
R (450mgm/day)	109,71c (R1,10)
E (1 200mgm/day)	16,86c
Et (1gm/day)	4,48c
I.N.A.T. (300/150)	1,04c

S OUR SINS, He (Jesus) is faithful and just om all unrighteousness (1 John 1 v 9.)

ing, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

Launching th

High School for coloureds a 'disgrace'

Herald 6/11/82

Political Reporter

THE 'shocking' state of coloured edcuation at Kokstad will be investigated by Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, when he visits East Griqualand next week.

Mr Miller will meet leaders of the coloured community for discussions on the educational problems the community has faced for the past 30 years.

Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast and a Kokstad businessman, yesterday described the facilities for coloured education at the town as 'shocking'.

'The coloured people have had 14 prefabricated rooms, supposedly their high school, for nearly 30 years. In 1976, the then Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, gave the categorical assurance that they would get a new school and a hostel. Nothing has happened yet.'

He said following the proclamation of a coloured group area at Kokstad, pupils had to walk up to 3 km to the Mount Currie High School which was in a white group area.

'The school is an absolute disgrace. The coloured community of between 2 500 and 3 000 people is about the same size as the white community.'

Mr Miller said that the poor facilities had resulted in a high drop-out rate and rampant absenteeism.

(52) Sowetan 6/1/82

Matric: 10 000 MUST SIT AGAIN

By LEN KALANE

NEARLY 10 000 candidates will sit for matriculation rewrites in two weeks' time due to exam paper leakages that plagued exam centres throughout the country last year.

The rewrites will be in Biology (Higher Grade), History (Higher Grade) and Business Economics (Standard Grade). Some candidates will also be forced to rewrite Mathematics (Higher Grade), Afrikaans (Second Language) and Biblical Studies, all believed to be papers which were loosely available on the exam racket market last year.

A spokesman for the Department of Training and Education in Pretoria, Mr Job Schoeman, said they had worked out the number of students who will have to rewrite some subjects at 8 175, but the figure could reach 10 000.

He said the department was convinced that the candidates who will have to do the rewrites could have possibly been involved in the leakages that hit exam centres during last year's finals. He could not say how many centres were involved, but the leakages were throughout the country.

Costs of resetting the papers are not yet known as examiners are still busy at work. Mr Schoeman said the definite date of the rewriting was also still unknown, but possibly in two weeks' time.

The following are figures of students who will do the rewrites in each subject:

Biology — 4 224. A total of 45 261 students sat for examinations in this subject. History — 1 482 will rewrite out of a total of 29 417. Business Economics will have 1 624 rewriting out of 7 317. Then there is Maths, with 148 rewriting out of 15 625, Afrikaans with 612 out of 49 952 and Biblical Studies with 85 out of 4 586.

A total 49 952 students sat for matric exams at the end of last year.

Mr Schoeman said results of candidates due to rewrite exams have been withheld because of the irregularities.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that JC results will be released before next Wednesday. But the results will not be released in the Press, in keeping with the department's policy.

Mr Schoeman said the department's officials have been working thoroughly to have the results released before schools re-open on January 23. The results would be released to the regional directors who will in turn forward them to the respective school principals.

He said of the 161 221 full-time candidates who sat for the final examinations at 1 293 centres, 113 972 were from the "homelands" and 47 249 from the urban areas — an increase of eight per cent as compared to the 1980 figure which stood at a total of 149 260.

Sowetan (p52) 5/1/82

THOUSANDS TO REWRITE MATRIC

By CHARLES MOGALE

THOUSANDS of students will be forced to rewrite their matric examinations at the end of January following the massive leak late last year.

This shock announcement was made yesterday by the deputy public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman.

Several centres throughout the country are involved, but the department would not release details, except to say the results were being held back.

In some centres, Mr Schoeman said, candidates were involved en bloc.

"But in most cases the results are available at the schools," Mr Schoeman said.

In another shock announcement, Mr Schoeman revealed that the results will not be available for publication in the Press. This was because the department did not want to identify the centres involved in the rewrite move.

SCHOEMAN: Announces shock.

Because of the rewrite saga, the department was not in a position to give the pass and failure rates.

The department's announcement is a climax to the massive exam paper leak which swept the country last year. Press investigations revealed that papers were as easily available as newspapers.

In a few cases, students were surprised copying from prepared answer sheets, and several students openly admitted complicity to the Press.

An employee of the department was subsequently tried by a Pretoria court and sentenced to seven years imprisonment for theft of examination papers.

It's frustrating, say teachers

Soweton
52
8/1/82

SOWETO matric school teachers yesterday expressed frustration about this year's poor results and the fact that some students have to rewrite their examinations.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO and MZIKAYISE EDOM

This reaction emerged during a snap interview with the teachers, whose names cannot be mentioned because of fear of reprisal.

One school teacher said it was "frustrating" for a teacher to work hard during the year yet the failure rate should be "so disgusting."

"The black matric results do not compare favourably with the white matric results and this is caused by the fact that we receive different types of education," the teacher said.

The teaching staff committed itself to producing good results and "what happens to our students when the results are released is disastrous."

Another school teacher said that it was about time that the Government scrapped all separate educational systems in the country so that "blacks should prove themselves against their white counterparts."

He complained that the poor quality of teachers among blacks contributed much to the failure rate. Some black teachers were not qualified and the highest academic qualification was a teacher's diploma and matric.

"This type of teacher is expected to teach other matriculants and you can imagine what happens under such conditions."

It was also difficult for most teachers to teach subjects such as English and Afrikaans because these languages were not their mother tongue, and they might have also received "poor background in these languages."

A Soweto high school master said most of the students had been punished for the leakages because it was suspected that they had seen the papers earlier.

"It is a pity that blacks did not have enough money, otherwise students could ask for their exam copies to be rechecked," the head master said.

A spokesman for DET said it was too early to comment on the results. Only after the final statistics have been made available could a comment be made.

The results of those who will rewrite exams would be released early next month. The department would see to it that students did not become late for university entrance this year.

He indicated that strict security measures would be taken to ensure that no leakages occur.

Meanwhile community leaders in the East Rand called on the Government not to go ahead with plans to have exams rewritten.

Parents interviewed blamed the Department of Education and Training for negligence and lack of security in handling its office which resulted in the theft of the papers.

Mr M B Kumalo, former chairman of the Katlehong Council and lecturer in African languages at the University of the Witwatersrand said yesterday the rewriting of the matric exams will serve no purpose at all because the damage has already been done.

"Instead, the Government should be dealing with the culprits and should be working on plans on how to stop the leakages in future. The Government should not blame the candidates because they were not responsible for the leakages."

Mr Kebane Moloi, a member of the Duduza council, said: "Very few people got access to the papers and thousands of students will have to suffer because of a few people whose aim was to make money."

Mr John Matiya, vice-chairman of the Vosloorus Civic Association, also called on the Government not to go ahead with the rewriting, saying this was a waste of time.

X (52) Sowetan 8/1/82 X

More shocking matric results

THE East Rand, following a similar situation in Soweto, also has shocking matric results, with at least one school in Daveyton having a staggering number of failures.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM and LEN KALANE

And there are fears that schools in the West Rand and the Vaal might be similarly hit.

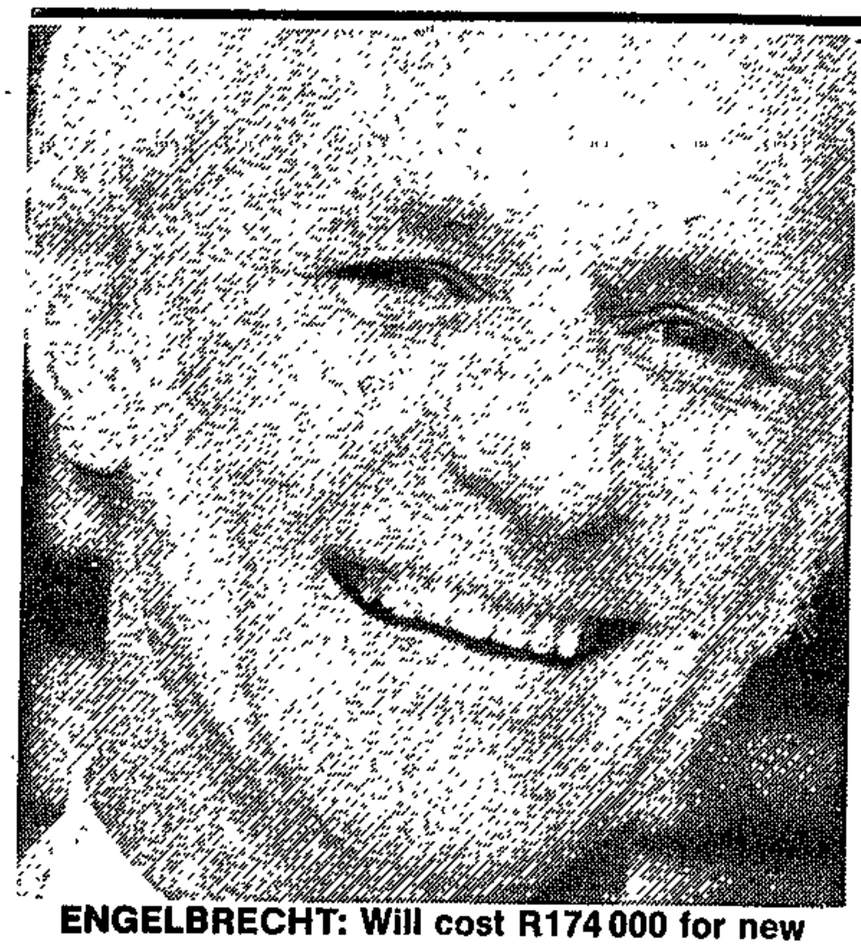
An investigation by **The SOWETAN** revealed a failure rate of no less than 90 per cent among matric students in Soweto.

A school in Daveyton, Mabuya High, is believed to have the highest failure rate in the East Rand. Only 47 candidates got "M" passes, 121 got "S" passes with a total 480 failing.

Headmasters and circuit inspectors in the area would not give information to the Press yesterday because of a circular from the Department of Education and Training warning them against doing so.

An investigation also showed that more than 100 candidates at the Thoko-thaba High School in Thokoza will have to rewrite matric in two weeks due to the leakage of papers.

According to latest figures from the department, 5812 candidates throughout the country will have to rewrite exams.



ENGELBRECHT: Will cost R174 000 for new exams.

Chief liaison officer Mr G Engelbrecht said the rewrites will take place during the third week of January or the first week of February. He could not provide a definite date.

Mr Engelbrecht said it will cost the department an estimated R174 000 for the reset exams. The department will spend about R30 on each candidate rewriting, but he said no additional exam fees will be payable by the candidates.

Other candidates who will have to rewrite exams are from Illinge High School in Vosloorus and Fumana High in Katlehong.

At Illinge, 33 got "M" passes, 110 got "S" and 88 failed. At Katlehong 40 got "M" passes, 77 got "S" and 40 failed.

At Tembisa High School, where about 400 candidates wrote matric, **The SOWETAN** learnt that results were available, but the headmaster has been missing from his office since Monday.

At Etwatwa High School in Wattville, the principal was still waiting for the results from the circuit inspector. At Fumana, there were 33 "M" passes.

Exam 'leaks' hit 6 000

Mercury 8/1/82 (52)

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal African Teachers' Association has criticised the fact that nearly 6 000 black students throughout South Africa will have to re-write their matriculation examinations at the end of the month because of examination 'leaks'.

The president of the association, Dr A J Thembela, said yesterday the necessity for some pupils to re-write certain examinations was placing tremendous strain on them.

He said the association was very disturbed that leakages had occurred in the first place in the Department of Education and Training.

As a result, the pupils were placed under tremendous temptation. He was of the opinion also that invigilation of the examinations had not been conducted properly.

Mr Job Schoeman, a spokesman for the department, said yesterday that 5 812 black pupils would re-write their examinations.

PRICE 25c (INCL GST)
PRICES ELSEWHERE ON BACK PAGE

(52) RDM 8/1/82

'Very bad' black matric results deepens crisis

Mail Reporter

WARNINGS of a deepening crisis in black education were issued yesterday after the announcement that almost half the country's coloured matric candidates failed last year's examinations and that matric results in Soweto appeared "very bad indeed".

The crisis was "breeding failure and a sense of desperation among the pupils" which could have far-reaching consequences, it was claimed.

Matric results for coloureds released on Wednesday showed that the pass rate dropped 30 percent from last year — only 5 220 of the 9 269 entrants passed and only 1 319 gained university exemption

African matric results have not yet been made public as some papers have to be rewritten because of exam leaks

But a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman, commenting on results in Soweto, said yesterday "It appears at this stage that the results are very bad indeed

"We will only be able to arrive at a final perspective of the results after the rewrite examinations in January and February"

Dr Alex Boraine, chief Opposition spokesman on education, described the results as appalling They revealed a deep sickness in the South African society

...ed. | The hunchback of Bellevue

Probe of low pass rate

(52)

COM 9/1/82

THE low pass rate among coloured matriculants has prompted the director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, to appoint a committee of inquiry to determine the "causes and circumstances".

The committee will consist of Mr F S Robertson, a former deputy director of the Cape Education Department; Professor C G H Troskie, head of the Department of Statistical Mathematics at the University of Cape Town, and Mr W E Hendriks, chief inspector of education in the Department of Internal Affairs.

Failure rate

The matriculation figures released earlier this week revealed that only 5 220 of the 9 269 matric students passed the examination and that this represented a failure rate increase of 29,6 percent compared with the previous year's results.

In a statement yesterday Mr Arendse said: "It is regrettable that both well-meaning and ill-disposed critics commented on the low pass percentage without any attempt to acquaint themselves with the facts."

Mr Arendse said that immediately after the release of the examination results he had decided to institute, within his department, a thorough investigation into the matter.

"I am, however, aware that any investigation by my department and the conclusions drawn from such an investigation will be questioned by malicious critics and used to the detriment of the pupils." he said. — Sapa

start

MATTER OF FACT

Sowetan 11/11/82 (52)

IT IS regrettable that certain newspapers saw fit to publish totally inaccurate information about the matriculation examination results of the schools in Soweto.

The SOWETAN for example, stated in its edition of January 7, 1982 that there was a 90 percent failure rate in Soweto. This statement is devoid of truth. There is not a single school in Soweto with a failure rate of 90 percent.

The percentage pass of the schools where all the results are available is as follows: 100, 85, 82, 77, 76, 73, 66, 62, 62, 62, 58, 53, 54, 54, 52, 46, 44, 47, 47, 45, 39, 34, 31, 17.

INCORRECT

With reference to the abovementioned article in **The SOWETAN** it must be stated that the information quoted is not entirely correct.

Although 254 candidates entered for the examination at Orlando High School only 246 did in actual fact sit for the examination. Of these 153 obtained a full pass. The rest either are entitled to do supplementaries, or failed.

That means that 62 percent of the candidates that wrote, obtained an outright pass, leaving 38 percent failure, including supplementaries and not a 50 percent failure as claimed in **The SOWETAN.**

SUB JUDICE

With reference to Emadwaleni High School it must be noted that the results of this school are incomplete on account of irregularities reported by invigilators or marking examiners. This matter is sub judice.

STATEMENT: Mr Strydom.

Even if one takes into account that the results of 45 candidates from this school were unaffected by irregularities and they obtained straight passes, this will not represent a 90 percent failure as claimed by **The SOWETAN.**

As for Sekano Ntoane High School, 446 candidates wrote the examination and 286 obtained straight passes, a percentage pass of 61,4, ie 35,9 percent have failed. This is a far cry from the inaccurate figure of 89,9 percent failure rate that was reported by **The SOWETAN.**

IMPROVE

As far as Seana Marena is concerned the actual number of candidates that sat for the full examination is 307 and not 368 as reported.

Taking into consideration the fact that many candidates will be entitled to do supplementary examinations in March and in June, the total picture will still improve considerably.

Jaap Strydom:
Regional Director of Education and Training, Johannesburg Region.

(52) Cape Herald 9/1/82 (2)

Storm over 'coloured' cadet plan

PRINCIPALS and parents say that Ex-Servicemen's president, Bill Francis, is out of step in his call for cadet training in black schools.

They say that discipline in the form of military training has no place in black schools at this stage.

Mr Francis made the call for the introduction of cadet training at black schools at a conference of the Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's Legion held in Upington last week.

Mr Francis told Cape Herald: 'We need cadet training for the youth because it might help to alleviate the high crime rate and serve as a means of enforcing discipline.'

'Young people have such an abundance of energy which needs to be channeled,' he said, 'and cadet training could direct this energy.

He said that parents should get involved and have a definite say in the matter.

But Mr Francis's call has been strongly criticised in certain quarters.

Mr R S Evans, principal of Livingstone High School, said that the introduction of cadets at school was not acceptable.

'The idea will never be accepted until pupils have equal rights in this country,' he said.

'Not until everyone in South Africa can play a meaningful role in governing this country will the question of cadet training at school be considered,' he said.

'At this stage, I couldn't imagine that anything else could evoke more opposition from certain sections of the population in this country,' was the response from Mr R O Dudley, also of Livingstone High School.

Another high school principal rejected the idea of implementing 'sergeant major tactics' to enforce discipline at school.

'Discipline at school depends on a proper relationship between pupils and staff. It should be based on honesty of purpose and a proper understanding of each other's role in the education process.

'It cannot be enforced, it has to be developed and anybody who recommends military training at schools knows nothing about education,' he said.

Parents were also vehement in their rejection of Mr Francis's recommendation.

Lukewarm reception to education inquiry

ARGUS 11/1/82 52 ~~254~~

THE appointment by the Department of Internal Affairs of an independent committee of inquiry to investigate the reasons for the low pass rate in the coloured Senior Certificate examinations has met with a lukewarm reception from educationists.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa), said the results were so alarming that anything to gain clarity on the matter should be welcomed.

It was also necessary to find ways and means to prevent a recurrence of the state of affairs, in which about 44 percent of candidates failed the examination.

Mr Sonn said it would have been a good idea to include a principal of a senior secondary school and a representative of Utasa on the committee of inquiry.

ON PANEL

Those appointed to the committee are Mr F S Robertson, former deputy director of education in the Cape; Professor C G Troskie, head of the department of mathematical statistics at UCT; and Mr W Hendrikse, chief inspector of education in the Department of Internal Affairs.

Dr Edgar Maurice, former headmaster of Harold Cressy High School, said people had in recent years become cynical about commissions and committees of inquiry.

NOT NEEDED

'The reasons for the exam results are so well known that a committee of investigation is not really required,' Dr Maurice said.

'All education in this country is shaped by the Government in power according to its ideology, to serve the political purposes of the white minority.

'Superior education is given to whites and inferior education is given to blacks.'

WELCOMED

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said he had asked for an inquiry and so welcomed the appointment of the committee.

'I hope it is going to cover as wide a ground as possible. It should look at the whole educational institution — the question of teacher qualifications, the teacher-pupil ratio, boycotts and the exam system.'

Soweto matric results released

(52)

RDM 11/1/82

Mail Reporter

MATRIC results of 24 of Soweto's 29 high schools have been released.

The release of the results of nearly 2 000 candidates comes after two weeks of refusals by the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria to allow the Press to publish which of the 50 000 candidates in South Africa and the homelands passed the exam.

This was because of investigations into exam irregularities and the possibility that some students would have to rewrite some subjects, claimed the DET.

But, because of widespread speculation and "inaccurate reports" of the failure rate of Soweto matric students, the regional director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, decided to release the results yesterday.

The average pass rate of the 24 schools is 57 percent — but this was expected to improve "considerably" after students had written supplementary exams in March and June.

Compare

Pass rates at schools ranged from 100 percent to 17 percent. Mr Strydom said it was not fair to compare pass rates of different schools because each school faced different problems.

Last year's national pass rate was 65 percent but it has ranged in the previous 10 years from 53 percent in 1974 to 83 percent in 1976.

The results for five schools — Bhukulani, Dr B W Vilakazi, Emadwaleni Jabulani Technical and Moletsane — have been withheld because marks for Technical Drawing, Economics and in, some cases, Biology, were not yet available.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Strydom said: "It is regrettable that some newspapers published totally inaccurate information about the matric results of Soweto schools."

"There is not a single school in Soweto with a failure rate of 90 percent. At the schools where results are available, the pass rate percentages are 100, 85, 82, 77, 76, 73, 66, 62, 62, 62, 58, 54, 54, 52, 46, 44, 47, 47, 45, 39, 34, 31, 17," said Mr Strydom.

White principal

12/1/82 (52) Sowetan

MABUYA High School in Daveyton, Benoni, has appointed a white principal in a bid to improve matric results at the school this year.

A source close to the school told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that the white principal would take over from Mr A Mabirimisa, who had been the acting principal last year.

The source said: "At the moment I do not know who the principal is and where he comes from. All I know is that he is due to start at the school on Wednesday when we reopen."

Mabuya is believed to have the highest failure rate in the East Rand. Only 47 students got M passes, 121 got S passes and 480 failed.

Mr G Engelbrecht, the chief PRO of the Department of Education and Training said at the weekend: "I know nothing about this. It could be possible that Mabuya has appointed a white principal, but so far I have not been informed."

He referred **The SOWETAN** to Mr B A Scholtz, the regional director of the highveld region who was yesterday not available for comment.

Meanwhile, the acting principal of Illinge High School in Vosloorus, Boksburg, denied yesterday that some of his students have to rewrite matric exams on January 25 because of leaked exam papers.

Some more put maya { bone o only weapon

no substitutes available.

well pomed union)

Inkatha hits at DET

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

INKATHA yesterday joined many educationists, politicians, parents and black leaders in criticising the Department of Education and Training (Det) following the poor matric results.

The movement also lashed out at the department for ordering thousands of students to rewrite examinations because of the pre-exam paper leakages.

In a statement issued by Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha's publicity and strategy officer, Inkatha described the results as "the most humiliating and frustrating thing happening."

It said the catastrophy of the 1981 matric examination was a "trickery and treacherous thing" to the whole black community of South Africa since it only affected black schools.

"The results coupled with the paper leakage cause doubts and suspicion that there was some subversive motive to sabotage black education within the machinery that was handling this channel of education," the statement said.

"We are deeply concerned about the leakage as being a primary contributory factor to the fiasco and detriment of many of our students. Many will have the opportunity of studying further nipped in the bud as a result of these calamitous incidents.

"We recommend that all possibilities be done to repair the gravity of the situation which has deteriorated to our disadvantage as a black nation. We feel that some form of modification should be done by moderating the results and the scripts as this might change the image of the results."

On the question of rewriting the examination, the movement says it is "very incongruent" of the results expected. It says writing the exam for the second time would not mend anything, but instead would cause chaos in the minds of the students.

"We call upon the authorities to reverse this action for the sake of justice and humanity, as we believe it is not too late. Det should instead condole the results as a stand and give innocent students the benefit of the doubt.

"We also request them to be constructive and introspective in viewing the fact that many students have to rewrite exams through no fault of their own," the statement continues.

It adds that such a state of affairs regenerates the unwarranted thoughts that such discrepancies and irregularities are auxiliary forces in the entrenchment of the suppressive education system.

THULA: "Move to sabotage black education?"

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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

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

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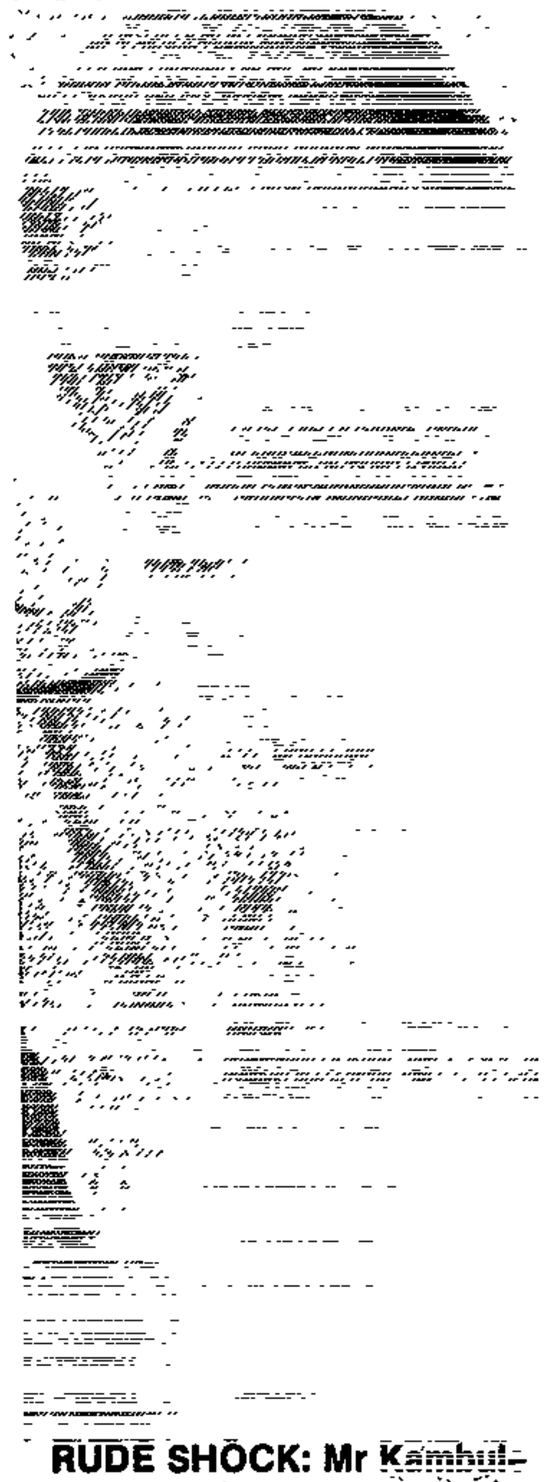
MATRIC EXAM MIX-UP



RUDE SHOCK: Mr Kambul-

A SHOCK assessment of yesterday's matric examination passes showed that a majority of the students listed as having passed would have to rewrite some subjects or the entire examination.

And Johannesburg educationist, Mr Will ie Thamsanqa Kambule, has pointed out it was likely that only a third of the 57 percentage pass given by the Department of Education and Training, obtained matriculation exemption to enter university.

By WILLIE BOKALA

Mr Jaap Strydom yesterday agreed some of the students whose names were published yesterday did not get matric exemption and were to rewrite certain subjects (those who have an E symbol) or the whole examination (those who have obtained an EE symbol).

Students who fall under these two categories — the majority of those who make up the 57 percent pass and listed yesterday — are to rewrite in February and March.

Mr Kambule said the results released yesterday were not a true reflection of the real situation in Soweto and that "the students would get a rude shock when they discover that they cannot go to university after their names have been listed as having passed".

He said the department should have had the names followed by the pass mark of M or S to illustrate exactly who have obtained an exemption and who is to rewrite and who has failed.

The educationist also said it was not true that matric exemptions were still to be confirmed by the Joint Matriculation Board. "The black child is getting a raw deal from these guys. It was unfair for the results to be published this way because they are available with their pass marks from the department. They wanted to get away with a lie and they have scored," Mr Kambule said.

Mr Strydom said a circular had been sent to circuit inspectors and principals explaining the results muddle.

It is stated in the circular that candidates who had entered for the November examinations last year but, for acceptable health reasons were unable to sit for the exams will be allowed to write in February and March provided that a medical certificate, to certify that they were medically unfit to write in November, is submitted with their entry forms.

• Candidates who wrote the November examination and obtained a total of 950 marks (E symbol), passed in five subjects, passed in two of the three Higher Grade subjects, may rewrite one or two subjects during the February/March examination in order to meet the missing requirements for an exemption.

• Candidates who qualified for a Senior Certificate but failed to obtain the minimum aggregate required for exemption (950 marks or EE symbol) must rewrite the whole examination in February and March if they wish to qualify for exemption; and

• Candidates who wrote the November examination and failed to meet the requirements of the examination and did not qualify for the February/March examination will be allowed to write the May/June examination together with private candidates.

Rewrite date is set

A DATE has been set for the rewriting of matric exams by candidates from centres affected by last year's exam paper leakage scandal.

By SAM MABE

The candidates, altogether 5812 of them, will start writing on January 26 until January 29.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Gerard Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, who said the rewriting of the exams would not cost the candidates anything because they would not have to pay exam fees again.

He said only four exam centres which were involved in the exam paper leakage scandal would be affected by the rewrite ruling which followed a thorough investigation of the irregularities by the department.

The centres will however, not be identified to the Press.

The DET's rewrite decision came under heavy attack from several blacks who argued that a number of innocent candidates would be forced "to pay for the sins of others."

They said the department was warned of the leakages early in November and that there was no reason to have delayed taking action until now.

Mr Engelbrecht said there was no way in which his department could have taken action without carrying out its own investigation to ascertain the irregularities and to identify the centres involved.

"Making a decision like that is not easy. We had two options open to us. If we had said all the 29952 candidates who sat for the exams were to rewrite, that would have been unfair to several of them who were innocent.

"The other option was to launch an intensive investigation of the centres involved. So we used information gathered by the police, moderators, invigilators and we found that four centres were involved.

"And to ensure that no matriculant will get a certificate that will have doubtful credibility, we decided that all candidates in the affected centres had to re-

35 percent pass in black SC examinations

ARGUS 12/1/82 S2

Education Reporter

ABOUT 35 percent of black pupils who wrote the senior certificate examination in the Cape last year have passed.

The names of the 280 who passed were released by the Cape regional office of the Department of Education and Training today. About 806 candidates, including late entries, wrote.

The Cape regional director, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said the pass rates at schools ranged from 13 to 57 percent.

"Candidates who qualify will be allowed to rewrite subjects in March to attempt to upgrade a Senior Certificate pass to a matriculation exemption pass. Information is available from school principals," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Those who failed may qualify in certain cases to rewrite in June. School principals have details.

'It must be remembered that candidates in the Cape region did not write exams in 1980. There was still disruption in the schools in the beginning of 1981. Under these circumstances the results are considered to be average,' Mr Engelbrecht said.

THE following are the candidates who passed the senior certificate examinations in the Cape last year. No distinction has been made between an ordinary pass and a matric exemption because exemptions still have to be confirmed by the Joint Matriculation Board.

April, N M.
Antoni, R N.
Beya, J K.
Bekwa, N D.
Bonani, N.
Botha, T.
Bucwa, M-L.
Beki, C L.
Baxana, E M
Brown, F A
Buzani, V
Ben M A
Baart, M M
Charles, G
Centaine, E T
Cele, P S
Dala, W
Davids, M
Dlepu, L
Daca, S L
Dzengwa, M W
Dunjana, V L
Dyasi, N L
Dastile, E M
Daneti, Z
Dladla, T
Flobe, Z
Faku, P A
Fihla, F R
Fololo, N M
Fuku, M K
Funani, E J
Faltein, N T
Gobodo, L V
Gunguluza, M
Gxotiwe, P Y
Gcasamba, S P
Gwaxu, V C
Gxowa, T Z
Gqomo, A M
Grenya, N M
Gcakasi, P
Gxasheka, T M
Ganca, V P
Goniwe, T L
Ggada, S K
Hole, P S
Hole, Z
Hawu, M H M
Heshu, N E
Heshu, V T
Hewana, N N
Hopa, T
Jele, L L
Jonas, M H
Jay, W W
Jengqu, V V
Jakavula, G N
Jantjies, P A
Juqashe, S M
Jovuka, K A
Kili, M M
Kolito, M
Klass, S
Kulati, L
Kondlo, R
Kgabo, M N
Kleinbooi, N G
Kondowe, D N
Kabane, G M
Kate, S
Kondile, P
Kondlo, F N
Koaho, S
Lolwana, W E
Lupuwana, B P
Lose, T C
Lukwe, S A W
Lupondwana, E M
Lehuiere, K P
Luzipho, M M.
Matshava, K N
Mvula M
Martin, C N
Masala, J T
Matya, J L
Maxcla, Z
Mbenge, S
Mkutshulwa, R Z
Mose, P N
Matikinca, A
Mafu, Y B
Magopeni, T E
Makaka, L L
Makuluma, N V
Makwabe, N P
Mamase, P M
Mamkeli, A V
Manona, N T
Matsha, L M
Mazibuko, Z R
Mbane, N P
Mbatani, N H
Mbetshu, L
Mbewu, N G
Mbikwana, N M
Mdanyana, M
Melato, O
Metsing, P
Mnana, M I
Morrison, A
Mosia, N R
Mpondo, N
Mpongoshe, N M
Mtila, M P
Mtila, Z H
Mzamo, W
Makhoba, D G
Makhonxa, L M
Maqhubela, T S
Mbambo, N P
Mjamba, C N
Mkiva, N T
Madasi, V
Mahlakahlaka, M K
Majola, M G
Makwane N A
Mali, M D G
Maneli, D M
Mashiya, M
Matomela, N P
Maxazana, S S
Moolman, N P
Mahlanyana, N G
Mataties, K D
Matiwane, N N
Matutu, T A
Mayinje, N M
Mayinje, M A L
Mazondwa J Z
Mbashe L N
Mdleleni M T
Mhlana S M
Mkwakwi E N
MokonenyanenA T
Mpahgeni L P
Mpahleni A N
Mpolongwana Z L
Mpongoshe T P
Mqokeli P W
Mrubata N T A
Mtyosi C N
Madlingozi V B
Magaqana M A
Mahote N S
Mantsha V E
Maqongana M B
Mngomeni D
Moni M P
Mpotulo S A
Mshumpela T Y
Msinginzane M L
Minyi R S
Mkalipi K
Mkonto S M
Mkutshulwa B F
Mlanjana P N
Moikwatlhai F S
Mtsi C T
Mahamba M S
Makhoba T E
Monakale D K
Mabuta M I
Malgas P L
Mdodana S G
Mfihlo L E
Mnikina M B
Mokgethoa J B
Mahlohle P M
Nkwinti, M
Nkiki, P A
Ndotshayisa, V
Nkili, L T
Nyati, K
Nzena, S
Naka, S L
Ndondo V T O
Ngcwangu L
Ngobo, N P M
Ngwenze, L A
Nkomonde, S K
Nqana, X
Nqana, Z
Nqikela, N M
Nyati, M A
Nyiphi, X A
Nkayi, M
Njenje, M G
Nogantshi, V
Ntwana, V
Nangu, M T
Ncawywa, N A
Ncwadi, M R
Njili, N L
Njoloza, R N
Nkosinkulu, N M
Nkumanda, C N
Nobomvu, C N
Ntintili, F N
Mtlankaza, M N
Ntshata, L U M
Nzo, C M M
Ndamandama, Z E
Ndindwa, Z O
Ngqela, N S
Nonkonyana, N D
Ntloko, M H
Nobaza, Z C
Nobaza, C
Ntshwanti, M
Ngwendu, M
Njibana, T P
Nakaza, T
Ntlele, I N
Ntshudu, T
Ntsondwa, S
Nyuke, T J
Oliphant, P
Pikoli, V V
Peter, M S
Plaatjie, L L
Parley, L S
Pityana, S L
Qeqe, B J
Qunta, B M
Qunta, S
Qotole, B Z
Qaqa, M H
Rasana, H N
Rento, N P
Ralana, W M
Salavu, F F
Screech, M E
Siwendu, B N
Sofisa, T N
Sogoni, Z W
Sukula, P T
Sukula, X B
Sampies, T J
Sikawuti, Z R
Sidiya, L
Silere, H
Sonti, K
Sijula, Z I
Swartbooi, F C
Saunders, L L
Silimela, N C
Sizani, M F
Soboois, W P
Tulwana, L N
Tulwana, V T
Tyutyu, P D
Tali, M N
Thono, D M
Tiso, Y
Tshandu, M
Tshume, T L
Tolom, I N
Tsoko, T F
Tele, T
Tose, Z N
Vabaza, M
Vena, T P
Xozwa, S
Ximiya, P
Yeye, N
Yaga, Z D
Yeki, M K

Leaks, so 30 KwaZulu schools to re-write exams

Mercury 12/1/82

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 30 of the 42 schools in KwaZulu have been ordered by the Department of Education and Training to rewrite matric exams because of the leaks in examination question papers last year.

The subjects involved are biology, business economics, history, Biblical studies, Afrikaans and mathematics. The subjects which will be rewritten at the end of this month, will differ from school to school.

Mr Job Schoeman, liaison officer for the department, said the police were investigating and if any pupils were found guilty, disciplinary action would be taken against them. They would not be allowed to write an examination for a number of years.

KwaZulu schools which will rewrite biology are Swelihle, Amangwe, Molokothwa, Ohlange, Swayimani, Georgetown, Qoqisizwe, uKhahlamba, Emtshezi, Mqhawe, Mzuvele, Thubelihle, Endakane and Nomathija.

Those which will rewrite biology and history are Kranskop, Subisisiwe, Msinga, Menzi, Groutville,and Wembezi.

Schools which will rewrite Business Economics are Zwelibnazi, Dlangezwa, KwaMakhutha and Vumindaba. Imangwana will rewrite Biblical studies and Inanda will repeat biology and Afrikaans. Vukuzamkhe will re-write biology and mathematics, Umlazi Commercial mathematics and business economics and Ukusa will rewrite history and business economics

The department yesterday released the examination time table to the Mercury for the benefit of pupils.

January 27: Mathematics higher grade, 9 a m to 12 p m. Afrikaans higher grade, second paper 2 to 3 p m.

January 28: History higher grade, Bibical studies, mathematics higher grade second paper 9 a m to 12 p m.

January 29: Business economics and Afrikaans higher grade 9 a m to 12 p m.

Mr Schoeman said there were 5 812 candidates in the Republic who would rewrite examinations.

Educationists point out failure reasons

E. Post 12/1/82 (52)

By JIMMY MATYU

POOR living conditions, a shortage of qualified teachers, the lack of initiative among pupils, recent school disturbances and the high cost of electricity, are all to blame for the dismal matric results in black schools.

That is the opinion of many who have been or are closely involved with black education in the Eastern Cape.

The Eastern Cape Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, said it must be remembered that most black pupils did not write exams in 1980 because of the school boycott.

"Under these circumstances the results are considered to be average," he said.

There were only 309 passes among the more than 800 pupils — an overall pass rate of less than 40%.

In a statement, Mr Engelbrecht said the pass rates at individual schools ranged from 13% to 57%. This was "expected to improve after candidates wrote supplementary examinations".

No breakdown of results for separate schools was given by the department nor has any distinction been made between a National Senior Certificate pass and a matriculation exemption.

According to a department spokesman, those who have not matriculated will be allowed to write supplementaries.

Those who failed to get a Senior Certificate pass would, in certain cases, also be allowed to rewrite in June.

School principals have refused to talk to the Press, saying they had received circulars from the department forbidding them to comment.

But one school principal today described his school's results as "much better" than in previous years.

A leading Port Elizabeth black educationist, Dr G B Molefe, described the results as "bad".

"Our houses are overcrowded. People come visiting at all hours and all these have a disturbing effect on the pupil who wants to study at home."

Dr Molefe also blamed pupils for their lack of initiative and drive to study.

A former circuit inspector of black schools, Mr Jock Omond, said: "I do not think anybody at this stage can say the results are bad or good until the full results are known after March or June."

5 000 must write papers again

PRETORIA — Five thousand of the 50 000 black matriculation candidates will have to re-write certain subjects because of a leakage of exam papers.

The Director General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said it had been decided that candidates at some centres would have to write certain subjects, but he would not "let the majority suffer".

The re-examination would begin on January 26 and "only eight papers" would be written again — biology, maths one and two, Afrikaans second language, papers one and two, history, biblical studies (all higher grade), and standard grade business economics.

"Marks of most candidates have already been accepted by the department," Mr Rousseau said.

The exams were being written as re-examinations and not supplementaries in order to give candidates a chance to "continue with their studies at university".

Results of the re-examination would be available at the schools before February 12, Mr Rousseau said.

"We do not want to stop their education because of the leakage," he added.

To determine which centres would re-write, markers had been asked to look for "0-5534"" in the papers.

Mr Rousseau said the main reason for the high failure rate this year was that almost 90% of the prospective matriculants had entered all their subjects on the higher grade.

"There is a tendency among schools to enter subjects on the higher grade, as there is a certain stigma attached to a standard-grade pass." — Sapa

Black results a 'dismal picture'

ARGUS 12/1/82

JOHANNESBURG. — Black matriculation results, plagued by official secrecy and controversy over exam leaks in some centres, are finally trickling out — and show a dismal picture.

The average pass rate in the Pretoria-Reef area appears to be below 60 percent. It is not known how many of these are university passes.

Today the regional director of education for the Northern Transvaal still would not or could not give the pass rate in his area.

About 6 000 pupils in centres which the Department of Education and Training will not name will have to rewrite one or more subjects from January 26 to 29

Yesterday the results for 24 of the 29 high schools in Soweto were released. Press reports had calculated that the pass rate could be as low as 10 percent.

The pass rate in the Vaal-Orange area is 68 percent and on the East Rand 53 percent.

CRITICISED

Today the Sowetan daily newspaper criticised the handling of the results.

In Pretoria, the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said only 5 000 of the 50 000 matriculants would have to rewrite certain subjects because of exam paper leaks. But the majority would not suffer.

The exams were being written as re-examinations and not supplementaries, so pupils could 'continue with their university studies.'

Results of the re-examination would be available at the schools before February 12, Mr Rousseau said.

Safety measures were to be improved and all people handling examination question papers would be screened, 'especially at a lower level.' — Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

See Page 4.

Black matric results trickle out – and picture is gloomy

(52)

Star 12/1/82

Black matriculation results, plagued by official secrecy and controversy after the leakage of exam papers at some centres, are finally trickling out. They show a dismal picture.

The average pass rate in the Pretoria-Reef area appears to be below 60 percent, with no clarification yet how many of those are university passes.

Today the regional director of education for the Northern Transvaal still would not or could not divulge the pass rate in his area. This reticence follows the leakage of some of the examination papers to candidates in four centres.

Close on 6 000 pupils in these centres, which will not be identified by the Department of Education and Training, will have to rewrite one or more subjects between January 26 and 29.

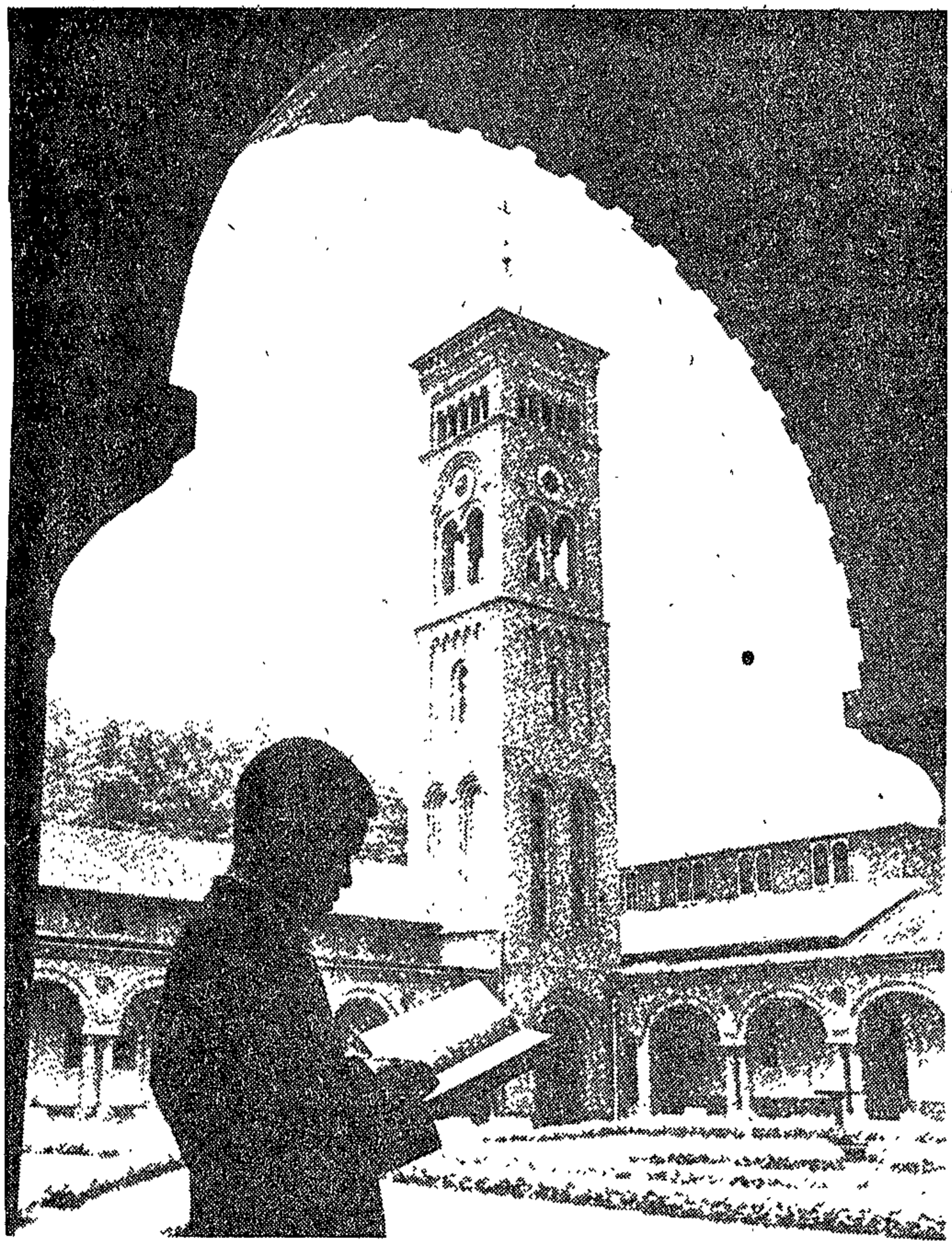
Yesterday the results for 24 of the 29 high schools in Soweto were released in response to Press reports that the pass rate could be as low as 10 percent.

The Soweto results showed a pass rate of 57 percent but there is still no clarity over how many of these have gained university entrance passes.

The pass rate in the Vaal-Orange area is 68 percent and on the East Rand 53 percent.

The black daily, Sowetan, today strongly criticised the handling of the black matriculation results and the secrecy of the education officials over an issue of vital public interest.

Celebrations at Mariannhill



MARIANNHILL novice Arcadius Mnyandu reads his breviary in the cloister of the 100-year-old monastery.

Looking back at a century of service to the community

Report:
PATRICK LEEMAN
Picture:
ELIJAH ZONDI

Mercury 12/1/82

THE Mariannhill missionaries, who celebrate the centenary of their founding this year, can point to an illustrious string of 'old boys'.

Prominent blacks whom they have educated include five members of the Zimbabwe Cabinet, two members of the KwaZulu Cabinet, the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, and the Mayor of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali.

In addition, it is estimated that about 200 black doctors practising at present received their initial schooling at Mariannhill, which is the largest Catholic missionary society in southern Africa. The Congregation of Mariannhill Missionaries, consisting of priests and brothers, and the sisters of the Congregation of the Precious Blood have a total of 2 000 missionaries working in 11 countries around the globe.

A wide variety of events has been arranged for the centenary, one of the organisers, Sister Adelgisa, said yesterday.

Renovated

She said the centenary year would be opened with a special Mass to be celebrated in the newly renovated monastery church at 10 a m on Tuesday, February 2.

Sister Adelgisa said the restoration of the church had taken six months and it had been a labour of love for the brothers, each of whom had utilised his own particular skill.

She said that two seminars would be held at Mariannhill in May, focusing on the spirituality of the founder of the two congregations, Abbot Francis Pfanner, who died at the Emmaus mission on May 24, 1909.

On that day sisters, brothers and priests would undertake a pilgrimage to the spot where he died. They would make the Stations of the Cross.

She said there would be a youth rally for the Diocese of Mariannhill on June 19 and 20 and the main celebrations would be held between July 23 and 26.

After a slide show on the foundation and development of Mariannhill and its missions on Friday, July 23, there would be a candle-lit procession and all-night vigil.

Sister Adelgisa said a Mass of Thanksgiving would be celebrated on Saturday, July 24, followed by lunch in the grounds of St Francis' College.

Derived

There would be a Jubilee Mass on Sunday, July 26 — the Feast of St Anne — and a festive evening in the college hall. The name Mariannhill was derived from three words — Mary, Anne and Hill, she said.

Abbot Pfanner and a small community of monks settled at Mariannhill on Boxing Day, 1882, after landing at Port Elizabeth from Germany in 1880.

Today there are 40 mission stations in the diocese.

Rewrites: Emotional meeting

PARENTS AGREE ON EXAMS

PARENTS of matric pupils at the Dr W F Nkomo High School in Atteridgeville have decided to have their children rewrite examinations.

The decision was reached at an emotion-charged report-back meeting at the school premises on Monday night.

The meeting followed the withholding of the school's matric results and the decision by the Department of Education and Training (Det) that the entire 356 students should rewrite Afrikaans and Maths papers.

A delegation of school committee members who met with Det officials on Monday morning told the well-attended meeting that the Joint Matriculation Board had refused to approve the results of the two papers, according to Det officials.

They were also told at the meeting that the two papers were moderated by three experts who maintained that there had been irregulations "in some of the papers". Although not all students were involved, Det decided that all should rewrite, they said.

According to the delegates, pupils would start writing from January 25 to 29 and Det had promised that examiners will be ready and results will be published before February 12. Students who have enrolled at the different universities will be accepted without any problems.

By MONK NKOMO

Amidst claims from a few parents the Det is responsible for the leakages "and there's no justice shown in the whole issue", the parents eventually decided that the students shuld rewrite the exams for their future sake.

Reacting to the decision by Det, Mr S Kweyama, a public relations officer at the Citrus Fruit Exchange, said he strongly opposed the leakages and the pupils taking advantage of them, but he added: "Who is to be blamed and who is to be punished? Right now parents and students are being punished for sins committed by other people — some of whom are serving jail sentences.

"It is a tragic situation and the question remains: 'Are the right people being punished?'

Mr Z Z Mashoa, an Atteridgeville community councillor and businessman, said: "It is queer that the leakages should only occur in our department and not the whole section. The time given to students to re-write the examination is too short."

"The leakages can be eliminated only if this inferior education is scrapped and replaced by one national education for all," said Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, president of the Mamelodi-based Vulamehlo Vukani Peoples Party.

• See PAGE 5

DO NOT BE MISLED

WE ARE publishing further matric results from some West Rand schools and the Vaal area.

The publication of these results has been and still is a matter of controversy, and we regret that we may in some way have added to the confusion and to some false expectations being raised amongst our readers.

We received these results in all good faith after some hard work. It came to our notice afterwards that we may be reflecting something that was not entirely an exact picture of the truth.

Departmental regional directors assured us that they were giving us a list of those who had passed. There was no qualification until after checking we realised that many of the students reflected as passers had to satisfy other requirements and thus rewrite the examination. We regret that we appear to have given the false impression that the results are what they are not in actuality.

It is unfortunate that the standard practise of having the names with the symbols obtained was not followed and this led to the confusion.

Some of the candidates who appear on today's list may find that they have not got a full pass and we suggest they double-check with their principals to see what they should do.

ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Statement from the Director-General, Department of Education and Training:

The Editor, Sowetan

Your front-page article of January 12, 1982 headed "Matric Exam Mix-up," refers.

You quote Mr W Kambule as stating that "it was not true that matric exemptions were still to be confirmed by the Joint Matriculation Board' and that the Department of Education and Training is guilty of deliberate deception by withholding details concerning candidates who obtained matriculation exemption.

The fact of the matter is that the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) issued a statement, which incidentally, was widely reported, stating that as a result of leakages the department will have to produce proof to the JMB that the marks obtained by candidates are valid before they can be accepted by the board for the issuing of exemption certificates.

The JMB is meeting in Cape Town this week to finalize this matter and any details concerning matriculation exemption are subject to its approval.

The above facts were conveyed to reporters of **The Sowetan** on several occasions and it is regretted that **The Sowetan** did not deem it in the interest of its readers also to reflect in the article the true reasons why these particulars could not be made available at this stage.

It is incomprehensible and sincerely regretted that Mr Kambule, referred to as an educationist, did not take the trouble to verify the facts before making such misleading accusations as reported in your newspaper.

It will be appreciated if this statement could be published in full as a service to your readers.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Education and Training.

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Sowetan
13/1/82

Back to school - if they're lucky!

By MZIKAYISE EDOM, SCHOOLS in the East Rand, especially in Tembisa, may face overcrowding when they reopen today, because of the shortage of secondary schools and the great number of matric failures in the area.

And the Tembisa Combined School Committees have called on the Department of Education and Training to act fast and provide a prefabricated secondary school with 30 classrooms until a proper school is erected.

Mr V A Mathabathe, chairman of the committees, told The SOWETAN that there are presently three junior secondary schools and a high school in the area, to accommodate thousands of pupils.

He said: "The situation is bad and we need immediate action. Last year the schools were overcrowded and this year things could be worse. And we are appealing to the department to do something about this because we can not afford to see our children roaming the streets."

Most principals interviewed yesterday said they were still admitting students but they feared that they will have no space by next week.

"J.C. RESULTS TODAY"

S

13/1/82
Sowetan

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE results are expected today and about 200 000 children will enrol at different schools in Soweto this morning, according to the Department of Education and Training.

Spokesmen for the Det said from Johannesburg they hoped to get results from Pretoria during the course of the day.

They would then be sent to the different regional offices and national states. The regions would furnish the different examination centres with the results.

It was, however, not clear whether results would also be released to the Press.

And yesterday, Mr Jaap Strydom said his region expected over 200 000 children to swell Soweto and Alexandra schools when they opened this morning.

Platoon

He said, however, that overcrowding was not expected although the department would have to continue using the platoon system this year in case they encountered problems at primary schools in an area.

At least 30 primary schools would have to use the platoon system and Mr Strydom explained that this is because of shortage of classrooms. He said the department's programme this year included building more schools and classrooms, and that the children affected would be moving into new rooms as soon as they were completed.

The department had made enough preparations for the opening of schools and enough teachers had been trained and were available to cope with the big number of children at primary and secondary schools.

The teacher-pupil ratio at schools in his region was well balan-

• To Page 2

DET blames principals for many failures

NEARLY 6 000 matriculation finalists out of the original 49 952 will rewrite certain subjects later this month, according to Mr G J Rousseau, Director General of the Department of Education and Training (DET).

By NORMAN NGALE

Mr Rousseau was speaking at a two hour long press conference held at Pretoria yesterday to explain the rewriting of certain subjects, and said that this followed intensive investigations into alleged irregularities regarding examinations.

"The department had to take this step in the interest of the majority of candidates and safeguard the validity of the examination and the certificate issued to successful candidates," Mr Rousseau said.

A total of 5 812 candidates will rewrite certain subjects at four centres not disclosed to the press.

Biology higher grade will be written by 4 224 candidates out of a total of 45 261 who originally sat for the exam, History higher grade by 1 482 out of a total of 29 417.

Business Economics standard grade will be written by 1 624 candidates out of 7 317, Mathematics (higher grade) by 270 out of 15 625, Afrikaans second paper (higher grade) 612 out of 49 580 and Biblical Studies higher grade 85 out of 4 586.

Biology will be written on January 26, Maths first paper and Afrikaans second paper on Wednesday January 27, History, Biblical Studies and Maths second paper on Thursday January 28 and on Friday January 29 candidates will sit for Business Economics and Afrikaans first paper.

Mr Rousseau said the candidates would not pay any fee, that results would be out before February 12 and that candidates who qualified would be in time to enrol at universities or alternatively qualify for the supplementary exams in March or June.

He said he was surprised that certain newspapers criticised the department because certain students had to rewrite while those very newspapers urged DET, following the leak of exam papers, that all matriculants should rewrite.

"My department would certainly not do that because this would affect over 44 000 innocent students," Mr Rousseau said.

The director said not all students who passed matric would qualify to enter university because the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) which handled exemptions, met only this week to access the results.

His department was wrongly blamed for the high rate of failures, he said, but the truth was that there was a tendency among the majority of schools to enter their candidates on higher grade in all subjects.

Principals tended to avoid standard grade falsely thinking it was inferior. This had adverse effects on results as students who did not have an aptitude for certain subjects could not make it.

Mr Rousseau said the JMB's requirement for matriculation exemption was that a candidate only had to write three subjects in higher grade and the rest could be taken at standard level.

His department, he said, would visit all schools within its jurisdiction to discuss the matter with individual principals.

"It is unfortunate that there is a stigma attached to the standard grade," Mr Jop Schoeman, deputy chief liaison office for DET observed.

Mr Rousseau said DET had appointed specialists at their various regional offices to run clinics to help teachers on how best to handle certain subjects such as Mathematics, Physical Science and Biology.

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Two of the 10 suspended pupils expelled

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Mercury 15/11/82

Mercury Reporter

TWO of the 10 Indian high school pupils who were suspended by Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, last year have been expelled, Mr J S M Zwiegelaar, the acting director, said yesterday.

He said the remaining eight would be allowed to return to their classrooms when schools re-open on Tuesday.

The 10 pupils, from Buffelsdale High, in Tongaat, Appollo in Chatsworth, Merebank High and Gandhi-Desai High Schools, were among more than 400 children suspended and later expelled from schools following the boycott of classes in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

However, their expulsions were, lifted following a successful application to the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, by Charmaine Naidoo, who was the subject of a test case.

But they were still barred from their classrooms as Mr Krog stated that the suspension order was still in force.

Following a second attempt through the Supreme Court by Charmaine Naidoo to be allowed back to school which had been unsuccessful, legal representatives for Charmaine Naidoo and Mr Krog reached a settlement — ending the lengthy dispute between the suspended school children and the department.

Mr Krog then gave an undertaking to readmit 400 suspended pupils when schools re-opened next week. But the future of 10 pupils remained in the balance as their conduct was receiving further consideration.

'These children have been involved in alleged acts of vandalism,' he said at the time.

Pass rate: bad, or not bad at all?

THE poorest black matric results for many years were released last week. Critics say they confirm the inherent inferiority of black education. But teachers and officials working in black education see the results as reasonably good, coming from a system which operates under enormous strain. STAN MAHER reports . . .

CRITICISE the low matric results in black schools and you can see the face of the teacher or official tighten with frustration.

It's all very well for those experts on the sidelines, is the response. We're educating the masses and we can't work miracles overnight.

One official said: "I know 57 percent isn't good and we're not proud of it. But what about the 50 percent failure rate at first-year university level?

"Why are we expected to achieve in our schools what universities, taking the cream of the crop, black and white, cannot do even with their highly qualified teachers?"

Last week, results from 24 Soweto schools showed a pass rate of 57 percent, the lowest since 1974 and way below the 83 percent peak in 1976.

Educationists, politicians, community figures and newspapers have said the results confirm the inferior state of black education.

Professor Zeke Mphahlele, of Wits University, went further. "This year's results are visibly poor — even if the pass rate had been high it would not have meant the state of affairs was any better," he said.

"What about those who actually passed? We see the results here at Wits — the high first year failure rate is the result of years of bad education, for black and white. It is a natural outcome of a bad system.

"All a high pass rate means is that students passed an exam on material they learned by rote. When they get to university they know nothing of the spirit of free inquiry."

Black consciousness leader Mr Tom Manthata, a former teacher, said: "What really counts is the number of students who obtained university entrance."

Mr Jaap Strydom, Regional Director for Johannesburg of the Department of Education and Training, disagreed. "Do we seriously expect that every child who sits matric will gain university entrance?" he asked.

"What we call a 'pass' is the same as the pass gained by white children who passed Senior Certificate without university entrance. It is a valid qualification for many jobs and for colleges at tertiary level."

Last year, 40 percent of white matric pupils failed to get university exemption.

MR ZEKE MPHAHLELE . . . bad system

MR JAAP STRYDOM . . . fewer complaints

Numbers increasing

A black school psychologist, Mr Cyprian Mahlaba, said: "You cannot keep a high percentage pass if your numbers are increasing as they are in Soweto schools. But it is wrong to claim that anything short of matric exemption is not a qualification."

Mr Strydom noted that the number of secondary school pupils in Soweto had leaped from 16 000 in 1978 to 52 000 last year. More than 10 000 pupils who left after the upheavals of 1976 had returned to Soweto schools, some of them in matric year with curricula which had to be restructured.

"Also, we do not have a system of selection. We offer a place to every child. Some schools are doubling their numbers in a single year — our resources are stretched very thin.

"We don't have a special dispensation for less gifted children. Every child has the chance to write matric and to try for university entrance. Those who fall short can rewrite."

Mr Gerard Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Department, pointed to a dire shortage of teachers qualified to teach matric classes.

"Under the old system inherited by the Department, many of our teachers had only Standard Six and have had to upgrade themselves.

"We had planned to introduce post-matric training at teachers colleges, but not enough people came forward. Now we have introduced three-year post-matric diploma courses. About 4 000 candidates will take these courses this year."

In-service courses taken by 360 teachers with Standard 10 qualifications last year will be extended to about 700 more this year.

Officials note wryly that they not only have to train educated blacks for teaching, but for commerce, industry and now TV2 and 3, " as well as supplying neighbouring countries with prime ministers".

Also 90 percent of black pupils are taking all subjects for matric at the higher level, when only three are necessary, Mr Engelbrecht said.

Many parents see anything less than university entrance as a failure, says Prof Mphahlele. "Many parents project their lives onto their children's results," he said. "Some have suffered so much that they see academic qualifications as the way out."

But he insisted that political and social frustration lay behind the "crisis" in black education.

"One has sympathy for the circumstances in which teachers and officials in black education have to work," he said." It has all been confirmed by the De Lange Commission — bad facilities, huge numbers and under-qualified teachers, among other things.

"But Bantu education is still a sick machine and tinkering with it won't really help.

"It is black education run by a white department. We have had no voice in shaping it. We don't know what our priorities should be because we have never been asked.

"And the whole learning environment is unhealthy. From primary school through university, the children learn in an atmosphere of protest, with political and social tremors running underneath everything.

"Even when they go to a black university they are not used to thinking for themselves. There can't be good teaching there because the student can't contribute anything to the learning environment."

Mr Strydom said: "It's no longer true to say these people have no voice.

"The curricula are prescribed by the Joint Matriculation Board, on which all universities, black and white, are represented."

"An education council of black people advises the Minister. There are subject committees in my department, half of whose members are black.

Enormous neglect

"The black school inspectors show clearly they feel part of a team concerned with their children's education. And the rector of the College of Education in Soweto, Mr Michael Morapeli, has a direct say."

Even a quick glance at the history of black education shows, firstly, the enormous neglect which persisted for years, and the niggardly efforts to patch up the mess; and secondly, the considerable effort now being made by the Department to improve the education it offers to 4,5-million black children.

The De Lange Commission noted that by the year 2000, the present 95 501 black teachers will have to increase to 239 943, while in white schools, to keep a teacher pupil ratio of 1:30, numbers will drop from 48 000 to around 28 000.

Up to now the focus in education has been on whites. But as the backlog of skills grows in commerce and industry and as black pupils dwarf the numbers of whites, black education has to receive ever greater attention.

The attention is forthcoming, however belatedly. More than 100 guidance counsellors were trained for Soweto schools last year to fill the void; thirteen new secondary schools came into use in two years; laboratories and sports fields are appearing.

Mr Strydom said: "The complaints about black education are becoming fewer. Some years ago they were all about the lack of facilities and the standard of buildings, compared to white schools.

"Since December 1978 we have spent more than R22-million on physical facilities in Soweto alone. Overcrowding is almost a thing of the past. But all the money in the world cannot buy a qualified teacher if he is not on the market.

"Our teachers, underqualified though many of them are, have done a magnificent job. They have cared for the children in very difficult circumstances. Those who need to upgrade their qualifications must be given the chance, not replaced — and that is not a short-term situation."

What of the vain plea by the Commission for a single education department for all races?

"It would be mainly cosmetic," said one education official. "It might make black pupils feel happier, but I doubt it would improve their lot one iota. Right now any white teacher who wants to can work in a black school."

Prof Mphahlele asked: "How would they share resources under one department — would they send their under-qualified teachers to white schools?

Predicament

"If there was a single department enforcing an authoritarian ideology on all races, we wouldn't be any better off than we are now," he said. "Unless the content were to change, we would be in the same predicament. At the moment we have a situation where the Department is on one side, implementing an unpopular system, with critical pupils on the other. In the middle is the poor teacher."

What of the future?

"We have put our noses to the grindstone," Mr Strydom said. "Teaching is a patient business. There are no overnight results.

"We are working towards reaching saturation point in about six years, when intakes will equal matrics. The number of sub-As at primary level is now almost stable.

"Almost everyone is going for a secondary education now. As soon as we can consolidate our resources we should be in a better position."

Professor Mphahlele said: "I don't have any answers. Eventually there will be a majority culture here and Africans will have made a substantial contribution to such a culture, so issues like multiracial schools or one department will not matter that much.

"The real issue is not about matric passes or other results. It is about consultation and sharing. Africans want to be regarded as full human beings who have ideas about some of the things they yearn for. They want others to recognise that."

POOR JC PASS RATE

DIRECTOR: Mr Rousseau.

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PASSED: Galeboye Kgwadi was the only Form Three student The SOWETAN team met who had heard the results . . . through the grapevine. Galeboye (19) is a student at Matseke High School in Orlando West. He obtained a second class pass.

JUNIOR Certificate results were released yesterday and revealed a majority of "E" passes in the West Rand while the pass-rate in Soweto schools could not be established.

And the Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said in a statement yesterday that results of all areas had been released and should reach all schools by Monday.

Mr Rousseau said there had been an unavoidable delay in the release of the results of the 147 000 candidates who wrote the examination because of problems experienced with the Standard 10 examination results, because the same computer was used for both JC and matric results.

By WILLIE BOKALA and LEN KALANE.

Although education authorities in the West Rand released their percentage pass rates to newspapers yesterday, Mr Jaap Strydom's regional office in Johannesburg said percentage pass rates for Soweto and Alexandra schools were not yet available.

The West Rand, showing a poor performance, had an average of over 60 percent "E" passes in its schools with no distinctions and first class passes. Students who did best had second class passes with "D" and "C" symbols.

At least the best school in the West Rand was Kgothalang Junior Secondary with an 88,97 percent total pass, but, with the "E" passes accounting for the majority of the percentage — 65,35 percent.

Among Soweto schools, Jabulani Technical College has 56 passes, Daliwonga 182, Mokgome 92, Madibane 119, Kwa-Mahlopo 95, Naledi 121, Mapetla 74, Mncube 143, Veritas 118, Orlando High 226, Nghungunyane 170, Letare 186, Anchor 189, Lobone 211, Thesele 57, Thomas Mofolo 120, Ibhongo 200, Molapo 95, progress High 21, Emadwaleni 59, Alexandra 147, Emdeni 111, George Khoza 65, Lamula Jubilee 107, Thabo 107, Namedi 90, Sekano Ntoane 105, Vuwani 93, Seana Marena 113, Meadowlands Senior 70, Moletsane 124, Musi 68, Orlando West High 67, Phefeni Secondary 153, Bopasenatla 116, Diepkloof Tsonga 152, Dr Vilakazi 204, Hlengiwe 80, Aurora 181, Selelekela 59, Senaoane Senior 77, Thaba Jabula 122, Kelokitso 102, Thulare 66, Thutolore 161 and Tladi 54.

In his statement, Mr Rosseau also said that the closing date for registering candidates who are writing the February/March and May/june supplementary examinations was today.

"Originally the closing date for application for both Standard 10 and Eight candidates was January 15, but this date has now been extended to January 22 for Standard Eight candidates only. Entry forms must reach the department not later than January 29.

"Applications for remarking and rechecking examination scripts must reach the department before February 5 in the case of Standard 10 and February 15 in the case of Standard Eight candidates.

"Standard 10 candidates who have to rewrite certain subjects during the last week of January and who qualify for admission to the March or May/June examinations, should submit the necessary registration forms within three days after the release of the results."

See Page 24, 25 for results.

THE SOWETO MATRIC SCANDAL

Pupils to pay for thief's crime . . .

AT THE end of this month more than 5 000 Black pupils are going to pay for the crime of exam paper thief Albertus Wynand Pretorius.

Because the papers he stole became freely available, the pupils are going to have to write their exams all over again.

Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of the Department of Education and Training, said this week it had been discovered the thief had broken out of the office with the question papers.

"When the police investigated the matter, they found broken glass lying on the outside of the building.

"It was not a question of breaking in, it was a question of breaking out," he said.

Pretorius worked as a clerk in the exam papers section.

He stole the papers and went out through a window.

Two months ago he was sentenced to seven years jail by a Pretoria magistrate. Five other people were jailed this week.

Mr Rousseau said the hiring of Pretorius, whom he described as a weak link, was the result of bad screening.

Pretorius had previous records of theft and fraud.

Portrait of a school where young dreams die . . .

● Classrom facilities in some Soweto schools are so bad that pupils have to use the floor as a desk.

(52) S. Express 17/1/82

By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI and MURIMISI MAKARINGE

THE high failure rate among Black schoolchildren and a directive by the Department of Education and Training (DET) that more than 5 000 matric pupils rewrite their examinations has angered and frustrated students.

There is also controversy over the cause of the high failure rate. The Sunday Express examined the situation at one school in Soweto.

The school investigated did not have good matriculation results.

Last year 408 of its pupils wrote matric but only 51 obtained matric exemption.

The 269 with school-leaving certificates have to rewrite their examinations to qualify for matric exemption because stolen examination papers were freely available in the townships before pupils wrote last year.

Last year the school had more than 1 000 pupils in 20 classrooms — from Standard 6 to 10 — an average of 60 a class. (At some overcrowded White schools the 'big' classes average between 25 and 35 pupils).

Desks were available in the small classrooms, although many were broken and tables used as substitutes.

The school was built 20 years ago. Since then only two additional classrooms have been built.

There were 32 teachers of which 17 taught the nine Standard 10 classes. Only six of the 17 matric teachers have university qualifications.

Some of them have only just passed Junior Certificate examinations (Standard 8 or Form 3) and most of them had no teacher training at all. The 'teachers' would pass their school examinations and immediately begin teaching pupils writing the same examinations.

One of the teachers with only JC qualifications taught mathematics and it was obvious he did not fully understand the subject.

He could offer no clarification for pupils who failed to grasp the problems.

Afrikaans and economics pupils at the school battled without teachers for most of the year. The Afrikaans teacher left to join the SABC in July and the economics teacher had to leave before the June holidays because she was pregnant. She was not replaced.

A student at the school said no teacher came to help them in these subjects.

"I suppose they had other work to do," he said.

Many qualified teachers left after the 1976 riots and the gap they left has never been filled.

Science pupils at the school rarely did laboratory experiments. The laboratory, which had no equipment except tables, was mainly used as a classroom because of the shortage of accommodation at the school.

The DET announced the introduction of free books in 1974 but students complained they did not have enough books for their lessons

An economics pupil said he could not obtain critical history and economics setworks. He had to share with other pupils and this meant he could not study at his own pace or at the time

Studying at home was extremely difficult for him. There were six children in his family, five of whom were at school. They had to study in relays at home because facilities there were inadequate for studying.

At home there was no electricity, so studying had to be done by candlelight. The boy's parents returned from work in Johannesburg late at night and left again at 4am. Because of their long day they necessarily needed sleep — in the one room in the house which was used for eating, sleeping and studying.

There were no recreational facilities at the school. The boys played soccer and cricket on a bare patch of ground outside the school premises.

There was also no library. The room that was meant to be a library was turned into a staff room.

A Black educationist said: "It was circumstances like these that were highlighted during the Cillie Commission of inquiry into the causes of the riots of 1976.

"We fear that that kind of mood could return because of the situation in the schools which is symbolised by the poor matric results."

Errors delay coloured entrants to UCT

Argus 19/1/82

Education Reporter

APPLICATIONS to the University of Cape Town from coloured pupils have been held up by a discrepancy between results sent to pupils and those on a computer print-out supplied to the university.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr John Chapple, director of news and information bureau.

"The results we have are not in accordance with the notification the students got in the post. UCT has accepted applicants to the university on the strength of the computerised results.

DISCREPANCY

"However, since there is such a discrepancy, the university has decided to wait for official results from the Department of Internal Affairs before accepting any students."

It was understood that errors occurred in both the English higher grade and final assignments.

Dr Edgar Lenyai, past principal of Trenville Senior High School and a lecturer in maths at UCT, said yesterday: "The validity and reliability of matriculation results is influenced by a number of factors, including the fact that all education is planned and geared according to the ideology of the Government and the needs of the state in terms of manpower.

DISCREPANCY

"This kind of error in the system is another factor [illegible] of unrest and resistance in the coloured community.

A J Arendse said he did not know about the discrepancies, but if there had been any mistakes they would be rectified.

More than 4 000 matriculants failed last year.

...on to soar

WARSAW. — Poland's military authorities have announced plans for huge increases in food prices from February 1, but have sweetened what they acknowledge will be an unwelcome move by raising wages in compensation.

The Polish news agency Pap said last night the Government's economic committee had proposed that food and fuel increases of between 200 and 400 percent should come into force on February 1. Wages would be increased at the same time.

Previous attempts by Polish Governments to put up food prices caused widespread social unrest and were a major factor in the labour revolt which led to the founding of the now-suspended Solidarity independent trade union and ultimately to last month's imposition of martial law.

THE LATEST PLANS

The deputy Prime Minister, Mr Mieczslaw Jagielski, yesterday confirmed speculation that an early end to military rule telling a Paris correspondent today could soon be ended when the state will cut

A spokesman at the Polish Embassy in London that the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa would soon be released from house arrest brought a cool reaction from the Deputy Prime Minister. Mr Jagielski said today that the Archbishop said was interpreted in too optimistic a way. Mr Walesa said - Cape Times.

UK rail strike tonight

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Britain's national rail network will start grinding to a halt again early this evening in preparation for the train drivers' second two-day strike from midnight.

Trains were only just getting back to normal this morning following Sunday's one-day stoppage.

TALKS

Talks planned at the offices of the Government's advisory, conciliation and arbitration service today, which were to be attended by British Rail management and leaders of the drivers' union, Aslef, were last night described as "exploratory."

Unless agreement is reached this week, there is every possibility that the strike will become indefinite from Sunday.

Scorpion sting kills man

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — A 60-year-old man has died of heart failure in hospital after being stung by a scorpion.

Mr Mokgadi Sesako, the victim, was allergic to scorpion poison and this caused his heart to fail, said the Medical Superintendent of the Deborah Retief Memorial Hospital in Mochudi, Dr Howard Moffat.

He said Mr Sesako was not brought to the hospital until the day after he was bitten. He appealed to the public to get scorpion sting victims to hospital as soon as possible as treatment could most effectively be started within four hours of the bite.

Dr Moffat said the hospital treated about 15 scorpion sting cases each

E ARGUS, TUESDAY JANUARY 19 19

Double blow in store for many pupils

ARGUS 19/1/82

(52)

Education Reporter

MANY coloured pupils will face a shortage of teachers and overcrowded matric classes when they return to school tomorrow.

More than 4 000 pupils out of 9 369 failed matric last year. Principals said they had not expected such a high failure rate and pupils applying to repeat the year were going to cause a problem.

'We have been told informally by the Department of Internal Affairs that we may not refuse any pupil,' said one principal whose school had a high failure rate.

'Another principal said his school had space for only half the pupils who had failed.

A principal who said the lack of adequately qualified teachers had contributed to the failure rate warned that the shortage of teachers would be worse this year.

RECRUIT

He had been to the department to recruit new teachers and found 'half a dozen' other principals in the same position.

A principal who received calls at the weekend to find out what his position was said that 'half a dozen is an underestimation.'

One of the reasons given for the shortage was that teachers who stayed away from school on June 16 and 17 and who had to reapply for their posts would not be reinstated until next term at the earliest.

SECTION A: QUES

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N Tvl schools being extended

RDM 19/11/86

By SAM MASEKO

CONSTRUCTION work on 264 additional classrooms at 22 primary and secondary schools in the Northern Transvaal is at an advanced stage, the Director of Education and Training, Mr P G Felstead, said yesterday.

Mr Felstead said his department has set aside R1-million for the school projects in the Potchefstroom Circuit, Potchefstroom North, Krugersdorp and Lichtenburg.

He disclosed that the 264 classrooms were to be built at six secondary schools and 16 primary schools.

Construction

He said construction work started towards the end of last year and would be completed before the end of March.

He also confirmed that two secondary schools in Mamelodi — J Kekana and Tsako-Thabo — would admit matric students because there was sufficent qualified staff.

Meanwhile, the deputy chief liaison officer of the DET, Mr J A Schoeman, said yesterday no reports had been received from schools about any accommodation problems.

"We may expect some problems on the East Rand where we are still building new schools, but so far we have had no overcrowding crisis at schools," he said.

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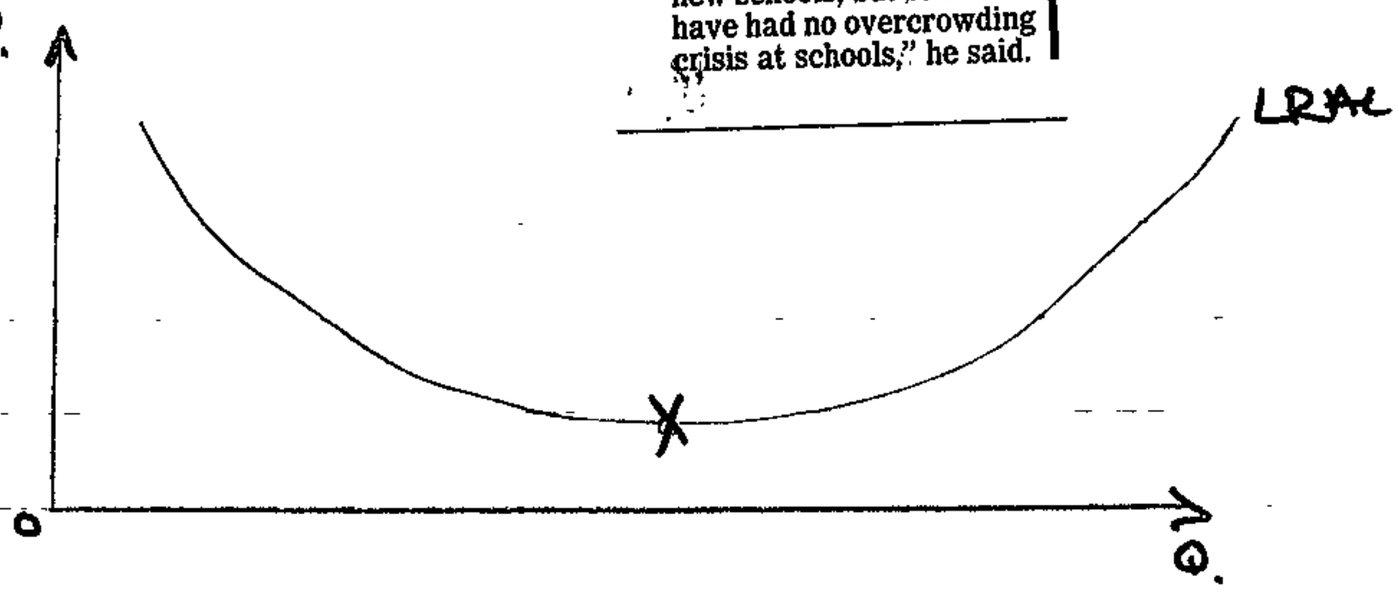

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Fewer township pupils register

ARGUS 19/1/82 52

Education Reporter

REGISTRATION so far at high schools which opened in Guguletu on Wednesday is about 60 percent lower than in 1979 before the school boycotts.

However, the circuit inspector, Mr P J Scheepers, said pupils had 30 days in which to register after the opening date.

'We are expecting more registrations. I would say that registration seems quite normal.'

At Sizamile High School in Nyanga, there were 730 registrations by yesterday. At the three other schools registration was between 300 and 400, Mr Scheepers said.

Before the 1980 boycotts the two Guguletu schools had between 800 and 1 000 pupils each.

UNEASE

Pupils have reported unease about the application form which every child has to fill in. The form states that pupils will subject themselves to disciplinary action 'should it be deemed necessary by the authorities concerned.'

A pupil said: 'These registration forms are impossible. Things at our schools are still bad and what they are asking us to do by signing these forms is to just keep quiet about our grievances.'

Another source of discontent is the imposition of age limits for this year. No black pupil over 18 will be admitted to or be allowed to continue to attend standards 6, 7 or 8 and no pupil over 20 to standards 9 or 10.

The pupil said: 'You can do this in a white school, but for us many pupils have to drop out for a year or two to earn money so that our brothers and sisters and ourselves can go to school.

'Since the 1980 boycotts conditions have improved, but during the '70s many pupils dropped out because of the high cost of school uniforms and books. Many want to go back to school.'

Mr Scheepers said the age limits would be applied with discretion.

ILLNESS

'If pupils can provide proof of illness or any other valid interruption of study, they can appeal on these grounds to the regional director.'

Pupils who exceeded the limit but who had registered in 1981 and passed would not be affected by the new ruling provided they did not change schools.

The Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said: 'Pupils who have without good reason interrupted their studies or who failed and have already reached the limit will not be admitted to primary or secondary schools.'

Mr Scheepers said The Argus would have to apply in writing to visit schools and take photographs.

'It is a department regulation in any education department that outsiders must have a letter of authority to enter any school.'

65 pc matric failure rate in Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — Sixty-five per cent of Ciskeian candidates failed the matric examinations.

In a statement issued by the Department of Education, the Director of Education, Mr D. V. Tom, said his department had not expected good results but what it got from Pretoria was tantamount to an "educational strangulation."

Of 3 230 candidates who wrote the Std 10 examinations, 1 092 passed and 2 138 failed.

Only one candidate obtained a first class pass while 170 obtained exemptions and 921 school-leaving certificates.

Mr Tom said Xhosa, English and Afrikaans were reasonably well done but there were many failures in science subjects.

Teachers of science had to have adequate academic and professional qualifications, as well as enough experience to pilot candidates through the mill. Because Ciskei lacked teachers of this calibre it did not expect good results.

In addition, Mr Tom blamed crowded classes with ungraded material, inadequate book supply, lack of guidance from principals and heads of divisions and Pretoria's Department of Education and Training.

Mr Tom said of 536 candidates who wrote mathematics in the higher grade, 46 passed while of 380 who wrote in the lower grade, 47 passed.

Forty-eight candidates passed in physical science in the higher grade out of a total of 292 who sat the examination. All the 184 lower grade candidates passed.

In biology, 1 531 candidates sat the examination in the higher grade and only 184 passed. Out of 1 126 standard grade candidates, 1 112 passed.

In agriculture, 79 passed in the higher grade out of a total of 578 candidates, while in the standard grade 478 passed out of 647.

In geography, in the higher grade 542 candidates wrote and only 154 passed. In the standard grade, 431 passed out of 491.

In history only 148 passed out of 1 287 candidates who wrote the higher grade examination. In the standard grade 589 passed out of 608.

Mr Tom said that because the number of candidates who wrote other subjects was small, he was going to ignore them since this group had not been a strong determining factor in the results.

Dealing with the possible causes of the high failure rate, he said few graduates gave post primary instruction at Ciskei schools — which would be the most ideal situation. This had been the position for years, hence it was not a weighty contributory factor of the "1981 disaster".

Referring to crowded classes and ungraded material he said: "After the 1980 riots, which resulted in very little tuition being given, promotions were not genuine and classes were bound to be bigger in 1981 to reduce the number of children who were to be out of school for lack of accommodation. This situation was worse where the principal was less effective in handling the position.

"It goes without saying that once the pupil-teacher ratio is very high, teaching becomes less effective, and worse when the teacher is inadequately qualified."

Mr Tom said as a result of the riots, departmental book supplies were low because many had been burnt and, even though fines were paid to replenish the supply, publishers could could not meet the demand. Students without books, taught by poorly qualified teachers, could not pass easily, he said.

Principals and heads of divisions, together with deputy principals, were generally less responsible than expected in giving guidance.

"This is why work programmes in many schools were not completed in time, if at all. Thus candidates were not prepared as thoroughly as expected for examinations."

Mr Tom said despite all the ills he had referred to, Std 10 results should not have been as bad as they were. It was incredible that results of all schools in a country could be uniformly bad. Even schools that were well-staffed and had been producing good results for years suddenly had extremely bad results.

It was unheard of to have only one first class pass in a normal examination out of a total of 3 230 candidates, he said.

"What made the department really suspicious about the results in totality was the fact that teachers who had been engaged in marking the examination said that when a school emerged as a good centre it was presupposed that candidates had copied.

"Thus without evidence to corroborate this, marks were scaled down by 20 per cent," said Mr Tom.

"The findings of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa tally with this, from what we have read and heard, where in similar circumstances, as many as 50 marks were deducted."

What compounded the whole issue was the experience that principals had had. Some had applied for re-marking and Pretoria had replied that the symbols remained as before, he said.

"When matters have been taken to the bitterest ends, it has often transpired that the required scrips cannot be traced."

He said one principal applied for re-marking of his son's mathematics script where the symbol was a G. After a re-mark the symbol was a C. This gap was anomalous in mathematics if the marking was done by qualified sub-examiners.

Mr Tom said the Department of Education found it difficult to believe that the results of every candidate who wrote were as reflected on the results sheet from Pretoria. — DDR.

20 arrested in arms protest

GRONINGEN (Netherlands) — Twenty protesters were arrested yesterday after chaining themselves to a passenger train in an effort to half a shipment of US munitions on the line later in the day. SAPA-AP.

Coloured teachers lose posts

Education Reporter

AT LEAST six coloured teachers have been transferred with no reason given and it is understood many temporary teachers have not had their posts renewed.

Some teachers believe the transfers and refusal to reappoint staff is victimisation of politically concerned teachers by the Department of Internal (coloured) Affairs.

The director of coloured education, Mr A J Arendse, has said temporary post teachers who stayed away from school on June 16 and did not give 'valid reasons' would have to receive special permission from the department to re-apply for their posts.

Principals interviewed by The Argus said there was already a shortage of teachers as a result of this policy. They believed teachers who reapplied would not get a new posting until June.

TRANSFER

Mr Vincent Farrell, chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee formed during the 1980 schools boycott, has been transferred from Belthorn Primary School in Athlone to Sutherland.

Five other Cape teachers have been transferred and at least one has been demoted from a high school post to a primary school.

The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reports that at Chrisjan Botha High School in Bosmont only 16 teachers out of 48 reported for work on June 16.

TERMINATE

As a result three teachers, Mr Rashid Khan, Mr Sidney Braam and Mr Anthony Keston were told by the department they had to terminate their services on December 31.

They may not teach at any coloured school in the country except with the permission of the Director-General.

At the Eldorado Park High School four teachers have been dismissed.

They are Miss Ingrid Tennant, Mr B Davids, Miss Anne Matthews and Miss F Rose.

The Deputy-Director of Coloured Education, Mr F Rauch, said he did not know how many temporary teachers had had to apply for permission to reapply for their posts.

'We are not very fond of teachers staying away Mr Arendse does not want politics in school and I support that. He has taken a firm stand against lack of discipline.'

DET bans 18-year-olds from JC

STUDENTS over the age of 18 who failed their Junior Certificate and those over 20 years who failed Standard Nine exam may be in for a rude shock — they will not be admitted to school this year.

20/1/82 (52)

By WILLIE BOKALA

Several 18-year-old students, have already been told by principals in schools in the Vaal, Soweto and the West Rand that Department of Education and Training regulations require them to go to night schools (Adult Education Centres) if they wish to continue their studies.

If an 18-year-old student wants admission to a Standard eight class, the principal must put him or her on a waiting list until Pretoria gives permission.

This, according to the Rev Luther Mathesa of the Presbyterian Church, will affect thousands of students who did not pass their Junior Certificate, Standard Nine and Standard 10 examinations.

He said the new regulations would force black children to drop out of school at early ages in their lives and swell the ranks of the unemployed. "It is for me a soul-crushing issue.

"These people can't tell us that an 18-year-old pupil who has been attending school is too old to repeat JC. The problem is that the people who prescribe these laws to us don't know how we live and just don't know what our difficulties are.

"There have been cases where people had left school to work for a year and then go back to school again after saving enough money to carry him through education. This can no longer happen because you will be told you're too old when you want to come back to class," the Rev Mathesa said.

Sowetan

The Department of Education and Training was unable to comment or answer questions sent to it by **The SOWETAN** yesterday.

However, the department has announced that the deadline for Standard eight pupils who wish to re-write the coming February/March examinations to improve their symbols, is January 22 — Friday.

Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of the department said in a statement last week that entry forms from students who wanted to re-write should reach the department not later than January 29.

"Applications for re-marking and re-checking of examination scripts must also reach the department before February 5 in the case of Standard 10 pupils and February 15 in the case of Standard Eight candidates," Mr Rousseau said.

(52) D. Dispatch 22/1/82

Father told permit required for school

EAST LONDON — A 16-year-old Umtata boy who has attended John Bisseker Secondary School here for the past two years had to return home yesterday because, his father said, an application had to be made to the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Dumisani Boltina, the son of an Umtata businessman, Mr Thobile Boltina, started at the school for coloureds in 1980 when he was in Standard seven. He passed Standard eight at the end of last year.

His father said he had sent Dumisani to East London after paying fees for the hostel but was told after Dumisani had arrived that he would require a permit to be at the school this year. He said this was the first time a permit had been required.

He was told he would have to go home while negotiations for him to attend the school were carried out.

He said his son had been a pupil at Ursuline Convent at Libode before going to John Bisseker.

He had preferred to send him to John Bisseker because he had not studied Xhosa during his early schooling and would have had to start studying a new language if he went to a Transkei school.

Mr Boltina said Dumisani had satisfied all the requirements at John Bisseker. He knew the principal of the school was happy to have him there and he had also got on well with pupils in the school hostel.

The principal of John Bisseker, Mr S. Naidoo, declined to comment on the matter yesterday. He said the application was being processed by the Department of Coloured Affairs and referred inquiries to the regional representative of the department, Mr J. A. Mauritz.

Mr Mauritz could not be contacted yesterday. — DDR

Reiger Park pupils left without a school

(52) Star 22/1/82

It was back to school for thousands of coloured children this week but not for 16 Reiger Park pupils who completed standard 5 in the English-medium last year and have no school to attend this year.

The nearest coloured English-medium schools for the children, who completed standard 5 at the Goede Hoop Primary School in Reiger Park last year, are in Bosmont and Coronationville.

The Senior Secondary School William Hills, an Indian school in Benoni, is the nearest English-medium school to Reiger Park. But its principal has informed parents it cannot accommodate the pupils because it is overcrowded.

The principal of the Goede Hoop Primary School, Mr Dougie Coutriers, said he was not permitted to make Press statements but confirmed that he had applied to the Senior Secondary School William Hills for admission of the 16 pupils.

Parents were still desperately trying to get their children admitted to the Benoni school this week.

"How do the authorities plan such things?" a furious parent, who did not wish to be named, asked. "Surely they could have foreseen that the children would have to go to an English-medium high school one day?"

The parents are demanding that the Department of Internal Affairs establish an English-medium class at the Senior Sekondêre Skool Oos-Rand.

New deal for matric pupils

52

Mercury 22/1/82

Mercury Reporter

PUPILS writing matriculation examinations this year will do so under a new system in Natal — a scheme which incorporates an assessment of their yearly work with the results they attain in the examination itself.

The new system, which has been introduced into all provincial schools and at most private schools where the National Senior Certificate is written, was the result of nearly 10 years' experimentation by the Natal Education Department to find a way of eliminating the adverse effects of pressure in an external exam.

Objective

Deputy Director, Mr Solly Levinsohn, said that while educationists accepted that an external examination was an objective way of assessing candidate's attainments, factors like stress, or illness, or even an emotional disturbance, could seriously affect a pupil's performance.

Most modern educationists were also agreed that assessment ought to be an integral part of the teaching process and that it was educationally desirable to include this assessment with the final examination.

Each school will be free to determine the precise methods to be used for compiling the assessment. Control will be exercised by the inspectorate, together with principals, their deputy heads and heads of departments.

(52) Sowetan 22/1/82

The SOWETAN has been accused of bias

DET tells us why

IN REACTION to a story appearing in The SOWETAN on Tuesday in which it was stated that 18 year old children were not allowed to repeat Standard Eight if they failed, the Department of Education and Training has sent the following reply:

The age limits that are laid down in this regulation are in accordance with those applicable in all other education departments. The aim is to establish homogeneous class groups which are a prerequisite for successful teaching and the improvement of the quality of education.

It is a proven fact that pupils show greater advancement when they compete with children in the same age group. I wish to make it clear that this regulation is in no way intended to deprive pupils of the opportunity of learning. On the contrary, the aim is in fact to afford the greater majority of pupils, who take their education seriously, a much better opportunity.

I must protest very strongly against the biased way in which this report was presented in spite of the fact that you must surely be aware that a full statement on the age limit regulation was issued on December 3 1981.

In this statement reasons for the age restrictions were given and guidelines were laid down for regional directors in the implementation of the regulation.

No reference is made in your report of these reasons and guidelines. I think you will agree that by deliberately omitting certain facts which were at your disposal in the form of the said statement, it is reasonable to suspect that you are deliberately trying to mislead your readers.

A full copy of the said statement, issued by Mr G J Rousseau, Director of Education and Training, follows:

Regulation R1143 relating to the admission of pupils to schools under the control of the Department of Education and Training was published in the Government Gazette on May 29 1981. This regulation consolidates regulations R22458 of November 4 and R2600 of December 19 1980.

Paragraph 2(4) of Regulation R1143 reads as follows:-

No person older than —

- 16 Years shall without the permission of the director-generals be admitted to, or continue to attend any primary school:
- 18 years shall without the permission of the director-general be admitted to or continue to attend, any standard six, seven or eight class: and
- 20 years shall without the permission of the director-general be admitted to, or continue to attend, any standard nine or 10 class.

The department is aware of problems which may initially occur in the implementation of this regulation, and has, with the admission of pupils in 1982 in mind, laid down the following guidelines for regional directors:-

- The authority to grant permission for the admission of pupils who have reached the prescribed age limits, has been delegated to the regional directors.
- Pupils who exceed the age limits but who were already registered this year, who have passed and will normally advance to the next standard in 1982 and who will not change schools, will not be affected.
- Pupils who have been absent from school for extended periods of time on account of illness and who have reached the age limit, will be considered for admission provided that satisfactory proof of illness is produced.
- The following pupils will not be admitted to primary or secondary schools:-

Pupils who have without good reason interrupted their studies and who have reached the age limit:

Pupils who fail and have already reached the age limit.

- In the great majority of cases such persons are already adults and they are free to continue their studies at one of the 369 centres for adult education which are available country-wide. All possible steps will be taken to advise persons who have reached the age limit and have left school, concerning alternative educational facilities and also regarding suitable employment.

The following statement was released by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria on December 3 1981:

Please note that, apart from the concessions made in the statement to average pupils subject to certain conditions, pupils who exceed the age limit and who have passed and who change schools for valid reason(s) will not be affected.

The following pertains to other issues raised by **The SOWETAN.**

- Any inquiries about individual cases should be directed to the relevant regional director because naturally this office does not have full information about such cases.
- Pupils who obtained a ee(s) aggregate or f(s) in the examination for Std 10 did not fail but obtained a senior certificate without matriculation exemption. They cannot repeat because they have passed.

However, if they wish to qualify for matriculation exemption they have the opportunity to rewrite the examination in February.

Director-General, DET,
Mr G J Rousseau.

Cape Times 22/1/82 52

No room for failed pupils

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 16 Oceanview High School pupils who failed their final examinations last year were turned away from school this year because the classes were "too full", according to one pupil.

The pupil, who did not wish to be named, said the pupils concerned were all in standards six to eight. When they returned to school this year, they were told there was no room for them, he said. They were not informed of this before term started.

He said he had made no plans for the year as yet, and was not sure of what to do. As far as he knew, the principal had not contacted other schools on their behalf, he said.

The principal, Mr R B Peffer, said he had no statement to make on the matter.

Protest at black school age bars

Star 52
25/1/82

By Langa Skosana

Thousands of blacks face a bleak year because they have been forced to leave school by a ruling of the Department of Education and Training that pupils over 20 will not be admitted.

A meeting of parents, teachers and pupils at the weekend was told that even pupils who have to rewrite exams because of the leakage of papers face the prospect of non-admission.

They will have to attend adult education centres.

The meeting, called by leading Soweto figures to look into the state of black education in the wake of the high matric failures, decided to explore the possibility of taking the DET to court on the question of exam rewrites.

A former headmaster, Mr Legau Mathabathe, said many pupils wanted to continue with their education, but had been told it was "time-up."

The Rev Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Dean of Johannesburg who chaired the meeting, said the authorities should be pleased that children who were over-age still yearned for education. Instead they were forcing them out of school.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, proposed that the possibility of seeking an interdict against the DET on the question of exam rewrites be explored.

A statement last month by the director-general of the Department, Mr G J Rousseau, said no person older than 16 years would be permitted to attend a primary school without official consent, nor those over 18 allowed to attend Standard 6, 7 or 8 classes, nor those over 20 allowed in Standard 9 and 10.

Bassets stung to dea

By Erik Larsen

Two of South Africa's top basset hound breeders, Mr and Mrs Peter Muller, of Alberton, had a horrifying experience when seven of their top dogs were stung to death by bees.

The Mullers were also badly stung. Mrs Muller spent two days in hospital and her husband had over 200 stings on his body.

Four of the dead bassets had been champions and the others, eight-month-old male puppies — all potential champions, according to Mr Muller.

Four other bassets were also stung but have recovered.

On January 2 Mr Muller heard the dogs yelping. "When I went outside to a strange swarm of bees attackin

"My wife and I ran to their each grabbed a dog and ran but attacked us. The air was absolut enraged bees"

Mr Muller said it was strang attacked only their bassets and dogs boarding at their kennels.

Mrs Muller collapsed and she were taken to hospital.

"It was an absolute disaster selective line breeding was desi hour," said Mr Muller.

'Mugged' trickster arrested

An Indian man has been arrested in a Johannesburg clothing store after several businessmen had last week given large sums of money to a man who claimed he had been mugged.

The man rushed into Eric's Manshop on the corner of Pritchard and Harrison Streets claiming he had been mugged.

The shopkeeper recognised the man from descriptions given him by other Indian businessmen and locked him in a room before calling Mr Gulay Mayet of End Street who had previously lost R200.

Mr Mayet also recognised the man and the police were called.

Families pack up brick by brick

Star 25/1/82

Own Correspondence

BLOEMFONTEIN — Ninety families living in two villages near Groothoek Dam, just outside Thaba Nchu in the Free State, have to move out today to make way for a game reserve.

The order to move off the former Bantu Trust land comes from the Bophuthatswana government, which is turning 2 000 ha around the dam into a game reserve.

Groothoek village, a community of some 60 families, and Moroka's Hoek, with 30, are the two settlements directly affected.

Inhabitants were told in November they would have to move. They are moving to established settlements South of Thaba Nchu.

The Bophutatswana government will transport roofing, furniture and window frames free of charge, but the villagers must move bricks, livestock and other articles themselves.

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Tomor The

Taste of the shivers

Europe and America have had polar climates recently, now it's Star's Topic Today page tomor the North and South polar reg in with a television progr evening — Oorlewing — on the Arctic. Also — on Friday, Topic colour chart of the ice caps.

Standard 8s 'on the streets'

ARGUS 25/1/82

Education Reporter

AT Mbekweni outside Paarl, high school children are wandering the streets but the Department of Education and Training will not approve an application to open a Standard 9 class at the Simon Hebe Junior Secondary school, a parent says.

Mrs Lydia Kasi whose son Vernon has passed Standard 8 and should go into Standard 9 this year, said an application had been made in early 1980 for the new class to be opened.

BOYCOTT

Because of the boycott in 1980 the department said there was no point in opening the class. In 1981 nothing was done

'It is now the second week of terms and our children are on the streets,' she said.

'The only work is labouring in the factories and if they can't get reasonable work at least they must be able to get a decent education.'

Mrs Kasi said 14 pupils had applied to go into Standard 9 at Simon Hebe this year.

INSPECTOR

The circuit inspector, Mr P J Scheepers, said he had applied for a Standard 9 class in May 1980. The application had been referred back to him because of the boycott.

In 1981 the situation still had not been normalised.

'We cannot open a class for only 14 pupils. There must be about 30 applications,' he said.

'I have spoken to the principal, who said most pupils had been sent to other schools. There is a boarding school at Fort Beaufort.

'The situation will be reconsidered when the school committee approaches me.'

Pupils who applied at Fort Beaufort were told the school was full.

This year there are 206 pupils in Standards 6 to 8 at Simon Hebe.

Mixed school team opts out

ARGUS 25/1/82 (52)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — One of Pretoria's top private schools has withdrawn from the Administrator's Cup rugby league because of opposition to mixed teams the school may field.

Brother Donald Kennedy, principal of Mount Edmund CBC confirmed today that he had told the chairman of the Northern Transvaal High Schools' Rugby Association, Mr Fonnie van der Vyfer, that Mount Edmund would not field teams in the competition this year.

Brother Kennedy said a Transvaal Education Department directive on sport appeared to differentiate on grounds of colour and that the rugby authorities refused to act on the situation.

The withdrawal follows a season of frustration for CBC, who last year saw their rugby programme develop into chaos with teams refusing to play against them and matches cancelled or rescheduled because of the presence of black players.

At one stage opposition to CBC's 'mixed' teams threatened to endanger the Irish tour of South Africa and the latest move could once again focus attention on South Africa's sports policy, especially rugby.

The decision to withdraw from the Administrator's Cup follows the directive issued last year, which differentiates between TED school with authorised black pupils and private schools with similar pupils.

Brother Kennedy said it appeared that most TED schools would opt for the 'A' league, comprising TED schools only and that while some had said they were prepared to play Mount Edmund on a friendly basis, it appeared that only one school would play league matches against the school.

Row looms over school age restrictions

(52)

E. Post
25/11/82

By JIMMY MATYU

A FRESH row looms over the controversial age restrictions introduced by the Department of Education and Training for black schools in Port Elizabeth this year.

This emerged from speeches by pupil, community, civic and trade union leaders at a rally of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), attended by more than 2 000 people, in Zwide yesterday.

The rally was held to welcome home 31 former Kwazakele High School pupils released from Robben Island last week.

The crowd cheered loudly as the names of the pupils were read out by the national president of Cosas, Mr Wantu Zenzile.

Amid demands for "free and compulsory education", speakers promised a "total onslaught" against Bantu Education this year.

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth branch of Cosas, Mr Zola Mtatse, said 89 people had called at his offices already to say they had been turned away from schools because of the new age restrictions or because of their political involvement in student affairs.

Mr Tom Manthatha, of Johannesburg, a representative of the South African Council of Churches, criticised the introduction of the age restrictions.

He said it was virtually impossible for black pupils to matriculate before they turned 20 if they only started school when they were seven.

Social conditions affected the lives of many pupils, who were often forced to skip a year or two to work to support their families and to raise enough money to return to school.

He said the low percentage of university passes was proof that blacks should be allowed to attend technikons.

He appealed to parents not to split the ranks of pupils but to understand and appreciate their problems and support them in their struggle for total liberation and better education.

"Blacks refuse to be oppressed forever and oppression is opposed throughout the world. Poland is a fine example," he said.

Mr Zenzile said the system of compulsory education and the age restrictions were intended to reduce the number of blacks at schools.

Mr Sicelo Duze, vice-chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of SA, said Macwusa was involved in pupil affairs because pupils were workers in training.

"The kind of education prepared for blacks is geared to train us to be led and not to lead.

"There are people in managerial positions at multinational companies, like Ford.

"But they cannot make decisions like their white counterparts," he said.

He appealed to pupils to talk their teachers and education authorities into allowing trade unionism to be taught at schools.

IS IT LEGAL?

(52)
Sowetan
25/11/82

Rewrites, age limit may be taken to court

By SAM MABE

COURT ACTION may be taken to test the legality of tomorrow's rewrite by candidates suspected of involvement in exam paper irregularities and the refusal to admit students over certain age limits to schools.

This was decided at yesterday's meeting called by the ad hoc committee recently elected to probe last year's high matric failure rate.

Although some speakers expressed strong feelings against the taking of resolutions by what they called "an unrepresentative clique", it was later decided that because there was not much time left, the rewrite issue needed to be tackled as quickly as possible.

Other dissatisfactions at the meeting, attended by over 300 people, were also expressed against the constitution of the ad hoc committee itself, which was said to be consisting of all but students.

Condemning the age restriction rule which forbids the admission of students above certain age limits to all secondary schools, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, an executive member of the Committee of Ten, said it was unfair to deny education to children who were still keen to learn.

He said it was the Government's fault that some blacks happened to be in a higher age-group than that of their white counterparts. Blacks, he said, started going to school later than whites did.

He warned that the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction, which caused the unrests of 1976, was again being introduced, "although this time it is done in a very subtle manner.

"At first it used to be said it was up to the parent to decide on the medium of instruction for their children, but today, without the parents having been warned, our children are told to study half their subjects in either of the two official languages."

Mr Leonard Mosala, who is in the ad hoc committee, said nothing good could be expected from an education system founded on the philosophy and ideology of racism.

"The cornerstone of the present-day Government is based on the protection, maintenance and perpetuation of white domination and the subordination of black people.

"Anything that is separate cannot be but inferior to the other.

"Who can justify what is going to happen tomorrow when 5000 children will be sentenced without trial? They must rewrite and pay for crimes for which they were not found guilty in an open court of law," Mr Mosala said.

The meeting decided that those students who have been refused admission to school because of the age restriction ruling, must continue going to school every day, even if they are refused admission.

Paper No. I
(to be copied from the heading on the

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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

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

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6000 to rewrite leaked papers

(52) Mercury 25/1/82

African Affairs Reporter

NEARLY 6 000 African pupils will have to rewrite matric exams because of the leakage last year of some question papers.

The Joint Matriculation Board has refused to sign matric exemption certificates for 5 812 African pupils who wrote the exam last year and, in KwaZulu, 42 schools have been affected by the decision.

A delegation from Umlazi asked Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, last Friday to release the results but he ruled that the candidates should rewrite the examination in two language subjects which had been affected by leakages.

A memorandum presented to Mr Rousseau stated there were activists urging pupils to boycott the examination.

Mr Rousseau told the delegation that the board had asked his department to prove the validity of the results before it could grant matric exemptions.

Investigations pointed at definite possibilities of outside assistance in certain subjects.

He said pupils would retain credits already obtained for other subjects written last year.

At a meeting in Umlazi at the weekend it was decided that pupils should rewrite the exams beginning tomorrow, although they said they would do it under protest.

Mr W Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, yesterday appealed to all KwaZulu schools to rewrite and asked parents to accompany their children to exam centres in case of possible intimidation.

Police use teargas to disperse 500 Natal pupils

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police were forced to use teargas to disperse a large group of Umlazi pupils and ex-pupils who tried to force schools in an area near here to close down yesterday in protest against nearly 6 000 pupils having to rewrite their matric examinations.

The group, consisting of about 150 ex-pupils and 350 pupils from the Wukuzakhe and Nenzi high schools, congregated outside the school soon after midday and began chanting and singing.

The police were called and soon after they arrived in M Section they ordered the pupils to disperse.

According to a police spokesman, the group became aggressive and moved to the nearby Ndongeni Higher Primary School, where two pupils ordered a teacher to close the school down.

The headmaster of the school, Mr I B Mbeko, said yesterday that he was in his office at the time.

"Suddenly the pupils began running out their classrooms," he said.

"The police had fired teargas at the boycotters and the smoke was coming into the school and they began to panic."

Mr Mbeko said the children could not get out of the main gate because it was blocked by the protesters so they were forced to go through the back gate.

A police spokesman said a limited amount of teargas was used and the group had dispersed immediately.

ARGUS 26/1/82 (52)

Exam rewrite—500 pupils stone school

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A crowd of 500, led by matriculation pupils, stoned the Menzi High School in Umlazi today for about 10 minutes and threatened to burn it down.

They also threatened to burn down a nearby shop owned by a Kwazulu Legislative Assembly member, who urged the pupils to rewrite their examinations.

Police protected pupils inside the school who were rewriting the biology paper. They stood 10 metres away from the crowd and warned them to disperse.

The crowd were allegedly trying to get at the pupils rewriting the exams.

Five vans of police were at the school.

About 150 matriculation pupils were meant to have rewritten the paper. Only a handful did.

Earlier, about 500 people led by disgruntled matriculation pupils took to the streets, singing and chanting. They stoned cars and people who urged the pupils to rewrite.

About 6 000 children throughout South Africa were to have rewritten their biology paper today. In Kwazulu, 42 schools were affected by the rewrite, caused by examination leakages.

Pupils gathered at the Vukuzakhe and Menzi high schools this morning but after about 20 minutes most took to the streets.

They urged higher primary school pupils from the Ndengeni School to join them.

School authorities did not want to say how many pupils were rewriting the examinations, in case they were intimidated later.

Six schools were effected in Umlazi and one in Kwamashu. About 240 pupils arrived at Nzuvele High School to write the biology paper but by 11 am had not written and gathered in the school hall.

Meanwhile, black lawyers here are preparing to bring an urgent Supreme Court interdict against the Department of Education and Training to stop the rewrites.

GENERAL NEWS

Coloured schools need more teachers

(52)

Star 26/1/82

By Tyrone August

A serious shortage of teachers has hit most coloured high schools in Johannesburg. Westbury High School is the worst hit with a shortage of 14 teachers.

"The shortage at our school is critical," the principal of Westbury High, Mr H Petersen, said yesterday. "I don't know where the teachers will come from, so I will be forced to use unqualified teachers."

Mr Petersen said he battled with a shortage of four teachers during the whole of last year. Because several teachers resigned to improve their qualifications, he started off this year with 16 vacancies.

RECRUITS

The principal of Kliptown High School, Mr S Schofield, said his school needed at least another six teachers. "The only way we will be able to cope is by using army recruits," he said.

"I will also approach teachers in the community who have been lured away by commerce to come back again. The exorbitant salaries paid by commerce in the Vaal Triangle is the main reason why coloured schools are so short of teachers."

Mr Schofield singled out the serious shortage of housing in Johannesburg as another reason why so many teachers leave the Rand.

Riverlea High was not badly affected by the shortage but its principal, Mr A Snell, said the school needed four teachers if it was to cope this year.

BARRED

The Coronationville High School is short of six teachers, while the principal of the C J Botha High in Bosmont was not prepared to discuss the shortage of teachers at his school.

The school lost three teachers at the end of last year because they stayed out on June 16. The teachers, Mr Rashid Khan, Mr Sydney Braam and Mr Anthony Keston, were barred from teaching at any school by the Director-General of Coloured Education.

The Eldorado Park Number Two High School in Willow Crescent has been using army recruits for the past few years to cope with its constant shortage of teachers.

Teargas used on matric protesters

52 Zulu Mercury 26/1/82

Crime Reporter

POLICE were forced to use teargas to disperse a large group of Umlazi pupils and ex-pupils who attempted to force schools in the area to close down yesterday in protest against nearly 8 000 pupils having to rewrite matric examinations.

About 150 ex pupils and 350 pupils from the Wukuzakhe and Nenzi high schools congregated soon after midday and began chanting and singing.

Police were alerted and ordered the pupils to disperse.

According to police the group became aggressive and moved to the nearby Ndongeni Higher Primary School where two pupils ordered a teacher to close the school.

The headmaster of the school, Mr I B Mbeko, said yesterday he was in his office at the time.

'Suddenly the pupils began running out of their classrooms,' he said.

'The police had fired teargas at the boycotters and the smoke was coming into the school. The pupils began to panic,' Mr Mbeko said.

Mr Mbeko said the children could not get out of the main gate because it was blocked by the protesters so they were forced to go through the back gate.

'The gate is very small so many clambered through toilet and class room windows,' he said.

Mr Mbeko said some of his pupils, who are all in Standard 4, 5 and 6, were injured in the stampede but he did not know exactly how many.

'I don't think they will come to school again tomorrow,' he said.

A police spokesman said that a limited amount of teargas was used and the group had dispersed immediately.

Our African Affairs reporter writes that pamphlets calling on African pupils to boycott schools until the Department of Education and Training has released the results of last year's matric examinations were distributed in bus stops and homes in Umlazi on Sunday night and yesterday.

The unsigned pamphlets said all pupils from first year up to matric should boycott schools, and warned that if they ignored the call they would be assaulted.

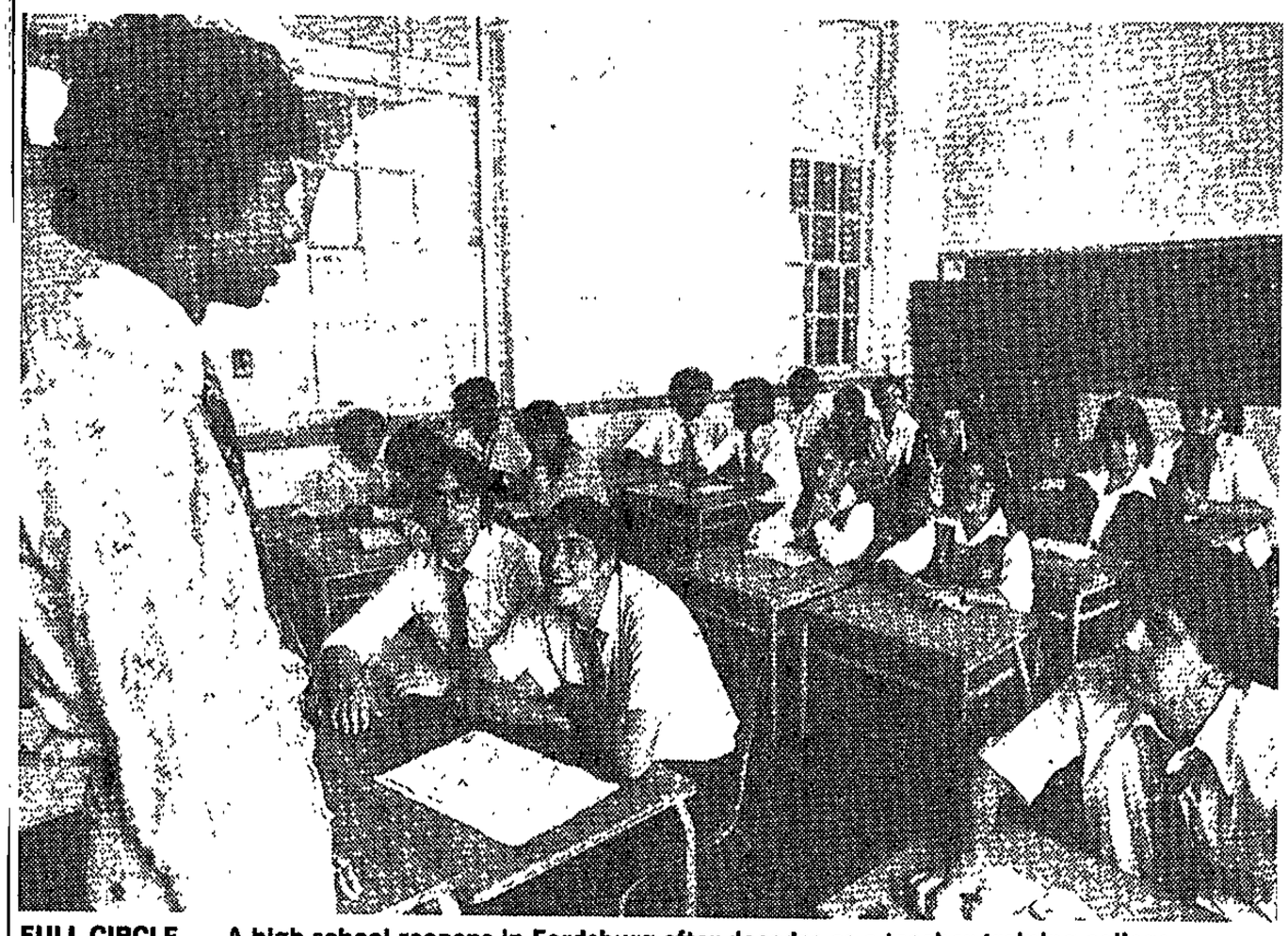
Tour

However, many children attended schools and teachers reported no disturbances.

Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Inkatha central committee, accompanied by some parents toured the schools yesterday morning but found no signs of intimidation.

Apartheid bus ride ends for scholars

(52) RDM 26/1/82



FULL CIRCLE . . . A high school reopens in Fordsburg after decades as a teacher training college.

Picture: ABSALOM MNISI

A JOHANNESBURG exercise in American-style "busing" — but to enforce segregation — has ended this year with the reopening of an Indian high school in Fordsburg.

And in 27 years, the school — now the Johannesburg Secondary School — has completed a full education circle. It opened in 1954 as a combined high school and teachers training college, then became in turn a provincial teachers training college, a State teachers training college, and now it is once again a high school, also State-controlled.

By ANNE SACKS

Informed sources believe the reopening of the school, nestled under leafy trees just across the way from the Oriental Plaza, was not related to the Government's proposal to turn Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and part of Newtown into an Indian residential area.

The State's decision to reopen the school was made last August, at least two months before the decision to allow Indians to live close to town in Newfordsdorp.

The August decision was not unconditional. The Department of Indian Affairs agreed to only temporarily reopen the school. Temporarily, that is, until the school could be re-established in the newly-proclaimed Indian township of Marlboro, near the north Johannesburg industrial suburb of Wynberg.

Members of the Indian community have rejected the condition. A joint education and parents committee is seeking Ministerial permission to retain the Fordsburg school, saying it is a necessary facility in the proposed residential area.

Inadequate

The Department of Indian Affairs, however, has said the facilities are inadequate. But the facilities are only inadequate, says the principal, Mr Frank Sangaran, because there are no sports fields.

He adds: "This obviously makes extra-curriculum activities impossible."

Nevertheless, there is a suggestion that the sporting scholars use the facilities at the neighbouring police barracks and the nearby open ground.

Mr Sangaran is a former departmental head at the Transvaal College of Education.

Scholars are still enrolling daily and Mr Sangaran expects the full enrolment to top 400. "I am amazed at the response," he says.

The new school has attracted scholars from Brixton's Queen Park's school, which has now closed, as well as Johannesburg scholars who for years bused 35km to school in Lenasia.

Also going to the new school are scholars from white schools such as Woodmead and Florida's Catholic College.

Up to now, Queen's Park scholars have had to travel to the Lenasia High School after passing Standard 7. The new school has accommodated these students, and now has a Standard 9 class as well.

There are almost 50 pupils in Standard 9, and parents are working towards the day when the school will be a fully-fledged one with a matric class as well.

There are 13 qualified teachers, including four university graduates, all of whom are required to teach a syllabus prescribed by the Department of Indian Affairs.

The school has come full circle from the day in 1954 when it opened as a high school and teacher training college. Before that, it was an Afrikaans primary school.

There was an outcry in 1964 when the school section was closed and moved to Lenasia and the institution became the Transvaal Training College for Asiatic Teachers.

The college enjoyed a brief status leap as a division of the Transvaal Education Department before it was taken over by the Department of Indian Affairs, with primary and secondary schools, in the late 60s.

RAN

MR FRANK SANGARAN
School with no sports fields

PUPILS

• From Page 1

marked before they can get their results.

KwaZulu education secretary, Mr James Ndlovu, said the only idea he had of growing student unrest was the increasing number of meetings which were being held. He said he was not completely in touch with what was going on because he was based in Ulundi, not Durban.

Meanwhile a group of black lawyers in Durban is preparing an affidavit in a move to bring an urgent Supreme Court interdict against the Department of Education and Training.

The interdict would seek to have the rewrites stopped.

A Kwamashu parent said yesterday: "The spirit of the pupils is against the whole thing. They feel it is unfair that only one school in four has to rewrite in Kwamashu. Some of the parents are with the children. This is only done to Africans.

"Because of this we will have to suffer a great deal this year. It is a big blow."

Pupils stone school

A CROWD of 500, led by matriculation students stoned the Menzi High School in Umlazi yesterday for about 10 minutes threatening to burn it down.

They also threatened to burn down a nearby shop owned by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who urged the students to go back to school and rewrite their examinations.

Police protecting pupils inside the school, rewriting the biology paper, stood 10 metres away from the crowd. They warned them to disperse.

About 150 matriculation pupils were meant to have re-written the paper. Only a handful did.

Earlier, about 500 people led by the core of disgruntled matriculation students took to the streets of Umlazi. Singing and chanting, they stoned cars and people who urged the students to rewrite.

Candidates at the Vukuzakhe and Menzi High schools in Umlazi gathered at the school premises.

After about 20 minutes the majority of the pupils left the school, taking to the streets.

They urged higher primary school students from the Ndongeni School to join them.

Feelings in Umlazi and Kwamashu are running high because of the chaos caused by matric rewrites. Some pupils who do not have to rewrite have to wait for new papers to be

• To Page 2

Parents, Inkatha clash with exam protesters

Cape Times 27/1/82 (52) (224)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Parents and members of Inkatha clashed at Menzi High School yesterday with demonstrators protesting against a Department of Education and Training ruling that certain matric examinations be rewritten as a result of a leakage of examination papers last year.

Eleven of the demonstrators, who moved on to the school grounds and called on pupils to leave the classrooms, were driven off by angry parents and Inkatha members led by a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, Mr Winnington Sabelo.

Soon after stones were thrown at the school's classrooms and number of windows broken.

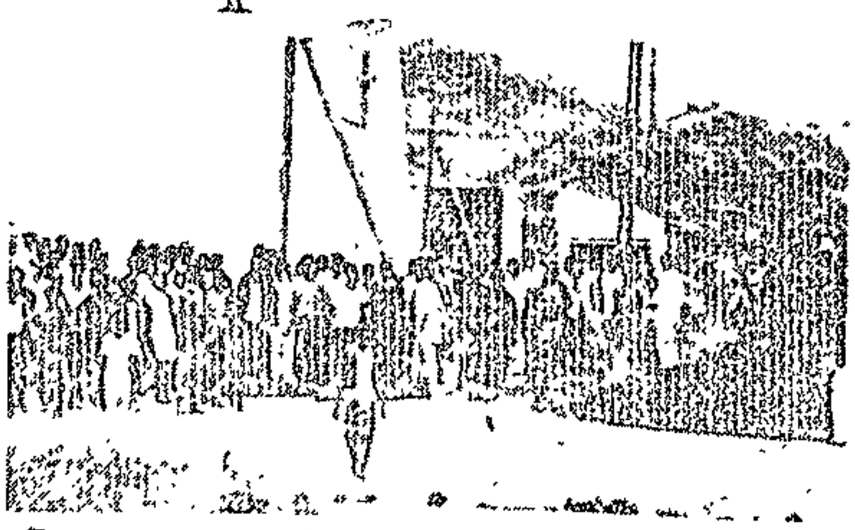
Car stoned

Mr Sabelo's car was also stoned and the demonstrators later marched towards his shop. Police rushed to the scene and no damage was done.

Other schools stoned were the Vukuzakhe and Zwelibanzi high schools.

Hundreds of pupils milled around the stoned schools, but parents drove them off and assured those who wanted to write the examination that they would be protected. One pupil was sjamboked by a parent and driven into the examination room

After failing to drive away pupils from examination rooms, the demonstrators built road blocks apparently to make it difficult for the police vans to chase them.



Demonstrators built several road blocks near the Menzi High School in Durban yesterday to hinder police attempts to chase them from the school.

Police arrested one man in connection with the stoning. No other arrests were reported.

At KwaMashu and Inanda the situation remained calm, although pupils from two schools refused to re-write the biology examination.

Pupils at the Mzuvele High School gathered outside the school before the examination. They remained in a group at the roadside during the time in which the examination was scheduled to have been written before dispersing.

The pupils said they would not to write the examinations because only some schools had been singled out to re-write the examinations while others did not have to.

Of the five high schools in Inanda, only three had to re-write examinations. Pupils at the Inanda Seminary School all wrote the examination as did those of the Mqhawe High School.

Pupils at the Ohlange Institution gathered outside their school to protest against re-writing.

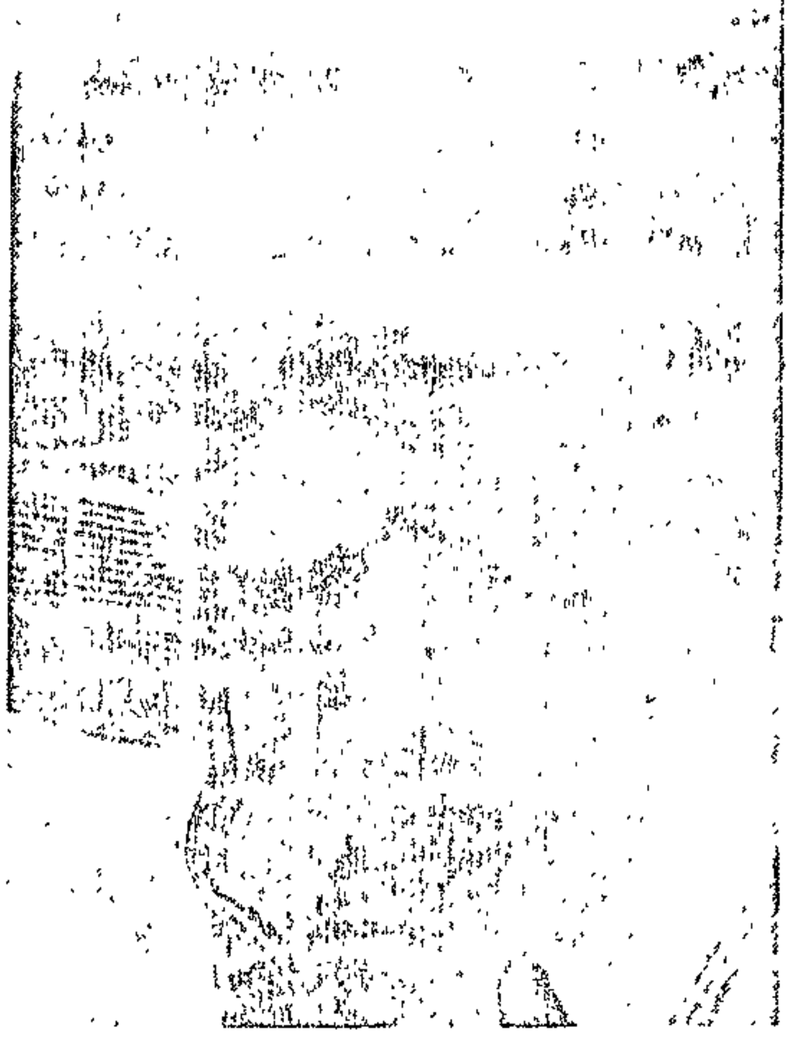
There was confusion at the school earlier in the day when the examination question papers failed to arrive.

No papers

The school's principal, Mr G Sangweni, said the 78 matric pupils at his school had arrived but there were no examination papers.

A pupils spokesman, who did not wish to give his name, said that even if the question papers had arrived, the pupils would have refused to write them.

surfaces



MASHININI: Making a comeback?

former Soweto students who fled into exile in 1976 and 1977. While no figures on its strength are available, membership is believed to be small. — SANS

Squatters' shelters pulled down

OFFICIALS of the Western Cape Administration Board moved into Nyanga and Crossroads yesterday and destroyed plastic shelters used by squatters.

People said a big contingent of officials and police arrived at about 9am. According to some of the squatters, inspectors had wanted them to go to Langa, but they refused.

At mid-morning about 70 people, including women with young children, waited on the windswept site for the authorities' next move.

Many of the people from Crossroads had stayed at the nearby Nyanga camp, which was demolished last year, followed by the "deportation" of thousands of people to the Transkei

One man said, "They can come at any time to arrest us. We have nowhere to go."

He said the squatters had returned to Cape Town with the approval of the Transkeian "government" and had negotiated with the administration board for residence permits since November

He said as many as 300 people could be left without shelter because of the raid at Crossroads, the second in two months.

COLOSSEUM (Lessors Ster-Kinekor)

SENSATIONAL SIZZLING & SEXY

Students give ultimatum

STUDENTS at George Khoza Senior Secondary School in Dobsonville have threatened to stage a sit-in should their grievances not be settled before the end of the week.

BY NKOPANE MAKOBANE

The students are disgruntled about a number of issues and "we've come to a point where we can no longer bear them," said one student who asked not to be named for fear of victimisation.

He said among the queries they handed to their principal last Friday, and requested their circuit inspector to look into, were:

- Causes of the high failure rate in all classes at their school last year, with special attention being put to teacher qualifications, regularity and class attendance;
- What qualification should a teacher have to teach Standards 8, 9 and 10?
- Clarification on the yardstick used for condoning students who failed;
- Clarification on the issuing of departmental books and
- Procedure used to admit new students.

He said on Monday a school inspector had come to the school to address them and promised that he would return to report back yesterday after giving an assurance that the matter would be looked into.

But he did not report back and yesterday the school's principal could not be reached for comment, as he was reported to be attending a meeting. The vice-principal refused to say anything on the matter.

The regional director of DET in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, said he knew nothing about the matter as it has not been reported to him. He promised, however, that he was going to make sure the issue is investigated thoroughly.

Citing incidents to substantiate their grievances, the student said since the re-opening of schools they have not been taught at all He claimed that many students left for home before the actual time because they get bored just sitting in classrooms and doing nothing.

On the question of admitting new students, he said there were incidents where students who stay in the Johannesburg region were turned away, but others from outside accepted.

He said it had come to their notice that such students had connections through relatives with staff members or were highly recommended by some top people.

As regards departmental books he said they were made to pay school fees first. In his case, last year he had to buy both his own stationery and text books, although he had paid his fees.

He also said they were not prepared to tolerate last year's attitude of some teachers who he alleged came to school under the influence of liquor. He also said in the past year they had been annoyed by some teachers who ignored their questions and instead did more clowning than teaching.

What had made matters come to a head was the high failure rate.

He claimed that at one Std 6 class, only two students passed out of 77. In the Form 4 class, he said, with a total class of 30 students, only five passed. Later another five were condoned.

Last year, he went on, the principal used to ignore complaints given to him from the students' committee. Many students, he said, had been afraid to raise grievances because of fear of being attacked at the morning assembly.

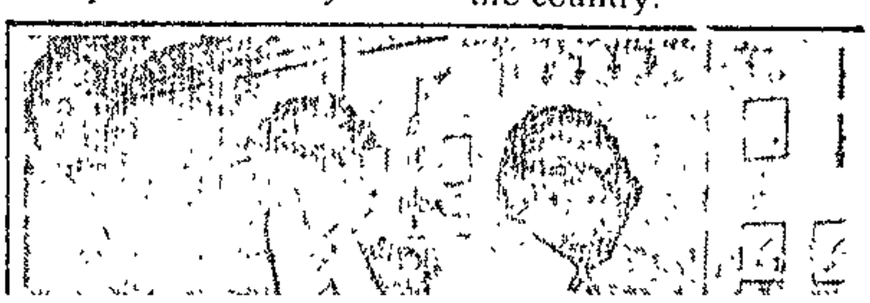
'Disgust' at language move

COMMUNITY leaders have reacted with anger to the news that Sub A pupils will no longer be taught either of the official languages.

Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, a Mamelodi community leader, lashed out at teachers who claimed they had difficulties in teaching Sub A pupils English or Afrikaans.

He said for years teachers had been coping with this class in the two official languages discard official languages in Sub A because of problems they encountered while teaching.

He said this was a directive from the department sent in a circular to all schools throughout the country.



No sign of students rewriting

The matric exam puzzle

Sowetan 27/1/82

By SAM MABE

OVER 5 000 matriculants from centres suspected of involvement in last year's matric exam paper irregularities were due to have started rewriting their examinations yesterday.

But a visit to a number of schools in Soweto by **The SOWETAN** yesterday to find out if there were schools where the rewrite could have been taking place was unsuccessful.

At Emadwaleni High School in Orlando West II, where **The SOWETAN** was told that a number of candidates were found with transcripts of answers to papers reported to have leaked, there was no rewriting taking place.

A teacher who refused to be named confirmed that no one was rewriting at Emadwaleni although during the examination one student was caught with readily prepared answers.

All candidates were searched and a total of 20 candidates were found with prepared answers which corresponded with questions on the exam paper.

The teacher said no action was taken against the candidates and that they were allowed to go on with the rest of the exams. A DET spokesman said yesterday that he knew nothing about the school's involvement in exam paper irregularities.

But he confirmed yesterday that the matric rewrites started in four centres. He declined to identify them. He said it was a decision taken by his department that the centres should not be identified to the Press.

According to unconfirmed information, schools that are believed to be among those who were to rewrite are Thoko-Thaba High School in Thokoza, Ilinge High School in Vosloorus and Fumana High School in Katlehong, Natalspruit.

In earlier reports, Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of the Southern Transvaal said two centres in his region would be rewriting.

Altogether six exam papers are to be rewritten between yesterday and Friday.

pupils rewrite matric exams

Parents thwart schools protest

(52) (~~107~~) Mercury 27/1/82

African Affairs Reporter

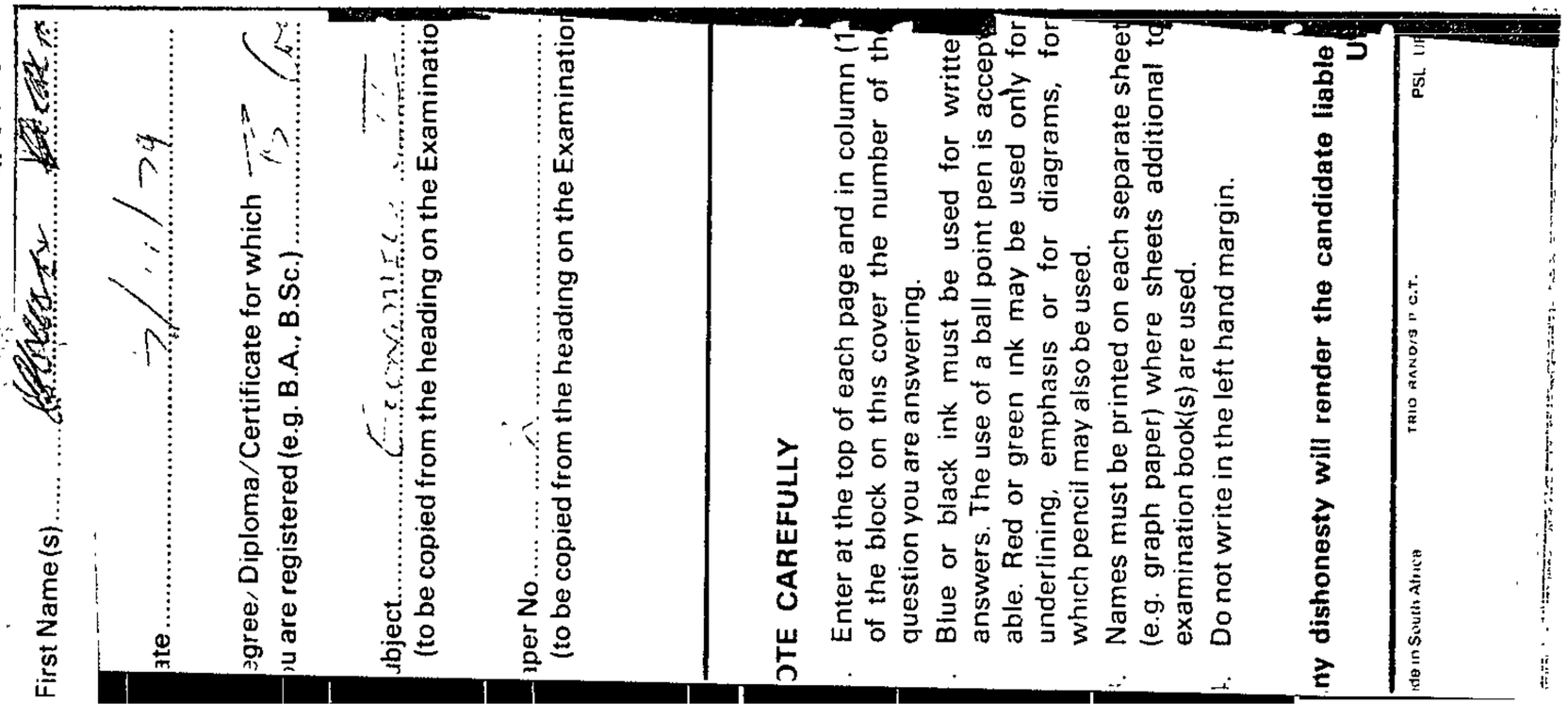
ATTEMPTS by a group of intimidators to disrupt matric exams in Umlazi yesterday were thwarted by determined parents and members of Inkatha, led by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Police patrolled the exam centres and intimidators ran away when they saw them approaching.

Three schools were stoned.

The intimidators were protesting against the Department of Education and Training which ruled that pupils must rewrite certain subjects because of the leak of exam question papers last year.

KwaZulu ministers blame



approaching.

Three schools were stoned.

The intimidators were protesting against the Department of Education and Training which ruled that pupils must rewrite certain subjects because of the leak of exam question papers last year.

Eleven protesters invaded Menzi High School but parents drove them away.

Soon afterwards they pelted the classrooms with stones and number of windows were broken Mr Sabelo's car was stoned.

Later the group marched towards his shop after warning that they would burn it. Police rushed to the scene and prevented damage

The Vukuzakhe and Zwelibanzi high schools were also stoned.

Hundreds of pupils milled around the schools, but parents drove them off One pupil was sjambokked by a parent and forced into the exam room.

Later protesters built road blocks apparently to make it difficult for police vans to chase them.

Police arrested one person in connection with the stoning. The arrested man was not a pupil.

Calm

At Kwa Mashu and Inanda the situation remained calm although pupils from two schools refused to rewrite the biology exam.

Pupils at the Mzuvele High School gathered in the street outside the school just before the exam was due to start. They stayed in a group at the roadside for three hours, the time they should have spent writing, before they dispersed.

The pupils said they were not going to write the exams because only some schools had been singled out to rewrite them

Of the five high schools in Inanda, only three had to rewrite. Pupils at the Inanda Seminary School all sat for the examination as did those of the Mqhawe High School.

Pupils at the Ohlange Institution gathered outside their school in protest at having to rewrite an exam.

There was confusion at the school earlier in the day when the question papers did not arrive.

KwaZulu ministers blame Govt for unrest

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and his Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, blamed unrest in some Umlazi schools on the Department of Education and Training.

In a statement yesterday Chief Buthelezi said the situation had been brought about by leaks of examination papers.

It was the department concerned which was responsible if leaks had taken place, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said his information was that a decision had originally been made by parents and students at Umlazi to rewrite the examinations.

'I endorsed that decision as wise, since there are many enemies of the black man on the other side of the colour line who will rejoice if thousands of blacks cannot get their matric certificate,' he said.

Opportunity

'As I see the matter, I can see us losing much more if our children lose the opportunity to get their matric certificates as a result of the present confusion and tension.'

Dr Dhlomo said he was 'terribly disappointed' with the way the whole question of examination leaks had been handled by the Department of Education and Training.

The Durban ecumenical agency, Diakonia, last night issued a statement expressing deep concern about the present situation in Durban's black schools.

The executive committee of the organisation, referred to the fact that thousands of pupils had to rewrite matric examinations because of leaks and said it was totally unacceptable they should have to suffer because of 'State ineptitude'.

'This is just one more instance of the high-handed way in which black people are treated in South Africa.'

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ny dishonesty will render
ide in South Africa
TRIO RAND/G.P.

Meaning of black matric results undermined

(52)

Star 27/1/82

I am a matriculation teacher in a high school in Soweto and privileged to be qualified for my job.

I have taught at matriculation level in several other schools in South Africa, some white, some coloured, some black. I came into Soweto voluntarily and not because I could not obtain a post anywhere else.

I tell you the above to lend credibility to what I have to say about the 1981 DET matriculation results.

The disproportionate ratio of senior certificate passes to matriculation exemption passes and the high failure rate are statistically highly unlikely. It is also obvious to any teacher of last year's matriculation students that those who have been penalised most heavily are the brightest students.

I taught some of last year's matriculation students and they are as intelligent, as hard working, as lazy, as well-behaved, as naughty a group of students as any I have had the pleasure to teach.

They were different in some ways — they were more enthusiastic and generally worked harder. You see, they believe that a matriculation certificate is the key to many doors.

They had such plans and dreams — of going to university, of obtaining interesting jobs, of rising out of the ghettos into which they were born and of helping others to rise also.

Their plans and dreams now lie shattered.

Why did this happen when many of these students have the ability to obtain a matriculation certificate with ease; when they worked hard, even going to extra classes over weekends and throughout the holidays; when they used the opportunities their teachers and some organisations offered them?

I'll tell you why. Because of the inefficiency and corruption of some officials of the DET. The exam leakages with the threat, which appears to have been carried out, of subtracting 20-30 percent off "suspected" candidates' papers; the ignoring of records marks which we were promised would be considered; the lack of qualified markers and the method of paying markers by the paper not the hour, are only some of the factors which contributed to the high failure rate of black matriculants and not their supposed lack of ability, knowledge or hard work.

They are as good, some far better, than many of their white counterparts, who are lucky enough to be at university or who occupy interesting, well-paid positions.

The 1981 DET matriculation results are inaccurate, arbitrary and no reflection of the true ability of the students.

The responsibility for this lies with the DET and the deliberate government policy to undermine the meaning of a black matriculation certificate.

What angers me even more are the consequences of this situation. The DET has proved to students that hard work, honesty and determination are useless qualities.

They have turned positive, enthusiastic young men and women into angry, bitter, frustrated and, worst of all, revengeful human beings.

They have destroyed everything we as teachers try to do in our classrooms.

In heaven's name, I ask you, where will all this end?

Angry Teacher
Johannesburg.

System aims to keep status quo

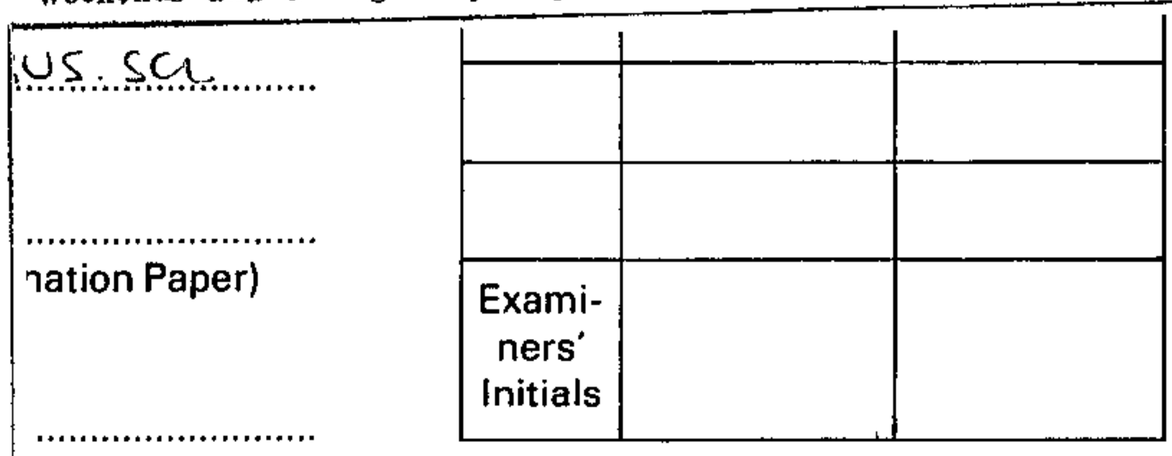
I really feel sad about what happened to black matric results. I've started to realise that the "engineers of Bantu Education" are trying to maintain the status quo.

The present system is trying to prevent blacks reaching university level.

The "engineers" claim that justice and democracy are practised in South Africa. I would like to advise them to open channels for the black child and they shall see wonders.

Richard Matlhaku

Residensia.



1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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

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

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D. Dispatch 27/1/82 52

Parents thwart school unrest

DURBAN — Attempts by a group of intimidators to disrupt matric exams in Umlazi yesterday were thwarted by determined parents and members of Inkatha led by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly.

Police patrolled the exam centres and the intimidators ran away. Three schools were stoned, but attempts to drive away pupils from exam rooms failed.

The intimidators were protesting against the Department of Education and Training, which ruled that pupils must re-write certain subjects because of the leakage of exam papers last year.

A group of about 11 protesters invaded Menzi High School and called on pupils to leave the classrooms, but parents drove them back. Soon afterwards the protesters pelted the classrooms with stones and a number of windows were broken. Mr Sabelo's car was stoned.

Later the group marched towards his shop after warning that they would burn it. Police rushed to the scene and no damage was done.

The Vukuzakhe and Zwelibanzi high schools were also stoned.

Hundreds of pupils milled around the stoned schools, but parents drove them off and promised protection to those who wanted to write the exam. One pupil was sjambokked by a parent and driven into the exam room.

Police arrested a man in connection with the stoning. He is not a pupil.

At KwaMashu and Inanda the situation remained calm although pupils from two schools refused to re-write the biology exam.

Pupils at the Mzuvele High School held a three-hour protest outside the school because they said only some schools had been singled out to re-write exams.

Of the five high schools in Inanda, only three had to re-write. Pupils at the Inanda Seminary School and Mqhawe High School all sat for the examination.

Pupils at the Ohlange Institution gathered outside their school in protest at having to re-write the examination. There was confusion earlier in the day when the exam papers did not arrive.

The principal, Mr G. Sangweni, said the 78 matric pupils had been present at the school but a spokesman for the pupils said they would have refused to write even if the exam papers had arrived.

Both the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, have blamed the Department of Education and Training for the unrest. — DDC.

TED directive could split school sport

Star 28/11/82 (52)

Own Correspondent

A tug of war which could split school sport has developed following a Transvaal Education Department directive last year virtually enforcing segregated sport.

Rugby, tennis and swimming are now affected and there are fears that principals will also be required to decide on other sports, including hockey and cricket.

In terms of the directive, schools have to decide for each sport in which league they wish to compete. The leagues are not based on sport strength, but divided into provincial and private schools with bona fide black pupils.

In rugby, virtually all Pretoria high schools have opted for the A league — provincial schools only — leaving private schools out in the cold.

CBC Mount Edmund has withdrawn from the Administrator's Cup competition.

There are also indications that the Administrator's Cup competition will not be contested between the winners of the two leagues, but confined to A league teams.

There are doubts about the future of the annual inter-high swimming gala, traditionally held at the Hillcrest pool and featuring the top English, Afrikaans and private schools.

Although there are no official schools swimming leagues in Pretoria, it is feared that the new system will force schools to decide between their traditional swimming rivals, or enter to swim against provincial schools only.

Reports say Northern Transvaal's swimming fortunes, which have taken a dive in recent years, could be seriously hampered if schools such as Boys' High and Girls' High join in the "mixed" league.

This would split Pretoria school swimming into two camps — Afrikaans swimmers on the one side and English and private schools on the other.

It would also mean that strong swimmers on both sides would not have the opportunity to swim against each other at school level.

The headmistress of Pretoria High School for Girls, Miss Beryl Mullings, said all their galas in the past had been held on a friendly basis.

It was sad that they now found themselves having to decide on one league or the other.

If the inter-High gala was cancelled as a result, Girls' High would stage its own gala with all its traditional swimming rivals.

The swimming situation has been aggravated by the city council's refusal to allow CBC and other schools with their own facilities the use of municipal pools for their interhouse galas.

Swimming sources said this ban was ridiculous, as many school pools suitable for teaching children to swim were inadequate for galas.

On the tennis courts the situation in Pretoria was quiet, and the principal of CBC, Brother Donald Kennedy, said he would continue to enter teams.

But reports say some East Rand private schools with black children have been excluded from the Administrator's Cup, the premier school tennis competition.

Cricketers fear that the current system, which basically splits Pretoria high schools into separate leagues for English and Afrikaans schools, could also be altered.

If the system is changed in line with other sports, private schools could be left out again, entering only at Nuffield trials level.

Army relieves teacher shortage

(52) Star 28/1/82 (29)

By Tyrone August

The serious shortage of teachers at coloured schools on the Rand is receiving the urgent attention of the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs).

"The shortage of teachers is critical especially at high schools," said the acting chief inspector of the Transvaal, Mr J S Feldman, yesterday.

"We are busy trying to recruit white teachers at the moment. They have helped us out a lot in the past."

Mr Feldman said the department was also making use of army recruits as a short-term measure. "So far we have obtained the services of 14 recruits," he said. "They have been placed mostly in schools on the Rand, particularly at the Eden Park High School in Alberton."

Eden Park, a new school with 27 classrooms and accommodation for 1 000 pupils, opened last week without a single teacher. Five army recruits are now teaching at the school.

He said the shortage of teachers was most acute in mathematics and science subjects.

Mr Feldman said there were no real problems of overcrowding in schools this year. "Our building programme is making excellent progress," he commented.

52

Star
28/1/82

SAIC got school back, says Mayet

Former South African Indian Council member Mr I F H Mayet is upset at two Fordsburg parents' education committees which appear to be reluctant to acknowledge that the SAIC was instrumental in securing the re-establishment of a high school in Fordsburg.

Mr Mayet said a steering education committee under Mr M Gardee sent the SAIC a memorandum asking it to lobby the Government for the return of the school to Indians.

It was now unfair for the steering committee and joint education committee to claim sole credit.

Mr Mayet showed The Star a letter and memorandum from the steering committee asking the SAIC to support its request for the return of the school.

Mr Mayet said the SAIC executive took up the matter with the Department of Indian Affairs last month, and the Director of Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, agreed to re-establish the school.

"In the final analysis," said Mr Mayet, "it does not really matter who was instrumental in getting the school. The fact is we all got it."

Matric leaks 'not head office alone'

Education head replies to KwaZulu statements

Mercury Reporter

THE Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, says not all the examination leaks of black matriculation question papers occurred at the head office of the department in Pretoria.

He was reacting to statements by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Mr Rousseau pointed out that the leakage at the head office in Pretoria involved only one of the three English papers and one of the Afrikaans papers — two papers in all.

'The question papers for the six subjects being rewritten during this week were obviously leaked elsewhere,' he said.

Mr Rousseau said he hoped that the statements by the two KwaZulu leaders would not encourage pupils to stay away from the examinations and thus jeopardise their futures.

He said a deputation from the worst affected area — Umlazi — visited the department on January 22.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement on Tuesday that, in the final analysis, it was the Department of Education and Training which was responsible for leakages taking place.

Dr Dhlomo said the examination leaks originated from the department in Pretoria and nothing was done about the matter when there was still time to act.

A Pretoria man, Albertus Wynand Pretorius, 31, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in November last year for stealing examination papers.

The results of the matriculation examinations which have been rewritten should be available by February 12, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday.

Today those black students involved will rewrite the history, Biblical studies and mathematics examinations and tomorrow the business economics and second Afrikaans papers will be rewritten.

Education in crisis — reports by Sam [illegible]be

Pupils have no right to decide language

Sowetan 29/1/82 (52)

SECONDARY school students have no right to decide on the language in which they are to do their subjects.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday the department has left the choice of language in the hands of parents, in conjunction with their children's school circuit inspectors and regional directors.

He said the department had no policy binding pupils to use any particular language as a medium of instruction.

He denied reports that pupils were forced to do half their subjects in English and the other half in Afrikaans.

The reports arose from a meeting of the ad hoc committee recently formed to probe last year's high matric failure rate. A speaker in the meeting said Afrikaans was again being introduced as a medium of instruction, "but this time, in a more subtle manner."

The speaker, Mr L M Mathabathe, one of the teachers who resigned in 1977 in protest against Bantu Education, said students were expected to use the two official languages in a 50-50 basis.

He condemned this as an indirect way of preparing the black school children for a situation where they will find themselves using Afrikaans only as a medium of instruction and English being phased out.

He also said there was no doubt that if parents or schoolchildren were given the choice, no one would choose Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

The DET spokesman said people who mattered most in making decisions on languages to be used as a medium of

● The SA Institute of Race Relations has called on all matriculants writing supplementary exams in February/March and june to report to the institute's offices if they require help with their subjects. Classes are held at the institute every Wednesday and Saturday.

Teachers hold symposium

THE Soweto Teachers Action Committee (TAC) is to hold a symposium on Sunday where a number of issues concerning the current education crisis in black schools will be analysed.

The symposium, at the Dube YWCA from 10am, has a number of educationists and other speakers lined up to deliver papers on various topics.

Mr Nic Mogatusi, secretary of TAC, said a number of trade unions and student, community and other organisations have been invited to the symposium.

"It was in the light of the recent examination paper leaks coupled with utterly hopeless exam results and the reigning confusion in education that we decided to hold this symposium," Mr Mogatusi said.

Topics that will be discussed in the symposium include:

- **The legal implications of the Education and Training Act,**
- **The legality of the age limit regulation;**
- **Medium of instruction in schools;**
- **Condition of schools.**

Committee to report back on legal steps

THE AD-HOC committee recently formed to probe last year's high matric failure rate is inviting all black organisations to a public meeting in Soweto on Sunday, February 7.

A spokesman for the committee, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said that the meeting will be held at the Orlando DOCC at 2pm.

MKHABELA: Doing everything possible.

He said the committee will report back to the meeting on the latest developments relating to legal steps the committee was mandated to take over the matric rewrite and age restriction rulings of the Department of Education and Training.

At the moment the committee was doing everything possible to put together all necessary information in preparation for the court battle, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Joop Schoeman, liaison officer for DET, said it was imperative that all condidates from centres that were found to have been involved in exam paper irregularities rewrite the exams.

He said the Joint Matriculation Board informed his department that proof of validity of matric results would have to be furnished if matric certificates had to have any credibility at all.

"As a result of that and of course the thorough investigation we launched after we heard of the exam paper leaks, we found that rewriting would be the most appropriate thing to do," he said.

SCHOEMAN: Rewrites imperative.

DET slammed on age limit

By MONK NKOMO

THE Department of Education and Training this week came under fire during the Atteridgeville Community Council for its age limit rule and refusal to admit students who had failed twice.

efficacy / equity & stability of the economy as a whole.

The advantages / disadvantage of both approa[ch]es to be seen clearly both [in] next part of [th]is. I feel how[ever] that any [ap]proach made in the former policy it [is] necessary to [ex]amine & [ev]aluate [th]e expenses of

The Ben[efits] failed by [the] community needs due not always whole but) But no [de]ficiency presented. be ascertain[ed] as "the people" the true reflection of the needs.

The Ability to Pay Approach possibly ensures bias, government priorities, racial discrimination etc.

In Conclusion Therefore let it be said

In an emotion-charged meeting, the council resolved that a strongly worded memorandum of complaints about these issues be sent to DET.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the council, said DET were insensitive in dealing with students.

Mr Z Z Mashao, a senior councillor, said DET had not learned from what happened in 1976 after they had refused to listen to calls from black leaders not to introduce Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

"The council has got to lodge a strong protest over the age limit regulation otherwise the issue will set the country aflame once again," Mr Mashao said.

The department has made a ruling that students who repeated the same class more than twice should not be admitted to a school and stipulated an age limit for each class from primary to secondary level.

Councillors agreed that the age limit would result in a growing unemployment and increased crime rate in the township.

Mr T Maputle, vice-chairman of the council and a local health officer, said this could encourage child labour in the neighbouring Indian township of Laudium whose residents had the "audacity" to employ 10-year-olds

[re]sponded to Govern[ment] alike. However the ability does indeed indicate Government's [in]ability to face [the] challenge of [ad]equate [ed]ucation for [the] vast majority [of] Black [chil]dren! [Th]e approach [ad]o[p]ted by Ro[de]s Rat Race [Ed]. (albeit good as it [is] supported result i[n] compulsory + possibly free education they are

Ministers must show cause over results

Judge makes order on 18 Umlazi matric pupils

Mercury 52 29/1/82

Court Reporter

THE Government's Minister of Education and Training and KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture have been ordered by a Durban Supreme Court judge to show cause by February 8 why the National Senior Certificate results of 18 Umlazi pupils should not be released to them.

Mr Justice Howard, who heard an urgent application brought by parents of 18 Zwelibanzi High School pupils who wrote the matriculation examination last year, issued a rule calling on the two ministers to show cause why the pupils should not receive their results in writing within 24 hours of the final order being granted.

The order also calls on the two education departments to show cause why the pupils should not be furnished with certificates reflecting their results.

In papers before the Judge, an investment advisor at the Natal Building Society, Mr Abel Mhlongo, said he was the father of Cedric, a Standard 10 pupil of Zwelibanzi High School who wrote the National Senior Certificate examination at the end of last year. He was also chairman of the school committee. Supporting him in the application were 17 others.

Mr Mhlongo said results of African matriculation pupils had been released by the Department of Education and Training in January, but results of pupils at a number of schools were withheld without a reason being given.

He said it appeared that the reason for withholding symbols and results of pupils at certain schools was because of an allegation of theft of examination papers before pupils started writing the exams.

As far as he was aware, there had not been any suggestion that the theft was committed by pupils of any of the schools concerned and pupils had been allowed to write the exams. In his submission, the mere fact of theft of exam papers was not a lawful basis for withholding results and symbols from pupils.

Mr Mhlongo said it was possible that some of the pupils had passed the examination and they were therefore entitled to a certificate reflecting a matriculation exemption. He added that some pupils wished to apply for admission to a university.

Mr A Wilson SC, assisted by Mr T L Skweyiya, instructed by V N Mxenge and Co, appeared for the applicants. Mr P Combrink, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the respondents.

Amended matric marks: Department slammed

(52) C. Herald 30/1/82

CLAIMS by the Department of Internal Affairs that only 48 coloured matric students had received amended matric results — which were in some cases changed by hand — were disproved at a meeting held in Durban last week.

The meeting, attended by about 80 parents, teachers and pupils, established that at least 68 scholars in the Durban area alone had received amended results.

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central and the Progressive Federal Party spokesman for coloured affairs, promised last night that he would investigate problems related to the dismally low matric pass rate.

FIELD

He said that if he was unable to get suitable answers from Coloured Affairs officials to questions raised in the meeting, he would ask the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to investigate them.

Mr Gastrow said education was one field in which people should be allowed to arm themselves as effectively as possible.

Earlier community worker Ms Jeannie Noel, asked Mr Gastrow to enquire about the qualifications of people who marked examination papers. She believed university students were among the markers. This, she said, was despicable as they did not have the necessary experience or knowledge of the required syllabus.

A spokesman for the Internal Affairs Department said on Friday that it had become necessary to send out amended results because of 'teething troubles' in computer print-outs of exam results.

All other education departments contacted said it was unprecedented to send out amended results.

Rousseau defends age limits

NEW regulations published last year on age limits for black pupils were being "exploited by bodies and individuals who do not have the educational interests of the pupils at heart", the director-general of Education and Training, Mr G Rousseau, said in a statement yesterday.

"There are clear indications that unfounded suspicion is being sown and unnecessary confusion is being created concerning the aims and method of implementing the regulations," he said.

Suspicion

In view of the apparent uncertainty and "suspicion" about the regulations, he would re-state the two aims:

"Educationally, the aim is to have pupils of the same age group in the same class. The syllabuses, textbooks and teaching methods used in the class take into account the age of pupils. Great age differences in the same class have a retarding effect on the normal development of pupils and could create serious disciplinary problems. "Administratively, the aim is to bring this department in line with other departments of education."

The aim was not to conduct a "witch-hunt" against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children, or to limit education opportunities, he said. Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools and who progressed satisfactorily without being an obstacle to other pupils would not be barred from schools unnecessarily.

Understanding

His department realised many different factors had to be borne in mind in implementing these regulations, and had dealt with the matter "responsibily and with great understanding".

Mr Rousseau said this statement was borne out because "both the Council for Education and Training and Atasa were consulted in the drafting of the Act and regulations. Both bodies also approved of the final drafts.

"The regulations were published in 1981 for general information, but were not implemented so as to provide parents with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents.

"In 1982 a start was made with the implementation, but due to the variety of circumstances and factors which may differ from place to place, the method of impelementation was delegated to regional directors. Parents retain the right of appeal to the director-general.

Guidelines

"Guidelines for the careful implementation of the regulations in the interests of the education of the pupils were issued to regional directors. Every effort was made to enlighten all interested persons and bodies through the Press, the radio and through meetings at circuit and regional levels.

"It was made clear that pupils who exceed the age limits but who progress normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons will not be affected."

Regional directors had been urged "to exercise the greatest possible degree of discretion and understanding in applying the regulations, and carefully to consider the merits of each application." — Sapa.

Petrol bombs thrown after moves on pupils

Mercury 52

30/1/92

African Affairs Reporter

PETROL bombs were thrown at a shop owned by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, yesterday.

It was he who led parents and members of Inkatha against matric protesters in Umlazi this week.

The offices of four principals were also attacked by petrol bombs but little damage was done.

The shop was partly destroyed but residents rushed to the scene and fought the fire. The fire brigade was called and the fire was extinguished.

Earlier this week Mr Sabelo was warned that his shop would be set on fire.

Special buses took pupils from the examination centres to their homes because it was feared that pupils might be assaulted by protesters.

Police and parents guarded the schools where the exams were being written.

Sapa reports that more than 800 Sobantu Secondary School pupils refused to attend classes yesterday until classmates expelled from the school earlier this week were reinstated.

About 75 pupils, mostly from Std 9 were ordered by local Department of Education and Training officials on Wednesday to leave the school.

Withdrawn

They were enrolled two weeks previously but were found not to be residents of Sobantu.

The department's regional director, Mr Willem Lotz, said yesterday he had withdrawn the ruling, which he described as something that would have had 'far reaching repurcussions' if it was not reversed.

Mr Lotz added that his decision, taken reluctantly, had been made before the boycott.

52

No witchhunt - DET

By SAM MABE

THE Department of Education and Training says it has no aims of conducting a witchhunt against pupils or to limit their education opportunities through the implementation of age limit regulations.

Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of Education and Training, said in a statement released at the weekend that according to newspaper reports and enquiries received by his department, it appears that a degree of uncertainty and suspicion exists, despite previous explanatory statements.

"It is clear that these regulations and their applications are being exploited by bodies and individuals who do not have the educational interest of the pupils at heart," he said

"There are clear indications that unfounded suspicion is being sown and unnecessary confusion is being created concerning the aims and methods of implementing the regulations."

There are two aims behind this regulation, according to Mr Rousseau. "Educationally, the aim is to have pupils of the same age-group in the same class. The syllabuses, textbooks and teaching methods used in the class take into account the age of pupils.

"Great age differences in the class have the retarding effect on the normal development of pupils and could create serious disciplinary problems.

"Administratively, the aim is to bring this department in line with other departments of education. Not to conduct a witchhunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children, or to limit education opportunities

"Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools or who progress satisfactorily without being an obstacle to other pupils, will not be barred from schools unnecessarily."

Mr Rousseau said both the Council of Education and the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) were consulted in drafting the Act and regulation and that both bodies approved the final drafts.

He also said the regulations were published in 1981 for general information but were not implemented so as to provide parents with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents.

"In 1982 a start was made with the implementation, but due to the variety of circumstances and factors which may differ from place to place, the method of implementation was delegated to regional directors. Parents retain the right to appeal to the director-general.

"Guidelines for the careful implementation of the regulations in the interest of education of the pupils were issued to regional directors. Every effort was made to enlighten all interested persons and bodies through the Press, the radio and through meetings at circuit and regional levels.

"It was made clear that pupils who exceed the age limits, but who progress normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons, will not be affected.

"AT DAMELIN WE DON
PROMISE A GOOD ED
WE GUARANTEE IT."
Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspondence Col

The Damelin teaching team, made up of a large number of top teachers is headed by the Damelin Planning Committee, under the Chairmanship of Damelin principal, Mr J P Brummer The other members of the committee are Mr P Khumalo and Mr M G Andrew, two of South Africa's leading exponents of correspondence education, and Mr Michael Tseka, chief career ad

"To get a good job and earn more money you must have a
our results over the past 30 years prove that there is no fin
Correspondence Course.
My many years in the educational field have enabled me t

52 Mercury 1/2/82

Flood of pupils for Kwa Mashu schools

Mercury Reporter

SECONDARY schools in Kwa Mashu are bursting at the seams.

Several had too many pupils when the new term opened and they had to be admitted elsewhere.

The average number of pupils in a junior secondary class jumped from 45 to 50.

The circuit inspector for Kwa Mashu for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, Mr L Msomi, said yesterday that many junior secondary and secondary schools were overloaded at present.

Some Standard 6 pupils had to be housed in higher primary schools as a temporary measure.

However, he pointed out that two new secondary schools were scheduled to be built in the township this year.

They would accommodate about 2 000 pupils.

As soon as these were ready, Standard 6 pupils at present accommodated in higher primary schools would be transferred.

Mr Msomi said there was an enrolment of 3 000 pupils in Standard 6 in Kwa Mashu schools this year.

He said 28 posts had been created for the new secondary schools and still more teachers would be needed after April.

Boycott at Natal school

Sowetan 1/2/82

MORE THAN 800 Sobantu secondary school pupils in Natal refused to attend classes last week until classmates expelled from the school this week were reinstated.

About 75 pupils, mostly from Standard nine, were ordered by local Department of Education and Training officials to leave the school, two weeks after they were enrolled, because they were not residents of Sobantu.

The department's regional director, Mr Willem Lotz, said he had "far-reaching ruling, which he described as something that would have had "farr reaching repercussions" if it was not reversed.

Mr Lotz added that his decision had been made before the boycott began.

The "undesired" pupils who arrived at Sobantu in search of school places said they came from Edendale and Sweetwaters, where KwaZulu schools are overcrowded, especially in Standard nine.

Nine hundred children are reported to have been turned away from local KwaZulu schools.

The pupils who won a "reprieve" had already bought books and uniforms and the school had accepted their fees. Pupils who hold Sobantu residence permits identified themselves with the plight of the rejected children, saying "they also had the right to be educated."

Mr Lotz blamed the boycott on the headmaster who, he said, enrolled pupils nonstop. "Standard Nine was supposed to be two classrooms, but my department found that there were already three classrooms."

The headmaster would have to face the music for what he had done without consulting the department, he said. — Sapa.

SOWETAN, N
ary 1, 1982

1/2/82

AGE LIMITS: WHAT CAN WE DO?

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) yesterday resolved to mobilise the community to decide what strategy should be followed in solving the age restriction regulations imposed on students by the Department of Education and Training (DET).

This was decided at a poorly-attended meeting called by TAC at the Dube YWCA where different black organisations had been invited to help deal with the new ruling.

Issues which were to be discussed at the meeting included:

- The legal implications of the Education and Training Act;
- The legality of the age limit regulation;
- Medium of instruction in schools; and
- Conditions at schools.

It was decided that TAC should initiate and mobilise the community on such things as the circular sent to schools by DET on the age restrictions. It was also resolved that all average students be admitted back to school unconditionally.

The meeting also decided that the TAC should consult with other organisations to deliberate on the matter and make a report-back meeting in four weeks' time.

• See Page 4

SHOPS, OFFICES SET ALIGHT

Sowetan item 1/2/82

FOUR principals' offices were set alight and a shop owned by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who led the matric protesters in Umlazi last week, the Matric protesters in Umlazi last week, was set ablaze by petrol bombs at the weekend.

The petrol bombs destroyed part of Mr Winnington Sabelo's shop, but before the fire could spread to other shops, residents rushed to the scene and fought the blaze

Earlier last week protesters threatened to burn Mr Sabelo's shop. They marched to the shop at one stage during the demonstrations, but police were patrolling the area.

The offices of school principals that were set alight suffered little damage.

The demonstrators were protesting against the Department of Education's ruling that 6 000 pupils should rewrite some matric subjects because of the leaks of examination question papers last year.

Special buses were arranged to take pupils from exam centres to their homes on Friday because the intimidation of pupils who wrote the exams was feared

Police and parents guarded the schools where the exams were written. — Sapa.

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800 pupils claim schools refused to admit them

E. Post 1/2/82 (52)

By JIMMY MATYU

MORE than 800 pupils claim they have been refused admission to five black schools in Port Elizabeth because of their involvement in student politics and the introduction of an age limit for school attendance.

This figure was given at a meeting held in Kwazakele yesterday, attended by about 4 000 people who rejected compulsory education and the age limit.

A steering committee consisting of Mr Dennis Neer, the Rev Welile Kani, the Rev Sipho Tokota and a student, was appointed to probe the age limit and compulsory education.

The crowd, which included many teachers, was told that a Cosas investigation at schools in the Port Elizabeth area during the week revealed that more than 800 pupils had been refused admission because of the age limit and their involvement in student affairs.

The allegation that people compiling the statistics were "chased away" from other schools, was greeted with shouts and the black power salute.

The rally, which was addressed by community, student and trade union leaders from Port Elizabeth and East London, was organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to discuss the age limit, compulsory education and the present system of education

Speakers described the introduction of the age limit as a provocative step by the Government.

Mr Fikile Kobese, a community representative, said that while the black community was mounting its opposition to the present system of education for blacks, the Government had introduced the age limit, which was a new challenge.

He accused the Government of abusing power and criticised the treatment of people in detention. Its actions, he said, made people more radical and undermined the value of life. Such harassment would not deter people or change their beliefs

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Poor. 8/30

Denial on black pupil age bar

The African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) denied last night that new restrictions on the ages of black pupils had its support.

A report in The Star yesterday quoted the director-general of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, as saying restrictions barring pupils over 18 from Standard 8, and those over 20 from Standard 10 had caused a lot of uncertainty and suspicion.

He was reported to have said that Atasa had been consulted and approved the final draft regulations which were published last year but not implemented immediately.

However, Atasa president, Mr R L Peteni denies there was consultation or approval.

"In January 1981 . . . Atasa made representation to the department not to proceed with the decision, and so it was not implemented in 1981," he said.

~~1400~~ (52) D. Dispatch 2/2/82

Fosatu condemns school age limit

EAST LONDOON — One of South Africa's largest trade union movements has condemned the government decision to impose a maximum age limit on school-going black children.

The East Cape regional congress of the Federal Organisation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) called the restrictions "a strategy to further increase frustration and illiteracy among blacks".

In a statement issued after the congress — held in Port Elizabeth at the weekend — Fosatu called on the authorites "for constructive changes to the present education system, with no restrictions of any kind."

The association was reacting to a recent government decision to prevent children from continuing their studies if they were above a certain age. Regulations now prevent youths over 16 years from attending primary school without the permission of the Director-General of Education and Training

Youths over 18 are prevented from attending Std 6, 7, or 8 and no one over 20 may attend Std 9 or Std 10

The Fosatu statement read "The financial problems facing black families have ultimately led to children not being able to pursue their eduation

"In an ffort to overcome their financial problems some children sought employment with the intention of furthering their studies at a later stage, when money was available. It is unfortunate that such a child can no longer be admitted back to school"

strange that he should fomenting revolu- tion when the time for have done? I have tive too ghastly to DRC worked for the dage?"

THOUSANDS OF MATRIC STUDENTS STRANDED

THOUSANDS of matriculation students who could not register in time for the coming February/March and midyear examinations are still stranded with no solution to their frustrations.

By WILLIE BOKALA

And the Institute of Race Relations has warned that there could be another June 16, 1976-type of situation if the students' problems are not attended to.

Close to 100 students have already been helped after taking their complaints to the Institute and more are still approaching the organisation for help.

Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute said this week she feared that thousands more of the students who did not come forward were still stranded and that their bid to register was being frustrated by officials.

She said the children were not to blame for failing to register in time as they had been fed wrong information by officials at different centres. She recalled one school in Soweto where the principal had registered all his students wrongly.

Some of the cases she had dealt with included complaints where students had been sent from "pillar to post" and finally missed the deadline. This happened mostly in the Vaal, East Rand and Soweto.

At some schools, students were told forms were not available while at another, a student was told that she could not get her results before she returned some books. All these students ended up missing the deadline for registering on January 15.

Mrs Perlman pointed out that old regulations printed at the back of result sheets said that students should register on the second Friday after receiving results, and because principals did not feed them new information, most students followed those old regulations.

But the chief public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G Engelbrecht, said yesterday that "vague complaints against inspectors and principals are worthless."

Shirleys Summer Fashion Sale.
Buy The Best For Less.
Shirleys have the latest women's fashion from America, Europe and

CELEBRATION: Mr and Mrs Abel Maseko.

It's 67 years of bliss

SOME people beam around about their silver anniversary, but have never heard of a silver anniversary of this kind. That is what this elderly couple proudly talks about.

Mr and Mrs Abel Maseko of 9795A Orlando West celebrated their 62nd wedding anniversary at the weekend. Well-wishers repeatedly said that the wedding anniversary should be recorded in the history books of Soweto.

The couple met at Wakkerstroom, Transvaal, where Mr Maseko worked as a shepherd for a farmer. They were blessed with a daughter, now Mrs Angeline Mtshali (61), mother of four children.

Staunch members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Orlando West, the couple attribute their faith in God and mutual understanding of each other to the success of their marriage.

Although Mr Maseko does not know his age, he

COLOSSEUM (Lessors Ster-Kinekor)
QUIBELL BROS present the
SENSATIONAL SIZZLING & SEXY
"SUPER STAR NO 1"

Hansard 2/2/82

32

G-C-1-11

Coloured temporary teachers

*20. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether any Coloured temporary teachers stayed away from school on 16 June 1981; if so,

(2) whether such teachers had to apply for special permission to be reappointed; if so, for what reason?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, because the teachers on a particular day were absent without leave, they apparently promoted the unrest at schools and by so doing harmed the interests of education. They were required to apply for special permission so that the circumstances of their action could be considered.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, did his Department take into account the difficulty encountered by a Coloured teacher teaching on that particulr day in any school? Secondly, did his Department take into account the acute shortage of teachers in Coloured schools?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the reply is twofold. The shortage of teachers gives nobody the right to harm the interests of education. They should rather be out of the classroom. Secondly, if the hon. member had listened to the reply and did not sit and think about his second question, he would have heard that my reply to the question was that they had to apply so that we could consider the special circumstances.

52

Hansard 5/2/82

G-C-1-11-13

Matriculation examinations: Coloureds

*21. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the pass rate in the 1981 matriculation examinations for Coloured, was lower than usual; if so,

(2) whether a committee of inquiry has been formed to investigate the causes of such pass rate; if so, (a) who are the members of the committee, (b) what are its terms of reference and (c) when is it due to report;

(3) whether such report will be laid upon the Table?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes

(a) Mr. F. S. Robertson, formerly Deputy Director of the Cape Education Department.

Prof. C. G. Troskie, Head of the Department of Statistical Mathematics of the University of Cape Town.

Mr. W. E. Hendricks, Chief Inspector of Education in the Department of Internal Affairs

(b) To make an independent evaluation of the causes and circumstances that influenced the examination results.

(c) Approximately 15 February 1982.

(3) No.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's last reply, could he give us any reasons why this will not be made available?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the question was not whether it was to be made available, but whether it was going to be tabled.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the reply of the hon. the

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Hansard
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*22. Dr. A. L
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9/2/82 (52) Sowetan

'We'll solve school's problems'

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) says it is busy with re-organisation at the trouble-torn George Khoza Senior Secondary school in Dobsonville and hopes to have the problems solved by tomorrow.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Last week students at the school threatened to stage a sit-in should their grievances not be settled. One student had said there were a number of issues they were disgruntled about and "we've come to a point where we can no longer bear them."

The students were mainly concerned about the causes of the high failure rate in all classes at their school last year, with special attention on teacher qualifications, regularity and class attendance.

DET regional director Jaap Strydom said his department was investigating the problems at the school and he hoped they would be able to solve them before the end of the week. He said it was not true that students who had failed had been condoned.

"Last year only 10 students passed Form four at the school and it would be an uneconomic venture for the department to teach only 10 students in Form five this year, that is why we are presently trying to place them at other schools. We are trying to find them a school to accommodate them," Mr Strydom said.

He said his department has not "weeded out" any students in matric, but was only thinking in terms of economy. These students would be better off in other schools where they will have teachers helping them.

Age bar relaxed in PE schools

5/2/82 (52) D. Dispatch

PORT ELIZABETH — The regulations barring black pupils above certain age limits from schools under the supervision of the Department of Education and Training has been relaxed.

Announcing the relaxation yesterday the director of the department for the Cape, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said that more than 800 students affected in the area could appeal to the circuit inspector.

He said the department would bend over backwards to accommodate as many pupils as possible allowing them to complete their studies.

"From the outset the new age limit has to be applied with the greatest degree of understanding", he said.

"The fact that pupils lost school years is to be taken into consideration."

Many pupils lost up to four years schooling during the riots from 1976 to 1978 and the school boycott in 1980.

Arrangements were being made last night to get the pupils affected to congregate at certain schools where they would be sorted out.

Mr Engelbrecht said the aim of the age limit was not to inconvenience pupils and parents or limit educational facilities.

Pupils who progressed satisfactorily and without being an obstacle to others would not be barred.

Reaction to the announcement varied from guarded acceptance by leaders of parents' organisations to "nothing to rejoice about" from the national president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Wantu Zenzile.

Both the Rev James Haya and the Rev De Villiers Soga of the parents' committee which defused the school boycott in 1980 said any news of a relaxation would be welcomed.

But both felt they would have to study the details in full before giving full comment.

"One would have to wait and see what happens. Sometimes they put matters simply only for one to find out there is more to it and that is why one has to be cautious," Mr Soga said.

Mr Zenzile warned against rejoicing about the relaxation.

"I know for a fact that the age limit was merely aimed at students involved in student politics and that still remains.

"Because of this we feel we cannot rejoice."

He said some of them had been told they were affected by the age limit but that it was their political involvement which had them removed from their schools.

He said he was removed from Loyiso High School and he knew several other students who would remain curbed in spite of the relaxation.

"The problem is much deeper than just the age limit. From our own survey we have also found that the number of pupils per class was being reduced without any corresponding increase in the teacher-pupil ratio," Mr Zenzile said. — DDR

Some of the 200 high school pupils who arrived at the Masazane Open School yesterday to take advantage of extra maths tuition.

200 enrol for maths

EAST LONDON — More than 200 students arrived at the Masazane Open School yesterday in search of mathematics tuition.

"It shows that there is a real hunger for maths teachers," said the organiser of the school, Mr Kriben Pillay.

Mr Pillay had expected about 40 or 50 pupils to enrol for the extra maths class yesterday afternoon, but when about 200 turned up he said he got the "shock of my life".

"Last year only five maths teachers came to our winter school and the education inpector explained that there were no maths teachers, around, so, naturally, I thought not many students take maths — but I was wrong."

Mr Pillay said many schools in the area — particularly in Mdantsane and Duncan Village — did not have teachers for certain subjects in their high schools.

"This year there is no English teacher in Duncan Village high school and last year there was no one to teach the matrics maths for six months," said Mr Pillay who now teaches English at the Duncan Village School.

In the past Masazane School has offered extra tuition in physcs and English, but this year, because there was no physics teacher, it could only give physics classes from mid-year. Thus the maths classes were started.

T he Masazane School is financed by the Institute of Race Relations and also offers recreational classes such as dancing and music which are open to the public and a winter school to "upgrade the quality of senior black teachers". — DDR

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AFTER BITTERNESS OVER CLASSROOMS AND PARENTS SAY 'WE WARNED YOU'

Schools row: Riot Squad at Mambuko

By INGRID STEWART

UNDER the watchful eye of the Riot Squad and their dogs, the parents of Mambuko told their commissioner on Friday they could contain their children's anger no longer.

The squad was called in during a week of unrest in the area — about 25 kilometres from Empangeni — where about 100 secondary school children have been barred from enrolling in classes attached to the Mandlazini Combined Primary School. Their parents have employed teachers to teach them and are willing to erect prefabricated classrooms for them.

But the Department of Education and Training insists that they enrol at the Nkonigini Primary School — 12 kilometres away — until a new secondary school is built in the area.

On Monday fighting broke out at the Nkonigini school and windows were broken. Two people were arrested in connection with the incident and were refused bail by Empangeni magistrate, Mr Louis Radyn, on the grounds that they were safer inside jail than out of it.

Sergeant Abendigo Shobete, of the Ntambanana police, told him that reinforcements had to be called into the area during the past week because of the tension there.

And when the Sunday Tribune arrived at the Mandlazini School on Friday, the Riot Squad and uniformed police patrolled the ground while Department of Co-operation and Development commissioner for the area, Carel de Bruyn, met the parents and appealed to them to be calm and control their children.

Chairman of the Mandlazini Combined Primary School Committee, Nicholas Mthiyane, said the authorities had been warned a number of times that there was going to be trouble in the area over the siting of a new secondary school.

"We have written letters, we have had meetings, we have made requests. But they haven't listened. Now the trouble is here," he said.

The siting of the new school has been the cause of bitter controtroversy in the area for nearly a year.

Last June, the **Sunday Tribune** reported how the parents of Mandlazini, who claim to be in the majority, want the school sited in the middle of the area while their chief, Mphangwa Mthiyane, has insisted that the school be sited near his kraal.

Because Nkonigini school is near the Kraal, the Mandlazini parents believe the chief has got his way and they refuse to allow their children to enrol there.

In November last year they asked Mr de Bruyn to request the Department of Education and Training to build temporary classrooms in the middle of the area, or to allow them to build the classrooms, to be used until the new school is built.

Their anger was aroused further when, two weeks ago, a teacher from the Mandlazini school, already five teachers short, was transferred to Nkonigini. On Friday they warned Mr de Bruyn that if their children were forced to go to Nkonigini, there would be trouble.

Mr de Bruyn said he was not responsible for education in the area and had arranged for the Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Willem Lotz, to meet them next Thursday.

An angry father makes a point in trouble-torn Mambuko

Black teachers have lost credibility, conference told

By Anthony Swift

BLACK teachers have lost much of their credibility with their pupils because they had to work against their will within the apartheid structure, the National Conference of Education was told at Grahamstown this week.

The conference, aimed at making recommendations on the report of the De Lange Commission, brought together 250 educationalists of all races, making it one of the most imposing educational gatherings for years.

Mr Harold Herman, head of the Department of Comparative Education at the University of the Western Cape, told the conference of the plight of black teachers. He commented afterwards: "Teachers are being destroyed out there. I don't think many white people in this country know what the situation is. There are delegates here talking about putting up buildings and other technical matters. But the real issue is that the apartheid system has destroyed the credibility of the coloured teachers who have to work within the system."

His anguish reflected the disquiet of a significant number of delegates who felt vital issues are being bypassed by the conference.

They complained the debate was too closely confined to details of the report and did not sufficiently encompass underlying political and philosophical issues

Pupils abduct school head in Natal

(52) Mercury 9/2/82

African Affairs Reporter

PUPILS abducted their principal after stoning their school at Ntambanana near Empangeni at the weekend. They also set fire to the kraal of a member of the school committee.

School inspectors of the Department of Education and Training rushed to the school to investigate, Mr W J M Lotz, Natal's regional director for the department, told the Mercury yesterday.

He said pupils abducted the school headmaster and damaged Mambuka Secondary School. In another school, 120 windows were shattered.

The abducted principal, Mr Isaiah Ngema, was found by police and returned home. Although the situation was under control yesterday, the atmosphere was still tense.

Ex-Selborne head backs limited mixing

GRAHAMSTOWN — One of East London's oldest schools for whites, Selborne College, would have been opened to all races if former headmaster, Mr J. L. Stonier, had had his way — as long as there were not too many applications from "other races".

Mr Stonier — now rector of Cape Town Teachers College — told delegates at the national education conference here he would have been reluctant to open the school's doors, however, if it meant the majority "could become the minority".

"If during my regime as headmaster of Selborne College I had been asked whether I would be happy to enrol members of other population groups — and the decision had been mine to take — I feel perfectly certain I would have welcomed the opportunity to share the school's facilities in this way," he said.

"If, however, I had been presented with the possibility of 75 per cent or more of the Selborne school population being made up of representatives of other population groups, I may well have stopped short in my tracks"

Mr Stonier, who was headmaster at Selborne from 1969 to the end of last year, was addressing delegates on consultation, participation and decision-making in education.

Referring to the De Lange committee's proposal that "freedom of parental choice" be granted in selecting pupils for schools, Mr Stonier said it was "clearly intended to allow those schools that wished to enrol members of other population groups to do so".

"I cannot help but wonder about the extent to which such an option may or may not have been used," he said. "I sometimes wonder just how honest those of us who profess 'liberalism' are, and whether pressing for this sort of democratic right is not really tokenism to salve guilty consciences." — DDR

Whites + Blacks = maths

SEVERAL white students are to join the hundreds of black matric students whose special mathematics classes - organised and run by former Orlando High principal Mr T W Kambule - open at the University of the Witwatersrand on February 20.

Mr Kambule said this week that the classes, which were started for blacks, would this year include some white students as well.

The classes would be held every Saturday at the central block, room 214, at the University of the Witwatersrand. Mr Kambule said he expected students from the whole of the Rand and the Vaal area to attend.

Good news for teachers, he said, was that a special upgrading course would also be run for them this year. It is the first time that the course is being run and only about 20 teachers would be catered for.

Teachers interested should enrol at the Rand Bursary Fund offices, 10882 November Street, Mzimhlophe, between 1.30 and 4pm today.

Mr Kambule said only teachers with mathematics would be accepted. Apart from the upgrading courses the teachers would also be introduced to university mathematics, and encouraged and helped to enrol with the University of South Africa.

The upgrading course would be sponsored by Rand Bursary and as an incentive, teachers who attend and complete the course would get bonus cheques while those who enrol with Unisa for mathematics would have their courses paid for by the sponsorship.

He said the teachers should make sure that they did not miss enrolling today and that teachers interested in physical science could also come forward.

Exam results

52 Sowetan 11/2/82

Some must wait...

By SAM MABE

THE RESULTS of matric candidates who rewrote their exams about two weeks ago as a result of last year's exam paper leakages, may not be available to all candidates tomorrow.

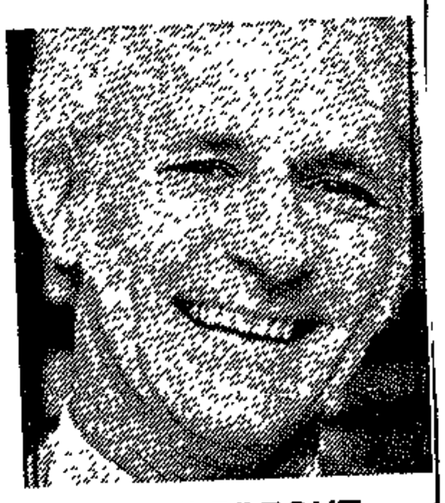
Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, explained yesterday that although the results were to be released tomorrow from DET's offices in Pretoria, it may take a few more days for them to reach some of the centres were the candidates wrote.

He said this would be influenced by the distances between the centres and DET's offices.

"Centres that are not too far from our offices will be able to get the results the same day, but others who may be as far away as Zululand for instance, may take two to three days to get the results, depending on the means of transport used," Mr Engelbrecht said.

He also said those who failed the rewritten subjects and qualified to sit for the March supplementary exams would be given the chance to do so.

There were altogether about 49 000 candidates throughout the country who sat for the final matric results at the end of last year. About 5 000 of them had their results withheld because they were alleged to have been involved in the exam paper leak.



ENGELBRECHT: Transport takes time.

This was after a thorough investigation carried out by the DET and they were asked to rewrite on January 26 before their results could be released.

Some students in Zululand protested against the rewriting but Mr Engelbrecht said close to 99 percent of those who had to rewrite did rewrite as was requested by DET

... first results too

EDUCATION officials yesterday agreed in the Durban Supreme Court to release the symbols and results obtained by black pupils who wrote the National Senior certificate examination at the end of last year.

The results are to be released by 5pm on February 15.

This follows an urgent application heard by Mr Justice Howard last week, brought by Mr Abel Mhlongo, chairman of the Zwelibanzi High School Committee in Umlazi, against the Minister of Education and Training, the Minister of Education and Culture (KwaZulu), the Secretary of Education and Culture (KwaZulu) and the Director-General of Education and Training.

In an affidavit before the court, Mr Mhlongo said he brought the application in his capacity as father and guardian of his minor son, Cedric Mhlongo, who was in Std 10 at the Zwelibanzi High School and wrote the National Senior Certificate examination at the end of last year.

The application was also brought against the education officials by 17 others in their capacities as either guardians of pupils

Mr Mhlongo said that in January some of the parents of pupils who had written the exam attended a meeting at the school to discuss rumours that pupils would have to re-write certain subjects.

Mr Mhlongo submitted that the results of the students were necessary for those who wished to apply for admission to a university.

Application for admission to most universities had to be made by a certain date, and each university had a final closing date for the registration of new students.

(52) Star 11/2/82 (1)

GENERAL NEWS

Winning result for parents

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Education officials yesterday agreed in the Durban Supreme Court to release by 5 pm next Monday the symbols and results of black pupils who wrote the National Senior Certificate examination at the end of last year.

This follows an urgent application heard by Mr Justice Howard last week, brought by Mr Abel Mhlongo, chairman of the Zwelibanzi High School committee in Umlazi, against the Minister of Education and Training (RSA), the Minister of Education and Culture (kwaZulu), the Secretary of Education and Culture (kwaZulu) and the Director-General of Education and Training (SA).

In an affidavit before the court, Mr Mhlongo said he brought the application in his capacity as father and guardian of his minor son, Cedric Mhlongo, who was in Std 10 at the Zwelibanzi High School and wrote the National Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1981.

He also brought the application in his capacity as chairman of the high school committee, having been authorised to do so at a meeting of the parents of pupils who had written the examination.

The application was also brought against the education officials by 17 others in their capacities as guardians of pupils who had written the exam, or in their own capacitities.

Mr Mhlongo said that in January some of the parents of pupils who had written the National Senior Certificate examination attended a meeting at the school to discuss rumours that pupils would have to re-write certain subjects.

Rumours were circulating at the school, as well as in Umlazi township, that pupils of various schools would have to rewrite certain subjects. The subjects differed at each school.

Pupils at the Zwelibanzi High School would have to re-write biology and business economics.

Mr Mhlongo said that in mid-January he asked the principal of the school for his son's results.

The principal replied that he had not received any results and he had ben informed by the circuit inspectors of the area that pupils of his school who had sat for examinations in biology and business economics were required by the Department of Education and Training to rewrite the examinations.

The reason given for withholding symbols and results of the pupils was because of alleged thefts of certain examination papers, which were said to have occurred before the pupils began their end-of-year examinations.

Mr Mhlongo said that as far as he knew there had never been any suggestion that the theft was by pupils of any of the schools concerned, or that the thefts were in any way linked with the schools.

He submitted that the theft of examination papers did not provide a lawful basis for the withholding of symbols and results of the pupils.

None of the pupils of any of the schools had been accused of having had a preview of the stolen papers.

Mr Mhlongo submitted that the results of the students were necessary for those who wished to apply for admission to a university. Application for admission to most universities had to be made by a certain date, and each university had a final closisg date for the registration of new students.

Mr Mhlongo said he felt it was only by bringing these present proceedings that the tense atmosphere which prevailed in the black townships might be defused.

The whole question of examination results in the black schools had become a sensitive and explosive one.

Mr Wilson SC, assisted by Mr T L Skweyiya and instructed by Mrs V N Mxenge and Company, appeared for Mr Mhlongo and the 17 other applicants. Mr P Combrink, instructed by the State Attorney's office, appeared for the education officials.

Language classes — 'use blacks'

By Colleen Ryan

Black teachers should be used to ease the problem of teaching white pupils African languages.

"It is far better to have a black teacher who speaks the language fluently, than one who does not know it and has received only the minimum of training," said Professor D T Cole, head of the African Language Department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He was commenting on a report in The Star about the difficulties of teaching white pupils black languages.

Some schools are struggling to implement the Transvaal Education Department's policy requiring Standard 3, 4 and 5 pupils to learn an African language.

Some teachers have done no formal training — only "crash" courses.

In 1985 it will also be compulsory for Standard 6 and 7 pupils to study black languages.

"There is an emormous need for whites to study Bantu languages, but I believe the whole undertaking is seen in a grossly over-simplified light," said Professor Cole.

He suggested that qualified black teachers should be trained intensively to teach whites.

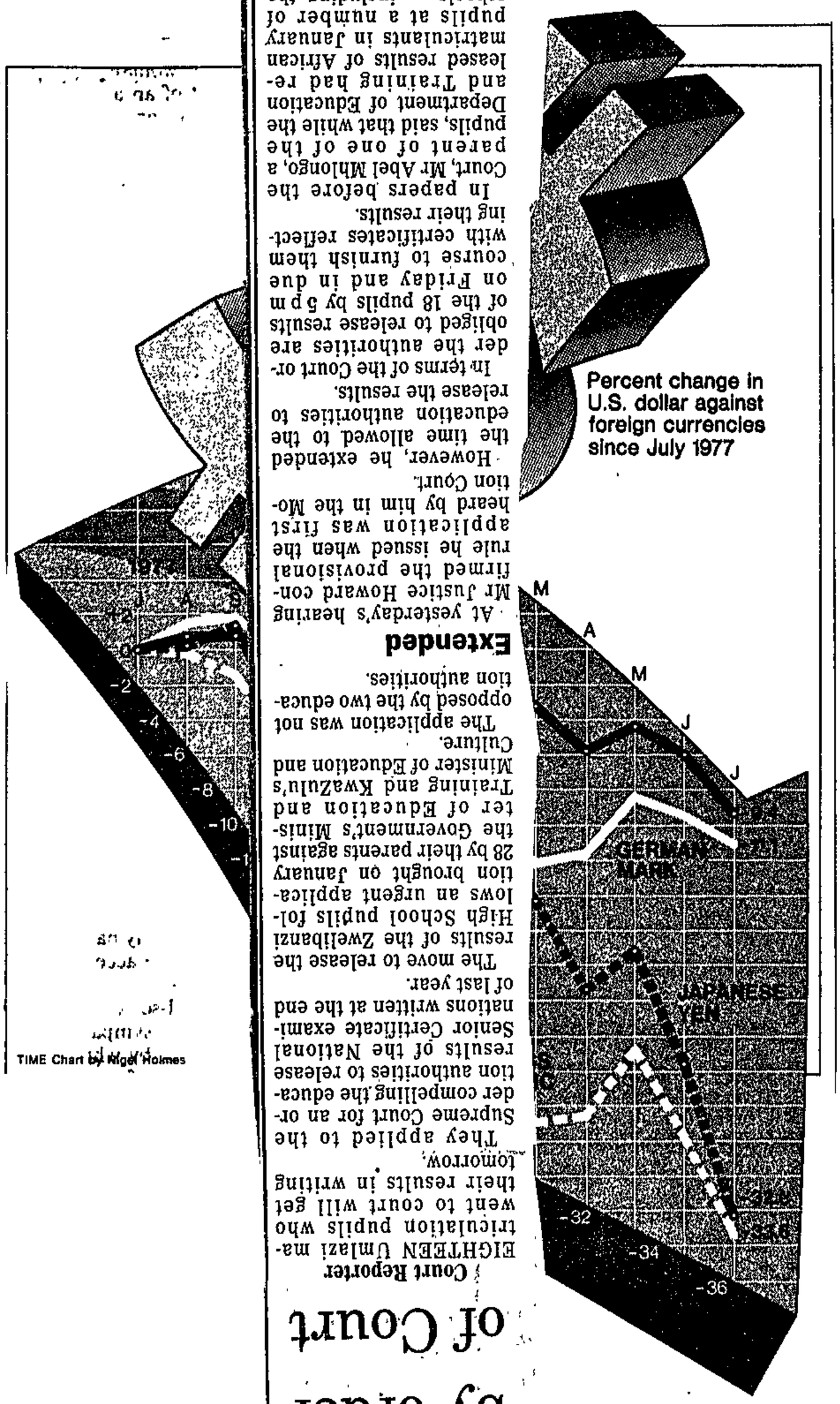
A leading black educationist at Wits supported Professor Cole.

"It is obvious the department should make use of qualified black teachers," he said. "You cannot expect someone to teach if they are not fully equipped — it just will not work."

The first teaching guide for primary school teachers of Zulu has been produced by Miss Gill Brokensha, acting head of the African Languages Department at the Johannesburg College of Education, and Mrs Marilyn Wood.

It will be available soon, and consists of a manual, student's workbook and a cassette tape.

6.1.2



WHY

OPPING

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Court Reporter

EIGHTEEN Umlazi matriculation pupils who went to court will get their results in writing tomorrow.

They applied to the Supreme Court for an order compelling the education authorities to release results of the National Senior Certificate examinations written at the end of last year.

The move to release the results of the Zwelibanzi High School pupils follows an urgent application brought on January 28 by their parents against the Government's Minister of Education and Training and KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture.

The application was not opposed by the two education authorities.

In papers before the Court, Mr Abel Mhlongo, a parent of one of the pupils, said that while the Department of Education and Training had released results of African matriculants in January pupils at a number of schools — including the Zwelibanzi High School — had not been given their results.

Although no explanation was given for withholding the results it appeared that the reason was because of an allegation of theft of examination papers before pupils wrote the examinations.

Extended

At yesterday's hearing Mr Justice Howard confirmed the provisional rule he issued when the application was first heard by him in the Motion Court.

However, he extended the time allowed to the education authorities to release the results.

In terms of the Court order the authorities are obliged to release results of the 18 pupils by 5 p m on Friday and in due course to furnish them with certificates reflecting their results.

In papers before the Court, Mr Abel Mhlongo, a

TIME Chart by Nigel Holmes

of Court

by order

Pupils to get

results

Japan was not a
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than ever.

Hansard Q. Col-83 10/2/82

Aid societies

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether offences in connection with aid societies have occurred recently; if so,

(2) whether an investigation is to be conducted into such societies; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The only offence which has to the knowledge of my department recently been committed by friendly societies, is that a few societies failed to submit their financial statements within the period prescribed by the Act.

(2) Should the financial statements not be submitted within a reasonable time, investigations will be undertaken. Investigations into the activities of friendly societies are undertaken from time to time where necessary and if offences come to light, appropriate corrective steps are taken.

Hansard Q. Col. 83 12/2/82

Permanent Force

*6. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence:

How many persons who are not South African nationals are employed in the Permanent Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

672, including citizens of former national states.

$2 Hansard Q. Col. 83&4 12/2/82

Black pupils: school facilities

*7. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether his Department has made any representations to the Cape Provincial Administration regarding the use by Black pupils of the (a) empty and (b) under-utilized school facilities for Whites in rural areas; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Training):

(a) and (b) No.

Rural areas is an undefined concept.

If the hon. member refers to rural residential areas, attention is drawn to the fact that school facilities are provided in *own* residential areas.

If reference is made to farms, it is necessary to indicate that school buildings in such cases are provided by owners.

Coloured pupils: school facilities

*8. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his department has made any representations to the Cape Provincial Administration regarding the use by Coloured pupils of the (a) empty and (b) under-utilized school facilities for Whites in the rural areas; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes, on 22 September 1980.

(b) No, because such representations can serve no useful purpose.

I also want to point out, however, that the hon. member is again not paying this House the courtesy of being present when his questions are being replied to.

Hansard X Q. Col. 84-85 12/2/82

Defence Act

*9. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether it is the intention to introduce

legislati... Parliam... Defenc... the reco... port o... Report... the So... South ... chairm... and th... ister o... why no...

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†The ... OPME...

(1) ...

(2) ...

University Administration, and any problems which you may encounter with respect to these should be taken to the Examinations Officer, Bremner Building, without delay.

READING

While the Department will try wherever possible to facilitate reading by placing texts in the short loan section of Leslie Library and distributing selected prescribed articles, you are strongly advised to make the fullest possible use of the Library. It would stand you in good stead to attend an orientation course conducted during the first

'lease help nd my mum'

NCE December 15 last year four-year-eresa Cuptdo (above), has been trying d her parents. She was taken to the ne Revell Home after being found ring on Cape Town station.
will remain in the care of the home in e, until her parents come forward or ntacted. All she can remember is her 's name, Mary, and that she lives in own. She cannot tell the staff of the more about her family or even her name. When asked in which part of Town she lives, she answers, 'in a

cannot tell anyone what sort of work ents do. Asked how she came to be on Town station alone she shrugs her rs and does not answer.
sa was brought to the home by a orker more than eight weeks ago and n at the home ever since.

FRIENDS

rding to nurse Marlene Andries has made friends with most of the at the home.
plays with the other children and has a very good relationship with them some days she slips into a shell and speak to anyone, not even the staff. when she misses her parents most,'

e with information which may help to parents should contact the Christine ome at telephone number 67-1592.

-down for principal

turned sour stern Cape ncipal who s arrival in that the ther electric- wn supply of r.

ipal, Mr L asised that ed with his that the

For the Katzen's the move has also meant that they cannot make use of their electrical appliances, which are still stored in their Middelburg home.

'I will have to get us a new fridge which will have to run off gas,' he said this week.

the provision of electricity.

In addition, hydrogeologists had pinpointed three underground water sources on nearby farms and the municipality was negotiating with the farmers concerned to acquire this water.

RALLY BACKS TEACHER EXILES

Cape Herald 13/2/82

322

52

ABOUT 200 people at a protest meeting in Athlone last week called for the reinstatement of dismissed and demoted teachers and demanded the return of transferred teachers to their old schools.

By Ryland Fisher

They also called for the formation of 'legitimate parent-teacher-student organisations and other democratically elected bodies and for a nonracial education system administered and formulated by parents, teachers and students in a united and free South Africa.'

The meeting was called by concerned teachers and parents with the support of about 30 community and other organisations.

Six people are known to have been transferred and many more dismissed after the stay-away on June 16 and 17 last year on the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

ONSLAUGHT

Speakers at the meeting said everybody was faced with a tremendous onslaught, whether it be against trade unions, community organisations or teachers' bodies.

'This is a problem facing all of us,' one speaker said.

A teacher said no reasons were given for the action taken by the Department of Internal Affairs against the teachers, but it was 'obviously for political reasons.'

'We are not ashamed of the politics of our teachers, in fact we are proud of them. Why must they single out a few when thousands stayed away and as many are involved in nonracial sport?' he asked.

Teachers were being treated like children because they demanded full rights in the land of their birth, he said.

SUFFERING

A woman who said her four children attended Belthorn Primary School described Mr Vincent Farrell (transferred from Belthorn) as a good teacher. She said the children were suffering because the teachers were taken away.

A pupil representative said disciplinary action taken against teachers did not differ much from detentions or bannings.

Teachers were being taken away even though there was a shortage of teachers at most schools.

SRC representatives from Alexander Sinton, Heideveld and Belgravia sent messages of support to the meeting.

UW Doct

THE need for underst more difficult by com awarded a Doctorate i Western Cape.

Dr Redlinghuis, at present attached to the university's Institute for Social Development, is the first person to be awarded this doctorate from the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy.

He said he believed the doctorate was the culmination of his academic career and did not foresee himself undertaking further study for the next year.

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D proc obta Arts Hon and in a

He

a day in the life of the pupils of Flower High

16-HOUR SLOG FOR VILLAGE CHILDREN

slog for the children of Ncalu village

By Shami Harichunder

SEVENTEEN coloured children from a small village near the Umzimkulu border post with Transkei have to brave rain, hail and possible attacks and walk 10 kilometres to board a bus which takes them to school in Ixopo.

When they get into the crowded bus at 7am they have to stand for another 15 kilometres before they reach school.

Their day ends at 4.30pm, and then it's back into the bus which drops them off 10 kilometres from their homes half an hour later. They are exhausted when they reach home about 7pm.

The hardship of these pupils of Little Flower High, a Government-aided Roman Catholic mission school in Ixopo, started in January this year when schools opened after the Christmas recess.

They found they were left without transport to the bus pick-up point after a local primary school teacher, Henry Tichmann, refused to continue his daily routine to and from the point.

Mr Tichmann, who has a daughter attending the Little Flower High School, transported the children in the back of his bakkie for three years before parents stopped paying him for his services and local traffic officers warned him he was contravening the Road Transportation Act.

Now the children of the small coloured farming community in Nacalu village, about 5 kilometres from the Umzimkulu border post with Transkei, have to get up at 4am to prepare to leave home an hour later.

Then it's a long hard walk up a dusty gravel road through bushes and a gum plantation. They are then picked up by a bus crowded with 103 children from the Umzimkulu border post. The other children live in Transkei and also attend the Little Flower High School.

Parents said they feared for the safety of their children. The route to the bus pick-up point was frequented by vagrants, they said.

Phyllis King, a mother of 11, believes it is a miracle that her two daughters have not been molested.

'I hate to see my daughters use that route but then there is no alternative. If I stop them it means they cannot go to school any longer — but I want my children to get an education.

Mrs King said she and other parents had made representations several times to the Department of Internal Affairs (formerly Department of Coloured Affairs) for transport to the bus pick-up point.

"I dont think the department is interested in the well-being of our children," she added.

Another mother, Elizabeth Heslop, said when her 14-year-old son returned home at 7pm he was too tired to do his home work and sometimes eat.

"I cry sometimes when I think about what is happening to my child but we have to make sacrifices. I suppose in the long run his experience will make him a better man, she said.

Madeline King said she had made several unsuccessful attempts to find accommodation for her three children in Ixopo and at the school's boarding house.

"It's almost impossible to obtain accommodation at both these places because they are always full. The department could save us a lot of misery, worry and heartache by providing transport from Ncalu," she said.

Sister Stefani Tiefenbacher, secretary of the Little Flower High School for 29 years, confirmed this week she was aware of the problems of the 17 children, but pointed out it was the responsibility of the Department of Internal Affairs to provide them transport.

"We would love to help the children but we just can't afford it," she said.

She pointed out children were kept at the school until 4.30pm to enable them to finish their homework.

"Some children do not have lights at their home and we also know that these 17 children would be too tired to do their homework at home. We are actually helping them by keeping them at school"

Asked about some parents' difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the school's hostel, she said some of the parents could not afford the accommodation fees at the hostel.

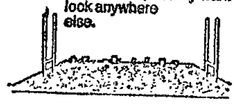
William Little, regional representative of coloured affairs at the Department of Internal Affairs' offices in Durban, refused to comment beyond saying his department was investigating the possibility of providing transport for the 17 children.

E.
CUE.

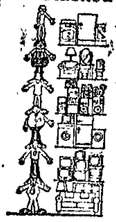
Are you being swamped by wave after wave of price increases? Don't lose heart. Your uncle in the furniture business is swimming hard against the current of inflation to your rescue.

Two rugby fields of furniture.

Walking through our showroom is like being in over 134 different homes at once. You'll see the most exciting display of furniture and home furnishing in every style imaginable. And it's all here for one purpose – to surround you with such a variety of merchandise at such incredible value that you cannot possibly want to look anywhere else.



Stacked high, priced low.



Joshua Doore's warehouse has furniture racks as high as six men. That's one of the reasons why our prices are so low – we have the space to store what we buy in bulk at the best price. We buy bigger, so you pay smaller.

Pupils without uniforms or books sent away

E. Post 15/2/82

52

By JIMMY MATYU

MORE than 100 pupils at Port Elizabeth black schools say they were asked to leave the schools because they did not have uniforms or all the necessary books.

Some approached the local branch of the South African Council of Churches for help.

Mr G Engelbrecht, director of the Public Relations Office of the Department of Education and Training, said today: "The department has no regulation prescribing school uniforms. The decision on whether uniforms are to be worn rests with principals, school committees and parents or their associations.

"It is not compulsory to have uniforms and principals are not allowed to send pupils away if they do not have uniforms.

"However, the department will support a principal who wants his pupils to come to school neatly dressed as this is conducive to discipline and learning."

Principals today refused to comment.

Miss Tembela Rula, of the local Council of Churches, said more than 100 pupils from schools in New Brighton, Kwazakele, Zwide and Walmer approached her office asking for aid after they alleged they were "chased away" by their principals for not having uniforms or all the required exercise books.

"Some of these children come from extremely poor homes," she said. "Some of their parents are pensioners, and others are orphans. They are not affected by the age-limit stipulation at all."

Miss Rula said the council was doing its best to help, but appealed to principals to exercise some form of discretion before driving pupils away.

The Rev Welile Kani, of Walmer, one of the parents recently elected by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to a committee to probe the issue of the age-limit stipulation, appealed to principals not to act harshly.

"At present we are still busy handling a delicate situation involving the age-limit stipulation which we should all be concerned with. This latest move will worsen the situation," he said.

Mr Kani pointed out that many pupils came from poor homes and many parents had been hit hard by the high rate of unemployment.

Mr Kani said his church welfare committee had been helping several needy pupils.

"School uniforms are usually bought from department stores and they are very expensive," he said.

"Something could be done to make them cheaper by introducing self-help schemes where a groups of unemployed parents could design and cut these uniforms and sell them cheaply to pupils. This would also help to ease the unemployment situation."

Mr Fikile Kobese, a trade unionist and civic leader, said parents or their associations should be consulted before an action to expel pupils for not having uniforms was taken.

Mr Engelbrecht said that if a pupil attended a school where a uniform was enforced, his parents, if they could not afford it, could appeal to the circuit inspector and the regional director would consider the case on its merit.

He said the situation involving school uniforms needed proper handling and that before a child was sent away, his case should be thoroughly investigated.

GENERAL NEWS

Now netball is segregated by TED rule

The controversial Transvaal Education Department directive providing for separate sports leagues for multiracial private schools and some provincial schools will now be enforced in netball.

Two of Johannesburg's leading netball-playing private schools — McAuley House School in Parktown and St Teresa's Convent Junior School in Rosebank — could be stopped from playing against many long-standing rivals as a result.

The principal of McAuley House, Sister Veronica, said that if a compromise was not found she would withdraw her school's teams from league netgall altogether.

"As things stand we are not interested in entering. It is blatant racial discrimination," she said.

CIRCULAR

A teacher at St Teresa's, Sister Colmcilla, said their teams had been multiracial for about four years.

"In that time we've never met a school in the Southern Transvaal which has refused to play against us."

A circular from the Southen Transvaal Schools Netball Association explained to schools that the TED directive had compelled the reorganisation of the netball league.

The circular said there would in future be two leagues, one for provincial schools only and another for private schools registered with the TED and for provincial schools which chose to take part.

SWIMMING

Only the winner of the provincial schools league will compete with winners in other regions for the Administrator's Cup for netball.

In Pretoria two leading provincial schools, Pretoria Boys' High and Pretoria Girls' High, have supported mixed sport by deciding to take part in the swimming league which includes private schools.

A spokesman for the netball association referred a request for comment to the TED. Sources in the association said they were unhappy at the TED ruling.

Sister Veronica added: "As far as I can see, the new league system is a way of 'protecting' provincial schools which don't want to play against mixed teams."

(52) Sowetan 16/2/82

BLEMS

Although all me endeavour to assist students, you are encouraged ms to the person/committee most directly concer

Problem:	Consultant:
Related to spec / essay	Your tutor or lecturer
Related to cour or their structure	Relevant Course Co-ordinator or Class Representative
Late submissior test	Flexibility Committee (Medical reasons must be certified by a doctor)
Missed Univers University exa clashes	Examinations Office, Bremner Building
Requests for s sity examinati	
An issue which brought to the tion	Class Representative
Difficulty in studies	Academic Support Programmes Room 516.05 Leslie

93% matric pass rate

THE results of more than 200 candidates who rewrote matric examinations on January 26 were described as "excellent" because the average percentage pass rate was estimated at 93 percent, educational authorities said yesterday.

Two Soweto schools, Moletsane and Dr B W Vilakazi High Schools, were ordered to rewrite the exams after the countrywide leak.

Dr Vilakazi obtained a 95 percent pass rate and Moletsane had a 64 percent pass rate. Of 90 candidates at Dr Vilakazi who sat for the exams, 86 passed and four failed. At Moletsane although how many rewrote the exams could not be established, 110 passed.

Dr Vilakazi had 38 university passes and 48 high school leaving passes. Moletsane had 22 university passes and 88 school leavers.

The percentage pass rate of the whole country was not available yesterday and the Department of Education and Training's liaison officer, Mr G Engelbrecht, said they would be ready within two weeks.

More than 5'000 pupils rewrote the exams after it was discovered that there were irregularities in the matric exams.

The irregularities culminated in a Pretoria man being sentenced to seven years for theft and several men were fined.

Mr Engelbrecht said those who have passed have a chance of registering at university and those who have failed could write supplementary exams in March or June.

CTABILITY

It sometimes tment needs to contact students during vacati pnvey to them the outcome of an appeal to the F You are therefore required to inform the Depa hange your address (Room 431).

Although atten ry advised to attend all based on a combination o versity examinations.

The mid-year ganised by the University Adm encounter with respect t s Officer, Bremner Buildi

While the Department will try whereve facilitate reading by placing texts in the short loan section of Leslie Library and distributing selected prescribed articles, you are strongly advised to make the fullest possible use of the Library. It would stand you in good stead to attend an orientation course conducted during the first

Black candidates: Standard X examination (52)
Hansard Q. Col. 118–120 17/2/82

*11. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether any problems were experienced with the results of the Standard

X examination written by Black candidates at the end of 1981; if so, what (a) were the causes and (b) was the nature of such problems;

(2) whether steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of such problems; if so, what steps;

(3) whether there has been a delay in the release of the results of the Black candidates who wrote the Standard VIII examination in November 1981; if so, (a) what was the extent of such delay and (b) what steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of such delay?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) Yes.

(a) The contents of the question papers for Afrikaans Second Language Higher Grade, question paper 1 and English Second Language Higher Grade, question paper 2, became known to 33 candidates prior to the date on which the examination was conducted. The presumption that leakages occurred and that the contents of one or more of the following question papers became known beforehand to candidates at 44 centres:
Biology
History
Mathematics
Afrikaans
Biblical Studies
Business Economics

(b) Theft of two question papers at the Department's Head Office and alleged leakages of further question papers at certain centres.

(2) Yes. Security measures at the Examination Section of the Department of Education and Training have been thoroughly revised and improved and all officers who handle question papers will in future be thoroughly screened. A new set of instructions will also be issued to inspectors and principals about the handling and safekeeping of question papers. In general, every possible step will be taken to prevent leakages in future, but the Department will naturally also have to rely on the integrity of officers involved at all levels.

(3) No. The results were made known two days earlier that the previous year. If it were not *inter alia* for the problems with the Standard 10 examinations the results could possibly have been released towards the end of December 1981.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Dr. Neil Aggett Hansard Q. Col. 120 17/2/82

*15. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) At what time did the post mortem on Dr. Neil Aggett commence;

(2) whether the private pathologist engaged by Dr. Aggett's relatives was present at the commencement of such post mortem;

(3) whether Dr. Aggett's relatives were informed of the time and place at which a post mortem would be performed on him; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1), (2) and (3) In accordance with my reply to question No. 31 on 10 February 1982, I deem it advisable to deal with the matter as if it is *sub judice* and am consequently not in a position to furnish the required particulars.

Hansard

Maize Board/Republic of China: export of maize
Q. Col. 120–121 17/2/82

*17. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Whether a contract for the export of

DET hits out at 'Angry Teacher'

SIR, — I refer to the letter under the headline "Black Matric Undermined" in your issue of February 12.

It is perfectly clear that "Angry Teacher" is not on the staff of one of the Soweto schools which produced excellent and most satisfactory matriculation results at the end of last year, and that like so many other so-called educationists, whose performance does not bear close scrutiny, he finds it convenient to hold the system responsible for his own shortcomings.

The fact that your correspondent has taught at several schools for whites, coloureds and blacks in no way qualifies him to comment on the statistical validity of the matriculation results.

Statistical control of the examination results of all education departments is exercised by the Joint Matriculation Board, a body which is empowered to reject results which it considers to be unacceptable for the purpose of granting matriculation exemption.

The department categorically denies that the marks for any subject whatsoever were scaled down, even where there was reason to suppose that leakages of certain question papers had occurred at particular centres. Candidates at such centres were given the opportunity to rewrite the papers concerned so as to remove all doubt as to the validity of their results. The allegation that 20-30 percent was subtracted from the marks of "suspected" candidates is no more than a fabri-

heavily are the brightest pupils' " is so ridiculous and irresponsible that one wonders whether the teaching of impressionable young people should be entrusted to him. The facts of the matter are that almost 70 percent of all examiners for the Std 10 examination are blacks and secondly, in not a single subject were the marks adjusted downwards. In cases where individual pupils were found to have contravened the examination regulations, disciplinary steps (eg suspension from the examination for a specified period) were taken against the individuals concerned.

Naïve

To blame the markers and the method of paying markers by the paper and not the hour for the high failure rate is naïve and absurd. The marks are actually checked in succession by sub-examiners, senior examiners, chief examiners and moderators.

In 1981 an additional panel of external moderators was also appointed. In addition, the marks and answer scripts are also subject to moderation by a panel of moderators of the Joint Matriculation Board.

Reasons

There are many reasons for the high failure rate in particular areas and for the disappointing proportion of candidates who gained matriculation exemption, including poor guidance, unrealistic assessment of work done in the classroom and inadequate involvement of the parents in the activities of the school.

The inspectorate of the department will be investigating the situation at the schools under its control in the light of the results, and will instruct principals and heads of departments to ensure that the necessary steps are taken without delay. However, it should be clear that no useful purpose is served by blaming "the system" for every setback that is encountered, and that the time is overdue for teachers, whose results are poor, to undertake the painful exercise of self-examination.

Any examination is set with only one purpose, viz to evaluate objectively a person's competence and development. To blame the department of inefficiency and corruption is to put the shoe on the wrong foot.

Letter

In conclusion it should be noted that this same letter was also published in the Star of January 27, 1982. If this letter was indeed written by a teacher, which is doubted, it is clearly an attempt to denigrate the department which presumably pays his salary every month.

I trust that you will publish this reply equally prominently as soon as possible.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
Education and Training

S: Say, Robbins, is it too late to add another frame to our film?

R: No, I don't think so - what do

S: Well, this comes between the l
we'll call it frame number 16A
of a stationary core with thre
circling around it, do you get

R: Sure, I got you - any other ch

S: No, that'll just about do it.

R: OK, fine, we'll add 16A, and y
product the day before the cor

S: Can't make it any sooner?

R: 'Fraid not - we're swamped alr

S: OK then - make that change, ar
weeks.

The sound-slide film was delivered
day before the convention. When
was amazed at slide number 16A.

DEPICT STEGER'S INSTRUCTIONS IN

re

She warned that her school — and several other private schools — were close to withdrawing from league netball unless the policy was changed.

"It seems the TED's policy is a protective umbrella aimed at preventing provincial schools from being in the embarrassing position of having to play mixed teams."

It is understood that top-level TED officials have asked several principals to keep a "low profile" on any problems with the new policy "as they are terrified of overseas embarrassment."

The Transvaal Teachers' Association is to discuss the policy at an executive committee meeting this weekend.

The director of education, Professor J H Jooste, said yesterday that no complaints had been received from schools.

Warning

The principal of McAuley House school in Parktown, Sister Veronica, said the policy was blatant racial discrimination.

Another headmaster said many principals were unhappy with the policy, and the overriding feeling was one of "extreme uncertainty."

The circular told principals they would have to choose between "A" league — open only to TED schools — and "B" league in swimming, netball, hockey, rugby, cricket and tennis.

The "B" league is open to private schools — many of which have black pupils — and to any TED schools opting for it.

But only "A" league schools may compete for the prestigious Administrator's Cup in the six sports.

"This is a real dilemma for us, as it is a hot political issue," the principal of a large Johannesburg school said yesterday.

"It will not be too bad for Afrikaans schools, who will almost certainly join the 'A' league.

"But English-language schools face a very difficult choice between staying in the Administrator's Cup on the one hand, and competing with their private school counterparts on the other."

The principal said this was "inviting a split along language lines.

"It is most unfortunate that the TED is causing this kind of rift."

Another headmaster said many principals were unhappy with the policy, and the overriding feeling was one of "extreme uncertainty."

The principal of McAuley House school in Parktown, Sister Veronica, said the policy was blatant racial discrimination

Dilemma

But only "A" league schools may compete

And the Transvaal Teachers' Association is seeking an urgent interview with the province's director of education to ask him to change the unpopular policy.

The circular told principals they would have to choose between "A" league — open only to TED schools — and "B" league in swimming, netball, hockey, rugby, cricket and tennis.

The "B" league is open to private schools — many of which have black pupils — and to any TED schools opting for it.

Four months after a TED circular divided six Administrator's Cup sports into two leagues — one for provincial schools, the other for private schools — angry principals are claiming the department has landed them with a political hot potato.

BY MARTIN FEINSTEIN

Row erupts over TED 'hot potato' on school sports

(52) MDM 17/2/82

L, Wednesday, February 17, 1982

it is of particularly great importance, I am afraid that I do not see my way clear to take the matter any further.

Income tax

83. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any income tax was written off during the financial years 1979-'80 and 1980-'81, respectively, as irrecoverable; if so, (a) in respect of how many (i) individuals and (ii) companies and (b) what was the amount of tax written off in each category?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:
Yes.

1979-'80
(a) (i) 3 888.

(ii) 220.

(b) (i) R1 178 208,80.

(ii) R1 091 397,81.

1980-'81
(a) (i) 6 027.

(ii) 435.

(b) (i) R2 617 292,30.

(ii) R3 067 638,57.

Note: Due to a technical difficulty experienced during the latter half of the 1979-'80 financial year, a substantial number of cases which should have been dealt with during that year, could only be processed during 1980-'81. Accordingly, the figures for 1979-'80 are much lower than they would normally have been, while those for 1980-'81 are abnormally high. These figures should, therefore, not be used for purposes of comparison.

(52) **Schools of industry: absconders** Hansard Q. Col. 161-162 19/2/82

107. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian (i) boys and (ii) girls are at present (aa) accommodated at and (bb) listed as absconders from schools of industry;

(2) how many (a) boys and (b) girls in each such race group absconded from schools of industry (i) in 1980, (ii) in 1981 and (iii) from 1 January 1982 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) how many (a) boys and (b) girls in each such race group were transferred from schools of industry to reform schools (i) in 1980, (ii) in 1981 and (iii) from 1 January 1982 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1)		(a)	(b)
(i)	(aa)	754	143
	(bb)	107	28
(ii)	(aa)	109	85
	(bb)	9	12

		Coloured		*Indian*	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
(2)	(i)	275	9	42	—
	(ii)	383	15	39	8
	(iii) Up to 1982-2-8	97	1	2	4
(3)	(i)	57	15	—	—
	(ii)	23	26	—	—
	(iii) Up to 1982-2-8	2	1	—	—

3.7.3

Army teachers aid coloureds

The Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs) is optimistic it will obtain the services of more army recruits by April to help cope with the serious shortage of teachers at coloured schools on the Rand.

"Fourteen recruits are being used to ease the shortage of teachers," said the acting chief inspector of the Transvaal, Mr J S Feldman, yesterday.

"We are keen to get as many recruits as possible by April. We need at least another 20 teachers urgently.

"The department was continuing with its efforts to employ white teachers to cope with the current shortage of teachers at coloured schools."

Mr Feldman said the Eden Park High School in Alberton, which started the school year without a single teacher, only has classes for Standard 6 and 7 pupils because of the teacher shortage.

"Five army recruits and teachers from the Eden Park Primary School are teaching them. We cannot accommodate the Standard 8, 9 and 10 pupils because we do not have enough teachers."

He said the school was now coping "quite well."

Star 9/2/82

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Thermosets set on heating.
Thermosets will not remelt.

3. FROM/TO
Plastics are used to make a great variety of products.
Plastics are used to make textiles.
Plastics are used to make engineering components.

4. SUCH AS
Plastics are available in many forms.
Plastics are available in the form of sheets, tubes, rods, moulding powders and resins.

5. TO
Various methods are used.
These methods convert raw plastic into finished products.

6. Compression moulding is a common method.
Compression moulding is used forshaping thermosets.

3.8 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Your answers for each section should be in essay style, i.e. in continuous prose, not point form.

When the mad professor of fiction blows up his laboratory and then himself, that's O.K., but when scientists and decision-makers act out of ignorance and pretend it is knowledge, they are using the biosphere, the living space, as an experimental laboratory. The whole world is put in hazard. And they do it even when they are told not to. During the International Geophysical Year, the Van Allen Belt was discovered. The Van Allen Belt is a region of magnetic phenomena. Immediately the bright boys decided to carry out an experiment and explode a hydrogen bomb in the Belt to see if they could produce an artificial aurora. The colourful draperies, the luminous skirts of the aurora,

(52) Star 19/2/82

The feeling of bitterness remained

Education for coloured pupils in the Transvaal and the Western Cape has travelled a rugged path in the last two years with rioting at schools, overcrowding and hostility towards the education system as a whole. The new academic year did not get off to a good start either. JON QWELANE reports.

Almost four years after the upheavals which began in Soweto schools on June 16 1976 and swept the country's black schools, coloured pupils took to the streets in protest against an "inferior" system of education.

Most of the mass protests took place in Johannesburg and the Western Cape.

Casualties on both sides — one policeman was stabbed to death in Cape Town during a baton charge — may have been on a small scale compared with the Soweto unrest. But the feeling of bitterness at the system remained.

In many quarters it was felt that the Government, rather than alleviating an already inflammable situation, only aggravated matters by its reaction.

At the height of boycotts and rioting in the Johannesburg coloured townships last year, police reacted so harshly that outraged parents and church leaders urged the Government to give more serious attention to the "brutality" of its policemen.

By 1980 it had become increasingly evident that coloured people were aligning themselves with their black counterparts in a common struggle for "liberation."

By June of that year more than 230 people were in detention under security legislation. Yet the schools boycott appeared to be gaining momentum.

The Committee of 81 was formed by coloured students. It spoke to the Government through the Press yet remained a seemingly faceless body which could not be penetrated.

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said he would look into demands by coloured pupils for equal education and also expressed his personal feelings on coloureds people's grievances the boycott was suspended for three weeks.

But comments by the then Minister of Education, Mr Janson, that to open universities to all races would be in conflict with the policy of separate development, were seen as advance rejection of Mr Botha's sentiments.

The result was a hardening of attitudes and the resumption of the schools boycott.

In sympathy workers started a boycott of their own by refusing to board buses or buy red meat.

The red meat boycott was in sympathy with striking black meat workers.

There were no midyear exam in 1980 and coloured educationists predicted a grim situation for the end of year exams because pupils were not adequately prepared.

That forecast turned out to be accurate.

If 1980 was a disappointing year for coloured pupils, the following year had little to offer either.

Troubles started right at the beginning of the year and towards mid-year the situation was so serious that in Johannesburg townships scores of boycotting pupils were arrested and held at the Newlands police station.

Many more including pupil leaders, were detained without trial.

It was the year of the baton, the sjambok and the quirt as riot police moved in time and again to break up protest marches and gatherings.

Results released by the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs) after last year's matric exams are the poorest in years.

But the current academic year got off to a less than hopeful start.

At least some of the teachers who stayed away from schools on June 16 last year in commemoration of the Soweto unrest have been dismissed.

Coloured educationists view this as an act of "petty vindictiveness" on the part of the authorities.

They cite the much-publicised case of two East Rand teachers who, despite having been convicted of abducting schoolgirls, were allowed to continue teaching.

School principals complain about an acute shortage of teachers, and give two reasons for it:

- The Vaal Triangle industrial sector is paying more and teachers are being lured from the profession by more attractive salaries.
- The general lack of accommodation in Johannesburg and other major centres.

A further problem encountered by coloured educationists is general overcrowding in schools.

It may be too early still to forecast what the year holds in store for coloured education, but sources feel that the dismissal of the stawaway teachers will have only adverse effects inside and outside the classroom.

49 coloured teachers sign protest

Coloured teachers in Johannesburg and the Cape have expressed anger over the dismissal, demotion and transfer of some of their colleagues who stayed away from classes on June 16 last year to observe the fifth anniversary of the Soweto riots.

In Johannesburg eight teachers were dismissed and six in the Cape were transferred.

The latest teacher to be fired was Mr Julian Marsh of Athlone in Cape Town who was dismissed after working only a few days in the new academic year. His headmaster had pleaded that Mr Marsh's services were desperately needed. His dismissal sparked off protests by 49 teachers who signed a petition against the department's action.

The Deputy Director-General for Coloured Education, Mr F Ruach, said in Cape Town: "We are not very fond of teachers staying away.

"The Director-General Mr Arendse, does not want politics in school and I support that. He has taken a firm stand against lack of discipline."

Results released last month for coloured matric students were the worst for many years. Problems in overcrowded schools are compounded by an acute shortage of teachers.

Johannesburg's fired teachers were employed at the Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont and the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School.

Teachers said their dismissed colleagues were being victimised. Even if they had turned up for school it would have served no purpose because there were no children to teach. They had also stayed away to observe June 16, teachers said.

Teachers on the permanent staff also stayed away on June 16 and are uneasy about what the future holds for them in their jobs.

● This year coloured schools will close for the half-yearly holidays on June 11 in what teachers said was an obvious move to discourage further stayaways.

Indian teachers blamed for school ban

Mercury 27/2/87

(52)

Mercury Reporter

TEACHERS were partly responsible for the Indian schools boycott which resulted in the expulsion of more than 600 pupils last year, a meeting of the South African Indian Council was told yesterday.

Mr Ramchitrar Panday, the National People's Party member for Chatsworth, told the meeting that schoolchildren should not be blamed for boycotting classes.

'The disparity in teach-ers' pay actually triggered off the wave of unrest which swept through Indian schools. Some teachers used the children to highlight their grievances over pay,' he said.

An executive member who is a retired inspector of education, Mr P I Devan, said there were many reasons, socio-economic and political, for the boycott.

'One has to know the causative factors in order to take effective measures to remedy the situation.

According to information at today's meeting, it is apparent that there is a gap between the home and the school.

'It was also disclosed today that some teachers had aided and abetted children to boycott classes,' he said, urging the council to investigate the allegations.

Replying to inquiries from members, the executive chairman, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the former executive committee had done 'everything humanly possible' to get the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, to lift the expulsion of 600 pupils.

On the leakage of matric exam papers, Mr Rajbansi said the Division of Indian Education had taken every precaution to reduce the risk of leakage.

He said as a result of the leaks 21 examination papers had to be rescheduled at an additional cost of R70 000.

A 19-year-old matric pupil of the Waterval Secondary School in the Transvaal had appeared in court and was sentenced to a fine of R300 (or six months), and a further six months' suspended for two years.

[illegible]orking

300

Dec 31:	Income Statement		300	
	Insurance Expense			300
	being closing entry			

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense		300	
	Bank			300

Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)		24 000	
	Income from Life Policy			24 000
	being accrual of proceeds receivable			

Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy		24 000	
	Income Statement			24 000
	being closing entry			

Jan 2:	Income Statement		300	
	Insurance Expense			300
	being closing entry			

Jan 31:	Bank		24 000	
	Debtor (Insurance Company)			24 000
	being receipt of proceeds			

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(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1:	Life Policy		300	
	Bank			300

Dec 31:	Income Statement		300	
	Life Policy			300
	(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)			

Continued/ .....

Kokstad: secondary school for Griqua community

Hansard 26/2/82 Q. Col. 213–214

*7. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken in respect of the provision of a new secondary school for the Griqua community of Kokstad; if so, what decision; if not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, to provide a new secondary school with hostel facilities.

(2) Falls away.

MP in row over school

5. Times 21/2/82 (52)

By RAY JOSEPH

A NEW row is brewing over a modern Ladysmith school which stood empty in a white area while children in a nearby coloured school were forced to attend "platoon session" classes because of overcrowded conditions.

Last year the MEC in charge of Education in Natal, Mr Ray Haslam, announced that the coloured children would be allowed to use the empty school — which was used for only one term since it was built four years ago — until a new school for them was completed in 1983.

Appeals

This came after two years of unsuccessful appeals to the Department of Internal Affairs — which is responsible for coloured education — for prefab classrooms to help ease the overcrowding in the school.

The situation at the coloured school was so serious that the 320 pupils had to attend "platoon" classes in two sessions to make do.

A ramshackle hall across the road from the coloured school was also being used for classes.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, told Parliament last year that he had approached the Natal Provincial Education Department to let the coloured children use the school as a temporary measure.

But shortly before the move was to have taken place, several prefabs were erected at the coloured school ... and now questions are to be asked in Parliament about it.

Mr Graham McIntosh, PFP MP for Maritzburg North, said this week he had been told that the decision to build prefabs, rather than allow coloureds to use the empty school came after a top-level approach "by prominent Nationalists from Ladysmith who were against it."

"I will be tabling my question next week and I will want to know whether any representations were made to him against coloureds being allowed to use that school."

This week Mr McIntosh was told, in reply to a question in Parliament, that the contract to erect the prefabs had gone out in October last year.

UCT

e)

XYZ Consulting Engineers
13 Main Street
Cape Town
8000

28/4/81

Mr J. Brown
Happy Land Estates
4 Old Oak Road
Bellville
7530

Dear Sir

Conceptual Design of P

We have completed the conceptual design of your parking garage. slightly from the initial design I propo

I have used two curved nd from the 2nd storey in preference to strai that straight ramps will use to much room. to the second story I have placed at the ext ge opposite the entrance. This gives the motoris ther the lower storey is too full or not bef lf to the second storey.

I have left a wide ped the breadth of the garage on the lower fl s parralel to the entrance and allows pe sily to a point opposite the parking block of t e put the pedestrian entrance/exit points n e there is no traffic flow here due to the l

Parking space has been estrian stairwell. This allows access to a torey.

I trust you are satisfi ut if there are any problems which you fore sitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

T.B. CAIN

Wednesday 22/4/81

A JANOVER PARK high school pupil was taken away by policemen yesterday afternoon after schoolchildren had staged a mass walkout.

The walkout at the Mountview High School—over this morning's dismissal of a teacher—is the latest in a series of protests against the school authorities not recognising an SRC elected by the pupils.

This afternoon, police liaison officer, Lieutenant Gerrit van Rooyen, confirmed that the boy was arrested at the school yesterday.

He was taken to the police station where he was charged with possessing a dangerous weapon, a knife, and an hour later he was released into his parents' custody.

PROSECUTOR

He will appear in the Athlone Magistrate's Court on Monday morning and the senior public prosecutor will decide whether to proceed with the case, said Lieutenant van Rooyen.

Earlier this week, two girls were suspended after they had taken a letter outlining student grievances to the principal.

When approached for comment, the Mountview High School principal, Mr Peter Snyders, hung up the telephone.

Rewrite objectors may get exemption certificates

Mercury 20/2/82

(52)

African Affairs Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training and the Joint Matriculation Board would consider issuing matric exemption certificates to candidates who refused to rewrite certain matric subjects because some question papers were 'leaked' last year.

Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the department, was reacting to reports that the Joint Matriculation Board had refused to sign exemption certificates for those candidates who did not rewrite the exam.

He said his department would submit its report on the whole matter to the board for consideration and the final decision rested with it.

Mr Engelbrecht said his department would issue school leaving certificates to those candidates who qualified and would also recommend the issuing of matric certificates and matric exemption certificates to those who passed.

Mr J E Ndlovu, KwaZulu's Secretary for Education, said he had not received any complaints from schools in KwaZulu saying that they had not received matric results.

Now descril

1. piston

2. slot for

3. rivet he

4. side plate

5. caliper gauge

6. nut

7. Wankel engine piston

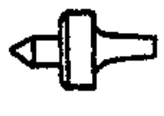
8. pulley belt – cross-section

9. furnace combustion chamber

10. spray from a fuel injection nozzle

11. groove in the block

12. face plate

13. the point of the lathe centre 

14. cross-section of a wooden beam

15. cross-section of a steel beam

16. cross-section of a steel beam

Source: Glendinning, English in Mechanical Engineering (Oxford)

'Age limit due to '76'

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE Department of Education and Training (Det) knew that there are "remnants" of the 1976 riots in Soweto, that is why it has introduced the age restrictions in schools, Mt T W Kambule told a Teachers' Action Committee meeting yesterday.

The meeting, which was held at the St Francis of Assisi Church in Rockville, heard speakers denouncing the age limit restriction and the scrapping of the two official languages — English and Afrikaans — in Sub A. Speakers said the department should have consulted parents first before reaching such decisions.

Mr Kambule said there is a difference between schooling and education. He said: "Admittedly there has been a big improvement in the schooling situation, with more schools being built, but the education system remains rotten."

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, of the ad hoc committee, said the committee has handed the matter over to lawyers who would decide on whether to take the Department of Education and Training to court or not. He said the commitee expected to hear from the lawyers some time this week.

Mr Nic Mokgatusi, of the Teachers' Action Committee (Tac), said Det has arrogantly declared children too old to attend school, and that for a child who is said to be too old for a certain class to attend school, permission has to be obtained from the director-general, Mr G J Rousseau. In some cases a child would also have to produce a birth certificate to prove his age.

He said Det operates within the apartheid system and it is just an extension of the Nationalist Government.

Schoolboys suspended

(52) E. Herald 13/3/82

ALL the boys in the Std 8F class at Wynberg Senior Secondary School were suspended for an indefinite period on Tuesday. Five have already been reinstated but the remainder will stay suspended until they and their parents come to terms with the acting principal, Mr I Saunders.

The suspensions came about as a result of what the principal, in a letter to parents, described as 'their insolent' insulting, disrespectful and rude behaviour.'

After an incident at the school on Monday, Mr Saunders asked all the boys in that class to sign a statement, and to get their parents to sign a similar statement, in which they acknowledge the discipline and rules of the school.

These statements were to have been returned to the principal on Tuesday morning. When none of the forms was returned, the boys were suspended.

The drastic action has upset some of the parents who claim that their sons are being 'tarred with the same brush as the bad boys in the class.' They feel that the teachers and the principal should isolate the troublemakers and take action against them individually.

One parent said Mr Saunders had called a meeting of parents on February 25 to discuss the behaviour of the pupils, and that on that occasion parents had been asked to bring their children into line.

Krog sees end of platoon system

52 Mercury 10/3/82 51

Mercury Reporter

MR Gabriel Krog, Natal's Director of Indian Education, said yesterday that his department had made tremendous headway in easing the accommodation backlog in Indian schools.

Addressing pupils, parents and guests, including the Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Juma Musjid State-aided Indian Primary School, he said when the Department of Indian Affairs (now Internal Affairs) took over Indian Education in 1966, there were 33 543 pupils in the double-shift or platoon system in Natal schools.

'This figure has now been reduced to 6 404 or 3.6 percent of Natal pupils,' he said, adding that the reduction was managed in spite of the fact that pupil enrolment in Natal increased from 133 381 in 1966 to 190 184 in March, 1981 — a growth of 42,5 percent.

He said now that his department had 'broken the back' of the double-shift or platoon class system, its complete elimination was confidently expected in 1983.

Briefly outlining the school expansion programme, Mr Krog said that since January, 1980, 37 new schools were completed as well as additions to three schools at a total cost of R22 000 000.

At present there were 36 schools under construction while additions were under way at 12 schools. 'The cost of this construction programme is R39 000 000. By April, 1982, it is expected that a start will have been made with a further 56 major projects which are in an advanced stage of planning,' he added.

He said his department was making good progress in bringing educational facilities to the neighbourhood of the pupil.

Wherever population growth points were established his department planned new schools in good time so that pupils could continue their schooling with minimum interruption.

DURBAN'S Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, chats to some of the pupils of the Juma Musjid State-aided Primary School during the school's silver jubilee celebrations yesterday. With Mrs Hotz is Mr A G Khan, trustee of the Juma Musjid, which runs the school.

Taylor helps students

10/3/82 (52) Soweten

By SAM MABE

TWENTY-ONE students who have not been attending school because of the age-limit regulation were this week readmitted to their school in Klipspruit after their plight was taken up by a Soweto Councillor, Ms Martha Taylor.

The students, who failed their Standard 8 last year, resumed their lessons at Thabo-Jabula Senior Secondary School in Klipspruit on Monday.

And as a result of the successful intervention of the councillor in the matter, a number of students faced with a similar problem have been flocking to Ms Taylor's house for help.

Ms Taylor was yesterday not available to confirm her intervention in the matter.

The principal of the school yesterday said he was not authorised to comment on the matter and he referred all enquiries to Regional Director Jaap Strydom, who at the time of going to Press last night was not available for comment.

The SOWETAN yesterday met a group of students from Musi High School in Pimville, who had convened at Ms Taylor's for help.

One of the students, who asked not to be named, said he was 18-years-old and had failed his JC examinations the previous year. As a result of being over the age limit for JC students, he could not be allowed to repeat JC this year.

He said: "There is nothing I am prepared to do except to be in a classroom and I will do anything or seek help from anybody who can get me behind a desk to start studying again."

School bus boycotted

C. Herald · 6/3/82

PUPILS at the Swartberg Senior Secondary School in Caledon are upset about travelling arrangements to their school and on Friday refused to board their overcrowded school-bus.

Pupils said the bus, which is used to transport pupils from Hawston, Botriver and Bontjieskraal, was meant to hold 75 people but sometimes there were about 45 extra people on the bus.

'It is extremely uncomfortable travelling like that. When you stand you have to hang on for dear life or get thrown around when the bus takes a turn. The luggage racks and the floor are filled with cases,' a pupil said.

They said that since the beginning of the year they had complained regularly to the principal Mr A L Edson that one bus was not adequate for all the pupils.

On Friday morning they decided they had had enough.

When the bus arrived at Botriver, the 90 pupils who were to be picked up refused to board the bus.

They informed the principal of their decision and he promised to look into the matter, a pupil said.

HAWSTON

Further along the route, the Hawston pupils decided to stop the bus and get off in support of their fellow pupils.

The bus was later sent back to pick up the pupils but again they refused to get on when they learnt that a teacher who normally travels with them would no longer be allowed to do so.

NEW BUSES

According to the pupils, it was alleged that the teacher provoked them to act on their grievances.

Mr Edson said that he had referred the matter to the regional representative of the Department of Internal Affairs in Worcester.

'They are now having discussions and I believe two new buses are to be used on the route.

'I would like to see the problem solved as soon as possible because it isn't doing the pupils or the school any good,' he said.

(52) C. Herald 6/3/82

MBEKWENI TO GET STD 9 CLASS

THE Department of Education and Training has acceded to the demands of several Mbekwem parents and started a Standard 9 class for about 30 pupils, many of whom were forced to roam the streets after passing Standard 8 last year.

For a while the pupils will be taught in an old classroom while another classroom is being renovated.

Parents had approached the Department earlier this year when they found their children were forced to leave school because there was no Standard 9 class.

The reason for this, the Department had said, was that there were not enough pupils.

Many pupils went as far as the Ciskei and Transkei to look for a school. Many returned home after being unsuccessful.

Parents had said earlier that pupils were promised a Standard 9 class if they passed in 1980. Most of the pupils did not even write in 1980 because of the schools boycott.

They expected a class when about 30 passed at the end of 1981, but this did not materialise.

Mrs Lydia Kasi, whose son Vernon is one of the affected pupils was jubilant and said: 'We have won the battle.'

Mr P J Scheepers, the Department's circuit inspector, confirmed that the class has been started.

One teacher has been employed and another post was still vacant.

(7)

Mercury 4/3/92

Bishop criticises matric decision

Mercury Reporter

THE Anglican Bishop-Suffragan of Natal, Bishop Alfred Mkhize, has hit out at the manner in which the Department of Education and Training organised the rewriting of matriculation subjects in some black schools after the recent leakages of matric papers.

Writing in the bishop's newsletter of the Anglican Diocese of Natal, Bishop Mkhize says he regrets the fact that certain schools have to bear the cost of rewriting one or two subjects.

'Neither parents nor students would dispute the necessity of demanding a rewrite of the examination when it is clear that some students had prior access to question papers,' he says.

The bishop points out that the issue being questioned was the criteria by which the department decided on certain schools being granted the opportunity to rewrite.

He maintained that the department had a responsibility to explain how certain affected students had prior access to question papers and others did not, while residing in the same area.

Bishop Mkhize said decision based on suspicion always was questionable and created instability.

Hundreds of black pupils in KwaZulu were required to rewrite certain matriculation subjects in January.

This followed leaks which occurred both at the head office of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria and elsewhere.

The necessity to rewrite led to unrest in some Umlazi schools.

Barred pupils will go to school

By JIMMY MATYU

A TOTAL of 901 applications by former pupils who were barred from schools this year because they were deemed to be too old, have now been accepted by the Department of Education and Training.

According to the Cape Regional Director of the department, Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, only "66 applications were referred back to principals and school committees for re-consideration and further motivation".

In a circular to parents and guardians, he said most applicants were in their late twenties and one was "even 37 years of age".

The repeated claim made in the Press that 800 pupils had been refused admission because of this regulation, was "totally false", he said.

Mr Engelbrecht said the age limit regulations were in accord with those applicable in other education departments.

After setting out the two-fold aims of the regulations, Mr Engelbrecht said that during the past three weeks the principle of moving towards more homogeneous class groups to improve the quality of education, had been discussed widely. It was accepted in principle by bodies such as community councils and school committees.

"Although the principle was generally accepted, it was realised that some problems would be encountered in its implementation," he said.

Mr Engelbrecht said the whole matter had been handled with the greatest responsibility and understanding by his office.

Conscious of the practical problems "and being aware of the fact that circumstances might differ from place to place", the department had not wished to inconvenience parents and pupils or to limit educational opportunities, he said.

Mr Engelbrecht said there was continuous consultation and communication between the regional office, school committees, community councils and school principals in the handling of this matter.

SOWETAN, Monday, March 15, 1982

52

Older pupils can still go to school

STUDENTS who have been refused admittance to schools because of their age will be re-admitted if they register with the Adult Education Centre.

By SINNAH KUNENE

This decision by the Department of Education and Training emerged from a report-back meeting held between parents of students from Thabo Jabula Senior Secondary School in Klipspruit and their delegation at the weekend.

The delegation comprised Soweto Councillor Martha Taylor, Mr S H Jada, Mr Peter Rojie, who chaired the meeting, and Mr E Nthobe.

Klipspruit parents initially intended to present their grievances on the expulsion of Junior Certificate repeaters to the director general of the Department of Education and Training. The matter was however resolved with the regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom.

It is said that Mr Strydom put forward the following conditions on the education of students who are above standard age:

- They will have to register with the Adult Education Centre.
- They will have a special class attached to the school.
- Unlike adult night school students, they will be exempted from writing their final examination in June 1983. Students who intend writing a few subjects can sit in for exams in June this year. Those who have to write all subjects are allowed to write at the end of the year.
- These students will be accepted back in school when they pass. The failures will repeat the same class, which will be registered with an adult centre.

Reason forwarded for the new registration is that the Adult Education Department will have to finance the special classes. Teachers will have to be paid for the extra hours they spend on the special classes, leaving them no free periods.

Most parents agreed with the department because they believed they had no option, as it was reported that the regional director was adamant about the age limit regulation.

According to the delegation, Mr Strydom stressed that no child will be barred from attending school because of his age, and his department was well prepared to build them a school of their own if need be.

He also stressed that the students will be full-time — getting the same tuition, undergoing the same examinations and having the same teachers as the other students in the school.

The school principal told the meeting that these regulations will be implemented as soon as all students have returned to school. They have to re-register at the school.

He, together with the regional director and an inspector, will allocate the students. They will prepare a timetable for the special class and students will be temporarily allocated to other classes.

The total number of students who are expected to enrol is not known and the exact date on which the special class will begin could not be given. The principal said it will probably take some time as the drawing up of a timetable was not an easy thing to do.

The question of above-age repeaters has aroused much concern among parents. A parent from Musi High School claimed to be in the same predicament

TOP

MP TOLD: 'HANDS OFF PRINCIPALS'

C. Herald 20/3/82

PRINCIPALS cannot be held responsible for unrest at schools and their job should not be made any more difficult than it is at present, says the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa).

The union made this observation after studying replies by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Mr Heunis said it was in memorandum dealing with 'coloured' education

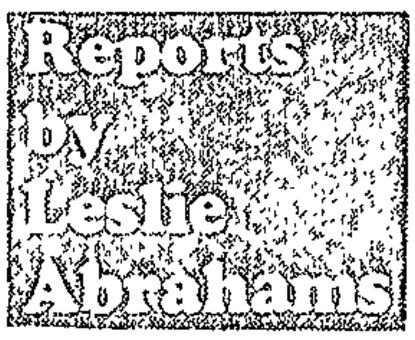
Referring to the unrest at schools last year, Mr Heunis said it was unfortunate that some principals were either unwilling or unable to take adequate steps against boycotting and disruption of classes, intimidation of pupils and defiance of authority.

Utasa pointed out that it regularly conducts its own negotiations with the department concerned and obviously does not want to become embroiled in a political debate with the minister.

Utasa, added, however that principals cannot be held responsible for a situation of unrest which originated from factors beyond their control.

DIFFICULT

Utasa said: 'They have a difficult job under trying circumstances. As has been proven over and over again they, as true educationalists, always try to act in the



best interests of their pupils in particular and their community at large.

'It is fervently trusted that nothing will be done from any quarters to make their already invidious position more difficult.'

The Labour Party in its memorandum said that the underlying cause of the breakdown in school discipline and authority was students' justified grievances about the shortcomings of 'coloured' education.

The party said: 'Principals are placed in an intolerable position where they are compelled by the authorities to suspend and expel students.

INSUBORDINATE

'If they refuse to act upon a departmental instruction no matter how good a reason they may have, they face the consequences of insubordination.

'On the other hand, they incur the hostility of the students and parents if they do suspend and expel upon instruction.'

The Labour Party urged the authorities under no circumstances to go over the heads of principals or to compel them to act as 'agents.'

Mr Heunis in turn, while conceding that pupils and teachers could have grievances about shortcomings in 'coloured' education, does not believe that these grievances led to the breakdown in school discipline.

Grievances, 'whether real or imaginary,' he says, can be exploited by the 'subversive agitator.'

The maintenance of discipline in the school, he said, rests mainly with the principal and the department merely gives support to his methods and provides him with the means of imposing disciplinary measures.

The department cannot, however, permit a breakdown of discipline, he added. Where it is obvious that principals are not maintaining proper discipline and no other authorised body steps in the department would of necessity have to take the steps itself.

If a principal found himself unable to discharge his duties and to accept his responsibilities, he should ask to be relieved of his post, in which case a replacement would be appointed.

SYMPATHISE

Mr Heunis said: 'I sympathise with the principals, but they as leaders are often obliged to take unpopular measures in the interest of the general well-being.

'They can associate themselves with the aspirations of their people without condoning lawless behaviour and actions harmful to the education of the children in their charge.

'Responsible leadership earns respect and the schools unrest must certainly have been difficult for principals, but at the same time it presented an opportunity for the demonstration of real leadership.'

Action promised on education

THE Government has set about attending to various shortcomings in 'coloured' education.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, drew attention to the Government's efforts in a letter to the Labour Party.

Referring to the double shift classes caused by lack of classrooms, he said the Government had acknowledged a backlog in the provision of adequate and suitable educational facilities for the 'coloured' community.

The Government had set itself a goal of equivalent education for all population groups as soon as possible.

To achieve this, the Government had investigated accommodation needs country-wide and had programmed the necessary building needs, he said.

EXPANSION

In addition, the allocation of funds for expansions has been, almost doubled from R28-million in the 1980/81 financial year to R55-million in the current year. Another R5-million has been added to offset spiralling building costs.

Complaints of a shortage of text books, class readers and of insufficient stationery, brought a reaction from Mr Heunis that the department was actually spending more on these items. Last year, he said, the allocation of each pupil was increased by 115 percent for books and 164 percent for stationery.

He said: 'No school should, therefore, experience any shortages of books and stationery in future, provided that the principal ensures that all books issued to pupils are returned at the end of the school year and that his allocations for books and stationery are fully utilised as prescribed.

'Unfortunately many principals, in spite of written reminders, do not submit their requisitions for new books in time.

'By November 27, last year the requisitions of 100 primary schools and two secondary schools were still outstanding, in spite of frequent reminders.

'The same problems that are experienced with book requisitions are also experienced with the requisitioning of furniture, equipment and consumable requisites.

'Each school must submit its main annual requisitions by a fixed date. Although the last requisitions for 1981 should have reached the department not later than September 14, the requisitions of 85 primary and two secondary schools were submitted only after October 1 last year.

'The steps taken by the department will not accomplish the objectives aimed at unless school principals make full use of the allocations and monies provided and place orders in time.'

SALARIES

Mr Heunis said that the programme for achieving parity in teachers' salaries was proceeding, while an inter-departmental committee was also looking into unsatisfactory salaries paid to teachers with Standard Eight and two years' professional training.

'We hope to obtain improved benefits for this large group of teachers,' he said.

Maintenance and repairs of schools are to be speeded up, while the improvement of school grounds and the provision of basic sports facilities at State expense was also receiving attention.

Det still has to reply

(52) 19/3/82 Sowetan

THE Department of Education and Training (Det) has not yet replied to parents' demands to see the scripts of candidates who re-wrote examinations.

A spokesman for the Education Ad-Hoc Committee, reiterated yesterday that they would take the department to the Supreme Court if it failed to meet their demand within six days.

"One of our demands is that the students should be assessed according to last year's results, instead of those of the re-written examinations. Some of the students re-wrote the exams only after they had been told they would not get last year's results, unless they entered for these exams," the spokesman said.

(52) Hansard Q Col. 436-7

Simon Hebe Junior Secondary School

19/3/82

118. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether an application was made (a) in 1980 and (b) at any other time for a Standard IX class to be introduced at the Simon Hebe Junior Secondary School at MbeKweni outside Paarl; if so,

(2) whether such application was successful; if not, why not;

(3) whether it is the intention to introduce a Standard IX class at such school; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) how many Standard VIII pupils completed their studies at such school in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, in 1980.

(2) Yes.

(3) The Standard IX class is already functioning.

(4) 1979 55
1980 ..... none
1981 30

(52) Hansard Col. 436
19/3/82.

School activities/trips: injuries

117. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether Black parents are required to sign statements in regard to injuries sustained by their children during school activities or trips; if so, (a) what is the purport of such statements, (b)(i) when and (ii) for what reason was this practice introduced, (c) what is the purpose of such practice, (d)(i) at whose request and (ii) on whose instruction was such practice introduced and (e) in what areas are Black parents required to sign such statements?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

No. The Department only requires that parents shall give written consent before their children are taken on outings.

X

Standerd X examinations

(52) Hansard Q. Col. 439 19/3/82

283 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many Coloured pupils wrote their final Standard X examinations at the end of 1981;

(2) how many of these pupils (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) were unable to complete their examinations for reasons beyond their control?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(1) 9 269

(2) (a) 5 279

(b) 3 990

(c) 15 known cases

(52) 17/3/82 Sowetan

Parents rake up matric scandal

A CONFRONTATION which may rake up the matric results confusion and may be followed by a Supreme Court case, is looming between education authorities and parents who demand to see the scripts of candidates who re-wrote exams.

This bold charge is being made to the Department of Education and Training by the Education Ad-Hoc Committee, formed by parents in Soweto to look into the grievances of students after the controversial matric re-writes.

The parent body has also threatened to take the matter to the Supreme Court should authorities fail to meet the demand.

The ad-hoc committee said it also demanded the release of the first examination results, plus the results of the re-writes to establish what might have caused the high failure-rate.

Lawyers acting on behalf of the parent body are said to have sent letters of demand to the director-general of Education and Training, Mr J G Rousseau, relating to this matter. Mr Rousseau has been given a six days ultimatum to reply, failing which a Supreme Court case for a court order to release the results, will follow.

But a spokesman for Education and Training said his department "would not commit itself by replying to questions on this move at this stage".

The Public Relations Officer, Mr Gerald Engelbrecht, said: "We are still waiting for the letters of demand to reach me. We might then be able to answer. I cannot commit my department at this stage."

Another member of the ad-hoc committee, Mr Leonard Mosala, also an executive member of the Committee of Ten, was quoted at a weekend meeting as saying: "Over 5 000 black children were sentenced without trial by being forced to re-write some examinations at a very short notice because white officials stole papers to sell them to students for profit."

It is in the light of this, **The SOWETAN** was told, that the ad-hoc committee demanded from the Department of Education and Training to produce the scripts for examination by lawyers representing parents.

ducted into such societies, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, two company directors have already been found guilty of contravening the Insurance Act, 1943 and a further complaint is still under investigation.

Hansard Q.Col. 407-8

(52) **Mitchell's Plain: school needs**

17/3/82

*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many children of school-going age are living in the Tafelsig area of Mitchell's Plain;

(2) whether his Department was advised by the Cape Town City Council of the expected school needs of the area, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the expected needs;

(3) whether his Department took any action on being so advised by the Cape Town City Council; if so, (a) what action did it take and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Approximately 480.

(2) Yes.

(a) 23 April 1981.

(b) 11 440 dwellings as well as 1 200 plots for private development are envisaged for the whole area east of the railway line including Tafelsig. Such housing development creates the need for 19 primary schools and 6 secondary schools for the whole area which will have to be satisfied as the development progresses.

(3) Yes.

(a) and (b) Provision has already been made in the building programme for the erection of three primary schools to accommodate 1 000 pupils each specifically for the Tafelsig area whilst the Department of Community Development was requested on 25 August 1981 to include four primary schools and two senior secondary schools to accommodate 1 000 pupils each in its building programme.

Cape Town: records in Deeds Office

*18. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether records kept in the Deeds Office in Cape Town have to be preserved for a certain length of time; if so, what length of time;

(2) whether any records in the said Deeds Office (a) have been and (b) are being destroyed; if so, (i) which records and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Records in the Deeds Office in Cape Town are preserved permanently;

(2) (a) no

(b) no

(i) and (ii) fall away,

(3) the proviso to section 3(1)(a) of the Deeds Registries Act No. 47 of 1937 provides that certain cancelled records, as prescribed, may be destroyed. Regulation 81 which will come into effect on 1 April 1982 was promulgated to give effect to the proviso in section 3(1)(a). In anticipation of the commencement of Regulation 81, the Deeds Office in Cape Town

52) Hansard Q. Col. 400-401

National Senior Certificate examination papers 17/3/82

*5. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any allowances are made with regard to the marking of National Senior Certificate examination papers of candidates who suffer from (a) dyslexia and (b) other learning disabilities; if so, what allowances?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education):

(a) and (b) Yes. The marking of scripts of dyslectic and other learning disabled candidates are subjected to the same standard as the scripts of other candidates, but concessions commensurate with their disabilities, such as extra time, large printed or braille papers and the use of amanuensis, are made to candidates with attested handicaps.

DET helps students

STUDENTS who have been affected by the age limit regulation can attend normal day classes, but this should be an arrangement between the parents and the principals of the Adult Education Centre.

This was said yesterday by the regional director for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom.

He said rather than have "adult" students roaming around the streets during the day, parents may come together and make representations to the department to arrange for special day classes in the local schools.

The department took this decision following an appeal from parents of the expelled age limit victims from Thabo Jabula High School in Klipspruit.

STRYDOM: Special classes.

It was agreed that students should be accommodated in the school, where they occupied a special classroom. These were to be registered with the Adult Education Centre. The students will get the same tuition as the "younger" students, and are eligible for the June and end of the year examination.

Mr Strydom said his department does not intend to deny anybody a chance to be educated.

"People must not get the impression that we do not want them to be educated," he said.

(52) Hansard Q. Col. 402-3

National Senior Certificate examinations: results 17/3/82

*7. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) (a) When and (b) in what manner were the results of the 1981 National Senior Certificate examinations made public;

(2) whether such results were complete when first issued; if not, why not;

(3) whether there was any delay in the issuing of the certificates; if so, what was the cause of such delay?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education):

(1) (a) On 10 and 11 January 1982;

(b) the list of results was made available to all newspaper groups and a computer print-out was displayed at the offices of the Department of National Education. Extracts were mailed to local secretaries in the Republic, South West Africa and abroad;

(2) yes. The decision to publish the full list rested with each newspaper. The incompleteness of the published list apparently can be ascribed to its length as approximately 15 newspaper pages would be required; and

(3) the co-signature of the secretary of the Joint Matriculation Board was obtained and certificates were printed without delay on 21 January 1982. Since payment of registration fees are

required before certificates can be issued, there was a delay in the process of issuing certificates in individual cases.

52
~~22~~ 3
15/3/82
Sowetan

'Stop adultery' call at school opening

THE Putco-SOWETAN weekend classes opened officially at the Holy Trinity High School in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on Saturday.

The classes, to cater for the local Junior and Senior Certificate candidates, were launched after the Putco Foundation had injected R60 000 towards helping students with problematic subjects throughout the Transvaal.

Tuition in subjects including English, Afrikaans, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, History and Accountancy, are being offered. More than 100 pupils have already enrolled.

During the official opening on Saturday, Mr David Motlatla, chairman of the Mamelodi School Committee Chairman's Council, warned female students against going out with married men and said they should stick to their fellow students.

Mr Motlatla said following the poor results in last year's examinations, his council conducted a survey in Mamelodi and discovered the students' weekend activities had a direct contribution in the quality of school results.

"Shebeens and gigs are also patronised by students who join grown-ups in corruption and forget that they are students," he said.

He called for self-respect, discipline and commitment among students. He blamed the Department of Education and Training for lack of career guidance which resulted in most students lacking vision as to which line of study to pursue.

Students were also warned not to compare the teaching team acquired for the Putco-SOWETAN school with their teachers at their various schools because this could result in their looking down upon their teachers who may not be equally qualified.

Registrations for the classes will continue until the end of March and pupils are required to pay R10 and R5 for each subject for the year and the rest is beig subsidised by the Foundation.

Parents demand results

By SINNAH KUNENE

LAWYERS of parents whose children were allegedly involved in the exam paper scandal will today serve a letter of demand on the director-general of the Department of Education and Training demanding the release of the first examination results.

This was revealed at the first public meeting held by Black Women Unite at the Lutheran Church in Tladi, Soweto, at the weekend.

In a paper delivered in his absence, Mr Leonard Mosala, member of the education ad hoc committee, says the director-general has six days to reply, failing which a Supreme Court case will follow to get a court order to release the results.

"We hope to force them to produce the first scripts in court for examination by our lawyers", the paper read.

Mr Mosala alleges that over 5 000 black children were sentenced without trial by being forced to rewrite some examinations at very short notice because white officials stole papers to sell them to students for profit.

The Rev N Khumalo, a representative of the SA Council of Churches, addressed the meeting on plans for this year's celebration of The Year of the Aged.

The meeting, attended by about 50 people was closely watched by two white Security Policemen.

in sport hits the Tvl schools

(52)

S. Express 21/3/82

THE Transvaal school rugby league will begin next month amid fears that the Transvaal Education Department's new sports policy will lead to a split between English and Afrikaans schools.

The new sports policy, circulated among Transvaal schools in October last year, requires schools to draw up a constitution on the formation of any sports league.

The constitution has to contain a membership clause stating whether schools in the league will play only TED schools or both TED and private schools.

The TED decided on a change in policy after incidents in the school rugby leagues last year.

Fifteen East Rand schools refused to take part in the Craven Week because of coloured participation in the event, while an Afrikaans school in Pretoria refused to take the field against a mixed team from Christian Brothers' College.

The incident involved the son of the Malawian ambassador in South Africa and prompted an apology from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Some private schools in the Transvaal have black pupils with the consent of the TED.

Mr Eddie Brown, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA), said last week the new policy could lead to a possible split between English and Afrikaans schools in the Transvaal.

"We (the TTA) are not happy with the new policy. School sport is not the preserve of the TED. The old policy worked reasonably well in the past, so why must the TED suddenly start meddling in it now?"

CHILDREN WILL BE POLARISED BY TED'S NEW SPORT POLICY

BY PHILLIP GARDNER

Under the old policy any group of schools could organise a league, including private schools. If a school team refused to play a mixed team they forfeited the match.

Mr Brown said private schools could face isolation because certain schools would elect to play in a league containing only TED schools.

"We want maximum contact and more tolerant attitudes between the different [illegible] but it seems the new policy will prevent this from happening.

"They say the new policy is designed to avoid incidents and bad publicity for South Africa.

"The TTA believes the new policy could do worse. Overseas it may be interpreted as a legislated way of introducing racism into sport.

"The children could pick up prejudices that would be hard to lose in later life," Mr Brown said.

The new sports policy has been rejected by the TTA.

A spokesman for the TED said last week the department [illegible] sports [illegible] rassing situations whenever mixed teams played other teams at school level.

He said it allowed the schools the principle of 'local option', whereby schools could join either league and choose whom they want to play.

Mr Peter Nixon, PFP spokesman on education in the Transvaal Provincial Council, said the new sports policy will politically divide the schools.

"The new sports policy will achieve this magnificently," he said.

Schools would be politically labelled by the decisions they took. They would [illegible] served apartheid or having moved away from it, Mr Nixon said.

"The issue will only augment the differences there might already be between English and Afrikaner pupils," he said.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Transvaalse Onderwysvereeniging (TO) said he supported the new sports policy.

Speaking from Bloemfontein where he is attending the Volkskongres, he said the new policy would benefit the children and the schools, but refused to elaborate, saying he had "other work to do".

Mr Malcolm Armstrong, [illegible] principal of Pretor [illegible] new policy as "unfortunate".

He said it would divide English and Afrikaans schools and damage the standard of sport.

Most of the Afrikaans schools will play in the TED schools-only league, while the English schools will mostly opt for the league for both TED and private schools, Mr Armstrong said.

Afrikaans schools have already formed their own rugby, hockey, tennis and netball sub-unions, he said.

The headmaster of an Afrikaans high school, who did not wish to be named, said there was nothing wrong with the new sports [illegible] and he did not against mixed teams but he would be overruled by his school board.

He said it was a strong possibility that other headmasters in the Transvaal were being overruled in the same way.

Brother Donald Kennedy, principal of Christian Brothers' College, said the new sports policy seemed to come from a particular group of people in the TED. "It is amazing that the people who formulated this policy did not have the foresight and the intelligence to see what was going to happen."

The new policy has led to a division between English [illegible] Afrikaans [illegible]

Columbia set for blast-off tomorrow

CAPE CANAVERAL — Preparations for the space shuttle Columbia's third flight forged ahead [illegible] the weekend with [illegible]

In Chelsea, London these chintzy cottages would be a jets[illegible] ernment, they are what's left after "slum clearance" and [illegible]

Rape of Distric[illegible] as 'tainted' hou[illegible]

BY CHRISTABEL FARLEY

AS THE last 21 District Six families await their final order to leave, the first whites-only 'tainted' houses have been put on the market.

The Department of Community Development has announced the sale of 82 renovated cottages and 20 new townhouses at prices ranging from R31 000 to R52 000. The Government has allocated bonds at 13,5% — well below the current building society rate — entailing a subsidy of about R1-million "for upper middle-class housing".

Many church leaders and academics have criticised the development. Parish priest of the Holy Cross Church in District Six, Father Basil van Rensburg, said he believed no decent white would be prepared to move into such "tainted" houses and be "party to the white ideological greed which resulted in the rape of District Six".

But despite the controversy surrounding the removal of 40 000 coloured people from the area potential buyers have streamed to visit the houses.

One interested buyer said: "The fact that people were thrown out doesn't concern me. The same thing happened in

Hansard
Q. 61, 707 - 709 27/4/82

52

Black teachers

521. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many Black teachers were employed by his Department in State (a) primary and (b) secondary and [illegible] schools in the Republic as at 1 March 1981;

(2) what was the increase or decrease in numbers for each type of school over those in March 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 20 689

(b) 5 407

(2) (a) 13,4% increase.

(b) 20,7% increase.

(52) Star 26/4/82

Here are Soweto's brightest

Two-hundred top Standard 6 pupils from Soweto and Alexandra have started a special enrichment course at the Soweto Teachers' Training College.

Brainchild of the director of education for the Witwatersrand region, Mr Jaap Strydom, and designed in collaboration with Star Schools, the academic side of the Soweto project has been financed by Barclays Bank. After extensive testing, the pupils were selected for a programme aimed at academic, cultural and social enrichment.

Director of the project, Mr Jacques Sellschop of Star Schools, said today: "We are particularly lucky to have secured the services of a highly-qualified and dedicated staff. Administrative head of the school is Mr Stan Edkins, recently-retired headmaster of Grey College, Port Elizabeth, and now inspector with the Department of Education and Training. Academic head is Mr Nic Taylor, the well-known mathematician, who teaches all the maths.

"In addition to classroom sessions on Saturday mornings, and during the holidays, the pupils will benefit from visits to places such as the planetarium, museums and the theatre.

[redacted]

xxxxiv

Pretoria Liquor & Catering Trade Employees Union
Pretoriase Bakkwerheidsvereniging
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging
South African Allied Workers Union
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
S.A. Domestic Workers Association
S.A. Kaarweiersswerknemersvereniging
S.A. Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye Workers Union
Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union
Tailoring, Dressmaking & Furriers Industrial Union
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
Transport & General Workers Union
Transvaal, Leather & Allied Trades Industrial Union
Transvaal Musicians Union
Transvaal Radio, Television, Electronic & Allied Workers Union
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union
Transport Workers Union (Coloured & Asian)
Transvaalse Transportwerkers Unie
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union
Union of Film Extras
Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers
United African Motor & Allied Workers Union
West Rand Administration Board

Free lessons for pupils

By BOIKI MOTHEI

SOWETO Junior Certificate and Matric students can now attend private lessons during weekends through the help of the Academic Social Club.

The club, which is under the chairmanship of Mr Steven Sangwene, is holding lessons every weekend at Ngungunyane Secondary School in Chiawela. Subjects which are being taught at the moment are Mathemetics, Physical Science, Accountancy, English, Business Economics and Biology.

According to Mr Sangwene students will receive help in more subjects as soon as more teachers come forward to help.

"We are not charging them anything because we, as teachers, took it upon ourselves to help the students," said Mr Sangwene.

The lessons are held every Saturday and Sunday from 10.00 in the morning to about 2.00 in the afternoon.

Mr Sangwne also appealed to all teachers and professional people who are interested in helping the students to please attend a meeting to be held at Ngungunyane Secondary School tomorrow at 1.00 pm.

"If we don't help our children who do we expect to help them? I think we, who have something, should be happy to pass it to our students," said Mr Singwene.

Students who are interested in attending their classes can contact Mr Sangwene at Ibango Secondary School in Chianclo tomorrow. Remember, it's for free!

TOILET TROUBLE

52

Sowetan 23/4/82

By MZIKAYISE

EDOM TOILET facilities at the Tembisa High school near Kempton Park have not yet improved.

The school, which accommodates about 1 200 students, has only two blocks of toilets, which can be used by only 10 students at a time.

"We submitted a memorandum to the circuit inspector on March 1, but so far, we have received no answer," said Mr V A Mathabathe, vice chairman of the Tembisa High school committee.

He said the shortage resulted from the building of an additional 14 classes at Tembisa High, which came into operation early in February.

He said the education department had promised two extra blocks of toilets, "but it seems as if they are doing nothing about this, because the school committee has had no response".

For written reply

(52) Hansard Q. Col. 662 – 664

Standard X examinations

21/4/82

(1) How many Coloured pupils who wrote their final Standard X examinations in (a) all or (b) one or more subjects at the end of 1981 were eligible to write supplementary examinations in (i) all and (ii) one or more such subjects early in 1982;

(2) (a) how many such pupils were eligible to write supplementary examinations because of (i) irregularities that occurred in connection with the examination papers, (ii) illness, (iii) non-academic reasons other than illness and (iv) failure to obtain the required minimum number of marks in the 1981 examinations and (b) how many pupils in each of these categories (i) wrote the supplementary examinations for which they were eligible and (ii)(aa) passed and (bb) failed such examinations?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) The requested information is not readily available as the computer is not programmed to provide it. To obtain the information, several thousand individual cases will therefore have to be perused. 3 605 pupils registered for the supplementary examinations which took place during March 1982.

(2) (a) (i) Candidates who wrote the subjects Afrikaans First Language Higher Grade, English Second Language Higher Grade and Biology Higher Grade in the November 1981 examinations, had to rewrite these subjects during December 1981 as a result of irregularities. Altogether 9 726 pupils registered for the last-mentioned examinations.

(ii) 15.

(iii) None.

(iv) The requested information is unavailable for the same reasons as mentioned at (1)(a) and (b).

(b) Altogether 9 269 pupils of those who had registered for the December 1981 re-examinations wrote the examinations and 5 279 pupils passed. The results of the supplementary examinations that took place during March 1982 are not yet known, as the scripts are still being marked. It is not possible at this stage to determine how many pupils who had registered for the supplementary examinations actually wrote the examinations. This will only be possible to determine after all the scripts have been marked and processed.

Nat ...189
Nat ... 83
Nat ... 84
Nat ...190
Nat ... 33
Nat ... 18
Nat ...191
Nat ...192
Nat ...193
Na ...194
Na ... 85
Na ...195
Na ... 86
Na ... 87
Na ... 88
Na ...196
Na ... 89
Ne ...ustrial & Allied Workers.....197
Oi ...ied Workers of S.A..... 90
Op ...ng & Dyeing Workers (Cape)..... 91
Op ...ng & Dyeing Workers.....198
Op 92
Or ...and Rubber Workers of S.A.
O. ...mobile and Allied Workers Union). 18
Pa ...it Makers & Packers..... 93
Pe ...a).....199
...rs.....200
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Pi 19
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(52) Hansard Q. 601, 665

National Senior Certificate examination

21/4/82

369. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many Blacks entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1981 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

(a) 48 571

(b) (i) 25 963

(ii) 22 608

(iii) 6 096

Registration cancelled 8/8/1980

Eshowe's black parents plump for self-help

Mercury 20/4/82

52

Mercury Reporter

THE parents of black pupils in the Eshowe area have decided that self-help is the key in the education of their children and have collected R77 000 in the past year towards the construction of 65 classrooms at 25 schools in the sprawling magisterial district.

The project is the brainchild of Prince Gideon Zulu, member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as well as a cousin of King Goodwill Zwelithini, the King of the Zulus, and a relation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Prince Gideon said yesterday that the idea was born out of the acute shortage of school accommodation in the Eshowe district.

He said the black community at Mathubu near Eshowe had been using the local Roman Catholic church for school purposes until the completion this year of a higher primary school for 430 pupils.

The classrooms were being built under the auspices of the Eshowe Christian Action Group.

Prince Gideon said meetings were held on the first Monday of every month when contributions were handed over by school principals and representatives of school committees.

He said the project was 'snowballing' in the area and the group had employed a full-time building contractor who now had sufficient work to keep him busy until the end of next year.

He said many of the schools had laid out flower gardens as well as vegetable gardens and he was negotiating with the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry for the acquisition of trees to beautify the schools.

Prince Gideon pointed out that the original school involved in the project — Zwelithini Junior Secondary School — was to receive a science laboratory and a library.

The honorary treasurer of the group, Mr Vernon Bannock, said members provided their services voluntarily and administrative costs amounted to only 2,5 percent.

Mr Bannock praised company contributions totalling R126 000 during the past financial year.

BEKESHOWE Junior Secondary School pupils show their appreciation of the work of th Christian Action Group. In the foreground are Mr Petros Ndlovu, secretary of the group, Prin Zulu, the chairman, and Mr Vernon Bannock, the treasurer.

ner. Picture: STEPHEN DAVIMES

Three freed after matric fraud case

By RAMOKOENA MATLALA
Pretoria Bureau

THREE Atteridgeville men were acquitted yesterday in the Pretoria Regional Court of 23 charges of fraud and 23 charges of uttering involving matric certificates.

A fourth man, Mr Morepi Lesley Nkosi, 30, had R300 bail extended until May 13.

Mr Moses Titos Rasego, 25, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, 22, and Mr David Seemola, 27, appeared — with Mr Nkosi — before Mr W A J van Zyl.

The state had alleged that between August and November last year the four forged 23 matric certificates and sold them to different people as genuine certificates.

● A fifth man will appear on May 13, charged with stealing eight matric question papers last year.

464. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 August to 31 December 1981 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period;

(2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 14 810
(b) R82 936 000

(2) (a) 5 866
(b) 2 260
(c) 590

(52) Hansard Q.61. 569-570 2/4/82

Matriculation examination

479. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) How many White pupils passed the matriculation or equivalent examination in each year from 1979 to 1981;

(2) how many of them passed in (a) mathematics and (b) physical science in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Data for 1981-'82 (July to June) is not available yet. Data for 1979-'80 (July to June) and 1980-'81 (July to June) is as follows:

(1) 1979-'80 - 48 507
1980-'81 – 49 222

(2) (a) 1979-'80 – 24 784
1980-'81 – 31 873

(b) 1979-'80 – 17 207
1980-'81 – 21 888

Note regarding (2): Not all examining bodies were able to furnish particulars about subjects passed

In respect of 1979-'80, the Natal Education Department was unable to furnish particulars about subjects passed, while the Department of National Education was able to furnish such particulars for full-time pupils, but not for part-time pupils. The figures given for 1979-'80 against (2) (a) and (2) (b) therefore relate to 40 547 passes only.

In respect of 1980-'81 particulars about subjects passed by part-time pupils could likewise not be furnished The figures given for 1980-'81 against (2) (a) and (2) (b) therefore relate to 48 731 pupils only

(52) **School pupils: *per capita* expenditure** 2/4/82 Hansard Q.61. 569-572

480. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

What was the *per capita* expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on White school pupils in (i) each province and (ii) the Republic in the financial years 1979-'80 and 1980-'81, respectively?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

		1979-'80 *Rand*	*1980-'81* *Rand*
(a)	(i) Transvaal	737	894
	O.F.S.	1 015	1 213

Pupils left in the cold

(52) Sowetan 2/4/82

By LEN MASEKO

A NUMBER of students on the West Rand are still waiting to be allocated schools — almost two months after schools reopened.

The SOWETAN has been inundated with calls from students inquiring whether there was still accommodation at schools. They said they had sent their applications to the Booysens office of the Department of Education and Training about two months ago.

But Det's regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom, said yesterday that it was "highly irregular" that there were students who had not been placed at schools. He said the students would have to prove that they had applied for space.

"The department's regulations allow us 30 days after the reopening to place students in schools. If the students sent their application to us, then they should contact me as soon as possible. But they should prove to us that they did send in their applications," Mr Strydom added.

Mr Strydom said there might have been some problems "but it is very difficult to judge students individually".

One worried student said: "I should be doing my Standard 9 now, but I don't know where to attend school. The thing that worries me a lot is that I completed my forms about two months ago".

PFP concern over black youth camps

ARGUS 1/4/82 (401 52) (3X10) (12X4)

Education Reporter

DR ALEX BORAINE. the Opposition spokesman on education, has expressed concern over youth camps for township pupils organised by the Western Cape Administration Board and the Defence Force's civic action wing.

'The most disturbing aspect of the report in The Argus yesterday is that apparently parents were not consulted concerning the nature of these camps,' he said.

'It is not surprising that some parents are extremely worried at the use of army equipment and the direct involvement of the civic action wing.'

Dr Boraine said blacks had been subjected to so much indoctrination over many years that it was not surprising there was deep-rooted suspicion about the camps.

MEHODS

'What is required is a full-scale inquiry involving the parents so as to establish the motivation for the camps and the methods and content used by the organisers.

'If it is established that the camps are no more and no less than an opportunity for young people to develop freely and without pressure, then it would surely gain the full support of the black community.

'On the other hand, if it proves to be a subtle method of gaining young black support for the Government, then its exposure is to the benefit of these students and parents and they can decide whether they wish to continue them.'

PURPOSE

Mr M Gardiner, president of the National Education Union of South Africa, a non-racial body of educationists, said the purpose of the camps should be carefully scrutinised.

Certain questions needed to be asked. These included whether the camps were intended to create a more favourable image of the SADF, community councils and administration boards and whether the instructors had the confidence of parents and pupils.

What took place at the camps which could not occur at schools

'Parents, students and community leaders should not only be kept informed of what takes place in these camps, they should also have trusted representatives present,' he said.

National Senior Certificate examination: Coloureds/Indians 3/3/82

(52) Hansard Q. col. 533

368. Dr. A. L BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many (i) Coloureds and (ii) Indians entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1981 and (b) how many entrants in each race group (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The National Senior Certificate examination is controlled by the Department of National Education and the statistics required by the hon. member will therefore have to be obtained from that Department. It is, however, assumed that the hon. member is in fact interested in the statistics for the Senior Certificate examination controlled by the Department of Internal Affairs, if so, the statistics are as follows:

(a) (i) 9 269

(ii) 5 805

(b) (i) 5 279 Coloureds and 4 672 Indians

(ii) 3 990 Coloureds and 955 Indians

(iii) 1 384 Coloureds and 2 056 Indians

School probed

52 Sowetan 31/3/82

By SIPHO ZUNGU

THE regional director of the Department of Education and Training yesterday summoned a commission to check on the simmering situation at Dobsonville's George Khoza High School in Soweto.

Mr Jaap Strydom said he summoned the chairman of the school's governing council and a circuit inspector to the school yesterday.

Mr Strydom said no teachers had been sacked by the principal, as school principals had no power to dismiss teachers.

"Three teachers resigned on their own at the school. Two of those teachers were brought back by students on Friday. It was then that the students locked the gates, not allowing teachers to leave the premises and demanding that the teachers be reinstated," Mr Strydom said.

He said only 12 students were involved in the flare-up, and not the whole school as reported.

He said the students did not discuss anything with the principal, but instead spoke to the chairman of their disciplinary committee.

"As I have told you, there is nothing like 11 teachers fired since the beginning of the year. Principals have no power to dismiss teachers.

"But I know that is what students believe. Many believe that the teachers were fired by the principal, but that is not so," he said.

When **The SOWETAN** went to speak to the principal, Mr S F Mohajane, at the school, he was not available. But there were three men in his office, who introduced themselves as the governing council.

They said they had come to the school because of the report that appeared in yesterday's **SOWETAN.** As parents, they said, they were concerned and had to find out what was happening.

Students lock principal, staff in school

THERE is ill feeling between the students of the George Khoza High School in Dobsonville and the principal of the school, so much so that the students want the principal out.

SOWETAN REPORTER

On Friday, the students locked the principal and some of his staff in the school premises — and they only managed to leave the premises when police arrived and the students dispersed, leaving the gate they had barricaded unguarded.

The principal called a parents' meeting at the weekend and while the parents and some school inspectors came to the meeting, the principal himself did not attend. Yesterday, the principal left assembly and no-one could say where the principal had gone to.

Classes were disrupted for the whole day on Friday as the students demanded the reinstatement of two former teachers that were allegedly fired by the principal.

Student representatives said they would not go to classes until the principal was sacked or changed.

"The principal has been firing teachers at random, leaving students without teachers. And when he replaced the teachers he had fired, he always replaced them with inexperienced teachers who had just graduated from college," a student leader said.

The principal, Mr S E Mohajane, had fired two teachers, increasing the number of teachers he had allegedly fired this year to 11, the students said.

The students said Mr Mohajane started his manner of getting rid of teachers in 1980. He fired the then master of mathematics. The principal took over after he had fired the teacher and the students failed the subject dismally.

Since then, he had allegedly fired teacher after teacher.

Students sent delegates to the principal to find replacements for the teachers who were dismissed, and the reinstatement of the last two teachers, but the delegates were labelled as instigators of trouble at the school. They were punished and their parents called in to be told they should reprimand their children, the students said.

After the last two teachers were dismissed, it was the end of calm at the school. The students demanded the reinstatement of their teachers. The principal then compromised and said they should get the teachers to come and re-apply for their posts. This was arranged on Thursday afternoon and the teachers came in on Friday.

But the principal refused to employ the teachers. Then the situation took a dramatic turn.

The two teachers left the school without being employed and the students revolted. They went after the principal and demanded an explanation.

They locked the principal in his office, a student said.

Later students barricaded the school gate and only let the teachers of the technical school leave the premises.

Yesterday students went to class as usual. The principal was not available, and his vice-principal did not know when he would be back.

"If anyone has to comment on that, then it is a senior official of the department. Not any one of us," the vice-principal said.

Yesterday no-one at the Johannesburg office of the Department of Education and Training was available for comment.

Hansard Q. 61. 500–

Medical schools: first-year students 502

29/3/82

453 Dr. M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of National Education:

How many applications by students in each race group for admission to the first-year course were (a) received and (b) accepted in 1981 at each medical school falling under his Department?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

University		*Whites*	*Blacks*	*Indians*	*Coloured*	*Chinese*
UP	(a)	553	—	—	—	—
	(b)	220	—	—	—	—
UW	(a)	688	159	281	53	17
	(b)	179	15	9	8	6
UOFS	(a)	460	—	—	—	—
	(b)	118	—	—	—	—
UCT	(a)	734	30	298	157	10
	(b)	147	—	6	17	—
UN	(a)	—	204	250	24	—
	(b)	—	30	39	—	—
US	(a)	712	(62 applications were received from race groups other than white, but the University is not in a position to furnish the figure for each race group)			
	(b)	160	—	—	4	—

Note: The number of applications includes students who applied for admission to a number of universities.

Hansard Q. 61. 491

(1) (52)

Black school pupils 29/3/82

274. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What was the *per capita* expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on Black school pupils in the Republic, excluding the national states, in the financial year 1980-'81?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) R176,20

(b) R139,66

(b) 4 680

(2) (a) None.

(b) (i) 43

(ii) 43

(3) (a) Yes, in both Natal and KwaZulu.

(b) Yes, in respect of KwaZulu.

As a result of information obtained, it became clear that a leakage occurred. Newspapers gave such prominence to the matter that the Joint Matriculation Board reacted by informing the Department that evidence will have to be submitted to prove the validity of the *examination*. Pressure was also exerted by the media and certain quarters to have the examination rewritten completely.

Were there to be acceded to this demand, all candidates would have been punished indirectly or directly because the examination would have taken place only in February 1982 and the results made known by the end of March 1982. The consequences would been catastrophic as all candidates would have been denied further studies for a year.

The Department of Education and Training gave instruction that the examination should be continued with, but that all sub-examiners, examiners and moderators should be ready to determine if candidates and especially centres were favoured by the leakage. These reports were reffered to super moderators for an unbiased opinion. The results of ±44 000 candidates were accordingly released and approximately 6 000 candidates were instructed to rewrite certain individual subjects. The results of these candidates were released 10 days after the examination. No candidate was at any stage found guilty of an offence. An opportunity was only created for every candidate to put the validity of his results above all suspicion.

Black scholars: 1981 matriculation examination

(52) Hansard 29/3/82 Q.61.487-488

193. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many Black scholars who wrote the 1981 matriculation examination have had to rewrite one or more subjects in (a) Natal and (b) KwaZulu;

(2) how many high schools in (a) Natal and (b) KwaZulu were (i) affected and (ii) not affected by such rewriting;

(3) whether a decision was made to (a) exclude and (b) include certain schools in Natal and KwaZulu, respectively; if so, on what basis was such decision made?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) None.

Pupils build up a future for the poor

MATRICULATION final students at Tsoga High School in Makau, near Ga-Rankuwa, who launched a voluntary community project six years ago have already built seven houses for the needy, a creche and a church for free.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

The houses, at the cost of between R2 000 and R4 000, were built within this period for the village's stranded families who stayed in delapidated corrugated iron and mud huts.

Father P Michele, Chaplain for the Roman Catholic Mission School, said the project was the brain-child of the students themselves as a sacrifice for the local needy and an offer of thanks to God for being afforded opportunities to learn.

The students, he said, who do this work during their spare time, brought donations together and, with the help of their school, managed each year to embark on a project or two for the community.

Father Michele said donations in the form of building material was gathered by students from various sources in and around Makau and Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane.

Their first test house which gave them much zeal was built at Aswaggeboom near Jericho and since then the hard working, though inexperienced, students have never looked back, Father Michele said.

Working under the banner of "Ka Bonako Construction" — Tswana name for speedy construction — the matric finalists enjoy leaving a mark of goodwill for the local villagers when they complete their studies at school each year.

The creche, built in zone three — Ga-Rankuwa, caters for children whose parents are mostly employed in and around Pretoria, while the church was built for the church's Kgabalatsane worshippers who have previously been using makeshift structures for prayers.

Prior to making the decision on what to do for each year, the students go out and conduct a survey on what is needed most in the neighbourhood of the school, and only needy families benefit from their project.

October	314	226	88
November	321	247	74
December	460	374	86

THURSDAY, 25 MARCH 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Telephones

314. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for (i) private and (ii) business purposes in Pietermaritzburg in 1980 and 1981, respectively;

(2) (a) what was the backlog for this area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1)

		1980	*1981*
(a)	(i) private	7 972	7 345
	(ii) business	2 918	2 438
(b)	(i) private	6 905	6 792
	(ii) business	2 800	2 346;

(2) (a) 3 725 as at 28 February 1982; and

(b) the deferred applications are expected to be met progressively as follows:
1 307 during March 1982;
691 during the second quarter of 1982;
143 during the third quarter of 1982;
301 during the first quarter of 1983; and
1 283 during the third quarter of 1983.

Note: The information furnished is in respect of residential and business main services only and includes applications for transfers.

(52) Hansard Q. Col. 483–484 24/3/82

National Senior Certificate examination

353. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) How many Whites entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1981 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) 10 710;

(b) (i) 1 308 candidates passed the complete National Senior Certificate examination;

(ii) the remaining 9 402 candidates, including part-time candidates who did not enter for the full examination, obtained subject credits with a view to the eventual completion of the National Senior Certificate. The particulars are as follows:

Number of subject entries	*Number of subjects passed*	*Number of subjects failed*	*Number of candidates absent*
30 440	14 457	7 969	8 014

(iii) 249 candidates obtained matriculation exemption.

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DET denies threat to close down school

Pupils say teachers were forced to leave

(52) Sowetan 22/3/82

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

MR JAAP Strydom, regional director of the Department of Education and Training in Johannesburg, has refuted claims by students at George Khoza Secondary School in Dobsonville that he has threatened to close down the school should they stage any boycott.

This threat, the students allege, has been made through the school principal, Mr SE Mohajane, following a number of complaints they made to him.

Mr Strydom dismissed the allegations and said it was a rumour absolutely devoid of all truth. He said he was a professional person who cannot just make irresponsible threats.

"I can assure you that it is not my intention to do such a thing, and any action I take is dictated by the circumstances," he said.

He also dismissed other complaints made by the students to **The SOWETAN.** He said it was irresponsible on their part to always run to the Press when they had grievances. He said they should direct their complaints to the prefect body and the governing council.

Allegations made by the students to **The SOWETAN** include:

- Three teachers had been fired or resigned because of pressure from the principal;
- The three had left within a matter of a week and no explanation had been given by the principal or the authorities;
- The school was presently understaffed and certain subjects have no qualified teachers.
- Although the school has a prefect body, six other students have been appointed to listen to grievances as it is feared the existing body was not flexible.

Answering some of the allegations, Mr Strydom said many of them were based on rumour. He said the three teachers had not been sacked but resigned on their own accord.

He said their matter had come up before the governing council in the presence of Mr Seth Mzizi, the area's circuit inspector, who wanted them to stay but remained adamant that they wanted to go.

"I want to assure you that no pressure was used on anyone. No school principal has the authority to fire any teacher and I regard this claim seriously because those who make it will have to prove it," he said.

On the question of the school being understaffed he said it was obvious that if three teachers left there was definitely going to be a gap for the equal number of teachers.

He said they were doing their best to solve problems in all schools in his region and it was impossible not to have any problem in any institution.

This is the second time this year that George Khoza students have complained to **The SOWETAN.** In January they had threatened to stage a sit-in if some of the grievances they had at the time were not settled promptly.

Approached for comment, Mr Strydom said he was not aware of the situation at the school but promised to investigate the matter thoroughly.

STRYDOM: "I'm a professional."

(Indicates translated version.

In written reply
(S.2) Hansard Q. Col. 706 — 707
27/4/82

Queenstown—East London Corridor

383 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether the children of Black parents domiciled in the rural areas of the (a) Cape Province and (b) Queenstown—East London Corridor who attend farm schools in the primary stage have access to secondary education institutions; if so, (1)(aa) how many pupils are involved, (bb) how many secondary schools are available to them, and (cc) where are they situated, in respect of each category, and (ii) how many hostels or other boarding facilities are available at each such school,

(2) whether he intends increasing the number of secondary education institutions in these areas?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) The requested information is not readily available. Statistics are kept according to regions and not according to provinces or other divisions. In the Cape region of the Department there are, however, 904 farm schools with classes up to and including standard 5 and 4 schools with classes up to and including standard 6. In 1981 2 047 pupils were enrolled in standard 5 and 109 in standard 6 in these schools. In the Cape region there were 38 secondary schools in 1981. Boarding facilities are at present being erected at one secondary school in Fort Beaufort. In the independent states there are also several established secondary schools with hostels.

(2) Yes, the number of secondary schools are increased according to demand, taking into account the availability of funds, sites and teachers.

(52) (3) Hansard

Agricultural high schools

Q. 601. 794 12/5/82

*1 Mr. P. R. C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether his Department is considering the introduction of agricultural high schools in the Republic, if so, (a) where will such schools be situated and (b) how many pupils will they be able to accommodate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Education and Training):

No. Ample facilities already exist for agricultural training within the national states.

Year
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

R5m for Border schools

(52)

D. Dispatch 5/5/82

From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The government yesterday announced plans to spend more than R5 million on secondary schools for coloured and Indian people in the East London and King William's Town area.

These include a R2,5 million senior secondary school at Breidbach and a second secondary school for coloureds in East London for R1,75 million.

During the current financial year R680 000 will be spent on the Breidbach school and R490 000 on the East London school.

A further R820 000 is to be spent on providing additional accommodation at the secondary school for Indians at Braelynn in East London, of which R80 000 will be spent this year.

The government is also to spend R4,7 million on the Komani Hospital in Queenstown and R3,7 million on the Tower Hospital in Fort Beaufort.

The Komani Hospital expenditure is for additional accommodation which will eventually cost R9,2 million and civil engineering services which will eventually cost R2,3 million.

The Tower Hospital is also for additional accomodation which will eventually cost R7,6 million and for additions and alterations to the laundry and additions to the nurses' home as well as for street lighting.

These details were contained in a memorandum which was tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze on the government's building programme for the 1982-83 financial year.

All told the government will spend R11,4 million during the year on construction projects in the border.

These include the Elliot police station (R650 000), the Fort Glamorgan prison in East London (R485 000), the Dordrecht prison (R200 000), the Grahamstown prison (R70 000), the Michausdal Senior Secondary School in Cradock (R60 000), the Panorama Senior Secondary School in East London (R120 000), the Fort England hospital in Grahamstown (R1 963 000), the public offices in East London (R50 000), accommodation for the commando in Adelaide (R55 000) and roads and storm-water drainage at the Dohne Agricultural Research Station.

+ x x x

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Telephone: (031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on FOSATU registration, p. 11

Recognition:

1) Tensile Rubber
2) Precision Tools
3) Automatic Plating
4) Hendrick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

52 Hansard Q. Col. 763
5/5/82

Black pupils in White areas

496. 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 Standard 5, Standard 8 and Standard 10 or equivalent examinations, respectively, at the end of 1981;

(2) how many of those passed the Standard 10 or equivalent examination qualified for university entrance?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

		Std. 5	*Std. 8*	*Std. 10*
(1)	(a)	*	42 617	14 420
	(b)	*	26 894	8 154

(2) 2 056

*Figures are not readily available as this is an internal examination.

R1-m target for our new bursary fund

CAPE TIMES 30/4/82

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Times today announces the establishment of a major bursary fund to meet the challenges of education in this region.

Called the CAPE TIMES BURSARY FUND, it is launched against the background of an urgent and growing need for skilled manpower in South Africa and the lack of opportunities for higher education among a large section of the population, with consequent squandering of talent.

The announcement was made by Mr Denis Hennessy, chairman of the Cape Times, after a meeting of the trustees of the newly-registered fund — all prominent members of the community.

Mr Hennessy, chairman of the trustees, said the fund was being launched with an initial capital of more than R300 000 in cash and promises. The aim was to increase this to R1-million, through approaches to businessmen, industrialists and others and appeals to the public.

The money would be invested and the income used to provide study bursaries for promising young people in the Western and South-Western Cape and Midlands who were keen to matriculate or go to university or technikon, but who could not afford to do so.

It was hoped the first bursaries would be awarded for next year.

The fund will have the advantage of the experience and expertise of the South African Institute of Race Relations Educational Trust, which for some years has awarded study bursaries but which has been handicapped through the discontinuance of major financial support from overseas.

● See page 15
● See leading article, page 14

● Contributions to the fund should be sent to:

Cape Times Bursary Fund
P O Box 11
CAPE TOWN 8000

List of initial contributions, either in cash or promised over a period of five years.

Abe Bailey Trust	R125 000
F C Robb	25 000
L Shawzin	20 000
D A St C Hennessy	5 000
C S Corder	25 000
Cape Times Ltd	25 000
Board of Executors	25 000
R S Sonnenberg	25 000
L G Abrahamse	5 000
The Fisher Trust (Syfrets Trust)	12 500
Mauerberger Foundation	5 000
Table Mountain Aerial Cableway	5 000
Southern Life	25 000
F Bradlow	5 000
Anonymous	500
T N Chapman	1 500
D R Susman	10 000
Total	R344 500

Registrat
Founded:
Area of Op
Officials:
Address:
Telephone:

Year	White	Total
1980		
1979		
1978		
1977		
1976		
1975		
1974		
1973		
1972		
1971		
1970		
Asi		
≠	110	110
≠	109	109
≠	110	110
✕	112	112
✕	110	110
✕	105	105
✕	105	105
✕	120	120
	..	..
	..	..
	..	..

NATIONAL CEMENT EMPLOYEES UNION

Arson at three city schools

ARGUS 27/4/82 (52)

DAMAGE estimated at more than R20 000 was caused yesterday when fire destroyed the administration block and storerooms at the Elsewood Preparatory School in 26th Street, Elsewood, Elsies River

Classrooms at two neighbouring schools, the Usder Park Primary School and the Elsewood High School in Epping Road, were badly damaged by fires during the evening.

A police spokesman said today arson was suspected.

"We suspect the same people, probably young children, are responsible for all three fires," he said.

The principal of the Elsewood Preparatory School, Mrs A Kaplan, said this was the third fire at the school since 1979.

"However, this fire has caused more extensive damage. We were unable to salvage any of the office equipment or stocks including all our sporting equipment," she said.

None of the classrooms was damaged and teaching went ahead as usual except for 30 pupils, with spades and brooms, who helped clean up.

"Goodness knows when we will be back to normal," Mrs Kaplan said.

The principal of the Elsewood High School, Mr J A Spangernberg, said there had been three fires at the school in recent years.

"Only a cupboard in a classroom on the first floor was damaged this time. We were lucky," he said.

He was waiting for the police to take fingerprints.

"Hopefully they will be successful as whoever caused the fire broke in through the window of the locked classroom."

Police headquarters in Pretoria said the fires started bttween 8.45 and 10.10 pm. In each case, windows were broken and petrol bombs were believed to have been used.

CIETY

1971				Ø
1972		..	..	15 654 Ø
1973		5 399	10 141	15 548 +
1974		..	..	13 654 Ø
1975		4 801	10 097	14 898 *
1976		..	..	16 577 *
1977		..	..	16 577 *
1978		..	..	16 577 $
1979		6 509	11 055	17 564 $
1980		6 900	11 500	18 400 $

Address: P.O. Box 9645
Johannesburg
2000

Telephone: (011) 838 3341

Officials: General Secretary: A.J. van der Watt

Area of Operation: National

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: 1) National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry
2) Industrial Council for the Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Industry
3) Industrial Council for the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Industry

Membership: 1981 - 6 000 blacks
- 17 000 coloured
- 22 000 whites

1980 - Receives permission to open membership to all races.

The Union disaffiliated from TUCSA in 1977 but had rejoined by 1980.

Other

Diamond
Jewelle
Optical
S.A. As
S.A. Di

ELECTRI

Cape Tc
Escom (
Escom S
Escom W
General
Johanne

CONSTRU

Amalgam
Amalgam
Amalgam
Black A
Blankeb
Buildin
Buildin
Electri
Electric
Enginee
Enginee
General
Metal a
Nationa
Port El
S.A. Op
S.A. Wo
Steel,
S.A. El

WHOLESA

Wholesa

Det says age limit will protect pupils

52
Sowetan
12/5/82

THE age limit introduced by the Department of Education and Training is aimed at affording the greater majority of pupils the opportunity to enjoy education of a higher quality and not to engage in a vendetta against the pupils.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

This view is expressed in the latest edition of the Det organ "Educamus". The age limit, the magazine says, is not to inconvenience parents or to limit opportunities for education.

When it was first introduced, the age limit was condemned by leading black educationists and leaders.

The article states that improvement in the quality of the teaching that takes place in the classroom is "undoubtedly" the Department's highest priority. The article also claims that to set standards is a relatively easy task and that the same educational standards are in fact set by all examination bodies and education departments in the country.

"However the degree in which individual pupils can measure up to these standards is largely dependent upon the quality of the teaching that the pupils receive."

Several programmes have been made in the past ten years to improve the quality of the teacher.

These programmes include underqualified teachers being assisted to improve their academic and professional qualification; intensive in-service training; millions of rands spent on the construction of more and more facilities; and the age limit was lowered to six years and compulsory education introduced into more than 200 schools.

The magazine goes on to say that, furthermore, important measures for the improvement of the quality of education were taken when regulation R1113 came into force. Amongst others it laid down certain age limits, namely: 16 years for primary schools, 18 years for standards 6, 7 and 8 and 20 years for standards 9 and 8.

This regulation has a dual aim. In the first place, it aims at having pupils of the same age group in the same class. It is a proven fact, the article claims that pupils perform better and show greater progress when they compete with their peers in respect of physical, spiritual, emotional and mental maturity.

"All these factors are largely influenced by age. For this reason, syllabi, text books and teaching methods take into account the ages of pupils in different classes.

"Pupils of different ages in the same classroom create serious problems for the teacher. If, for an example, he has to teach the subject in turn to 15 year-olds and 20 year-olds, his approach and methods will in each case have to differ widely because of the needs, abilities and degree of maturity of the two groups."

The article also says that it goes without saying, therefore, that if these pupils are grouped together it will be to the detriment of all concerned and can even cause disciplinary problems.

"The Department is very well aware of numerous divergent factors from place to place and which will have to be taken into account when implementing the regulations.

"For this reason the whole matter has been handled with the greatest responsibility and understanding."

ES

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Soweto school first of its kind

(S2) Star 9/6/82

By Anthony Duigan

A first was notched up in Soweto yesterday when South Africa's only black comprehensive secondary school was officially handed over to the Department of Eucation and Training.

This school, together with the 11 other secondary schools in Soweto giving technical subjects, has put this area in a leading position in technical education.

Tladi Secondary —which started as a Star TEACH Fund secondary school in 1974 — has been built up with grants of about R500 000 from SA Breweries Community Trust.

The capacity of the school has been more than doubled by the recent addition of a second storey of classrooms and several fully equipped workshops.

Today Tladi has 1 200 pupils and is unique in South Arica, said Mr Frank Moodie, chairman of the SA Breweries Trust, when officially handed over the greatly improved institution.

"It will provide commercial, technical, scientific as well as academic education for the children," he added.

"We hope Tladi will be the forerunner of more schools of this type."

(~~57~~) Hansard Q. Col. 1011 - 1012
(52)

Fredville Primary School/Siphesihle High School/Imbaliyeswe 9/6/82

*7. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether his Department has conducted an investigation into the provision of a telephone service to (a) Fredville Primary School, (b) Siphesihle High School and (c) Imbaliyeswe School in Cato Ridge/Inchanga; if so, what were the results of such investigation?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes, but not in respect of the Imbaliyeswe school as that school had not applied for telephone service.

The Fredville Primary School was provided with a telephone service on 26 May 1982, and it is expected that the service of the Siphesihle High School will be installed within the next ten days. The latter service will also be used by the Imbaliyeswe school as it is close to the Siphesihle school on the same campus.

9/6/82

Coloured pupils: matriculation examinations

52 Hansard Q. 601, 1010

5. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

(1) Whether Coloured pupils who sat for re-examinations in January and February 1981 in matriculation subjects they had failed in 1980, were wrongly informed that they had failed the re-examinations concerned; if so, (a) why, (b) how many cases were there and (c) when were they so informed,

(2) whether they have since been informed of the error; if so, when,

(3) whether any of these pupils returned to school to repeat the Std 10 year; if so, how many;

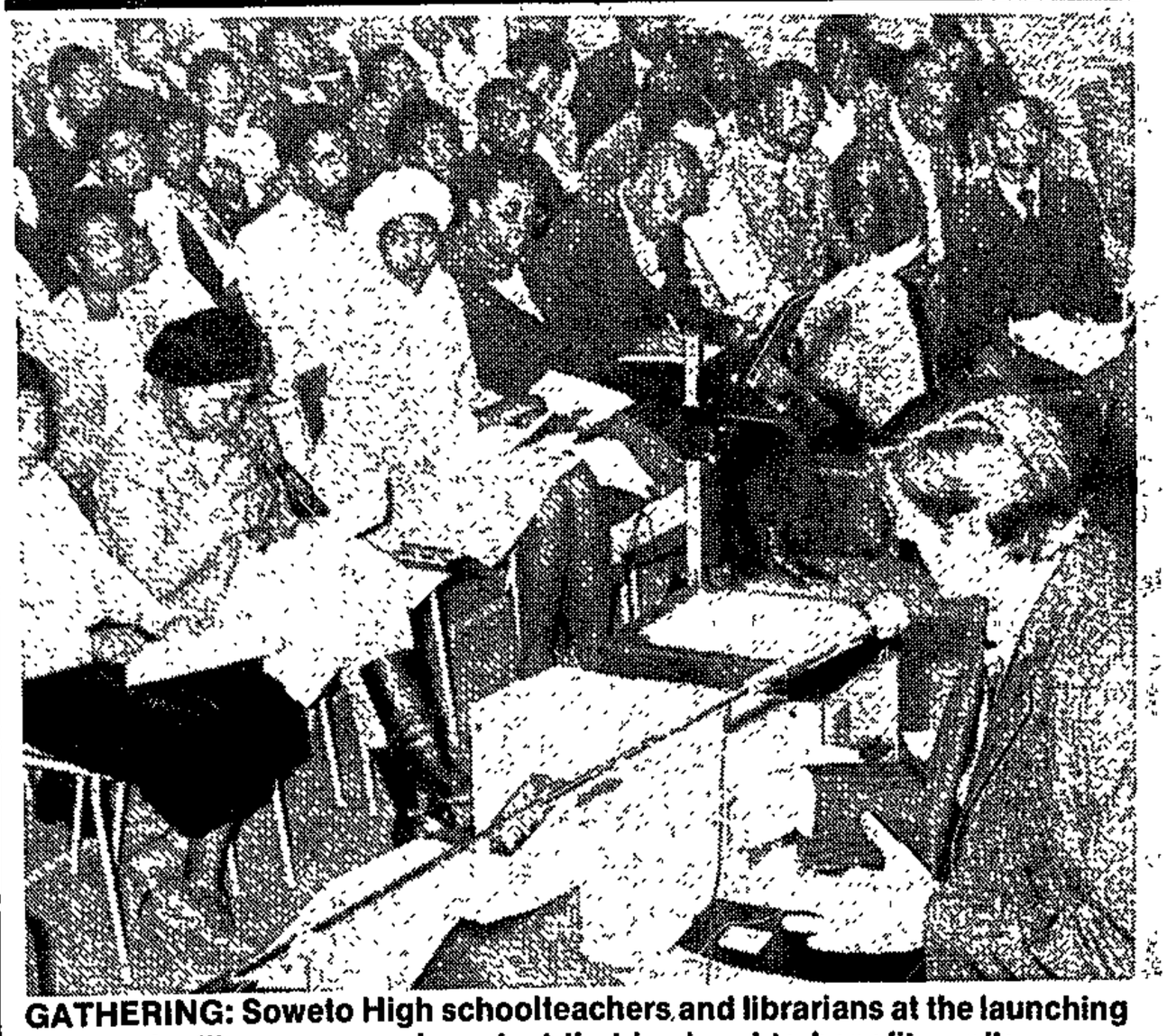
(4) whether he will consider compensating the pupils concerned; if not, why not, if so, in what way?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) The Department has no knowledge of any case in which an erroneous result of the February/March 1981 re examinations was conveyed to a pupil.

Rest of question falls away.

Research project prepares kids for life



GATHERING: Soweto High schoolteachers and librarians at the launching of a library research project that is aimed to benefit pupils.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

IT IS imperative that high school pupils be introduced to library techniques to cope with problems they may encounter in their world of tomorrow.

Mr J G du Plessis of a leading oil company said this yesterday when they launched a library research project aimed at preparing high school pupils for their university education and ultimately life in general.

More than 400 principals, teachers in history, physical science and biology and librarians of Soweto high schools attended the launching at the Jabulani Technical College.

Mr du Plessis said although it was appreciated that teachers had many problems to deal with, it was their responsibility to revive the methods of education.

"We should leave no stone unturned and must see to it that pupils use the libraries intelligently. We must remember that the circumstances we are living under will change tomorrow, which is why we should expose pupils to these techniques," he said.

Mrs Cynthia Hugo of Read, Educate and Develop (Read) gave a lengthy talk on the importance of using a library. She said the best way to teach pupils was for them to be actively involved in the research methods.

She warned that unless pupils were taught methods of selecting important facts, they would be useless when they went to university or faced the industrial world.

Books destroyed in school fire

7/6/82

Books and cupboards were destroyed when a Kliptown high school was set alight at the weekend

Chief of the Soweto CID, Brigadier J J Viktor, said today no estimate had been made yet of damage, and no arrests had been made.

Ten people were reported killed in Soweto at the weekend and an arrest was made in one case

Yesterday the body of a man with several bullet wounds was found near Diepkloof Hostel and police have connected his death with faction fighting

On Saturday night, a Moletsane man was shot while walking in the street He was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital and his condition is not serious

Another man was treated at the hospital after being shot at a party in Meadowlands

Ten rapes were reported and two arrests have been made

A 60-year-old woman from Lenasia was held at gunpoint by three men who ransacked her house. But a neighbour with a firearm came to her rescue when she screamed. One of the robbers was shot and arrested as he tried to escape

A Meadowlands shop was broken into and groceries worth R1 200 were stolen. No arrests have been made in this case.

(AISA/108) (52) C. Herald 5/6/82

Curry in a pickle over cadet plan

THE sparks are set to fly over a recent call by coloured management committees for the introduction of the paramilitary cadet system at coloured schools.

And the man who is going to find himself in the most difficult position is Mr David Curry, head of the Association of Management Committees and chairman of the national executive of the Labour Party.

On May 22, a meeting of the Karoo Zone of the Association of Management Committees (AMC), attended by Mr Curry, was held in Beaufort West.

A motion introduced by the Graaff-Reinet Management Committee calling for cadets in Karoo and Platteland towns was unanimously passed, according to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Zone of the AMC.

Mr Essop said they had called for cadets because of the alarmingly high incidence of juvenile crime in the Karoo and on the Platteland.

"What our young people need is discipline," said Mr Essop.

The Karoo Zone has now instructed the AMC to take up the matter with the authorities, Mr Essop said.

Now Mr Curry, as head of the AMC, has to ask the Government to introduce cadets at coloured schools, while as chairman of the national executive of the Labour Party, he has to tell the authorities that it is not wanted.

Mr Curry said he had left the Beaufort West meeting before the motion on cadets had been introduced.

He had no subsequent knowledge of it and could not comment until he had obtained clarity, Mr Curry said.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional association, said his organisation rejected the cadet system.

Vista High School, Cape Town/Schotsche Kloof Primary School/St. Paul's E.C. Primary School, Cape Town

4/6/82
(52) Hansard Q. 61, 986

719. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many (a) pupils and (b) teachers were there as at 31 March 1981 at (i) Vista High School, Cape Town, (ii) Schotsche Kloof Primary School and (iii) St Paul's E.C. Primary School, Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

	(a)	*(b)*
(i)	543	24
(ii)	428	16
(iii)	720	22.

4/6/82

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Activities in connection with the training of school cadets, youth preparedness, career guidance, information in respect of national service, and the selection of boys in Special Schools for national service.

(ii) (aa) Hoërskool Bellville
Hoërskool Durbanville
Hoërskool Tygerberg
J. J. du Preez High School
Ysterplaat High School
De Kuilen High School
Hoërskool D. F. Malan
Hoërskool J. G. Meiring
Eben Dönges High School
Hoërskool President
Tygerberg Commercial High School
Settlers' High School
Bellville Technical High School
Fairbairn High School
Pinelands High School
S.A. College Schools
Wynberg Boys High School
Camps Bay High School
Simonstown High School
Hoërskool Voortrekker
Muizenberg High School
Fish Hoek High School
Rhodes High School
Oude Molen Higher Technical School
Brackenfel High School
Batavia Special School
Milnerton High School
Sea Point Boys High School
Cape Town High School
Vredehoek Primary School
Kronendal Primary School
De Grendel Special Secondary School
Westcliff Special School.

(bb) Various officers, warrant-officers and non-commissioned officers.

(2) Yes, from the principals.

Hansard Q. col. 971-973

Defence Force: visits to schools

*2. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether South African Defence Force personnel have visited any provincial (a) primary and (b) high schools in the Cape Peninsula this year; if so, (i) what was the purpose of these visits and (ii) (aa) which schools were visited and (bb) by whom;

(2) whether permission to visit such schools was obtained; if not, why not; if so, from whom?

Kleinmond Police Station

*3. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What area is served by the Kleinmond Police Station and (b) what is the estimated population of the area?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) The area covers approximately 446 square kilometres and extends from Kogelen Bay in the west to Sonesta in the south, and apart from Bot River and Houhoek Pass, includes the following coastal resorts: Rooi-Els, Pringle Bay, Hangklip, Betty's Bay, Kleinmond and the Bot River Lagoon.

(a) The estimated permament population is approximately 4 605.

Pretoria Liquor & Catering Trade Employees Union
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging
South African Allied Workers Union
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
S.A. Domestic Workers Association
S.A. Karweierswerknemersvereniging
S.A. Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye Workers Union
Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union
Tailoring, Dressmaking & Furriers Industrial Union
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
Transport & General Workers Union
Transvaal, Leather & Allied Trades Industrial Union
Transvaal Musicians Union
Transvaal Radio, Television, Electronic & Allied Workers Union
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union
Transport Workers Union (Coloured & Asian)
Transvaalse Transportwerkers Unie
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union
Union of Film Extras
Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers
United African Motor & Allied Workers Union
West [redacted]n Board Personnel Association
Witwat Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwat mployees Union
Witwat Catering Trade Employees Union
Witwat Restaurant & Catering Trade Employees Union

UNION ONAL OPERATION IS UNKNOWN

Black
Build
Colou
Farmw
Mine
Natio
Natio
Natio
Optic
Provi
Provi
S.A.
S.A.
S.A.
S.A.
S.A.
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in Nam ilization
to be

Tladi High students boycott exams

DISGRUNTLED: Students out boycotting.

DISGRUNTLED students at the Tladi Technical High School in Soweto yesterday boycotted the first day of their half-yearly examinations because of grievances against their white headmaster.

There was tension at the school yesterday morning just before the form fours and fives were due to sit for their first paper. Students hung around the premises and refused to enter classes.

They alleged that the principal, Mr Tobias Taljaardt, ill-treats black staff while certain privileges are given to the three white teachers at the school in that:

• White teachers arrive late for duty without being questioned,

• and that when the black staff arrive late they are locked outside.

The Department of Training and Education confirmed there was trouble at the school.

PRO Mr J Schoeman said students were apparently also unhappy over the lack of science and mathematics teachers.

Mr Schoeman confirmed that the white teachers often came to school late because they travelled together and often had to do work before officially reporting for duty.

Mr Schoeman said the headmaster did not make this point clear to the students, which resulted in the misunderstandings.

He said negotiations were underway to sort out the animosity at the school.

(1) (a) How many Coloured schools are there in the Somerset West and Strand magisterial districts and (b) which areas do such schools serve;

(2) (a) how many Coloured children of school-going age live in these areas and (b) how many such children attend school;

(3) how many (a) pupils, (b) standards, (c) pupils in each such standard, (d) teachers and (e) class-rooms are there in each such school,

(4) how many such schools offer (a) one shift and (b) more than one shift per day;

(5) how many such schools have a (a) school hall, (b) playing field, (c) teachers' common room and (d) library;

(6) whether any improvements are planned in respect of any of these schools; if so, (a) what improvements and (b) when will they be effected?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Somerset West ... 2 Secondary
13 Primary
Strand ..... 5 Primary.

(b) The vicinities in which such schools are situated including the relevant towns and districts.

(2) (a) Unknown.

(b) In total an average of 12 147 children attend these schools daily.

(3) See Schedule in cols. 949 and 950.

(4) (a) 11.

(b) 9.

(5) (a) None.

(b) 20.

(c) 11.

Somerset West/Strand: Coloured schools

659. Dr A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(d) Libraries: 2 (at Senior Secondary schools)
Library/Classroom: 9 (at Primary schools).

(6) Yes.

(a)	(b)
Macassar Senior Secondary School—provision of a hall.	It is expected that tenders will possibly be invited late in 1982.
Danie Ackerman Primary School—new school for 800 pupils.	It is expected that tenders will possibly be invited during 1983.
Rusthof Primary School—extensions to the school to accommodate 1 000 pupils instead of 800.	Already under construction.

Asian school pupils

692. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many Asian children of school-going age were attending schools as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many schools for Asian children are there in the Republic;

(3) (a) how many Asian (i) pupils and (ii) schools are affected by compulsory education and (b) where are such schools situated?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) The total number of pupils attending primary and secondary schools as at 2 March 1982 was 225 534. This figure, however, also includes children who are not subject to compulsory education.

(2) 430.

(3) (a) (i) As the Department only keeps statistics in respect of the total school enrolment, separate figures for those children subject to compulsory education are not available.

(ii) 430.

(b) At various centres in the Republic.

Coloured school pupils

693. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many Coloured children of school-going age were attending schools as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many schools for Coloured children are there in the Republic;

(3) (a) how many Coloured (i) pupils and (ii) schools are affected by compulsory education and (b) where are such schools situated?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) The total number of pupils attending schools as at 31 March 1982 was 760 607. This figure, however, also includes children who are not subject to compulsory education.

(2) 1 987.

(3) (a) (i) As the Department only keeps statistics in respect of the total school enrolment, separate figures for those children subject to compulsory education are not available.

(ii) 1 987.

(b) Throughout the Republic.

SCHEDULE

3. (a)	Sub A	Sub B	1	2	3	(b) and (c) 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(d)	(e)
SOMERSET WEST														
Gordon Sen. Sec.	750								142	259	197	152	37	33
Macassar Sen. Sec.	883							309	224	181	113	56	42	42
Danie Ackerman	961	96	104	87	104	88	96	239					30	14
Macassar	1 116	259	171	198	196	120	114	108					38	32
Oklohoma St.	1 009	164	129	158	181	129	141	107					38	32
Marvin Park	1 153	163	187	201	136	202	152	112					37	32
S.A.C.C.	460	95	96	67	70	62	39	31					15	17
Jean Gant	239	55	39	47	45	31	22						8	8
Lurens St.	163	53	30	23	29	28							6	5
Marsh Alistoun	539	115	93	77	60	85	63	46					19	10
Raithby	408	83	54	71	56	68	48	28					14	5
St. Josephs	497	74	79	82	75	73	50	64					17	7
Somerset West	402	67	65	67	53	61	52	37					15	11
Tonko-Bosman	72	31	21	20									3	3
Vergelegen	102	16	22	22	16	18	8						5	6
STRAND														
C. R. Rhoda	402													
Dr. G. J. Joubert	1 097	140	183	193	165	156	97	134	122	123				
Rusthof	1 104	155	114	165	184	107	134	122	123					
Temperance Town	195	42	27	24	28	25	25	24						
Strand	545	71	71	99	67	83	77	77						
TOTAL	12 147	1 679	1 485	1 601	1 465	1 343	1 177	1 000	785	654	440	310	208	431	334

How the bursary will work

CAPE TIMES 29/5/82 (52)

Chief Reporter

THE Cape Times Bursary Fund has been established to provide study bursaries for promising young men and women living in the Western and South-Western Cape and Midlands who are keen to matriculate or go to university or technikon, but who cannot afford to do so.

People with a similar problem to that faced by **Mr Nabiel Dien, 26,** of Athlone, now a qualified social worker employed at the Cripple Care Rehabilitation Centre at Bridgetown, whose talents and skills might, without the help of a study bursary, have been lost to the community.

This is his story of how a SA Institute of Race Relations bursary helped him to qualify for the extremely useful work he is now doing:

● My early schooling days were spent at the Douglas Road Primary School in Wynberg, where my father was teaching.

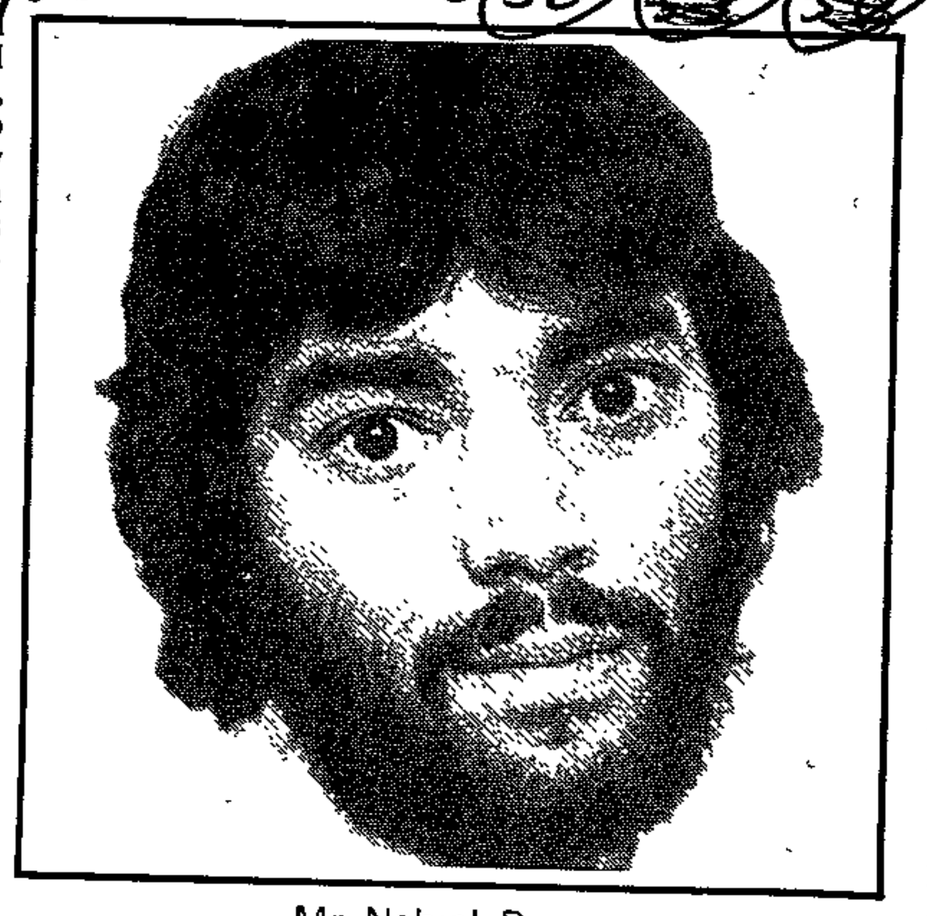
I vividly remember the dark, cold mornings and long walks down Ottery Road, from Ottery station to the school. I stayed there till standard two, and then moved to Garlandale Primary School. Garlandale was a lot nearer home and this meant that those early-morning train trips would stop.

My father, a sheikh and a leader in the Moslem community, left teaching soon after I left Douglas Road, and became completely involved in his religious work. This did not bring him much income, but yet he emphasized the importance of education and the gaining of knowledge — and he sought to give me the best education within his financial limitations.

I went to the Harold Cressy High School where, through excellent teachers and a strong sense of discipline, the foundation was laid for a yearning to learn, to understand and basically to gain further knowledge.

My initial intention after high school was — mainly for financial reasons — to work, and not to attend university.

My father was adamant that I should have a university education, but I knew this would place a tremendous financial burden on him. After he had insisted that he would be able to cope, I registered at the University of Cape Town in 1974, for a BA LlB course.



Mr Nabiel Dien

I discovered in that first year that law did not particularly appeal to me, and in 1975 I registered for a double degree course — BA, B Soc Sc (SW), which I completed in 1978.

Without the help of bursaries I received from the SA Institute of Race Relations, in 1976/77, I would have found it extremely difficult to complete my studies.

I also worked as a market research interviewer from 1974, to supplement my income.

I went on to complete the post-graduate diploma in personnel management at UCT in 1979, and since completing my fulltime studies I have been employed as a social worker at the Cripple Care Rehabilitation Centre in Bridgetown, Athlone, where as part of a multi-disciplinary team I help train and assess physically disabled people and then place them in competitive employment on the open labour market.

The job involves counselling, induction, discussion and working with trainees' families and evaluating the total psycho-social situation of each trainee, and helping him in his social and emotional adaptation.

The job also includes a fair amount of liaison with companies, committees and departments with a view to the full integration of the disabled into society.

Studying will continue to be part of my everyday life. I intend continuing to study through the University of South Africa and my present plan is to complete a B Comm degree course.

I am married and have a baby son, Taariq. It has been very difficult to make ends meet on the kind of salary one gets today as a social worker, and in order to continue my studies I have made another appeal to the SAIRR, for financial help.

In order to raise our standard of living, my career as a social worker will in all probability not last longer than a few years, after which I will use my knowledge and experience to gain a better job.

● Footnote: The Cape Times Bursary Fund is administered by a board of trustees in conjunction with a management/finance committee. The SAIRR Educational Trust will continue to screen applicants, recommend awards and supervise bursaries in consultation with the trustees and the management/finance committee.

● Donations should be sent to:

The Cape Times Bursary Fund
P O Box 11
CAPE TOWN 8000

EDUCATE FOR THE FUTURE
The Cape Times BURSARY FUND

The Cape Times Bursary Fund

Contributions either in cash or promised over a period of five years:

Previously acknowledged	R354 960
Abe Bloomberg	6 000
Southern Sea Fishing Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	5 000
Dr and Mrs Z Feitelson	5 000
Anonymous	5 000
Coates Bros	1 750
Dr Robert McDonald	10 000
Mrs Myra F Hedding	100
M A Meyer	10
W Marshall Smith	250
Mrs G A Wright	50
N Ryan	50
In memory of Dorothy Shillington	50
M E Comrie	25
K Leyser	10
South African Nylon Spinners	200
Docks Shipping Co (Pty) Ltd	2 500
Stuttafords	250
I Choritz	10
Champion Clothing Manufacturers	50
	R391 265

● Contributions to the fund should be sent to.
The Cape Times Bursary Fund,
P O Box 11
CAPE TOWN 8000

● Lists of donations will be published periodically in the Cape Times.

xxxv
Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Black Allied W
Garment Worker
National Unior
Paper, Wood ar
South African
Paper & Paper
Amalgamated Er
Media Workers
Paper, Wood &
S.A. Boilermal
S.A. Electric
S.A. Society
S.A. Typograp
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

R1,5m to be spent on Victoria Park High

92
E. Post
26/5/82

Post Reporter

VICTORIA Park High School is to expand at the cost of R1,5 million.

The school, which has an enrolment of 500, will be able to accommodate another 300 pupils when the alterations are complete.

"There is no need for a new English medium high school in the Walmer Area — with our additions, we will be able to accommodate all those pupils from Marist Brothers College and St Dominic's Priory not wanting to attend the Catholic high school in Central," said the acting principal, Mr K R Gower.

The R1,5 million additions to their premises include a new school hall, new library and media centre with the latest audio-visual equipment.

There will also be a new woodwork block, three new science laboratories, an art room, music centre, additional classrooms, storerooms and staffrooms.

The improvements to the school will be completed by June next year.

New teachers would be appointed where necessary to cope with the additional pupils.

A new school principal has already been appointed and will be taking over in June.

Additional sports facilities have already been completed and the school now has eight tennis courts, three full-sized rugby fields, six cricket nets, three hockey fields, two netball courts and a shooting range.

Mr Gower said: "The School Board has allocated grounds for a primary and high school in the Rowallan Park/Sunridge area.

"A new high school on the Marist Brothers College site would be unnecessary."

(52) 26/5/82
Hansard Q. Col. 899-900

Breidbach: school for Coloureds

*4. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether funds have been approved for the building of (a) a new secondary school for Coloureds in Breidbach or (b) extensions to the existing school; if so, what amount has been approved;

(2) whether tenders have been called for; if so, when (a) will building operations commence and (b)(i) is the new school or (ii) are the extensions expected to be ready for occupation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes, R2 450 000. (b) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) Approximately August 1982 should an acceptable tender be received.

(b) (i) Approximately the end of 1983.

(ii) Falls away.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO

Unions have been classified according to the
of All Economic Activities. The full extent
general workers unions has not been establish

National Federation of Wor
Orange-Vaal General Worker
General and Allied Workers

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Associatio
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Minework
Federated Mini
Iron Moulders
Mine Coloured
Mine Surface C
Mine Workers U
S.A. Boilermak
S.A. Electrica
S.A. Engine Dr
S.A. Technical
Underground Of

MANUFACTURING

Food & Bevera

African Food
Amalgamated
Bakery Emplo
Black Allied
Boland Inma
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
National Milling Workers Industrial Union
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and
National Union of Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Conductors Union (Cape)
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging

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Teachers 4 months without wages

ARGUS 25/5/82

Education Reporter

PART-TIME teachers at the Nyanga Adult Education Centre have not been paid since January, according to the supervisor.

The 20 teachers work two hours a night except on Fridays, but they are arriving less regularly since they have not been paid, the supervisor said.

At the beginning of the year every teacher had to register. Thereafter they had to submit claim forms every month for the hours worked.

It took about six weeks after the claim had been submitted for the teacher to be paid.

"INCORRECT"

The regional director of education and training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said claim forms had been incorrectly filled in.

"The problem lies with the supervisor and the teachers themselves.

"The department cannot pay the money if the forms are incorrect. We pay the supervisor extra every week to ensure that the forms are up to date and correctly filled in," added Mr Engelbrecht.

"If most forms from one centre had been incorrectly filled in, all were sent back, even if some were in order.

The system would be greatly improved when an inspector for adult education was appointed. The post had been advertised

APPROVAL

The forms had to go from the supervisor to the circuit office to Pretoria, where they were approved before going to the payment office. If a teacher submitted a claim at the end of March he could expect to be paid in the middle of May at the earliest.

"I have tried to find out whether the process can be speeded up. When a teacher is employed we explain the situation and tell him or her not to budget for the money," the supervisor said.

"I am sure that the money will be coming, but it is difficult to convince the teachers."

When teachers did not arrive for classes they tried to spread those available. The department provided guide books, so a pupil would not be lost entirely if the teacher was not present.

Students pay R1 a year for literacy classes, R2 a subject for Standard 8 and matric and R4 a year for other courses.

Toilet toil may be over

TOILET problems for students and teachers at the Tembisa High School near Kempton Park could be a thing of the past, if all goes according to plan.

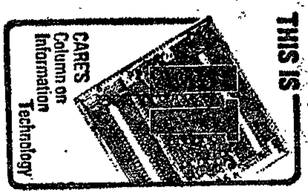
About 1 200 students at the school have been restricted since the beginning of the year to the use of only two blocks of toilets. Only ten students at a time can use the toilets and others have to ask for toilet facilities from nearby houses, or have to use the veld to releave themselves.

Mr D Scholtz, the DET regional director in the highveld region, said yesterday that the department had allocated some money towards the building of two more blocks of toilets at the school to alleviate the problem.

"The building of the two new blocks of toilets will start within the next few days and if all goes according to plan, the buildings will be ready for use early next month," said Mr Scholtz.

Computers in education: lack of information a serious problem

THIS IS CARE'S Column on Information Technology



Information Technology has hit a snag which could do it serious harm. James Clarke reports.

Across the Atlantic many educators are beginning to have serious doubts about information technology's (IT) usefulness in schools. And because of the growing disquiet the computer industry could receive a severe setback.

There is nothing wrong with the machinery — the microcomputers and the miracle chips which enable the history of the world to be fitted into the size of a matchbox. It is the information that is wanting.

Consider the situation so far: we have had the electronic medium in the shape of the television set for more than 30 years but when one comes to assess the information it is pumping out, most of it is rubbish and some is worse. Where's the point in having more?

Unless there is a revolutionary upgrading in the quality of information — and this especially includes educational material — then public disillusionment will set in.

The information shortage is serious. Information technology depends on two things: hardware (the computer itself, as well as the screen and printer) and software which contains the information and instructions which are fed into the computer.

Software is programmed by computer programmers — a relatively new breed of professionals in critically short supply all over the world.

The microcomputer industry is in the position television might have been in had manufacturers produced millions of sets before there were enough scriptwriters to produce material worth broadcasting.

Hundreds of thousands of microcomputers have been sold to schools and to private homes in industrialised countries and yet 80 percent of the programmes on the market are space war games or programmes which help compute personal taxes.

The crunch is already showing in the United States where educational authorities bought large quantities of microcomputers because they believed it would indeed give education the boost it needed.

But it has failed. Programmes have been described as boring and educationally flawed.

Tom Bloom

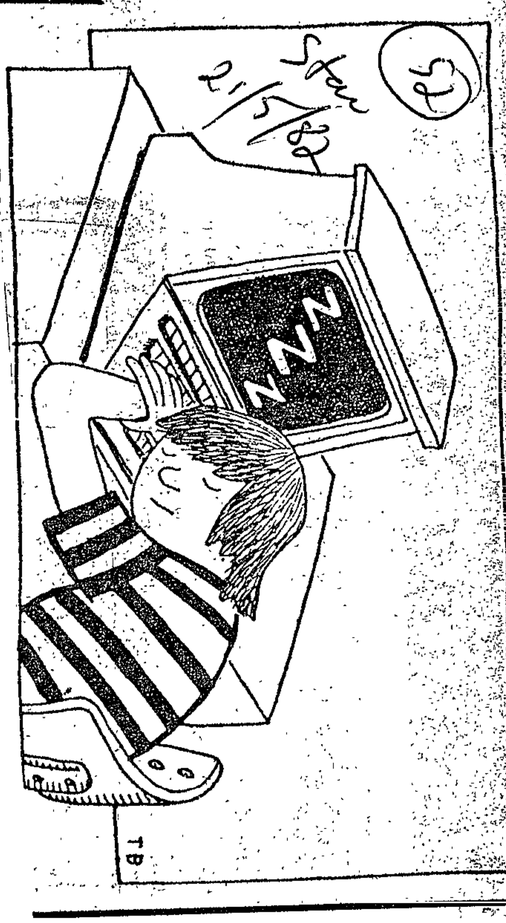
The Microcomputer Resource Centre at the Teachers' College of Columbia University and Educational Product Information Exchange (a non-profit organisation) recently funded a research project into the microcomputer in schools

In essence its report says that while hardware is being installed at a rapid rate, software has failed to catch up Many software firms are more interested in profits than education.

The educational role of the computer is in the balance. The report warned that many schools are buying hardware before finding out what is available to put in them.

The report sees a danger of schools letting microcomputers gather dust just as they did with other "wonder aids" a few years ago.

At the same time few teachers disagree that microcomputers will one day prove a boon especially when they are linked to vast electronic libraries and data banks. But right now their near-future prospects depend on genuinely useful programmes and there are just too few.



DALIWONGA DIARY

Eight years of progress

(52) Sowetan 19/5/82

By Lorraine Mashiqa

DALIWONGA Senior Secondary School is situated in Dube, Soweto. It was financed by the Star Teach Fund and built by the West Rand Administration Board. It was officially opened by J H Jansen, former deputy Minister of Bantu Education, on June 13, 1974.

Headed by Mr C M Mlokoti, it was then a Xhosa medium school with only ten classes. There were 700 students and 26 teachers. Due to the 1976 upheavals, the school was closed in 1977 and re-opened on February 1978, with a new headmaster, Mr F X Mnguni who, retains this position today.

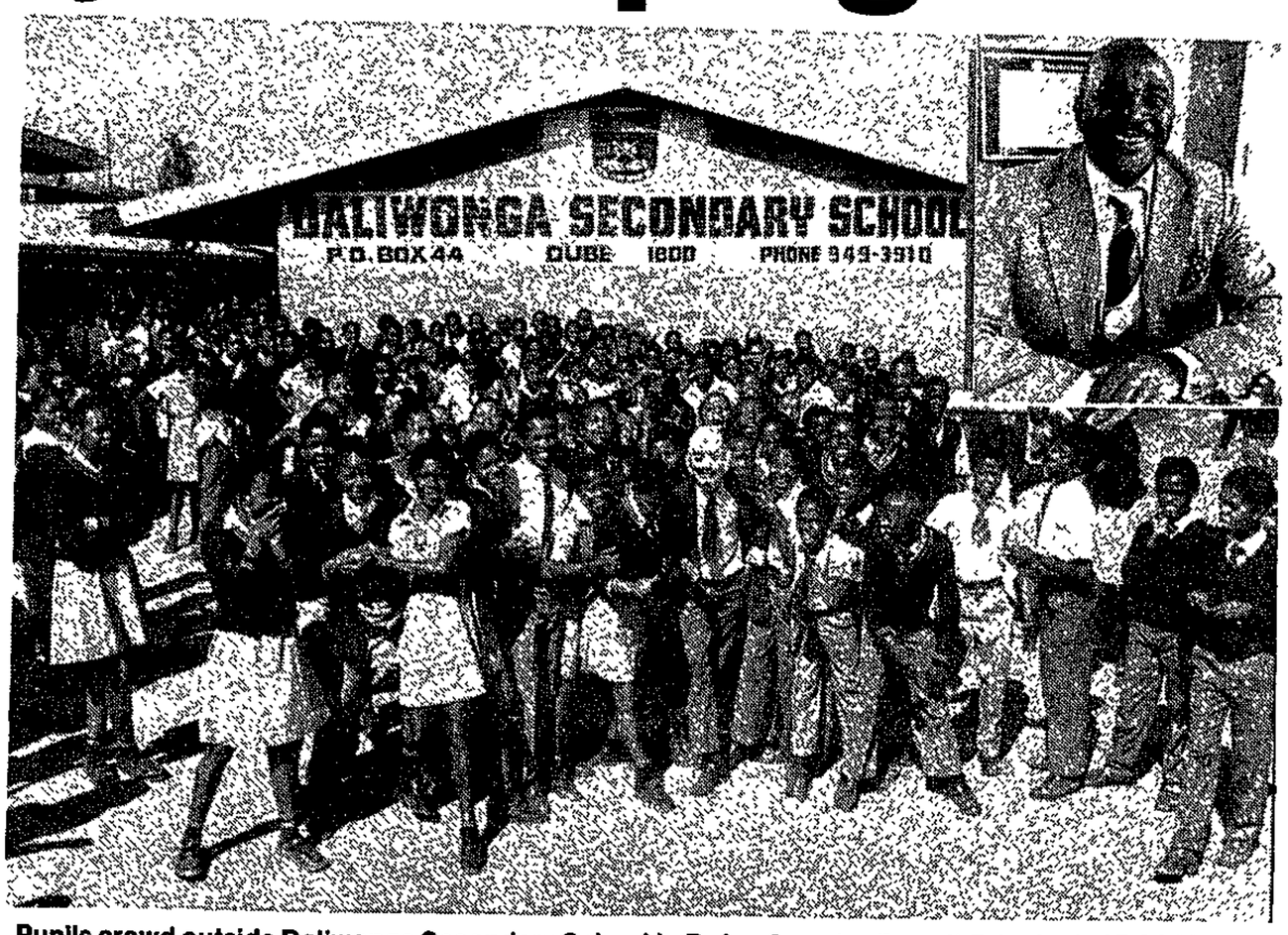
Ten more classes were built through a sponsorship from Premier Milling Company, and, at present, the school has 22 classrooms. Other advancements, which include the building of more classrooms and other facilities, have also been made.

Last year 13 teachers left and percipitated a crisis at the school. Within two months, however, more teachers were taken on to fill the vavant posts.

Last year, DSS's matric results rated third in the Johannesburg circuit with a pass rate of fifty eight percent. It came second in the Junior Certificate results with a 78 percent pass.

A pride and genius of the school was Morris Khendla, who was amongst students who obtained the best J C results throughout South Africa in commerical subjects and mathematics.

A teacher at DSSS, Mr Basson, last year furthered his science studies abroad.



Pupils crowd outside Daliwonga Secondary School in Dube, Soweto, (Insert) Principal of DSS Mr F X Mnguni.

Florence is a star pupil

FLORENCE Mthoba, (16), a Standard eight student at Daliwonga Secondary School, is a real star.

She obtained a first class pass and came first in her class last year. She also came third out of all the Standard sevens.

What is remarkable about her is the fact that, at her age, Florence has already undergone advanced training in the girl guides. The first of three Mthoba children, she has kept to her principles. she feels that she is a future good leader. Her first exercise will be community involvement in the form of guidance and help for other teenagers to retain descipline in society.

Florence says she is rather perturbed by the rate of young motherhood in the black townships. She attributed the high number of teenage pregnancies to excessive and loose drinking by black students.

"The youth need to get together and form a constructive organisation which will sort out their problems. But it seems it's an in-thing for them to brush shoulders with adults in shebeens nowadays," she says.

Florence started school at Mzamo Lower Primary School, where she was urged to join the Girl Guides. Her keen interest in the movement eventually gained her the highly prestigious Golden Badge.

She became a fully fledged girl guide in 1979 and acquired herself a number of badges, including a first aid badge and the tender foot badge.

In 1980, she was nominated by the organisations District Commissioner for an advanced training course in Switzerland and England.

The training taught her many things, including, hiking, skiing, judo and canoeing. An active player in the school's netball team, she is also taking piano lessons at Fuba on Saturdays.

Mashwabada earns glory and pride for school

By Lorraine Mashiqa and Daniel Ngwenya

DALIWONGA'S cricket extrovert, Mashwabada Grootboom, represented the school in overseas matches in 1979 during which time he spent about three months in England.

Despite his involvement in cricket, Mashwabada passed his JC with flying colours. In 1980, he was appointed captain of the Transvaal Cricket Team (B Division). His team defeated a number of other provinces. Last year he also captained the Transvaal squad in Nuffield. This year he again captained the Transvaal Cricket Council (TCC) in the Beckwith Holiday Tournament.

Mashwabada, who recently completed his matriculation, also captained the Transvaal Schools which took part in the Passmore Tournament in Cape Town last year.

Daniel Ngwenya writes that 1982 will go down in the history books of Daliwonga as "The Athletic year." Students — assisted by their trainers, Messrs O B Moela, J R Nkosi, V Mgubanto and C T Nkosi — dedicated themselves to the upliftment of the sport at the school.

The school scored a number of points in the Inter-High School Athletics Competition, with champs like Catherine Kutta coming out in first position in both the 100m girls and 110m hurdles race.

The Daliwonga athletes were also selected, for the first time in the history of the school, to represent the Johannesburg region during the Sasau Championships recently held at Bisho Stadium, Zwelitsha, in the Cickei.

Their trainer, Mr C T Nkosi, who accompanied the Johannesburg region squad, was elected team manager.

News in brief

Tshepo 'normal' again

STUDENTS at Tshepo-Themba High School in Residensia yesterday returned to classes after a two-day protest boycott last week.

There was tension at the school last Thursday when the entire student body refused to attend classes in protest against the "dismissal" of a teacher. Trouble flared up again on Wednesday when a teacher entered a Form Four class to give a lecture in Biology.

Headmaster Mr Modukamele denied the entire story and refused to comment.

amount has been approved and (b) when is the school expected to be ready for occupation?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No. The hon. member is referred to my statement of 28 April 1982 as recorded in Hansard, column 5507. I have nothing to add to that statement at this stage.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Kalk Bay: Holy Trinity Church

*2. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether the National Monuments Council has recommended the proclamation of the Holy Trinity Church at Kalk Bay as a national monument; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;

(2) whether any objections have been received in this regard; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the purport of such objections;

(3) whether a final decision has been taken in the matter; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of such decision?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No. The National Monuments council is still negotiating with the Parish Council.

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:
Hansard Q.61.849 - 850
(52)
Kokstad: school for Coloureds
19/5/82

*1. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether funds have been approved for the building of a new secondary school for Coloureds in Kokstad; if so, (a) what

→

~~(54)~~ (52) Hansard Col. 1057
Crossroads: schools 11/6/82

764. Mr. S. S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Training.

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in Crossroads.

(2) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are there in each such (i) primary and (ii) secondary school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 4

(b) None

(2) (a) (i) 2 738

(ii) None.

(b) (i) 61

(ii) None.

X ~~51~~ Hansard Q. 61-1056 Y
~~340~~ (52) **Guguletu: schools** 11/6/82

759. Mr S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in Guguletu;

(2) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are there in each such (i) primary and (ii) secondary school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 17

(b) 2

(2) (a) (i) 10 712

(ii) 1 252

(b) (i) 264

(ii) 48

Hansard
Inanda: schools Q col. 1041
11/6/82 - 1042

728 Mr R A F. SWART asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in Inanda,

(2) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are there in each such (i) primary and (ii) secondary school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) and (2)	*Pupils*	*Teachers*
	812	16
3 Primary schools	795	16
	1 470	27
1 Secondary school	480	11

Langa: schools

750 Mr S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in Langa,

(2) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are there in each such (i) primary and (ii) secondary school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 6

(b) 1

(2) (a) (i) 3 487

(ii) 579

(b) (i) 83

(ii) 22

Nyanga: schools

750 Mr S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in Nyanga,

(2) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are there in each such (i) primary and (ii) secondary school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 7

(b) 1

(2) (a) (i) 3 384

(ii) 702

(b) (i) 86

(ii) 25

School age limit ruling defended

(52)

Mercury Reporter

NINETY-NINE percent of over-age black pupils have been allowed to stay at school, and only 'troublemakers' have been told to leave, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training.

The spokesman said that reports in the black Press of large-scale dissatisfaction with the new age limits in black schools were 'overrated'.

The regulations lay down that pupils older than 16 may not attend a primary school, and the age limits for the other standards are: 18 for Stds 6, 7 and 8, and 20 for Stds 9 and 10.

Reluctance

Mr Lucas Molete, the editor of Pace magazine, says in an editorial in the magazine that the regulations show there is 'a great reluctance from officialdom to help advance blacks academically and otherwise, so that they must remain a ruled nation. It is a well-known fact that those blacks who are at school at a late age are usually there through no fault of their own'.

However, the deparment's spokesman said yesterday: 'Only those who gave definite indications that they were coming to school for purposes other than education have been told to leave.'

Details

He said no problems with the new system had been reported to Pretoria by the department's regional directors, who had been charged with carrying out the new regulations.

The Cape regional director had been the only one to contact Pretoria with details of pupils told to leave and the number who had been allowed to stay. From this could be deduced that the other provinces 'had no problems', he said.

In the Port Elizabeth area 901 applications had been received from over-age pupils to stay on in school, and all but 66 of these had been granted.

In any case, the spokesman said, over-age pupils who had passed their examinations the previous year and were clearly at school 'to be educated' were not told to go.

Outcry

Following the 1980 boycotts, the department instituted new regulations limiting the maximum age of pupils in certain standards. The regulations caused an outcry, but were nevertheless implemented this year.

According to a departmental report the aim 'is not to conduct a witch-hunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children or to limit education opportunities. Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools and who progress satisfactorily without being an obstacle to other pupils will not be debarred from schools unnecessarily'.

52 (1987) The Ne

Whites teaching in KwaZulu schools

12/6/87 Mercury Reporter

KWA MASHU'S Inhlakanipho High School has hired a white teacher, and has vacant posts for six more.

Black schools in Eshowe and Mahlabatini now also have white teachers on their staff.

This follows a statement by KwaZulu's Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, who said in January that white teachers were welcome to apply for posts in KwaZulu's schools.

Dr T Mkhize, the principal of Inhlakanipho High School, said yesterday a white woman was starting at the school on July 5, teaching English. The six other posts he would like to fill with white teachers are science, maths, bookkeeping, shorthand, technical drawing and hygiene.

Contact

Dr Mkhize said the main motivation for wanting to employ white teachers was a 'human relations' one.

'It will expose our children to different cultures, and is excellent from an inter-racial contact point of view as well. We are all South Africans, and we can find ways of coming together if we want to,' he said.

He said white students from the University of Natal, as well as Indian teachers, had been giving classes at his school on a part-time basis, but it was far better educationally to have white teachers permanently on the payroll and at the school full-time.

A spokesman for KwaZulu's Education Department at Ulundi said yesterday that whites had been teaching at other KwaZulu schools 'for some months now'. There were several at Eshowe and others at Mahlabatini.

200 fall ill at Mitchells Plain school

Pink Eye to close factories, schools

By Rylund Fisher

C. Herald 12/8/82

THERE'S no stopping Pink Eye. The disease caused disruption in Cape Town's factories last month and has now also crept into schools, forcing many pupils to stay at home and miss the mid-year examinations.

One school principal said all black schools in the Peninsula were affected.

However, principals were quick to add that pupils would not lose any examination marks. At some schools pupils would be given an average mark. At others, pupils would be allowed to write another paper.

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said attendance at day hospitals was "heavy" last week.

Absentees

"We have treated many pupils. At some schools the absentee rate is quite high because of the disease but I have not heard of any school yet which was closed," he said.

The average attendance at clinics was about 300 a day last week.

Dr L R Tibbit, the Medical Officer of Health for the Divisional Council, said there had been a "major outbreak" of the disease in their areas.

"We are advising that all employees and pupils be sent home immediately to prevent the disease from spreading," Dr Tibbit said.

"In the home sufferers should be given separate towels and bed linen and the bath and basin should be carefully cleansed with disinfectant."

Daily

A Hanover Park school principal, Mr P P Snyders, said every day two or three pupils had to go home because of Pink Eye.

"However, there are many who stay at home without going to the doctor because they use the medicine given to other family members who had the disease," he said.

A Bonteheuwel principal said before the examinations they had had between 35 and 40 pupils off.

"The disease is not really affecting our examinations because we are trying to accommodate all the affected pupils."

The principal of a school in Langa said even teachers had to be sent home.

200 cases

At the Mitchells Plain Primary School No 30 in Rocklands about 20 cases had been reported over the past two months, said the principal, Mr I F Japtha.

The principal of the Strandfontein Senior Secondary School, Mr E (Volkwyn, said they h had about 40 to 50 cas over the past three weeks

Mr P D Petersen Westridge Senior Secon ary School said about cases had ben report over the past three wee but this had not disrupt their schedule.

BOY SAID THERE WAS INDOCTRINATION AT VELD SCHOOL

Pupils 'kill terrs' on Natalbeaches

ACCUSATIONS have again been levelled at the Transvaal Education Department for using veld schools to indoctrinate naïve schoolchildren rather than for proper environmental education.

By ARLENE GETZ

At veld schools children undergo strenuous actvity, are taught to 'shoot terrorists' with torches and understand the moral peril of pop songs such as 'Knock Three Times' and 'Yellow Submarine'

These startling claims of political, religious and cultural indoctrination were made by Progressive Federal Party provincial representatives Mrs Irene Menell (Houghton) and Mr Peter Nixon (Johannesburg North) They also claimed environmental studies took a poor third place to other topics

The veld schools which are designed, in theory, to bring school children into closer contact with nature, have again been under the spotlight in the Transvaal Provincial Council.

"There can be absolutely no doubt that the primary objective of the programme is to instruct pupils on the evil influences of contemporary life, and to counteract those things which undermine 'approved morality'," said Mrs Menell.

"The judgment on what those evil influences are, how they are defined and explained, and what constitutes approved morality, are all highly sectional judgments."

In 1979, 52 178 Standard 5 and 8 pupils attended the TED's 10 veld schools.

More than 24 000 were from primary and 20 629 from secondary schools. The rest were from special schools, colleges of education, or were leadership course members

This week the Sunday Express investigated the veld school programme and found many who attended returned home feeling they been on a military preparedness course.

One father whose 12-year-old son attended a veld school in January said: "He wanted to go because he knew his friends would call him a 'wet' if he didn't. I agreed to let him attend, but warned him there might be some form of indoctrination.

"His first words when he came home were: 'You were right, Dad'."

The boy, who does not want to be named because he fears repercussions at school, described the week-long camp as "quite military"

Four days of hiking were interspersed with another four of lectures on subjects such as the threat from Russia and the World Council of Churches and the evils of modern music and advertisements.

"There was a pretty verkramp sort of attitude," he said.

"The South African Council of Churches — in particular Bishop Desmond Tutu — also came in for a lot of criticism."

A teacher who accompanied his Standard 8 pupils to a veld school on the Natal coast described it as a "shocking" experience.

"The nature content of the programme was scant and very unimaginative. I certainly don't think it inspired the children to be ecologically aware."

A typical day at a veld school begins at 5.30am with either a 30-minute PT session or a jog on the beach.

Then, after dormitory inspection and breakfast, the South African flag was raised, followed by a Bible reading.

After this there were lectures on survival, obstacle courses, map reading and compass work.

Sometimes pupils were taken to the beach where one group had to entrench itself behind sandbanks while a 'terrorist' group tried to infiltrate the defences.

The pupils could 'shoot' by shining torches on each other.

In another activity, boys were taught to camouflage themselves with mud and dirt. Other games involvd stalking a lantern-carrying teacher while avoiding being 'shot' with a torch.

Before supper the flag was lowered, followed by a sing-song and lecture on topics such as "communism in relation to race relations in the RSA".

Pupils at one veld school were punished for offences like not singing with 90 minutes of 'Army-type' PT.

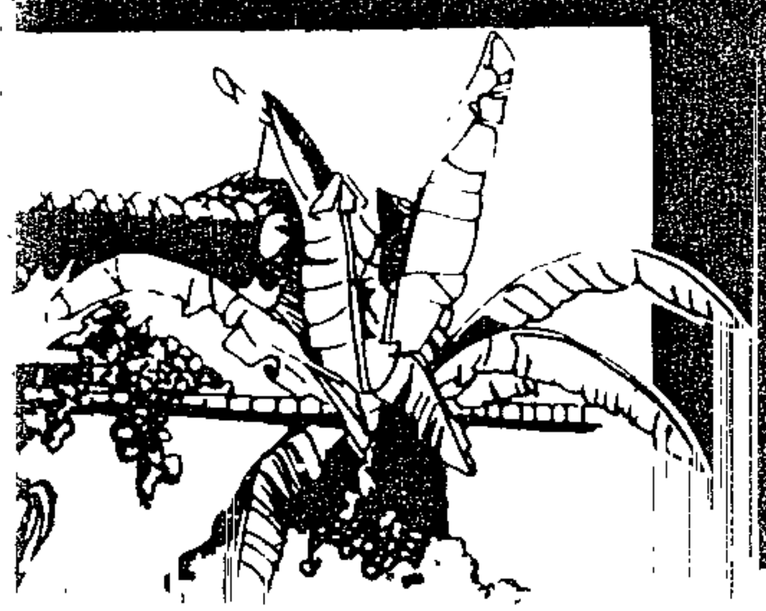
Lectures on the environment usually began "too late" at 8pm, a teacher said.

During the socio-political lectures, pupils were told songs such as 'Knock Three Times' encouraged sexual promiscuity while the popular Beatles' 'Yellow Submarine' was about a depressant drug.

And the pupils were told black Africa was in chaos because the countries were not ready for independence and cited examples of gruesome treatment of whites under new governments

Lecturers emphasised that apartheid was the best policy for South Africa.

The teacher interviewed said: "The schools might be fine for the average schoolboy, but a sensitive, intellectual type wouldn't enjoy them."



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AVOID DANGER

Veld school 'lessons': debate hots up again

DDM (52) 17/6/82

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE coupling of half-truths with sweeping emotional statements during lectures and talks at the Transvaal Education Department's veld schools led to confusion and fear in the minds of children, Progressive Federal Party Provincial Councillor, Mr Peter Nixon said this week.

Commenting on transcriptions of lectures, obtained by the Rand Daily Mail, at the Schoemansdal veld school near Louis Trichardt, Mr Nixon said some of it seemed like "the ravings of a fanatic".

This week a senior TED official closely involved with veld schools, confirmed the particular lectures were still being given at the Schoemansdal veld school.

The lectures formed the basis of a controversial report compiled late last year by a delegation of the Johannesburg College of Education who visited the school in August.

The report strongly criticised the para-military nature of veld schools.

The row erupted again last week when Mr Nixon criticised the schools in the Provincial Council, saying they were aimed at mobilising the youth for the "total onslaught".

Referring to a lecture on "Freedom and Authority," Mr Nixon said the implication contained in the lecture, that those who strived for political freedom were "terrorists on our borders", amounted to a condemnation by association.

"The Afrikaner too wants political freedom and it is grossly unfair to paint all the people with the same brush. It is understandable if politicians resort to such generalisations, but you do not expect it from trained teachers."

Some valid points were made — such as the need for order in a social group — but the teacher then plunged into sweeping emotionalism, such as saying the communists were delighted to see the Western youth revolting against all authority.

It was only a half-truth that the youth in the Western world were revolting against all authority, Mr Nixon said.

"It is sheer fear-mongering. The Western world is not in shambles and not all supporters of freedom want to overthrow the Government."

Turning to questions and topics for group discussion, Mr Nixon said the question: "Must we rebuild schools burnt down by blacks?" was open to crass and superficial interpretation, and it certainly did not improve race relations.

Regarding the question on "Insurgency: How would you gain the support of the non-white for your government?", Mr Nixon said the answer was simple: "Do away with the pass laws."

But he said he doubted children would have the necessary insight to discuss such a matter soberly.

In a lecture on "insurgency" children were told the Defence Force monitored 16 different radio programmes which broadcasted "negative propaganda against South africa".

Among those mentioned were the BBC and the Voice of America, as well as Radio Moscow and Radio Peking.

Mr Nixon said again there was condemnation by association.

Parts of the lecture was unscientific and undisciplined.

He said a Biblical reference in the insurgency lecture, claiming that the fight against insurgency was a fight of light against darkness, was blasphemous.

The lecture also says: "All the isms can be seen as the insurgent," and Mr Nixon slammed this as a unscientific generalisation.

He also described as "preposterous" that the lecture intimated the Information scandal was only an insurgent "smear technique".

The TED spokesman said yesterday the "last thing" teachers running veld schools wanted to do was to indoctrinate the children with National Party propaganda.

The lectures were prepared by the full-time personnel at the various TED veld schools, he said. They were based on topics suggested by the TED, but veld school teachers compiled their lectures separately.

"It is not so much lectures which are given. We are far more interested in stimulating group discussons."

R990 000 school for Duncan Village

D. Dispatch 19/6/82

EAST LONDON — A R993 000 junior secondary school is to be built in Duncan Village by the Department of Education and Training, the department's director in the Cape, Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht said the school, which has been named Qaqamba, should be ready for classes at the beginning of 1984.

He said tenders had been accepted and builders were to start construction soon.

The school would have 30 classrooms, an administration block and facilities for needlework and woodwork.

Mr Engelbrecht said there were already pupils for the school and many of them were being accommodated in other schools in Duncan Village in the meantime.

The new school would accommodate 800 to 1 000 pupils.

He said a principal had already been appointed but he did not have any other details of appointments.

Asked whether this meant Duncan Village was not to be disestablished, he said: "No comment from my side. All I am doing is provide for an existing need."

He said the school would compare well with other modern schools built by the department. — DDR

Cosas hits 'poor state' of schools for blacks

E. Post 21/6/82

By JIMMY MATYU

THE Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has criticised the poor state of schools in the black townships where "children work in chilly, windswept classrooms".

Cosas also objected to high fences around school buildings which gave the impression that the children were in "concentration camps".

After a meeting to review the situation after the schools boycott last year, Cosas said in a statement the state of schools affected the children's health.

"At some schools we found makeshift zinc doors, broken window panes and cardboard and rag pieces stuffed in the window frames to shelter pupils from the chilly winter winds and rain," the statement said.

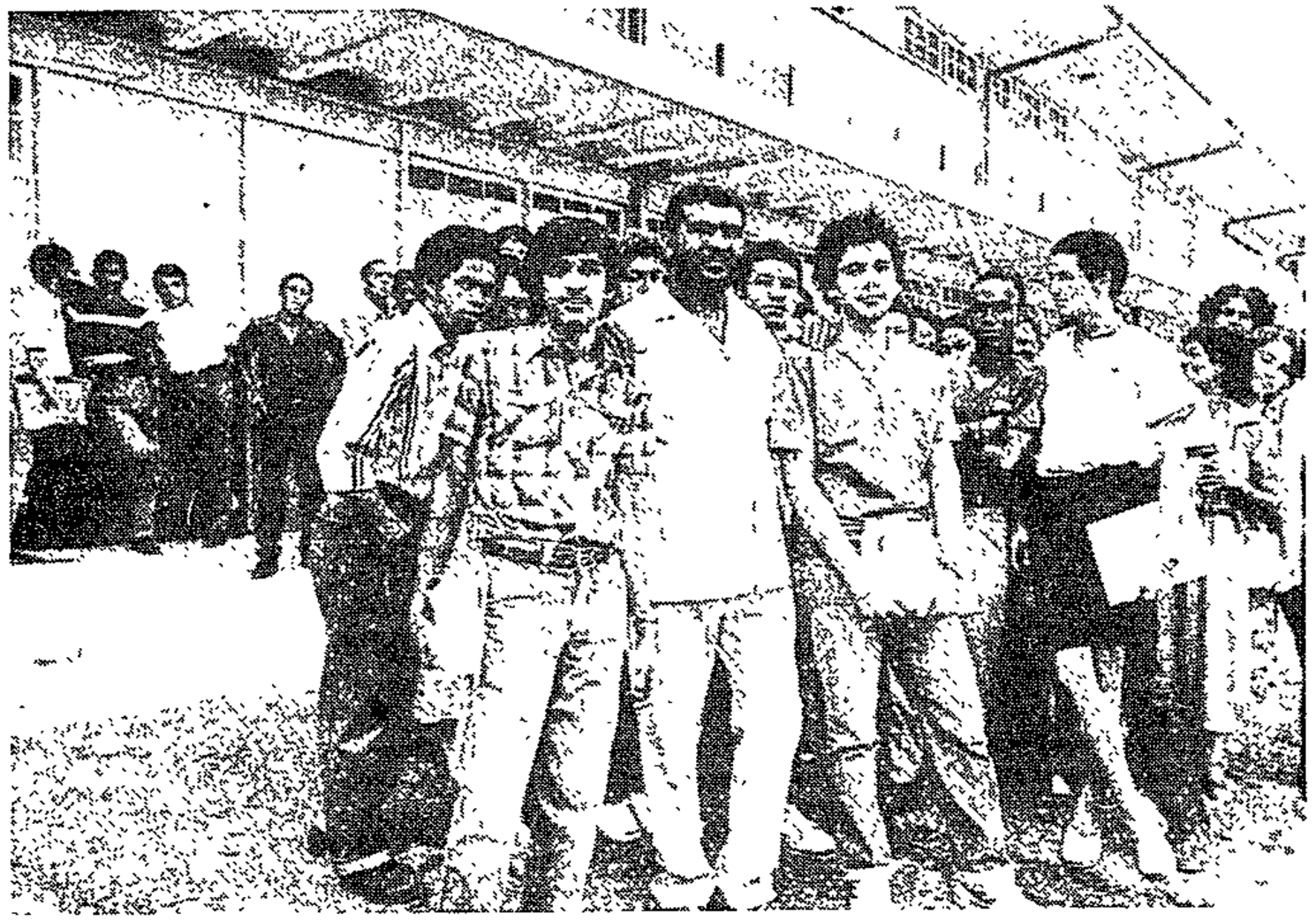
"We are also critical of classrooms that have cement floors, which contribute to diseases like tuberculosis and to pneumonia, severe colds and other ailments."

Among the schools which needed repair were Mvisiswano Lower Primary School, Phillip Nikiwe Higher Primary School, Masangwana Higher Primary School, Myezo Lower Primary School and the Henry Nyati Higher Primary School.

Cosas said it should be remembered that the boycott was "merely conditionally suspended and not called off".

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training in Port Elizabeth, Mr J P Engelbrecht, was not available for comment.

R500 000 to be spent on a school for 36 Indians



● Mr Roseberry Kirk, headmaster of Colinda School, Vryburg, with some of the 200 black, coloured and Indian matric pupils who attended a vacation school there recently. He is flanked by (left) Arshad Esop, 18, and Selwyn Jacobs, 17, who have had all their schooling at Colinda.
Picture by PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

Political Reporter JEAN LE MAY reports on costly move to split scholars

THE Department of Indian Education has decided to build a primary school for 36 Vryburg Indians — at a cost to the taxpayer of R500 000 — to segregate them from coloured schoolchildren.

Now angry Indian parents in the tiny Northern Cape town are threatening to keep their children away if the school is built.

They object to the Government's plan to take the 36 Indian children out of the big, friendly school they share with the town's coloured children.

Coloured parents, too, have rejected the move.

Up to now there has been no Indian school in Vryburg. Coloureds and Indians have shared the Colinda primary and high schools, attended by 36 Indian children in the primary school, 30 in the high school and about 1 200 coloured children.

In addition, a new primary school for coloureds will be built at a cost of R1-million.

"Colinda school has for many generations been the pride of coloured and Indian people in Vryburg. Although the Group Areas Act forces us to live in separate suburbs — and despite religious differences — we have been happily bound by Colinda," Mr William Langeveldt, spokesman for the Colinda school Parent-Teacher Association, said.

"Indian parents refuse to send their children to this apartheid school, which will foster a spirit of isolation and make good friends become strangers."

Angry parents interviewed in Vryburg said the move was rejected unanimously at a meeting in the town last month. It was attended by the Indian management committee, members of parent-teacher associations and a representative of the Department of Indian Education.

Mr Emayet Abdullah, chairman of the Colinda primary school PTA, said the separation of schools was totally unnecessary.

"Moreover, when they complete their primary school education, our children will have to return to the school they were forced to leave — since there is no Indian high school in Vryburg," he said.

Mr Sidney Blignaut, who teaches English at Colinda, said that he had known Colinda school for 30 years — since its days as a mission school.

"The presence of Indians has enriched race relations in the community," he said.

The happy atmosphere at the school was apparent when the Sunday Express visited Colinda recently, when a vacation school for coloured, Indian and black matric pupils from Vryburg, Upington and Kimberley was in full swing.

Colinda's principal, Mr Roseberry Kirk, said that there had never been a problem with race relations at the school.

A spokesman for the Department of Indian Education said it was Government policy to provide separate schools for different race groups "as and when they were considered necessary".

Record matric entries

THE number of matric candidates has increased by 10 250 from those who wrote last year.

The figure has gone up almost six times in the past five years with a record 62 456 candidates earmarked for exams this year compared to the 11 000 who wrote in 1977.

In all, an expected turn-out of 227 618 students will sit for their matric and JC exams this year. The figure excludes students in the Transkei, who will write under the white Cape Education Department.

It is feared the number of matric candidates might lead to the kind of irregularities that marred last year's exams when it was discovered that certain papers had been leaked to students before examination dates.

But DET's spokesman, Mr Job Schoeman, has dispelled all fears.

"We gave screened the people who will be dealing with question papers. We have detailed instructions with regard to handling, transport and safe-keeping of papers throughout the country."

But Mr Schoeman acknowledged this did not mean that the papers would be leakage-tight.

700 (1100) (52) pupils Mercury sent 23/9/82 home

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 700 pupils from the KwaDlangezwa High School, near Empangeni, have been sent home by the KwaZulu Department of Education following disturbances at the school last week.

The disturbances came in the wake of a refusal by the pupils to write quarterly tests.

A department official told the Mercury yesterday that the decision to send the pupils home was taken in order to enable a team of inspectors, sent by the department, to complete an investigation into the cause of the disturbance which resulted in the stoning of the school buildings.

According to Mr W N Nduna, KwaZulu's Deputy Secretary for Education, who is leading the investigating team, pupils were instructed to return to the school on October 3. Parents would be sent letters giving reasons why the pupils had been sent home.

It was expected that the investigation would be completed before October 3 and the report would be submitted to Mr J E Ndlovu, KwaZulu's Secretary for Education.

It is reported that during the disturbances a car owned by a staff member was set on fire. Police were summoned but did not take any action.

The headmaster, Mr Maurice Mzoneli, was not available for comment.

Cops use teargas to stop school tour fight

OUTING CHAOS

A TRIP to Orkney by 400 Soweto high-school students ended in chaos at the weekend when police fired teargas and ordered them out of the area.

One student was stabbed and several others were baton-charged in the skirmish, which caused the planned sporting activities to be cancelled.

Five buses carrying the students from Jabulani High were escorted out of the township by police in a tense atmosphere.

A teacher from the visiting school and a host of other students were allegedly beaten up by police, who had been called in to quell a fight in which a student had been stabbed.

The **SOWETAN** could not establish yesterday to which hospital the stabbed pupil had been admitted.

Jabulani students described yesterday how their colleagues had run for cover when a teargas canister had been shot into one of the buses. Some had had to seek refuge in houses in the townships.

The incident occurred on Saturday afternoon when the Soweto students visited a local high school in Kanone, Orkney.

Western Transvaal police confirmed the incident yesterday, adding that it had been a "minor disturbance" involving students.

By LEN MASEKO Sowetan 20/9/82

Captain A Scheeper, of the Western Transvaal police, said: "There was a minor disturbance at the Orkney township involving students.

"Police were called in and they ordered the students to go back into their buses.

"A little teargas and batons were used.

"It was not a serious thing. No charges have been laid."

A teacher from the Jabulani school, Mr Elijah Ramagaga, said trouble had started after a student had been stabbed in a fight between pupils from the two schools.

"Police arrived and started shooting teargas to disperse the students.

"I was clapped and kicked by two policemen and many students from my school were also assaulted.

"Police ordered us out of the township and made sure that we had left the area.

"A sad thing is that I was beaten up in front of my daughter, who is a student in my school," the teacher said.

One student, Bongani Mnguni, said teargas had also been fired on to a soccer pitch where two school teams were playing.

Pupils claim total class boycott

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There was a total boycott of classes at Forbes Grant Secondary School in Ginsberg here yesterday, pupils said.

Students spoken to said the entire school body of 330 pupils had stayed away from classes.

The boycott, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the death in detention of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, reportedly entered its third day yesterday. Half of the school's pupils were absent on Thursday.

The local deputy circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D. C. Kretzmann, said he could not confirm yesterday's total boycott.

"I am speaking under correction, but I think only about 55 per cent of scholars were absent," he said.

Mr Kretzmann said he doubted whether any departmental action would be taken against the pupils.

"For their own sake I hope they will be back on Monday because the exams are looming," he added.

The principal, Mr John Moses, could not be reached for comment. — DDR.

C. Times 11/9/82

52

Upgrading, pay rise for school clerks

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 850 clerical assistants at Cape schools heard this week that their posts were being upgraded to that of "school secretaries" and their salaries increased by up to R190 a month from October 1.

Mr Hugo Lambrechts, director of the Provincial Department of Education, said yesterday that it had been decided at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Council that the posts be given equal status to that of administrative assistants in the civil service.

According to a memorandum sent to schools this week, the salary scales of matriculated full-time secretaries, ranging between R2 886 and R5 154, will be increased to between R4 380 and R7 470.

He said less qualified part-time secretaries would receive an increase of at least one salary increment. Married women could now, subject to age, health and working hours, get permanent appointments.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP education spokesman in the Provincial Council, welcomed the decision, calling it a "major change of heart" on the part of the Education Department.

He said in a statement yesterday that the decision, although late, was an acnowledgement by the department that school secretaries played a "critically" important role to support teachers.

"It should create far more motivated secretaries relieving teachers from administrative work to devote more time to their teaching duties. The decision to enable all married women to receive permanent appointments as school secretaries is hopefully the first step towards abolishing discrimination against married women in education," Mr Van Eck said.

Teacher insults pupils

52

Sowetan 10/9/82

'Kaffir' drama

By STAN MHLONGO

STUDENTS at Sebokeng State School booed and walked out of a classroom after a teacher had allegedly called them "kaffirs" during a biology lesson this week.

In an interview, students said that the incident had happened when they had not answered the teacher's question because they had not understood him.

The teacher had called them "kaffirs who take long to understand."

They were offended and showed their disgust by booing him while others walked out.

Some of the students had not returned to their Standard XI classroom and had gone home after the incident.

"Most of the white teachers tried to pacify the students by telling them that this teacher had committed the blunder because he had not been teaching for long."

The students said, however, that the teachers had not used racial slurs when addressing them in the past and they had all been surprised when they had been insulted in this crude manner.

The principal of the school, Mr A P Malan, told **The SOWETAN** he was not aware of pupils being insulted at his school. He promised to investigate the matter.

Pupils continue class boycott

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A partial boycott of classes by pupils of Forbes Grant Secondary School in Ginsberg township here entered its second day yesterday as some students refused to attend classes.

A teacher said a large number of pupils again refused to go to their classes after the morning prayers.

Many students gathered near the toilets while classes continued for those who did not participate in the boycott.

Students said they were mourning the death of Mr Steve Biko who died in detention five years ago. They said the boycott, which started on Wednesday, would go on until today.

The inspector of the King William's Town circuit for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. van der Merwe, could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDC.

4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

	Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of South Africa
	Pulp and Paper Industry's Joint Committee
	Rand Water Board Unions Joint Committee
	South African Council of Mining Unions
	South African Federation of Leather Trade Unions
	South African Council of Transport Workers
	South African Federation of Chemical and Allied Workers Union

5. In the light of the 1979 amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act, could you please indicate if your union has made any application for extensions in scope. If so,

a) where.....

b) to whom .....

c) for what additional area.....

d) has this been granted.....

e) if so, when.....

Students boycott classes

STUDENTS at the Forbes Grant Secondary School in Ginsberg, King William's Town boycotted classes yesterday to mark the fifth anniversary of the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

More than half the school's 330 students reused to go to class after morning prayers yesterday. They marched out of the school ground singing freedom songs and said they would stay away until next Monday.

The circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. van der Merwe, said there had been no incidents at the school, but confirmed that some of the students had not attended classes yesterday.

Students interviewed said they would stay away in memory of Steve Biko's death on September 12, 1977.

4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

	Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of South Africa
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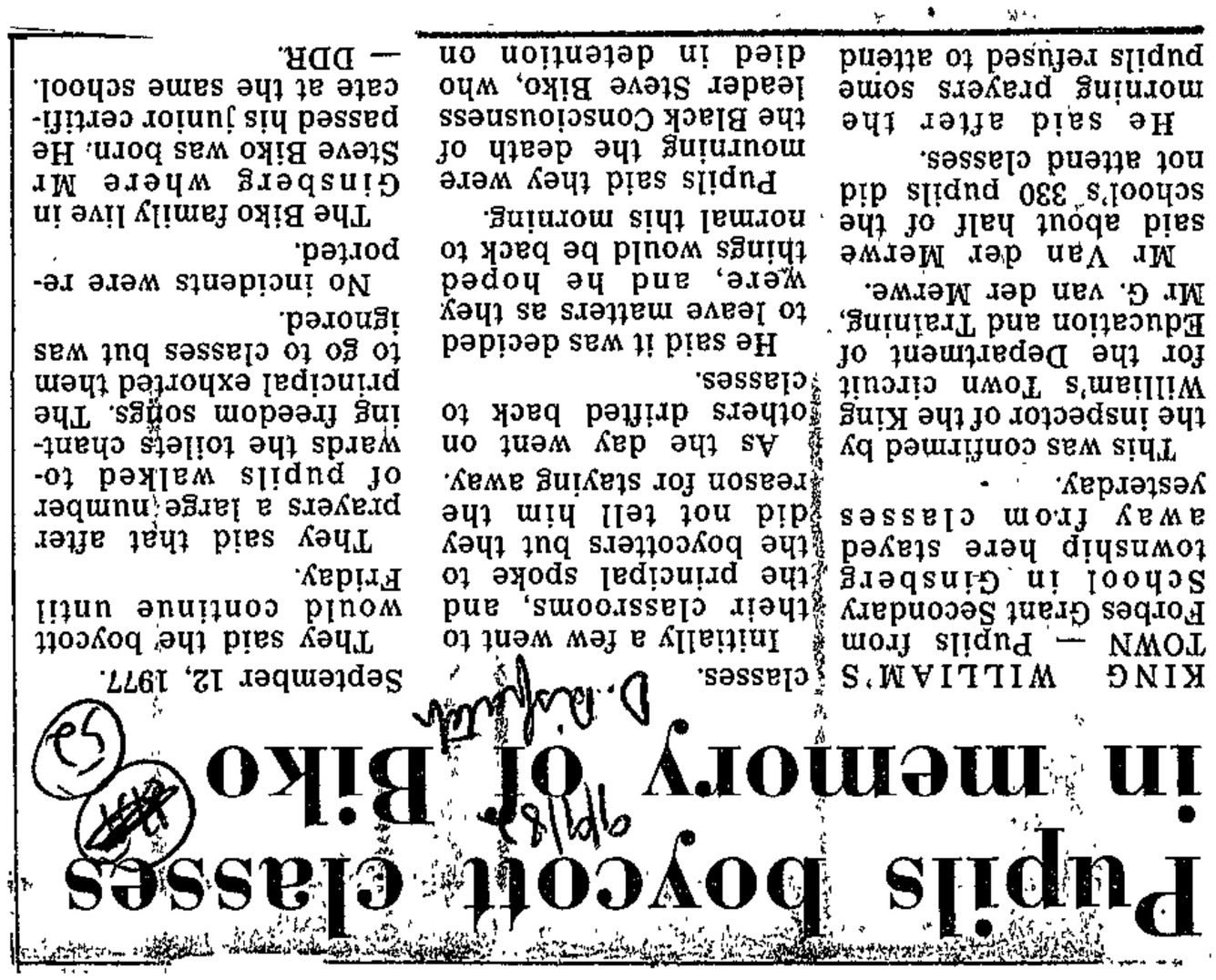

Pupils boycott classes in memory of Biko

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Pupils from Forbes Grant Secondary School in Ginsberg township here stayed away from classes yesterday.

This was confirmed by the inspector of the King William's Town circuit for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. van der Merwe.

Mr Van der Merwe said about half of the school's 330 pupils did not attend classes.

He said after the morning prayers some pupils refused to attend classes.

As the day went on others drifted back to classes.

He said it was decided to leave matters as they were, and he hoped things would be back to normal this morning.

Pupils said they were mourning the death of the Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in detention on September 12, 1977.

They said the boycott would continue until Friday.

They said that after prayers a large number of pupils walked towards the toilets chanting freedom songs. The principal exhorted them to go to classes but was ignored.

No incidents were reported.

The Biko family live in Ginsberg where Mr Steve Biko was born. He passed his junior certificate at the same school. — DDR.

on shebeen ≥cape death

Mr Mavimbela was in- ·ed on the head and ·e and Mr Madiala ·s also injured but ·s since gone missing d his family is worried ·out his whereabouts

HARASS

Mr Mavimbela said ar on Monday night ven men burst into his ·use and started har- ·sing the people there.

"They confiscated ·uor in the house and ·en I objected I was . on the head with an ·e and hit with some ·rument on the face.

"My friend, Ezekial, ·d to intervene and he · also assaulted. My fe, Johana, was ·pped on the face by · of the men

After the whole at- ·k, the men stoned ·ndows and did an esti- ·ted R500 worth of ·-ge to property. We ·e later put into the ·t of the car," he said.

CHASE

·r Mavimbela said ·, the car was driving ·y managed to use a ·nner to open the ·t and jumped out at ·op street. "The men us and gave chase. I ·ged to escape but I not know what hap- ·d to Ezekial," he ·.

He later received medical treatment "Since the incident we have been looking for Ezekial in vain," he said

The matter was reported to the police and they are investigating

This is the second time Mr Mavimbela's house, a popular shebeen has been attacked

It is not known whether the same group that attacked him and fired shots at him last month were responsible for the latest attack.

Students face closed doors

WITH judgment on the Fort Hare saga reserved indefinitely, the chances of the 1 500 expelled students passing their end-of-the-year exams appear slim.

The trouble-torn university, with about 1 350 students remaining on the campus, is continuing with preparations for the exams which are scheduled to start next month. It is reported that some of the expelled students have applied for re-admission in a frantic bid to enrol for the exams.

Judgment on the expelled students' case in the Ciskei Supreme Court was last week reserved indefinitely. The judge, Mr Justice De Wet, said he would pass it as soon as possible.

A spokesman for the expelled students, Mr Chris More, said yesterday the Parents' Action Committee was fighting against time to have the students re-instated. The committee was contemplating seeking another urgent meeting with rector Prof J A Lamprecht with a view of asking him to postpone the exams.

Unconfirmed reports say that some students had approached KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a former Fort Hare student, to intervene on their behalf.

The parents have sent a memorandum to the Minister of Education and Training urging him to intervene on the matter. The committee is still waiting for his reply.

Mr More said: "We are concerned that students on the campus will soon be starting with their end-of-the-year exams. If the court interdict is successful we will obviously ask the rector to postpone the exams so as to give the expelled students time to prepare."

Bid to curb leaks

IN A MOVE to curb the examination papers leaks, the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria has tightened security.

Announcing this yesterday, DET chief liaison officer Mr Job Schoeman said exams for Standard 8 start on November 15 to November 30, while standard 10 candidates will be writing from October 27 to December 1.

Mr Schoeman said his department was convinced that the new security measures would prevent people from stealing the papers

But Mr Schoeman would not reveal the kind of steps introduced by DET to prevent leaks after papers had been sold on a large scale to students in the past.

Bomba in MNR

LISBON — The Mozambican air force pilot who defected to South Africa, Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, had returned to his country as an anti-government guerilla because he had been "utterly disillusioned", according to a spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

"He was disappointed with the way South Africa was trying to manipulate him for its own propaganda purposes," said the spokesman of the MNR which is fighting the Government of President Samora Machel. — Sapa-Reuter

League appeals to youth

THE newly-formed African Youth League has joined other organisations in calling on all black people to observe the Black Consciousness Week.

The week, which started on Monday and ness, Steven Bantu Biko.

The League said in a statement: "We appeal to the black people, the youth in particular, to attend the meetings organised by black consciousness organisation

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S1730

Three shifts proposed at high school

EAST LONDON — Three "shifts" will be introduced at the Buchule Technical High School if the initial hurdle of pupil resistance can be overcome.

The head of the school's liaison committee, industrialist Mr Casey Joosse, said teachers may have to work "until 11 at night" once the school found its feet

"But it will be cheaper to employ three shifts of teachers than to build three more schools like this," Mr Joosse said at the school's Open Day yesterday.

The school caters for pupils from Std 6 to 10 and offcers courses in motor mechanics, boilermaking, electrical practice, building construction, carpentry and welding — although the welding class is likely to be phased out soon.

A fitting and turning course is on the cards "as soon as money is available", with an electronics course also in the planning stages.

"A pupil who matriculates from this school would have done Xhosa, English, Mathematics,

Mr CASEY JOOSSE, head of Buchule Technical High School's liaison committee.

Physical Science, Technical Drawing and a practical subject," principal Mr W. van der Vyver said.

"Our school week is approximately 20 per cent longer than that of an academic high school and approximately 20 per cent of our time is spent on the practical subjects." — DDR

Plan to ensure top skills, top jobs

23/8/82

EAST LONDON — In order to prepare students for a well-paid future and management posts in industry, the liaison committee of the Buchule Technical High School in Mdantsane has formulated a list of objectives to better the service offered at the school and to promote community development.

The liaison committee has three main objectives in its drive to develop the school's efficiency in providing skilled manpower for industry.

● The creation of attractive job opportunities for students after they have successfully completed their courses.

This is to be achieved by giving the students guidance on technical skills most needed by industry at any one time.

The committee will liaise with final year students and personnel departments of organisations in the Border. It is hoped organisations will make a commitment to employ students who have qualified at the school.

● The committee will endeavour to develop an elite image for the school to enable it to increase the quality of students. This will entail a selection process for all interested students

A promotional campaign directed at pupils in higher primary school and also at parents and employees of Border organisations will be used to achieve this aim.

A further step will be to create the image that success at the school will mean successful entry, at an attractive salary, into various organisations in the Border area.

● To assist the Ciskei Government in providing the school with the required material to conduct successful technical education programmes.

Community objectives of the liaison committee will include efforts to develop and promote industry in the Border region.

Specific community objectives planned by the committee are:

● To assist industrial development in the area through continuous development and supply of young artisans.

This will be accomplished by maximising the school's potential and providing guidance to educational authorities on the skills required at any one time.

Industrial concerns will be asked to assist in achieving this goal by commiting themselves to support for the school's activities, both financially and through provision of job opportunities for qualified students.

● To improve the image of labour in industry in general, with emphasis on increasing public acceptability of artisan employment.

An effective poster campaign directed at all higher primary schools is envisaged to achieve this goal.

Conducted tours of major industrial organisations in the Border and increased co-operation with the media is also planned.

● To promote and enhance the public image of Buchule Technical High School. This will be achieved by keeping the school's premises clean and equipment up-to-date. A selection process for students will also be employed. — DDR

D. Dispatch

School geared to industry management

23/8/82

52

EAST LONDON — There is a big future in industry — if you prepare for it. That is the message to young black pupils of the Buchule Technical High School in Mdantsane.

Backed by big industry, the Buchule school aims to give young pupils a high quality education geared to prepare them for management posts in industry

"We like to think our pupils will move into middle management positions," the principal of the school, Mr W. van der Vyver, said.

The school was opened in 1979 and the first matriculants from Buchule will leave at the end of next year.

"There are a lot of possibilities for those chaps who pass their matrics," Mr Van der Vyver said.

"With matric exemption, some may want to go onto university and do an engineering degree, although there will be nothing to stop them from doing a BA or any other degree.

"Others may decide to go to a technical college and train as a technician or technologist

"Some may want to become apprentices and qualify as artisans."

The school has close links with industry, and most major local industries are represented on the school's liaison board. Matriculants from the school are guaranteed to have good contact with local industry.

At present the school is still developing, with 305 pupils and 22 teachers, and entrance is still wide open. Once the school is established, stricter entrance qualifications will be enforced.

"We are aiming to attract the better pupil who can handle mathematics and science," Mr Van der Vyver said.

Compulsory matric subjects at the school are English, Xhosa, mathematics, physical science and technical drawing.

Pupils then have a choice between motor mechanics, building construction, electricity or fitting and turning

"A pupil doesn't make his choice when he comes into the school at Standard 6 In the first year he will do basic technical training involving all the courses offered Once he has some idea of what the courses involve, he makes his choice"

Mr Van der Vyver said an indication of the quality of education the school aimed at was that technical study groups comprised no more than 15 pupils for every teacher.

To help establish even closer contact with more industries, Buchule Technical High School is holding its "open day" on September 1 which will be attended by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, the chairman of the school's liaison committee, the managing director of Da Gama Textiles, Mr C. B. Joosse, and the deputy chairman of the Barlow Rand group, Mr D. Dyer. — DDR.

Row over religion in business demand

S2 S. Times

By MAUREEN BARNES R2/8/82

ECONOMISTS have slammed a government instruction which decrees that the teaching of economics to high school pupils must have "a Christian character".

Leading academics are also puzzled over the meaning of the directive, which they described as "offensive, meaningless, and unnecessary".

The instruction was published in recent editions of the Education Gazette which outlined the senior secondary school syllabus for higher grade economics to be introduced in 1983 for standard eight, nine and ten pupils.

In a section headed "General objectives in the teaching of economics" the directive reads:

"The teaching of economics must have a Christian character, ie, the subject matter, handbooks, the presentation of the teacher and the class atmosphere must be in accordance with the acceptable Christian way of life.

Character

"The teaching of economics must have a national character, ie, it must instil in the pupil a love for, and interest in, what is peculiar to the Republic of South Africa and her people.

"It must promote an appreciation of the South African economic system, which is based on free enterprise, private ownership, freedom of economic activities, in contrast with other economic systems, eg, state-controlled economies."

Economist Professor Brian Kantor of the University of Cape Town, said that "as a scientist I find the objectives both offensive and meaningless".

"Economics has got as much to do with religion as physics. It is an attempt to explain the world.

"I don't see how economics can have a national character. If you correctly understand economics you would be able to appreciate the differences and similarities between the South African system and others.

"We should be teaching our kids economics so that they can become better individuals. Properly taught, economics can make them better citizens and more careful and concerned voters."

Bad science

"Whether we like it or not, if you allow religious objectives to interfere with science you get bad science," he said.

Prof John Simpson, Director of UCT's Graduate School of Business, said the directive "seems a little peculiar".

"The economic syllabus is not the domain of Christianity.

"There are a number of Jewish and Muslim people who practise a free enterprise system very adequately.

"Free enterprise should be seen in the context of other economic systems and it must, in a sense, be left to the student to decide for himself which is the right system.

"It seems curious that students are asked to promote free enterprise and freedom of economic activity in a country in which Government controls utilities such as Sasol, South African Airways and the Railways," he said.

Mr J J Vosloo, Deputy Director of the Cape Education Department confirmed that these objectives were "not unusual" and are included in the syllabuses issued by all provinces.

School calm

Daily Dispatch 21/8/82 52

QUEENSTOWN — The situation at Nkwanca Secondary School here was calm yesterday following an incident on Thursday in which two scholars were wounded after security police had gone to question certain pupils.

The medical superintendent of the Frontier Hospital, Dr R. Schaffer, confirmed yesterday that two scholars had received bullet wounds in their legs. He described their condition as satisfactory.

Col A. P. van der Merwe, head of the security police in the Border, confirmed yesterday that there had been a "bit of unrest" at the school. He also confirmed that three scholars were taken for questioning.

Police arrest school children

52 Mercury 13/8/82

" Pietermaritzburg Bureau

POLICE have arrested 18 high school pupils after some 300 children ran amok at a black school outside Kokstad on Wednesday.

A police spokesman said 18 pupils had been arrested after a school building was destroyed on Wednesday.

Some of the pupils had allegedly been expelled from the school and had returned the day after to throw stones and to set fire to the buildings.

Damage was estimated at R40 000.

In another fire incident, R25 000 damage was caused when a runaway blaze destroyed a building at the University of Natal's experimental farm yesterday.

According to the police a barn filled with hay went up after a fire break re-ignited yesterday.

Pupils angered, teachers injured

African Affairs Reporter

THREE Ingwavuma teachers were treated at Mosvold Hospital yesterday after they had been allegedly assaulted by pupils believed to have been angered by the school's failure to provide transport to two major meetings concerning the Swazi take-over of their area.

According to a senior spokesman for the Department of Justice at Ingwavuma, there had been a breakdown in communications between Sibhamu Secondary School pupils and headmaster. Pupils had waited in vain for buses to take them to a big indaba at Nongoma, about 50 km away, which had been called by King Goodwill, King of the Zulus.

Then the next day buses again failed to arrive to take them to an Inkatha Youth Brigade mass meeting at Nongoma and they assumed that the school had opted not to involve itself in the land struggle.

A local tribesman said the pupils had also been upset by frequent visits to the school by security police.

Top KwaZulu officials confirmed last night that there had been disturbances at the school but could not give any further details because the matter was being investigated by the KwaZulu Government.

Mr J M Ngema, circuit inspector for the area, said he had received a report of the incident but the matter was being investigated and he could not comment.

Mosvold Hospital officials confirmed that three lady teachers had been treated and discharged.

The Mercury learned that pupils had written a letter to the principal protesting about the failure of the school to take them to the national meetings. It is understood that the principal was not at the school and when the pupils got no reply they decided to take matters into their own hands.

8 (52) C. Herald 31/7/82

33 new schools planned for Cape

THIRTY-THREE new school buildings are expected to be opened by the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Education) in the Western Cape in 1983.

This includes 10 schools on Mitchells Plain and new school buildings for existing schools in Hanover Park, the Morgenson and Hanover Park No. 4 primary schools.

Mr N Eales, public liaison officer for the department, said last week that senior secondary schools in the Peninsula are planned for Manenberg, Grassy Park and Belhar, with more primary schools for Belhar, Ravensmead and Kalksteenfontein.

More secondary schools are expected to open in Atlantis, Paarl, Piketberg (complete with a hostel), Saldanha, Franschhoek, Worcester, Touws River and Swellendam.

Mr Eales said the building programme of all State departments stretched over five years.

"However, the merits of all needs are reassessed yearly and priority determined in terms of the circumstances at the time. This is to see whether the needs of an area had changed from the time we made our assessment and the time we scheduled for the provision of the school."

Black pupils 'lacking in background'

ARGUS 16/7/82

Education Reporter

IT was doubtful whether universities could become genuinely open even if the present restrictions were removed, Dr Ken Hartshorne, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said today.

Speaking at the University Teachers' Association conference at UCT, Dr Hartshorne outlined the experience of a typical black pupil.

In secondary schools in 1980 there were 1 378 graduate teachers in 1 446 black schools — not even one a school — and some schools had 10 or more graduates

A BOGY

In the primary schools arithmetic was a bogy to both teachers and children. Teachers could not cope with the switch to English medium Standard 3.

They relied on "survival teaching" — relying on text books and avoiding questions. This had increased since 1976, "when teachers were hammered by students, parents and the department.

"Hard work and commitment can't make up for lack of background. The morale of teachers is very low.

"The university can begin to be open only when its students, broadly, come from the same kind of education experienced."

Dr Hartshorne predicted that there was not likely to be any significant change in the education system, in spite of the De Lange report recommendations. Universities would have to go on coping with the same problems, with perhaps more radical black students.

He suggested the universities concentrate on "reaching down to the schools through the teachers."

"If you analyse the quality of the staff at the black teachers' training colleges you will realise we are facing a major national emergency. Universities must help the education of the teacher."

Students help blacks to matric success

52
7/7/82 Star

By Carina le Grange

In 1977 80 percent of the black matriculation candidates in the Potchefstroom township of Ikageng failed their final examinations — but by 1979 the pass rate was 100 percent.

This dramatic reversal could be attributed to the education programme of Potchefstroom University's Student Community Service, the SCS chairman, Mr Syd Eckley, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Eckley said SCS involved itself in community programmes and service among blacks in Ikageng, coloured in Promosa and whites in Klerksdorp; Potchefstroom and Carletonville.

PROJECTS

The service developed from ideas expressed by students in 1973 and was registered as a welfare organisation in 1981. The structure allows for two fulltime organisers as well as a public relations officer and fundraiser.

Almost 90 projects involving 10 000 people were financed by a budget of R121 000.

It was hoped that next year a director would be appointed for the organisation, Mr Eckley said.

SCS was funded by the annual university carnival, public donations and sponsors.

"We draw heavily on the whole arsenal of aid available through the university," Mr Eckley said.

STUDENTS

Potch is only the second Afrikaans university to establish a community service of this sort. Instead of employing professional social workers and teachers, volunteer students are used.

"South Africa can no longer afford people who are not involved in their communities. Students can fill an irreplaceable role in this regard," said Mr Eckley.

Apart from teaching, services provided include sports training, a pharmacy service, transport for the aged and disabled, a law clinic and ballet and karate lessons.

12 000 education vacancies

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

There are more then 12 000 posts in the Department of Education and Training which could be filled with suitably qualified staff, according to the new Director-General of the department

In a recent interview in Pretoria Dr Abraham Fourie disclosed that if suitably qualified staff were available in the professional and administrative fields, his department would be able to place thousands in posts ranging from principal to administrative clerk.

"These posts are not all vacant. Some are filled by staff who are not properly qualified," said Dr Fourie.

If qualified personnel were available tomorrow Dr Fourie would be able to demand:

- 280 heads of departments in secondary schools.
- 1 120 highly qualified teachers for promotion posts in secondary schools.
- 2 000 suitably trained teachers for promotion posts in primary schools.
- 60 inspectors with graduate qualifications.
- 35 properly qualified administrative workers for regional offices.
- 150 circuit office clerks.
- 500 clerks for secondary schools
- 2 000 clerks for primary schools.

These would meet only South Africa's demands, not the needs of its independent national states.

There were about 5.5 million black schoolchildren in South Africa and the national states but by the end of the decade there would be an estimated 9.1 million, Dr Fourie said.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) and the National States are now training about 10 000 teachers a year and will have to produce 200 000 by the end of the century.

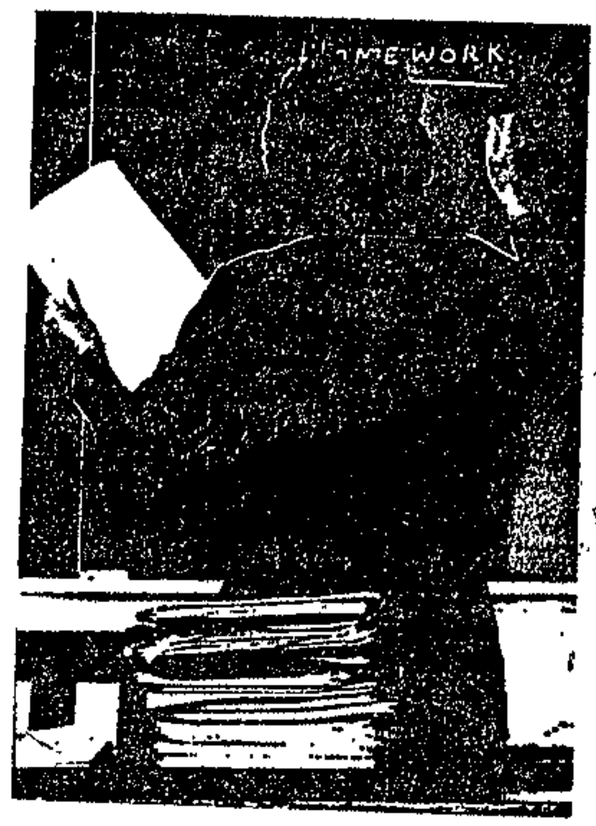
"Lending staff to the National States has placed an additional strain on DET's resources," said Dr Fourie.

"In addition to semi-permanent secondments the department sends professional staff to give lectures, advice and other much-needed aid to the National States when this is requested.

"The private sector also woos our staff. "Most recently we lost a significant number to the SABC with the launching of TV2 and TV3," said Dr Fourie.

(See Page 29)

How the facts of life hit at Miss



By Jean Hey

A married woman teacher may be dismissed with 24 hours' notice. But not only can marriage cost a woman teacher her job—it may also cost her more than R4 000 for breach of contract.

These are the hard facts now facing Mrs M Swanepoel, a Pretoria teacher who married during her four-year contract with the Transvaal Education Department (TED). According to the Transvaal Teachers' Ordinance, her status switched from permanent to temporary teacher.

After a month's work she became pregnant, and asked for three months' leave. Instead, she says, she was dismissed, and now faces the TED's demand for about R4 000 — the cost of her four years' training plus interest.

"I thought the authorities were supposed to protect marriage. Now we are charged with breach of contract when it was the TED who decided to end it," says a distraught Mr E Swanepoel.

The Star contacted the TED, but it refused to comment on the Swanepoel case.

The threat of losing their job is not unfamiliar to temporary women teachers. Fears grow during the last months of the year that in the new year their posts may be taken by unmarried teachers, who have a contract with the TED and who enjoy permanent status.

English and history teachers, primary school teachers in Johannesburg's northern suburbs and Pretoria teachers in particular, must fight to keep their jobs in an oversupplied market.

"It is not a question of merit . . . experience and quality do not guarantee you a job with the Provincial Education Department," says Miss E Niemeyer, vice-president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association and principal of Johannesburg Girls' High School.

"The province invests large sums of money training teachers on a generous four-year bursary. All the students must do, in return, is work four years for the province.

"Obviously, new teachers must be placed first, so they can fulfil their contract even if it is at the expense of older or better teachers employed on a temporary basis" she says, and admits that many good teachers are lost in this way.

The switch from permanent to temporary status is not automatic on marriage, however. The woman teacher's husband must first sign a document, giving his consent for his wife to continue working.

"It is an insult to our intelligence and to our independence. It reduces us to the status of legal minors, and is blatant sex discrimination," says one married teacher.

Male teachers who marry remain on permanent staff and require no consent from their wives to continue teaching.

The lot of married women teachers in the Transvaal and Natal is, however, better than in other provinces, because they can take up permanent posts — if a vacancy occurs and the husband consents.

In the Cape, a married woman can keep her permanent post for only five years, and must then relinquish it, while in the Free State married women can never be on the permanent staff.

"It took us 17 years of fighting before married women in the Transvaal were allowed permanent status," says Dr Franz Auerbach, organiser of the Independent Teachers' Centre.

The reservation of posts policy also works against women in the Transvaal. One-third of the primary school posts is reserved for men; one-third is for women. The remaining third can be taken by either sex.

In high schools, two-fifths of the posts are reserved for men and two-fifths for women, and the remaining fifth for either sex.

This means that a woman cannot be appointed to a male permanent post, even though there is a shortage of male teachers.

"There are so few male teachers, and they need incentives to stay in teaching, so they are often promoted sooner than women are. It is a question of supply and demand, although obviously the best teacher should get the job regardless of sex," Dr Auerbach, says.

GENERAL NEWS

Sten 11/10/82

Row over coloured teachers' transfers

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

Coloured teachers are incensed over an Education Department plan to transfer primary school principals and teachers to senior secondary schools in 1983.

The plan was conceived to counter the critical shortage of coloured high-school teachers. Some Transvaal senior schools are 10 teachers short and their pupil numbers are expanding yearly.

At least 117 teachers received letters from the Coloured Education Department in June this year informing them they should apply for teaching posts in senior secondary schools.

They have until the end of the month to submit objections or comment.

Chief inspector of the Education Department in the Transvaal, Mr J Feldman, said the issue was being handled with extreme sensitivity.

"We will not go about placing teachers in a haphazard way. We would like to do everything in our power to accommodate the teacher.

The number of teachers affected by the move was unknown, but Mr Feldman said it was likely they would continue to get official letters from the department until the end of November.

He admitted primary school principals who held university degrees and faced transfer would be the losers. "They will receive the same salary, even if they are appointed as senior schoolteachers, but they will lose status."

The Union of Coloured Teachers' Association has agreed to the plan, purely because it is in the interests of the pupils. Mr George Strauss, secretary of Utasa, said the organisation had agreed to the transfers on principle because of the critical shortage of high school teachers.

"In an interview with the department they gave us an undertaking that the transfers would be handled with the utmost circumspection.

"If a principal is nearing retirement, he will obviously not have to change at this stage," he said.

However, in the Cape one school stands to lose its top echelon—principal, deputies and heads of department—and the Cape Professional Teachers' Association reports that one principal, with less than a year before retirement, was also sent the directive.

In the Transvaal there have been fewer notifications, but even these have met with an angry teacher response.

RDM 12/6/82

Fury over teacher, principal transfers

Education Reporter

SCORES of coloured teachers and several principals are furious at moves to transfer them from primary schools to high schools in an attempt to combat a severe shortage of staff

At least 117 primary school teachers and principals have received letters from the Coloured Education Department (CED) telling them to apply for posts at high schools and more could be on the way before the end of the year

But the well-intentioned move — prompted by shortages of up to 10 teachers in individual schools — has backlashed

The Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa will take teachers complaints up with the CED

And yesterday the president of the Transvaal Association of Teachers, representing 1 300 coloured teachers, warned that transferring principals to new schools where they would become rank-and-file teachers, was "psychological trauma".

Mr Stan Jacobs said "The department must be aware that it is a serious matter to suddenly transfer a principal to a school where he must take orders from an inferior.

"The department is trying to break a backlog for which the system is to blame . . the real problem is that there was never any proper planning for coloured teacher training"

Johannesburg's chief inspector for coloured education, Mr J Feldman, confirmed that some principals might lose their status, but said no-one would earn less

INVENTOR: Mr Tony Buzan with pupils during break

Soweta 13/10/82 (52)

Soweto 2 000 aims at better education

By LEN MASEKO

A MASSIVE project aimed at improving education among Soweto's 200 000 school population swung into action yesterday with the start of a three-day seminar on new learning skills.

Initially, the Department of Education and Training had chosen about 2 000 students from Soweto high schools to attend the seminar which is expected to improve their learning abilities.

The seminar, called Soweto 2 000, is being held at the Portuguese Hall in Turffontein.

The Chief Director of the Planning Council for Black Education, Mr Jaap Strydom, said in his speech that the impact the seminar would have on the students' self-image and self-esteem was sufficient in itself to justify the whole exercise.

A learning techniques expert, Mr Tony Buzan, has been flown to this country to conduct the seminar. It is hoped that students attending the seminar will spread the methods throughout the townships, eventually affecting Soweto's 200 000 school population.

The project also aims at involving industry in improving education for black children. Several big companies forked out about R60 000 for this project, while others have adopted a number of Soweto schools with the aim of providing financial help.

Project co-ordinator Ms Darby Costello said education for blacks in this country has been a contentious subject for some time. As a result, she added, a unique system of learning used internationally was devised to alleviate this problem.

SIW DE

ONE OF THE country's leading bl former Sports Editor of The SOWE wani, died yesterday at Baragwanath illness.

According to his wife, Mrs Joyce Siwani; E Gordon, as he was affectionately called younger colleagues, had been ill since last ye "His condition worsened in February this ye and he has been in and out of hospital a nu ber of times.

Siwani (53), had been a journalist since the days of the old Bantu World. At the time of his death he was sports editor of the Golden City Press, after working on **The SOWETAN** first as a sub-editor, then sports editor.

He stayed with his family at 501A Mofolo. He is survived by his wife and seven children, two daughters and five sons.

The Editor of **The SOWETAN**, Mr Joe Latakgomo, said yesterday that he was shocked by Siwani's death. "Gordon's death has come as a shock to all those who have known him and worked with him.

"He was probably the best black sportswriter in this country, and did not let his poor health bog him down in his work. He wrote without fear or favour. He will be greatly missed by colleagues and the sporting community."

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Showbiz writer of Rand Daily Mail, D Bikitsha, said: "Ov the years I have ne experienced or work with such a talented — he was also full amusing sayings. have shared many ha moments together he was a pleasure work with sinc worked with him fi the time of the Bantu World. He also a sportsman; we going to miss him."

Mandla Ndlazi, ne editor at Golden C Press, said: "He was of the brilliant spo writers and was very gressive when it came doing a job. Gordon a nice guy. Death robbed us of one of very few talented spo writers in the country.

The editor of D. magazine, Stan Mot wadi, said he had kno Mr Siwani when i were still at school Madibane High w Mr Siwani was an standing sportsm representing the sc as a sprinter, lo jumper, cricket, n and football player.

He went on to Ki ton Training Instit where he was chos the most outstand sportsman, winning award.

Thursday Love Story

DON't miss the next exciting episode in our Thursday Love Story, A Woman Scorned. Our story so far: "I could not stand this woman's stare, as we danced at the party.

"I knew she hated me, and I began to hate her too . . . Finally, I asked Stan to take me home . . . we had a flaming row, but finally, we settled it. We had both overreacted, we thought. Could such a good thing last? I wondered."

Now READ ON — in The SOWETAN tomorrow. Was Stan just fooling her? You can't afford to miss this heart-touching love story.

Soweto 2 000 — the changing face of education

. operations manager of a food distributing company, with Mrs ›, left, and Mrs Ruth Hlongwane, right, prepare food packs for g the Soweto 2 000 seminar in Johannesburg.

By SOPHIE TEMA

A TEACHING seminar — the largest to be held in Africa — to promote new learning techniques among black students will end today.

Soweto 2 000 — a joint project of the Department of Education and Training, Johannesburg region, and the Learning Methods Group — is aimed at changing the lives of black children and teaching 2 000 of them how to use their brains more effectively.

Educationists from all over the country will attend the third and final day of the seminar in the Portuguese Hall, Johannesburg.

Britain's brain researcher and founder of the project, Mr Tony Buzan, who devised a method of learning which he says "is changing education in the Western world" is conducting the seminar.

Mr Buzan says the new learning methods can be used to teach very old people and those classed as retarded.

Some of the most modern techniques, including the use of the Barco Video projector, which is the first of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, have been used during the seminar

The project started in Soweto last year when 500 students and 55 teachers were taught the core learning of speed reading, study and exam skills, mind-mapping, memory training, and creativity release methods.

Speaking to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday Mr Buzan said "So far this seminar has been the largest ever held in Africa

"This year 35 students from each of the 58 high schools and 100 teachers are being trained to teach the techniques in secondary and high schools

"Similar seminars are being planned around the country for 1983, but we are also hoping to expand worldwide in time to come

"We therefore need a lot more general support from a lot of people to help develop the project and a lot more money too."

Students attend the Soweto 2 000 seminar where they have been taught new learning techniques designed to help them use their brains more effectively.

Pictures: ABRALOM MNISI

'Tuck row' at hostel

Mercury 14/10/82

Mercury Reporter (52)

PUPILS at Oakford Priory High School have been sent home because of a protest at the school's hostel over food parcels brought from home at the beginning of the new term.

Mr Willem Lotz, Regional Director for Education and Training, said that as far as he could establish there had been 'a problem' at the school's hostel.

He emphasised, however, that although the school fell under his department, the hostel did not.

He said the hostel was controlled by Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church. 'My department has nothing to do with the hostel,' he said.

Mr Lotz said he understood that pupils in the boarding establishment had taken a number of food parcels into the dormitories. The pupils rebelled when the parcels had been confiscated. The hostel was then closed and the pupils sent home.

Mr Lotz said the school was open and a number of day pupils were attending lessons. He added that as far as he knew parents would meet hostel authorities on Saturday.

A Sister speaking on behalf of the principal — who was not available for comment — said the school was open. She would not be named and said she could make no further comment.

Beating lands schoolkid in hospital

A twenty-one-year-old Soweto high school student yesterday told from her hospital bed how she was repeatedly sjambokked on her buttocks by a teacher last week.

Describing her ordeal from Baragwanath Hospital, Bonono Mokotedi, a matric student at Seana Marena Secondary School, said six boys held her to a table while the teacher rained lashes on her buttocks and back. She was taken to hospital unconscious where, three days after admission, she still cannot sit.

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

The girl's parents have decided to lay a charge of assault against the teacher.

According to Bonono, her ordeal started after a friend reported a missing coat which had been given to her to drop at the cleaners on her way home. She had lost the slip and the people at the cleaners refused to return the coat.

After her friend reported to the teacher he had demanded that they go to the cleaners to fetch the coat. The trip proved fruitless as the cleaners made it clear that they were not going to hand the coat over she said.

"We went back to school and the teacher was furious. He said he was going to teach me not to steal other children's clothes.

"Back at school he took me to the staff room and called six boys to hold me to the table while he beat me. He rained countless lashes on my back and buttocks and all the time he wanted me to admit that I had sold the coat. He only stopped beating after I had admitted that the coat had been stolen," she said.

The SOWETAN could not reach the school principal, Mr Steve Monyemurathu, yesterday. Seana Marena had recently made headlines when scores of schoolgirls were sent home after male tachers had objected to their wrap-around gymslips. The teachers had claimed that the gymslips were "too revealing".

Learning with the haves but sleeping with the have-nots

WITH the silent advent of multi-racial schools, many predicted problems.

Today, SINNAH KUNENE speaks to parents of children who are studying at multi-racial schools, and finds out what problems the scholars — and their parents — encounter at this meeting place of two different cultures.

All parents who decided to send their children to racially mixed schools did so to give their children the benefit of a "superior" education.

But do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? Is black children's black pride being eroded by being in a minority situation at school? Are they taught that their education makes them superior over their neighbourhood playmates?

Parents gave conflicting views, SOWETAN WOMAN discovered.

BLACK children in multi-racial schools (most of them private institutions) have to adapt from culture to culture every day of their lives.

Coming from a different cultural and social background to their white schoolmates, their way of living as well as their traditional norms become vulnerable

As predicted a few years ago when the controversial multi-racial schools opened doors for more black children, the latter are said to have had to face a drastic change in their lifestyle, though most of the parents maintain there have been no major changes, if any at all.

CULTURE

Mrs Mawa Masondo, mother of six-year-old Mbali who is a Grade One pupil in a private school, believes parents have a prominent role to play in moulding the lifestyle of their children.

She admits that the child is exposed to other cultures as well, but it all depends on the parent if the child is to stick to her traditional background.

"There haven't been any significant changes in my daughter except for the learning progress which has proved to be advancing. Although it is her second year at the school, she has become so intelligent and very outgoing," says Mrs Masondo.

PROUD

Adding that she has no regrets at all, the proud mother says her child has learnt a lot. Among other things, she has since discovered that "there is nothing spectacular about the whites — they are no rare specimen."

What about the traditional relationship between parent and child or child and society?

"Mbali's personality has changed a bit although I should admit that sometimes she becomes too demanding. She is very tactful when she is ordered around and, but for the fact that she is often pleading, she is a fine child," she continues.

READING

Like any mother would do, Mrs Masondo says she sometimes asks her daughter to do early stage and have since learnt to use the library extensively.

"At home they still relate normally to their neighbourhood friends and in fact, one would be lucky to find them indoors," says Mrs Sisulu.

A young mother of four sons, all at a multi-racial school, says although at first her children experienced problems of coping with both the language and the white classmates (who happen to be in the majority) they eventually sorted it out.

She believes that children follow instructions of whatever habit from adults and would blame the parents should any of the black children in these schools behave in an unrespecta ner.

One Sowe said: "Surely children don like their n happen to be jority, they w garded as fu dren. It is not nowadays wh black children piling up hair there," he say

He stressed children shou knowing th and their cul ground. He on the cont schools instil periority in lars, hence tential co maintains th dren "cannot ble standard the haves du and sleep wi nots at night

Sowetan 29/10/82

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One Soweto father said "Surely if these children don't behave like their mates who happen to be in the majority, they would be regarded as funny children. It is not surprising nowadays when many black children are busy piling up hair that's not there," he says.

He stressed that black children should grow up knowing their values and their cultural background. He added that on the contrary, mixed schools instill some superiority in black scholars hence causing potential conflict. He maintains that the children "cannot play a double standard — live with the haves during the day and sleep with the have-nots at night."

Mother Sheila Sisulu.

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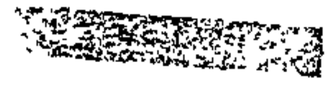

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READING

Like any mother would do, Mrs Masondo says she sometimes asks her daughter to do something for her. If busy with any constructive work like reading, her daughter would ask why she has to do it because the mother is doing nothing.

DISTURBED

She adds that although traditionally a child may be sent around irrespective of whether the child is busy or not, reasonably, she should not be disturbed if need be.

Other children envy Mbali, whose company has since become very important in the neighbourhood.

Mrs Masondo says her daughter is willing to share her knowledge of the English language with other children and has since acted as "the mistress" (teacher) during their afterschool play.

MOTHER

Mrs Sheila Sisulu, mother of two, a ten year-old and eight year-old, pupils of a private school in Coronationville, also admits that the school environment can influence the child.

"Because we have been aware of this, we have tried to make it minimal. It shouldn't affect their day-to-day lifestyle," she says.

She says although her children have not been to any other school since they started, compared to her educational background, they are well advanced. They showed great curiosity at an

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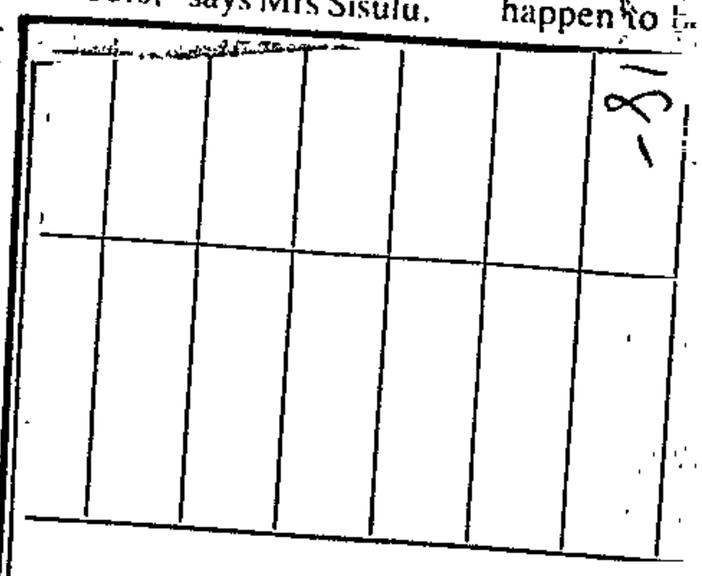

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Steyn admits problem

By STAN MHLONGO

SCHOOL facilities are inadequate and the platoon system is still operating at certain primary schools to provide the necessary accommodation for the large number of pupils enrolled in the Vaal Triangle, says the new Minister of Education and Training, Mr Danie Steyn.

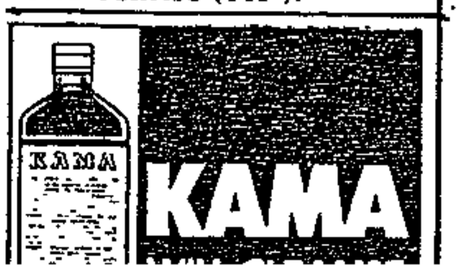
Officially opening 27 schools in the Sebokeng/Evaton area at the weekend, Mr Steyn said: "However, the pupil/teacher ratio of 44:1 at primary level and 36:1 at secondary level can be considered reasonable, although not yet ideal."

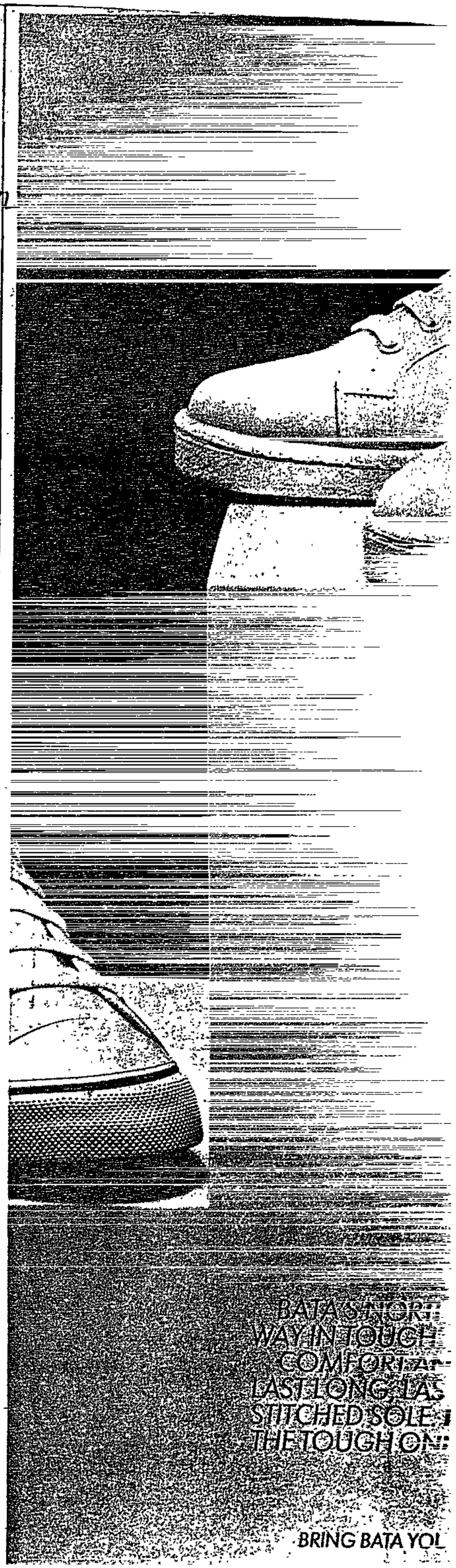
He said the DET intended setting up in the Sebokeng/Evaton area, and throughout the whole country, an effective education system which would not only satisfy the personal, social and economical aspirations of blacks, but which would also fulfill the potential of all students.

SCHOOLS

The schools that were officially opened are: Botebo-Tsebo (Junior Secondary), Buladitshaba (Higher Primary), Bula-Tsela (Lower Primary), Ekujuleni (LP).

Fadimeha (LP), Itokisetse (HP), Itsebeng (HP), Khutlo-Tharo (JS), Kitso (LP), Lekashu (LP), Lesabasaba (LP), Lindisa (LP), Maboelleng (LP), Makgethe (HP), Modula-Qhowa (HP), Mokgokgodi (LP), Mofolo (LP), Montsosi (LP), Moqhaka (Secondary), Motlotlo (LP), Phehello (LP), Qhoweng (HP), Thoteng (LP), Tjhaba Tsatsi (LP), Tshediso (LP), Tshemedi (LP) and Tshitso (HP).





Exams - tension begins to mount

By ALI MPHAKI

TENSION is mounting among the 227 618 matric and JC students throughout the country who are expected to sit for their final exams starting this month.

After last year's shocking matric results, with a failure rate of no less than 90 percent, students seem more prepared and determined to turn the scales this year.

It is also feared that the rising number of matric candidates might lead to the kind of irregularities that marred last year's exams, when it was discovered that certain papers had been leaked to students before examination dates.

But DET spokesman, Mr Job Schoeman dispelled all fears when he said this week: "We have screened the people who will be dealing with question papers. We have detailed instructions with regard to handling, transport and safe-keeping of papers throughout the country."

Meanwhile, black parents and leaders expressed hopes that there would not be any irregularities this year.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "We hope this 'screening' will weed out some culprits. But one is sceptical that after so many failures by the Department to stop these leakages it will ever succeed.

"It destroys the morale of the other students to know that there is that lucky few who have exam papers prior to examination dates," he said.

"We hope the Department will prevent it this time," he added.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the SACC, said: "I hope they are not giving us empty promises, but this screening of theirs is a right move. We hope they will succeed in preventing these irregularities."

School dispute 'has been resolved'

Mercury Reporter

THE dispute between boarders and sisters at Oakford Priory high school has been resolved and the pupils will be returning to the hostel, Mr Willem Lotz, Regional Director for Education and Training said yesterday.

The pupils were sent home and the hostel closed after the pupils protested when food parcels brought by them to the hostel at the beginning of the new term were confiscated.

Mr Lotz said yesterday that although the hostel did not fall under his department he had been informed of the decision to re-open the hostel by a circuit inspector.

'We are obviously concerned with situations at the hostel as the school is affected by them,' Mr Lotz said.

'As far as I understand a meeting between the parents, the boarders and the sisters took place on Saturday where it was agreed that the children could return to the hostel,' he said.

The school had not been closed and classes for day scholars had not been interrupted.

Bearded boys barred from school

Mercury 21/10/82

52

By Mariah Vengtas

PROTESTING pupils of Umzinto Secondary School, who have refused to shave off their beards for religious reasons, have been suspended from their classrooms for the rest of the year.

But they would be allowed to return to write their final examinations, which begin on November 1, Mr Johan Zwiegelaar, Deputy Director of Indian Education, said yesterday.

He told the Mercury that permission for the pupils to be reinstated would be granted once the 'whole problem surrounding the growing of beards by pupils is resolved'.

Twelve pupils, many of them Muslims, were ordered out of the school this week by the principal, Mr Subramony Ponnen, because they contravened the school regulations by growing beards.

Six of them have since been allowed to return after they agreed to shave. The others are adamant that they will not shave as they have grown beards for religious reasons.

The move to bar the pupils sparked off angry reaction from parents and a deputation from the Jamiat-al-Ulama, the Natal council of Muslim theologians, met Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, to ask for the pupils to be re-admitted.

Mohammed

A senior spokesman for the council said after the meeting they were 'bitterly disappointed' with the attitude of Mr Krog, who told them that all pupils must comply with the school rules and no concessions could be made for 'religious dogma' to be practised at a secular school.

If the pupils wished to keep their beards they could do so at a private school and certainly not at any school under the control of the Division of Indian Education.

'In spite of us explaining at great length the importance of Muslim pupils keeping a beard, he refused to agree to our plea,' the spokesman said.

'A beard is not just a customary practice of the Muslim community but it is kept on account of a clear-cut direction by Prophet Mohammed.'

Mr Krog was not available for comment yesterday.

Mr Ponnen said yesterday he had nothing against the Muslim religion. He merely sent the bearded pupils home because they refused to comply with the school regulation.

MR Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, unveils a plaque to mark the official opening of the Ganges Secondary School in Merebank at the weekend. Keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings is a policeman — one of nearly a dozen on the school grounds — on the extreme right.

Police on standby at Indian school opening

Mercury Reporter

POLICE with dogs and tear gas canisters were on standby as Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, opened a new high school for Indians in Merebank at the weekend.

But there were no incidents and the official opening of the Ganges Secondary School went off without any hitches.

Police presence at the school's opening on Saturday afternoon followed a planned protest against Mr Krog's handling of the schools boycott last year when he expelled more than 400 Merebank Secondary School pupils.

All the pupils with the exception of a few were readmitted after two Supreme Court actions were brought against Mr Krog by parents.

Earlier this week parents and pupils were urged to stay away from the opening ceremony as 'a public rejection of Mr Krog's presence in Merebank'. But, according to the headmaster Mr Manilall Singh the attendance by both parents and pupils was 'very good'.

Close links

Guests were scrutinised under the watchful eye of Mr Singh and several members of his teaching staff as they arrived. Many young boys were turned away when they failed to produce their invitations.

Addressing parents, Mr Krog called for greater involvement by parents in the education of their children. Speaking on the role of community involvement in education, he said it was important for parents to establish and maintain close links with the school.

'Parents should get to know the teachers. By taking an active interest in their child's education it would also encourage the child to improve his performance in school as the child will be aware that his parent cares about his studies.'

Mr Krog said parent/teacher consultation was also necessary to help a child choose his or her career. 'Once a pupil reaches Std 8 he or she has to decide what one ought to become in life. It is at this stage that the pupil needs every assistance from parents and teachers to make the right decision.'

Appeal to minister by Muslim parents

Mercury 26/10/82

Mercury Reporter

MUSLIM parents of suspended Umzinto Secondary School pupils have appealed to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to have their children reinstated immediately.

Six pupils were sent home by their headmaster, Mr Subramony Ponnen, after they refused, for religious reasons, to shave off their beards. The pupils have been refused readmission to their classrooms until they complied with the school regulation, which forbids the wearing of beards.

However, they will be allowed to return to write their final examinations, which start on November 1.

Mr A H Ally, one of the parents, told the Mercury yesterday that they had sent a memorandum to Dr Viljoen after Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, refused a request for their children to be re-instated immediately.

'Our children are not criminals. They did not commit any crime. They are wearing beards in accordance with the teachings of Prophet Mohammed,' he said, adding that if the parents failed to get any help from Dr Viljoen they would have their children transferred to other schools in Port Shepstone, Clairwood or Central Durban.

'Although this will mean added expenses for the parents, we are prepared to meet the costs for the sake of our religious principles,' he said.

Meanwhile, the man in the middle of the controversy, Mr Ponnen, has reported to the police that he has received anonymous telephone calls threatening him with death.

Mr Ponnen, who has a beard, said yesterday he received an anonymous telephone call from a man who claimed to be a member of a Muslim Brigade, warning him that his life was in danger because of his action against the Muslim pupils.

But he said his conscience was clear. 'What I did is in the best interest of my school.'

A teacher for many decades and due to retire shortly, Mr Ponnen said he regarded the adherence to school regulations by his pupils as of 'utmost importance'.

Madibane Mail

MR G KADUNGURE: Principal of Madibane High School.

Has taught some of top names

S2

Sowetan 27/10/82

By PAARL TLHOLOE

MADIBANE High School, previously known as the Bantu High School, was named after the pioneer principal, Mr H P Madibane, who died in 1981.

Mr Madibane was the first black principal on the Reef. The school was founded in 1939 opposite the now defunct Nokuphila Hospital in Western Coloured Township.

As a result of the Group Areas Act, the school moved to its present premises in Diepkloof in 1968.

Mr I Dhladhla became principal in 1964 but died in a car accident in 1967. He was succeeded by Mr J J Monkoe (who acted as principal). Mr P H Mehlape became principal in 1968 until 1976. Again, Mr Monkoe acted as principal and was succeeded by Mr G Kadungure in 1980.

After the 1976 riots few Soweto schools were able to maintain their standards but Madibane was an exception. To mark that, the school held a vivid parents' day in 1979 and simultaneously produced its first magazine, title The Shark.

In 1982, the teaching staff increased to 40, and the roll is well over 1 000. Additional subjects like electronics, technical drawing, building, welding and typing were introduced.

The school's excellent reputation has won a sponsorship from Union Carbide Company, The Urban Foundation and the Anglo American.

Tasty fruits from the healthy tree called Madibane include important local and internationally recognised figures like Ms Sally Motlana, Prof A C Moloi, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr G G Mbere, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, Enoch "Schoolboy" Nhlapo, and the late Casey Motsisi and other greats.

35

To promote school-parent relationships, the school held a spell-binding parents' day celebration on October

Angry students smash windows in Mofolo

PUPILS ATTACK WOMAN

Sowetan 28/10/82

IN AGONY: Daphne.

ABOUT 100 Soweto high school pupils searching for a man who had allegedly killed their colleague severely assaulted a woman and threatened to set her home alight yesterday morning.

The woman, Miss Daphne Mokoka, had to flee in terror as the angry students rained blows on her and broke furniture and windows of her Mofolo Central home. She was taken to Baragwanath Hospital where she was admitted.

By LEN MASEKO

Police arrived minutes before the stick-wielding students could attack another home, about half a kilometre from the Mokoka's. The students dispersed and ran towards the direction of their school

The rampaging students, from a high school in White City Jabavu, were searching for a man who had allegedly clubbed their colleague to death last week after a disagreement over chalk. The dead student was Joseph Ramatsa, a Form 2 pupil at the school.

According to the Mokoka family, they were woken up by the smash of windows and voices outside their yard. The students told them that they were looking for a man who had allegedly killed their colleague. The man who stays with the Mokoka's is believed to have gone into [illegible]

When the students [illegible] breaking every [illegible] they could [illegible] They threatened to burn the house. They dragged Daphne from her kicked and beat her up. We had to run out of the house in fear of our lives," a relative told The SOWETAN.

The Mokoka family

AGAIN: The dashing Pirates "Tornado" Ntsibande in full cry at Orlando Stadium. See PAGE 32.

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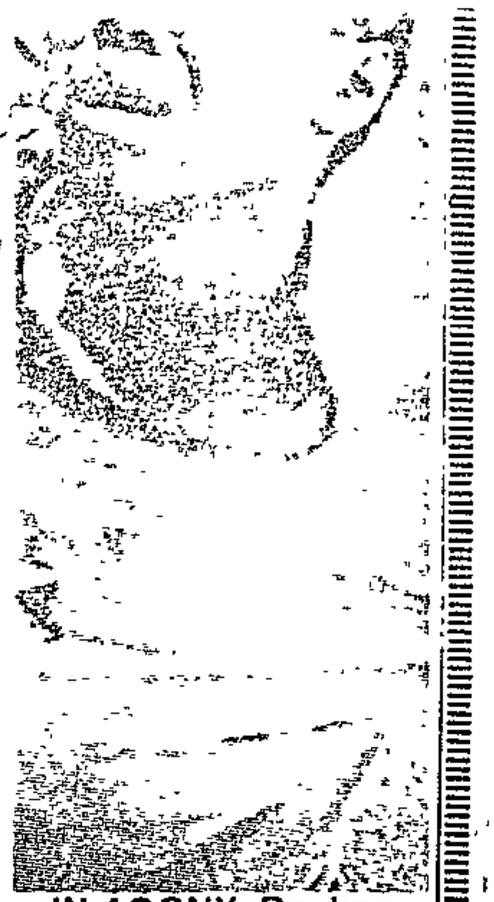
PUPILS ATTACK WOMAN

28/10/82



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According to the Mokoka family, they were woken up by the smash of windows and voices outside their yard. The students told them that they were looking for a man who had allegedly killed their colleague. The man, who stays with the Mokoka's, is believed to have gone into hiding.

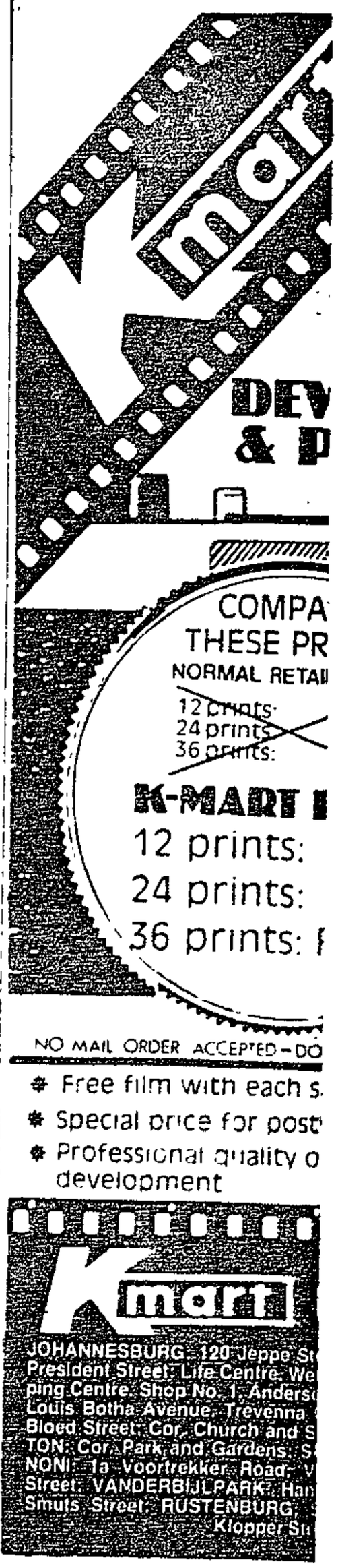
"When they could not find him, the students started breaking everything they could lay their hands on. They also threatened to burn down the house. They dragged Daphne from bed kicked and beat her up. We had to run out of the house in fear of our lives," a relative told **The SOWETAN.**

The Mokoka family has laid a charge with the police. No arrests have been made.

AGAIN: The dashing Pirates' "Tornado" Ntsibande in full cry at Orlando Stadium. See PAGE 32.

CHICKEN LICKEN STYLE

Don't miss it for worlds!



GENERAL NEWS

MEDICAL BRIEFS

Guide to bilharzia areas available

An Atlas of Bilharzia has been published in South Africa after 30 years of field research.

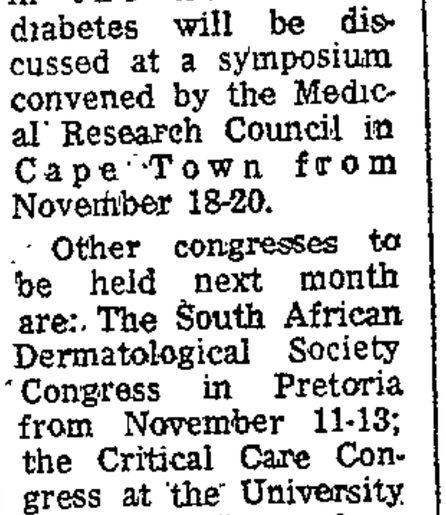
The atlas was a joint undertaking by the South African Institute for Medical Research, the Department of Health and Welfare and the Medical Research Council.

Copies are obtainable from the Librarian, SAIMR, Hospital Street, Johannesburg.

* * *

Latest developments in the treatment of diabetes will be discussed at a symposium convened by the Medical Research Council in Cape Town from November 18-20.

Other congresses to be held next month are: The South African Dermatological Society Congress in Pretoria from November 11-13; the Critical Care Congress at the University of Cape Town from November 25-27 and; Health Realities in Africa, at the Medical University of South Africa in Pretoria from November 24-26



Now teachers join in the shuttle era

First there was shuttle diplomacy. Then the space shuttle. Now South African schools have introduced shuttle teachers.

Mr Eddie Brown of the Transvaal Teachers Association said certain teachers were shuttling between two schools every day because of the shortage of teaching staff.

"This is not yet widespread and it happened mostly with maths and science teachers. There are cases where teachers go to one school in the morning and then to another in the afternoon," he said.

Mr Brown said although the shortage of teachers was felt throughout the country it was particularly acute in the cities.

"In the country areas there are cases where there is only one matric class so the problem is not so acute."

Earlier this week Dr Isaac Kriel, principal of Damelin College, said the "mobile teacher" was being used in an attempt to solve the teacher shortage.

Certain science teachers shuttled to three or four different schools daily or on Saturdays to teach science to matriculants, he told more than 1 500 Damelin College students.

Dr Kriel said the situation would not ease until a senior teacher earned almost as much as a doctor

"The boy or girl who is scoring As for maths and science rarely decides to become a teacher."

Dr Kriel said another answer to the problem may lie in the use of "TV video teachers."

Booklet helps to save lives

Free handbooks on life-saving skills and safety is to be available from local authorities in January.

The 96-page handbook, Alert, has chapters on civil defence, commercial and industrial safety and security, safety at home, and emergency planning for schools, flats and hotels.

The handbook is produced by a lay publications department of the Medical Association of South Africa and the Directorate of Civil Defence.

In the foreword Lieutenant - General N J Nieuwoudt says: "As Surgeon-General I am particularly pleased with the inclusion of the latest recommendations on emergency life-saving procedures.

IMPORTANT

"To ensure that uniform procedures are followed, it is important that uniform guidance should be made available country-wide."

Mr Manie Ackermann, editor of the lay publications department, said Alert was the most ambitious project undertaken by the Medical Association.

"Over the past 10

Parents challenge SAIC to get children reinstated

THREE of the six pupils who have been suspended from school because they refused to shave off their beards for religious reasons . . . (from left) Ayoob Ally, Riaz Yaseen and Ahmed Mansoor.

Further ban on pupils

Mercury Reporter

AN UMZINTO schoolmaster, who suspended several bearded Muslim pupils, has imposed a further ban restricting them from 'mixing' with other pupils or teachers when they return to write their final examinations next week.

The six pupils of the Umzinto Secondary School suspended from school last week because they refused to shave off their beards for religious reasons were yesterday informed by their headmaster, Mr Subramony Ponnen, that they had to report directly to his office on the morning of their examinations.

The pupils, who are still out of school, have been warned not to talk to other pupils or teachers.

Parents of the barred pupils reacted with anger yesterday, saying that the rules were 'too harsh' and it added insult to injury.

Mr Ponnen could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the South African Indian Council was yesterday challenged by parents to test its influence on Indian education by getting the suspended pupils re-instated.

Mr Abdol Ally, a spokesman for the parents, said as final examinations were 'just around the corner' parents were worried about their children's performance at this 'crucial stage' of their studies.

'My son, who is in Std 9, hopes to take up medicine or law and if he does not do well in his examinations this year it could cause a serious setback for studies.

Debate

'As the Indian Council now claims to have some control over Indian Education we challenge the SAIC to test its strength by instructing Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, to have all the pupils readmitted to their classrooms without further delay,' he said.

The ban on pupils growing beards is expected to come up for heated debate at the next working session of the SAIC in Durban, starting on November 8.

Mr Nizam Khan, the member for Isipingo, said yesterday he would ask the council to make a policy decision allowing Muslim children to have beards while at school.

But several non-Muslim members of the council yesterday warned that they would 'fight tooth and nail' any 'special treatment' for Muslim pupils.

One councillor said pupils, irrespective of their religion, should be compelled to abide by school rules.

Concern grows over laxity of laws governing students

PUPILS RUN AMOK

NORMAN NGALE

CONCERN is growing in Soshanguve over the laxity of laws governing the movement of pupils at the State's secondary schools.

Residents have complained that since the beginning of this year the boarding students had become a nuisance in the township. Both shebeens and a street next to the campus were no longer safe after dark.

A senior student at the school told the SOWETAN that since the arrival of the new principal, Mr P Botha, the administration of the school had changed completely.

He said unlike last year when students could not leave the campus unless the principal had received a special request from their parents, students were free to go wherever they liked. The School's boarding master, Mr K Sibande, according to the student, was sacked but was not replaced and instead the number of matrons in the girls' hostel had been increased from two to four. Mr Sibande, who now does odd jobs at the school, confirmed that he was sacked from his post as boarding master.

Mr Botha, however, dismissed the claims as nonsense. He said the school had six boarding masters who were well paid.

"It is examination time and these students, out of fear that they may fail, look for all sorts of external excuses," he said.

The principal said he did not know about the lawlessness at his school but admitted knowing of students who slept out of the campus and frequented local shebeens. He said his school was at all times ready to take action against those caught in the act.

Presently there are four male students who are appearing at the Pretoria North Magistrate's Court charged with allegedly raping two female students within the school yard.

A security guard at the school told the SOWETAN that he and his colleagues lived in fear of being assaulted by aggressive students, who constantly forced their way out of the premises at night. He said that on Friday afternoons several flashy cars invariably drove into the school yard to collect school girls.

He said a week ago he had to plead with a student who had brandished a knife and threatened to stab him if he didn't open the gate. The security guard showed us a shoe belonging to a man whom he alleged was robbed by local students.

Mr Botha said the students who left the premises at night did so without permission for there were permission slips to be signed before students could leave. Several residents have complained that high school students, of ages ranging from 15 upwards, frequented local shebeens and made a nuisance of themselves when drunk.

Early this year, 54 students from the Mabopane Technicon in Soshanguve were cautioned by the local magistrate after being convicted of having imbibed strong drinks at a local shebeen.

The Natal Mercury, Friday

Pupils' beard issue settled 'amicably' say parents

(52)
Mercury 29/6/82

Mercury Reporter

UMZINTO Secondary School pupils who were suspended because they refused to shave their beards for religious reasons, were allowed to return to their classrooms yesterday, according to their parents.

The headmaster, Mr Soobramony Ponnen, refused to confirm or deny that the ban on the bearded pupils had been lifted, saying that as the matter had been referred by parents to "higher authority," he could not disclose any information.

Mr Hoosen Ally, a spokesman for the parents, said the problem had been "amicably resolved" and all the pupils were allowed to return to the classrooms yesterday.

Another parent, who asked not to be identified, said one of the conditions of the pupils' acceptance was that parents would not speak to the Press.

Six pupils, many of them Muslims, were suspended from school last week because they defied school regulations by wearing beards. Their suspension triggered off anger by parents and religious leaders, culminating in a meeting with Mr. Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education.

Mr Johan Zwiegelaar, acting Director of Indian Education, said he would "make an official announcement after discussing the matter with Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council.

Mr Rajbansi told the Mercury earlier that he would request the director to allow the pupils to return pending a policy decision by the Indian Council.

UWC open doors to help senior pupils

C. Herald 30/10/82

S2

The University of the Western Cape is reaching out to help pupils in high schools throughout the Peninsula with their latest computer assisted education.

For the past two months 130 Black pupils from four Black high schools in the Peninsula — I D Mkize, Fezeka, Langa and Sizamele — have taken turns in the afternoons to visit the UWC campus by bus to work their way through four hours of lesson material in senior certificate science and mathematics specially prepared for them.

On Saturdays altogether 120 Coloured matriculants visit the UWC campus for a similar session at the terminal keyboards.

The pupils are accompanied by their subject teachers. This ensures that no information gap is created between pupils and teachers. Since the teacher follows the same course he or she is better able to integrate the computer-based material into the conventional classroom work.

The pupils' reactions have been consistantly positive. They attend the sessions voluntarily and were even prepared to visit the campus daily during the September holidays.

The organisers of the project regard the current activities as essentially a trial run for next year, when altogether 10 schools and approximately 500 pupils will be involved for the full duration of the year.

This would establish the computer as a natural and functional part of the educational system.

The project is financed by the private sector.

● MR Michael Cotho (centre), co-ordinator for the Teachers' Resource Centre, checks up on Linda Nguza (left) and Vuyani Gobodo, who both attended the computer-assisted course at the University of the Western Cape last week.

● GLORIA Yam (left) and Phindiwe Mtsi are among the pupils who are making use of the computer-assisted education course being offered to high school pupils at the University of the Western Cape.

SECTION III

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Wed. Post 3/10/82

Company 'adopts' black PE school

52

Weekend Post Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH is the first city in South Africa to introduce the practice of "adopting" a school.

Cowan High School, and its 1 100 pupils in New Brighton have been adopted by Ford Motor Company in a programme to upgrade the facilities at the school and to improve the level of education there.

The company's community relations manager, Mr Arthur Shipalana, said that the company had introduced "Adopt-A-School" projects in various parts of the world, including Brazil and Mexico.

"We have now introduced this in South Africa, and the first school chosen is the Cowan High School, which is one of the biggest in New Brighton. Many of our employees' children go there, said Mr Shipalana.

"The project is aimed at providing two-way assistance — the company helping the school and the pupils helping both the school and the community at large."

As its first step, the company provided science equipment, library books and audio-visual equipment, costing about R15 000. The provision of an intercom system is being investigated.

"However, such physical assistance is only part of the project," said Mr Shipalana. "One of the primary objectives of adopting a school is that it provides the donor and the school the opportunity to sit down and prioritise what is required in the school.

"In this way the company may also be able to offer assistance in providing, from its own education and training staff, instructors in subjects such as mathematics and science, so upgrading the level of education. Career guidance can also be offered.

"It may also be possible to run, if required, courses for staff, for instance in such fields as time management.

"Projects in which pupils can help the community can also be drawn up. Recently, Cowan pupils helped establish a play area at a nearby school for handicapped children with materials supplied by Ford. Parents of the school for the handicapped also assisted in this.

"The Cowan school and the company are now looking at further ways in which pupils and staff can assist the community."

Recently the company decided to help a school for retarded children in New Brighton, and here the pupils from Cowan High School came along to assist the company in laying out playgrounds.

This, said Mr Shipalana, was an example of how the school and the company were able to work together to help others.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

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

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

EDSON 15253

THE BRAINY H

By KAY TURVEY

THEY are the children who are outstripping the school system, battling against the constraints of a set syllabus

They are regarded as so bright their teachers in "normal" school see them as a threat because of the impossibly difficult questions they keep posing

These whizz kids study science, geology and electronics at Wits centre for gifted children

In the Drama of Dreams class the gr- conc-

Yet together at the Schmerenbeck Educational Centre for Gifted Children at the University of the Witwatersrand they can study subjects as diverse and difficult as geology, electronics and modern Afrikaans literature or delve into skills such as pottery and photography . . all without frustration to themselves or irritation to "Miss"

Taught subjects which fall outside the school syllabus, to avoid accelerated learning in subjects that fall within the curriculum, the classes are designed around acting group participation and problem solving

The school, set up by the Schemerenbeck Trust in 1971, exists to serve the unmet needs of highly intelligent and creative children It offers educational experiences that stimulate the growth of the total, unique personality

Interested lecturers, professionals and people proficient in a relevant area make up the staff of the school.

Yet the teachers are not busy cultivating a host of little geniuses. Rather, classes are flexibly structured to meet individual creative needs and develop skills.

In a classroom in the modest prefab building on campus, a group of children career around the room mounting imaginary horses and firing make believe guns. Immediately one is struck by their enthusiasm and total lack of inhibition. The teacher joins in the antics. Gone is her traditional authoritarian role.

The children, ranging from Standard Two to Five, are partaking in the drama of dreams class.

"We are getting in touch with our ideas. We are looking at and examining the pictures in our head, except they can be dismissed, so what really counts is the physical reality which we give them, by translating them into energy," a small girl explains with astonishing eloquence

Further down the passage a group of children from Standards One to Three have just held conference and agreed on the colours to paint the monster they have constructed using a scale plan.

With great enterprise each is allocated a specific area to paint and they embark on the job. Music plays softly in the background and as the children chat one is again struck by their vocabulary and frequent allusions to literary figures.

They are involved in a "myth and masks" course and have just completed a series of lessons in the arts of Africa

In a science and science fiction class across the way a teenage boy confidently suggests to his lecturer that he reads from some book and one realises how far removed they are from the normal classroom situation

Just for example .... a university law lecturer designed a practical course of law lectures for the kids — something similar to the material he would teach his first year students. His pupils at the school for bright sparks went through the entire course in only one lesson.

The director of the school, Mrs Jill Eriksen, is adamant that the children are all very normal although they display a high level of conceptualisation, curiosity, initiative, observation, have good memories and high originality.

She believes there are many misconceptions about giftedness and dismisses the traditional stereotype of the bookworm and what is socially accepted as clever.

In line with the expanding concept of intelligence as having many factors, including creative and divergent thought, she sees giftedness as multifaceted. "It is not a single entity but a distribution of ability and talents."

Children are usually brought to the school by their parents or referred by teachers. The school has a programme to make teachers more aware of the problems of a gifted child in a class situation.

Miss Eriksen explains that gifted children are not always achievers in the classroom. "They can become a nuisance and a threat to the teacher as it is one of their characteristics to explore principles and concepts behind things, so they ask questions.

"An in-depth approach with an interactive teaching style is more appropriate for their learning style"

Miss Eriksen believes many gifted children also withdraw in the classroom situation due to frustration. "They become very introspective and realise they are being assessed by means of marks and not by their thoughts and seldom will their thoughts conform to the norms of the teacher.

"They are not under achievers but rather do adequately at school, yet they hold no value for marks."

There is also the danger that because of their intellectual advancement they might continuously

AINY BUNCH

In the Drama of Dreams class the group share their inner thoughts, conflicts and ideas in what concludes as an animated discussion

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There is also the danger that because of their intellectual advancement they might continuously get 100 percent And this is an unrealistic way of getting an assessment of their ability

There is the danger of them becoming perfectionists because of parent and teacher pressure to achieve, and they become distraught when they only get 99 per cent."

Before being accepted into the school, as much information as possible is gathered about the child from the parents and school and IQ tests are conducted

Miss Eriksen is quick to point out the IQ test is controversial and that it is not used as a deciding factor, but that it is rather the child's distribution of abilities and talents that are observed.

Children who cannnot cope at the school soon drop out on their own free will, she says, because they find classes intimidating and the whole thing a very negative experience.

Miss Eriksen believes their classes are geared at getting away from the teacher as the sole authority. "Teachers teach facts today which may be redundant tomorrow.

"We would rather teach them how to cope with a dilemma, solve problems and where to find the relevant information.

"We teach them these skills through creative means and scientific thinking as opposed to note learning and drill recall

"The children are usually more socially aware, observant and perceptive, while their later life success is very much greater. They usually have tremendous professional success and become effective members of the community."

The school has 900 members with 700 attending classes and Miss Eriksen believes the classes are a very "normalising" experience for the children

"They are usually so singled out at school that it is good for them to come here and find there are other children of the same age that they can relate to.

"They do not like to be singled out or have to live up to expectations. They are very aware of what they can and can't do."

So it is that after school these lively, vibrant little characters — the future achievers of tomorrow — come to the centre to feel at ease. To study Shakespeare, astrology, medicine or osteology or to take part in television workshops or dance and drama classes.

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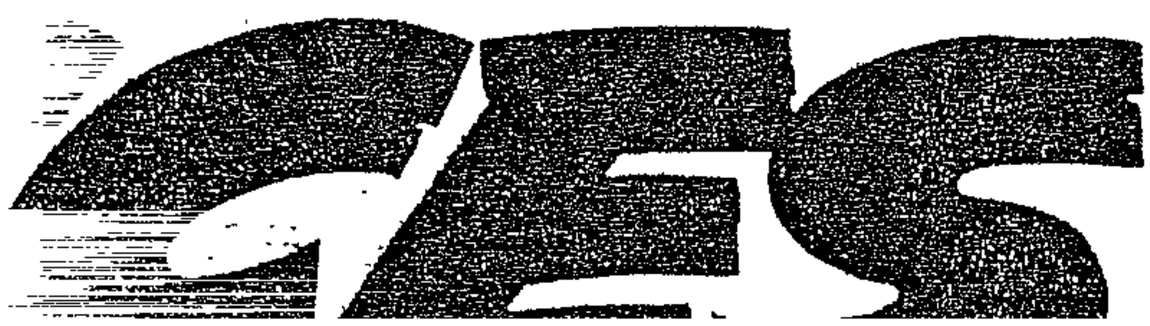

TRADERS ONLY

PALMOLIVE SOAP

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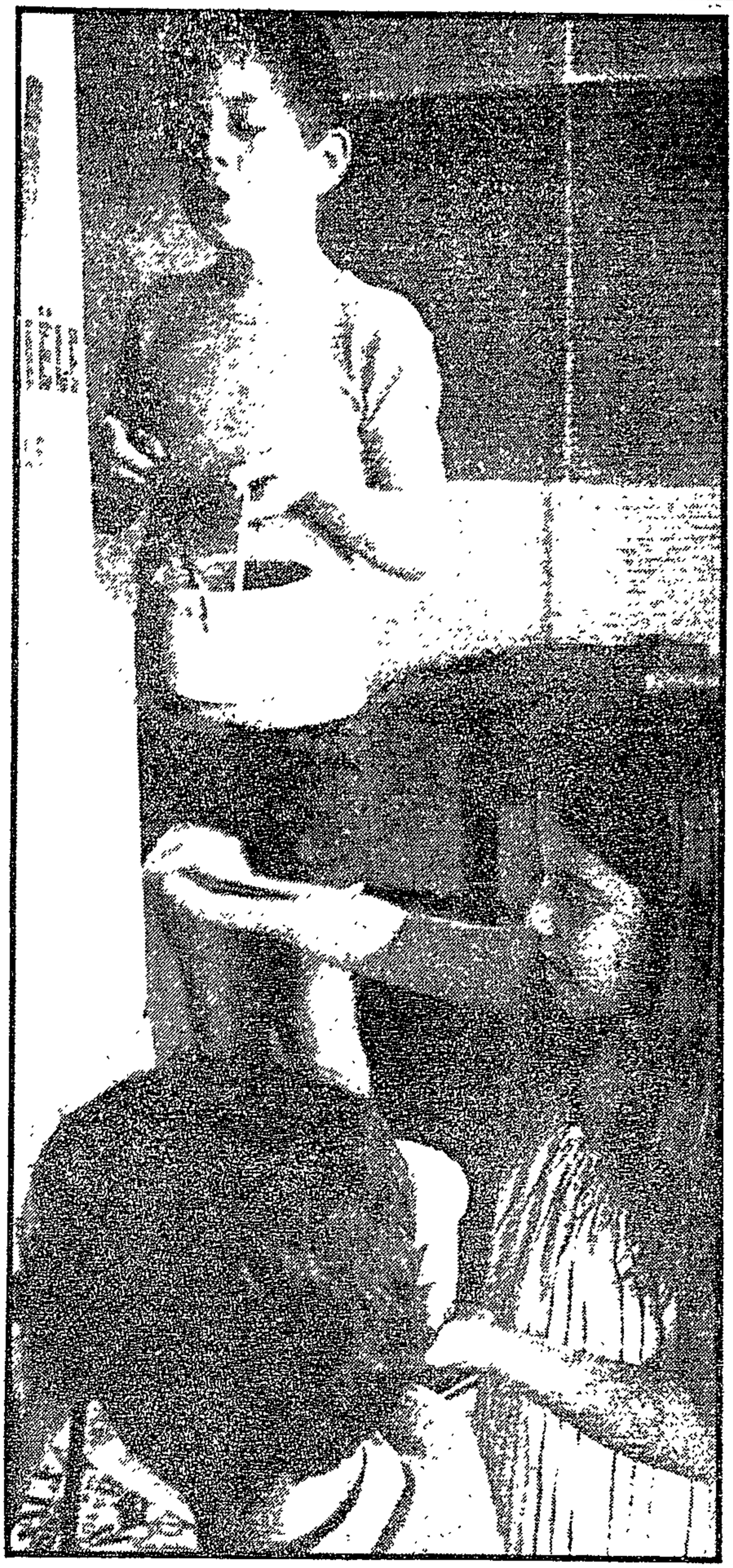

Filled with a spirit of enterprise, an art class embarks on painting the monster they constructed to a scale plan

TRADERS ONLY

PALMOLIVE SOAP

NESTLÉ'S CREAM
24 x 310 g R18.66

CONCERN: These faces tell it all . . . these students woke up very early to buy a copy of The SOWETAN to look for their names and those of their friends.

PIC ROBERT MAGWAZA

Educationists slam poor matric results

EDUCATIONISTS and leaders yesterday condemned and expressed shock at the matric results.

Wits University lecturer Mr T W Kambule said that the results made the establishment of Vista University unnecessary because there were not enough matriculants to fill existing universities.

"Vista university has been making noises that it wants about 500 students . . . where will they get these students from with less than 400 matric exemptions," he asked.

He said blacks have observed that the trend of results followed the racial pattern of this country. First came the whites with a lot of distinctions and over 90 percent pass rate, then the Indians with slightly lower results than those of the whites, followed by coloureds then, as usual, the blacks who scraped the bottom of the pot — with no distinctions or fanfare as in the case of whites.

"These results are a tragedy and very disappointing," he said.

He added that even those who had obtained exemptions could not attained very good symbols and this created problems for a number of bursary funds in deciding which students to sponsor.

A distraught student who failed last year and this year again said that sitting for a matric exam under the auspices of the Department of Education and Training was "a sheer waste of time and money as ones' results would definitely not be a true reflection of one's capabilities.

A student at a high school in Soweto who asked that her name should not be published told **The SOWETAN** that she was very surprized about her results as she did not write a certain subject but obtained a school leaving certificate. She arrived late at the exam centre and she was not allowed to sit for that particular subject, but she was passed nevertheless.

Mr N J K Molope, a former teacher, said he did not expect any good results at all. Among the reasons he gave was that there were few properly qualified teachers and this meant it would take students a long time before they could do well.

Former editor of the silenced Post and Sunday Post newspapers, Mr Percy Qoboza, said the results "more than ever before" showed the inferior nature of black education.

Mr Qoboza called on the Government to "free" education from the "ideological battle" and racist atmosphere.

"This racist atmosphere our education is engulfed in should be removed so that education can be education in spite of race, colour or religion".

Mr Mpiyake Kumalo, a University of the Witwatersrand lecturer in the Department of African Languages, said he was saddened by the poor results.

Coloured matric results 'disturbing'

Hendrickse calls for probe into 'poor results'

Post Reporters

COLOURED matric results were announced today, and the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, described the pass rate of 67,3% as "disturbing" and "disastrous".

Although the pass rate was an improvement of 10,3% on last year's figure, Mr Hendrickse called for the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the factors which led to the "poor results" by coloured candidates who wrote the senior certificate examination.

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, on the other hand, said he was pleased to see the results.

The pass rate for white matric pupils in the Cape this year was 93%.

The coloured results showed that out of 10 207 candidates, 6 868 passed, and 1 696 obtained matriculation exemption.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, said the "noteworthy improvement is very encouraging" and could be ascribed chiefly to:

- A greater orderliness in the schools during 1982 "which allowed teachers to teach and pupils to study without any disruptive influences".
- The advice and guidance regarding content and method of presentation given by the inspectorate and the section advisory services which only really started in April.
- A "sustained and dedicated effort" by principals, teachers and candidates.

Mr Arendse said his department hoped the results would prove an incentive to greater success.

Professor Van der Ross said: "There is obviously a lot that still has to be done, and special attention must be paid to the preparation of teachers."

The improved results were a credit to the pupils, their parents and teachers, who had "reaffirmed the pupils' faith in education".

"It is now up to the authorities to come forward and deal with education in the spirit of the De Lange Commission report," he said.

Mr Hendrickse also called for the implementation of the findings of the De Lange Commission, which advocated one education system for all races in the country.

"On behalf of the community I want to state that I am disturbed by results like this," he said.

Mr W Dietrich, organising secretary of the Eastern Province region of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, also called for a commission of inquiry.

"It seems to me we do not have a student problem, we have a teacher problem. We previously blamed the school boycotts because of the poor results, but teachers are not properly qualified.

"They should make use of the facilities available to improve their qualifications," he said.

Mr Dietrich said the results were "very low" compared to those of the other groups.

Coloured and Indian results — Page 5
Black results — Page 9

"We must have a departmental inquiry in order to define the problem and rectify what is wrong," he said.

Coloured trainee teachers' results will not be available before January 7, a Department of Internal Affairs spokesman said today.

Although an assessment of results in black schools, also announced today, was not possible because about 300 results have been withheld for technical reasons, principals in Port Elizabeth said there was a definite improvement on results last year.

● National Senior Certificate results for white schools will be announced tomorrow. The Evening Post will publish results for schools in its circulation area.

Boycott leads to school being closed

Mercury 21/12/82

Mercury Reporter

The Dlangezwa High School near Empangeni is to close and pupils already at the school will have to re-apply for admission next year.

This was said yesterday by Mr James Ndlovu, KwaZulu Secretary for Education and Culture, following four months of disturbances at the school.

There have also been allegations of favouritism and improper conduct at the school.

Mr Ndlovu said that the principal and a number of the teachers at the school had been transferred.

'The school is to be closed,' he said,

The decision to close the school comes after a month-long boycott. A special committee was appointed by KwaZulu to investigate the irregularities.

'Use workshops more fully' plea

(52) Mercury 21/12/82

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa cannot afford to let its workshops, classrooms and other educational facilities — especially those for blacks — close at 2 30 each afternoon, says Dr John Burns, chairman of the Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern Africa.

Taxpayers had invested heavily in these facilities, which he believed should be used 'way into the night'.

Dr Burns was announcing the establishment of a study committee to investigate ways of best utilising available training facilities for people of all race groups.

Education and training has been pinpointed by the foundation as a priority.

The committee will present its report to the Government.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council who spoke in support of the foundation's plans on the occasion the announcement was made, said existing educational facilities were like a drop in the ocean when compared with the need.

He wanted to see contributions increased by the Government and the private sector.

Vigorous training programmes were needed to help black entrepreneurs not only to get established but to continue to do better business.

Science for all schools

(52) D. Dispatch 22/12/82

EAST LONDON — A bold scheme, which will see every school in Ciskei provide for the teaching of science up to the junior certificate, is to be launched by the Ciskei Education Department in 1983.

The Director-General of Education, Mr D. V. Tom, said the idea behind the scheme was to ensure that Ciskei kept pace with developments in technology and engineering.

The scheme involves:

● The provision of science centres — one in each circuit;

● Equipping all the centres with laboratories each to accommodate a class, an office and a store-room to supply equipment to the schools;

● The employment of an organiser who will travel around schools and introduce special kits while organising orientation courses, pre-service and in-service training programmes;

● The upgrading of teachers by sending two every year to Chelsea College, London for special training.

Mr Tom said the scheme had already got off the ground in that during 1982 three such centres — at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha and Sada — were in operation.

Elaborating on the move behind the scheme, Mr Tom said:

"We decided to opt for the science education project which involves teaching science with the use of kits.

"These kits have the minimum apparatus requirement for teaching," he added.

Planners of the scheme thought this was the alternative to the expensive way of building laboratories in schools.

"Under the scheme schools which do not have laboratories can use the mobile kits from one class to the other."

He said the department had spent R25 000 during 1982 buying kits for use in junior secondary schools.

Most of the funding for the larger scheme was being provided by the Genesis Foundation of the United States.

"Through the same fund we have been able to get the services of the organiser and Mr Fezile Dlepu — former science master at Ilanga High School, Healdtown.

Mr Dlepu will implement the entire programme. To facilitate this he has been given special training by the Science Education Project — a Southern African organisation with international funding.

Mr Tom said Mr Dlepu would work with the department's science adviser, Miss K. Ngodwana.

"The most important aspect of the scheme is to stress the method of approach to be applied."

Mr Dlepu will call on the science centres from time to time. Each centre's clerk will keep a record of applications for use and acquisition of equipment both from the kits and the store.

The laboratory will be run by a technician who will set up demonstrations.

"In addition to all this we shall have a national science advisory committee that will decide policy on science teaching. This will have representatives from the department (of education), the Science Education Project, the Ciskei Science Association and funding organisations."

Mr Tom emphasised that teachers to be sent to Chelsea College each year would have shown some special ability and interest in teaching science.

The first recipients of the grant — Mr C. Mciteka, of Ndlovukazi High School, Hewu, and Mr M. Nfalo, of Buchule, Mdantsane, would leave early next year. — DDR

How the schools fared in the exams

(52)

E. Post

23/12/82

Post Reporter

ALMOST 93% of the 14 621 pupils who wrote the Cape Senior Certificate examinations this year passed.

Only 14 621 of the 15 716 pupils who enrolled for the examinations actually wrote the papers and, of these, 13 594 (92,9%) passed.

The number of failures was 1 027 — or 7,02%.

Of the total number of candidates, 8 068 wrote to qualify for a matriculation exemption, and 6 361 (78,84%) succeeded.

Pupils obtaining A aggregates totalled 418.

Clarendon Girls High School, in East London, excelled, with 11 distinctions.

In Port Elizabeth, the school with most distinctions was Framesby, with nine. This was followed by Collegiate with seven and Grey with six. Andrew Rabie, which produced the Cape's top matric pupil, had five.

In Uitenhage, Brandwag had five distinctions.

The results at schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, East London and Grahamstown, with the number of matriculants who wrote the examination and the number of distinctions obtained, were:

PORT ELIZABETH

Alexander Road High School, 114, 2 As.

Andrew Rabie High School, 87, 5 As.

Chinese High School, 13, 3 As.

Cillie High School, 100, 1 A.

Collegiate High School for Girls, 109, 7 As.

PE Commercial High, 58, no As.

D F Malherbe High School, 60, 1 A.

Framesby High School, 159, 9 As.

Grey High School, 104, 6 As.

Lawson Brown High School, 48, 1 A.

Marist Brothers College, 29, no As.

Otto du Plessis High School, 49, no As.

Pearson High School, 110, 4 As.

PE Technical High, 58, no As.

Theodor Herzl High School, 19, 1 A.

Victoria Park High School, 73, 2 As.

Westering High School, 104, 1 A.

UITENHAGE

Brandwag High School, 113, 5 As.

Commercial High School, 53, no As.

Daniel Pienaar Technical High, 66, no As.

Muir College, 58, no As.

Riebeek College, 43, 1 A.

EAST LONDON

Cambridge High School, 101, 2 As.

Clarendon Girls' High School 119, 11 As.

George Randell High School, 49, no As.

Grens Afrikaans High School, 106, 2 As.

Hudson Park High School, 86, 1 A.

Port Rex Technical High School, 66, no As.

Selborne College, 113, 4 As

West Bank High School, 16, no As.

GRAHAMSTOWN

Graeme College, 31, no As.

PJ Olivier High School, 33, no As.

Victoria Girls High School, 53, 2 As.

Students who failed and are over 20 won't be readmitted

MATRIC SHOCK

52
Sowetan
30/12/82

A SHOCK is in store for matric students who are 21 and have failed the exams because they will not be readmitted.

This was sounded from Pretoria as anxiety hung over thousands of candidates when news of results broke out yesterday.

Most did not know their fate by yesterday as regional centres were busy sorting out the results which appear in **The SOWETAN** today.

In the Johannesburg area, the regional director, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said the results were fair.

"Some schools have done well, very well. Others were disappointing. We are looking into the reason for their poor showing," he said.

In Pretoria, the head office of the Department of Education and Training said they were unable to say how students fared.

Chief liaison officer, Mr J A Schoeman said results for about 300 candidates were still outstanding and they were therefore unable to make a final analysis of the pass-rate.

He said certain answer sheets for the 300 students were missing and they were still trying to sort this out. The available marks for the 300 students haven't as yet been entered into the computer, thus making the pass-rate analysis impossible, he added.

By LEN KALANE

For the over 21-year-old students, Mr Schoeman said these would not be readmitted in cases of failure.

Regulations were that no person older than 20 years shall be admitted to or continue any standard nine or ten class.

Mr Schoeman said: "It means if a student is 21 he will have to get special permission from the director-general to be readmitted."

Meanwhile the Johannesburg regional office announced that supplementary exams would be written in February. Students are being advised to enter for these exams on or before January 14 at the centres where they wrote their November exams.

Johannesburg's deputy regional director, Mr G White, said the entry fee is R10 for one or more subjects.

Students who wished to improve their symbols have to enter as private candidates. These do not qualify for supplementary exams, he said.

They should contact headmasters who will explain how they qualify for the supplementary examinations.

Description of subject codes

THOSE STUDENTS who have received distinctions in particular subjects will have the code of the subject reflected behind their names.

001 North Sotho H.G.; 002 South Sotho H.G.; 003 Tsonga H.G.; 004 Tswana H.G. ; 005 Venda H.G.; 006 Xhosa H.G.; 007 Zulu H.G.; 008 Ndonga H.G.; 009 Kwantama H.G.; 010 Lozi H.G.; 011 Afrikaans First Language H.G.; 012 Afrikaans Second Language H.G.; 013 Afrikaans S.G.;014 English First Language H.G.; 015 English Second Language H.G.; 016 English S.G.; 017 Mathematics H.G.; 018 Mathematics S.G.; 019 Physical Science H.G.; 020 Physical Science S.G.; 021 Biology H.G.; 022 Biology S.G.; 023 Physiology H.G.; 024 Physiology S.G.; 025 North Sotho S.G.; 026 South Sotho S.G.; 027 Tsonga S.G.; 028 Tswana S.G.; 029 Venda S.G.; 030 Xhosa S.G.; 031 Zulu S.G.; 032 German Third Language H.G.; 033 German Third Language S.G.; 034 Latin H.G.; 035 Latin S.G.; 036 Noonga S.G.; 037 Kwanyama S.G.; 038 Lozi S.G.; 039 Geography H.G.; 040 Geography S.G.; 041 Biblical Studies H.G.; 042 Biblical Studies S.G.; 043 Economics H.G.; 044 Economics S.G.; 045 History H.G.; 046 History S.G.; 047 Business Economics S.G.; 048 Mercantile Law S.G.; 049 Commercial Mathematics S.G.; 050 Woodwork S.G.; 051 Home Economics H.G.; 052 Home Economics S.G.; 053 Housecraft S.G.; 054 Intr. to Crim. and Ethnology S.G.; 055 Agricultural Science H.G.; 056 Agricultural Science S.G.; 057 Needlework and Clothing S.G.; 058 Accountancy H.G.; 059 Accountancy S.G.; 060 S.A. Criminal Law S.G.; 061 Shorthand S.G.; 062 Law of Crim, Proc. and Evidence S.G.; 063 Typing S.G.; 064 Statute Law S.G.; 065 Technical Drawing H.G.; 066 Technical Drawing S.G.; 067 Electricians Work S.G.; 068 Practical Agriculture S.G.; 069 Art H.G.; 070 Art S.G.; 071 Music H.G.; 072 Music S.G.; 073 Development Administration S.G.; 074 Indigenous Law S.G.; 075 Functional Mathematics S.G.; 076 Motor Mechanics S.G.; 077 Plumbing and Sheetmetalwork S.G.; 078 Welding and Metalworking S.G.; 079 Electronics S.G.; 080 Metalwork S.G.; 081 Building Construction S.G.; 082 Fitting and Turning S.G.

*** = Qualify for Exemption.**

Results of PE black matric pupils 'improved'

(52)
E. Post
30/12/82

By JIMMY MATYU

THERE was a definite improvement in black matric results this year, according to some Port Elizabeth school principals.

Initial reaction was favourable, although 300 results are still outstanding because some pupils were marked absent when they, in fact, wrote the examinations.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said these results had still to be electronically processed.

One of those who obtained a matric exemption is former Eastern Province amateur golf champion, Precious Nzwana Makwabe, of Tsengiwe Street, Walmer Location. Precious was a pupil at Newell High School.

Among pupil leaders who passed were Vusumzi Matikinca (exemption), Mbulelo Isaac Mnana (exemption), both from Cowan, and Tango Lamani, from Newell.

The early announcement of results was hailed by headmasters, teachers, parents and pupils as a "vast improvement".

Mr G W Merbold, Cape Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, was not available for comment.

A spokesman at his office said he was on holiday and would be back on Monday.

Headmasters were asked to fetch their school results at the regional office today.

The Evening Post visited the five high schools, Loyiso, Cowan, Newell, Thembelihle and Kwazakele, in the townships early today and found all deserted.

Mr Dumile Vinqi, principal of the Loyiso High School, said because an estimated 300 pupils' results were not yet out, it was difficult to comment fully on the results of his school.

Mr Mzingisi Maliza, principal of Newell High School, was not available, but a spokesman for the school said compared to last year, this year's results of the school were "fair".

He estimated that, excluding the numbers still outstanding, there had been a 75% pass with about 30 exemptions.

Among those who obtained matriculation exemptions from the Newell High School were Pumla Teressa Adams, Wendy Bukeka Bukani, Sandile Klaas, Bulelwa Wendy Lupuwana, Thandi Mabi, Ludumo Newton Mabuya, Precious Nzwana Makwabe, Thembisa Brenda Mavela, Mzwandile Eric Momo, Mothofeela Margaret Mosuhli, Alice Motsamai, Ayanda Baron Myoli, Fundiswa Hazel Ndletyana.

Nozuko Ngoqo, Zolisa Ntshiyane, Magoloza Anderson Nyati, Linda Winnie Petu, Tsheamo Gerald Sankoloba, Nomakula Shweni, Dumisani Blessing Sibhayi, Mongezi Leo Mlungisi Siwisa, Khulile Keith Thomas, Sizwe Tsotsobe, Mkhuseli Welcome Xokozela and Saunders Siphiwo Zula.

At Cowan High School the following were among those who obtained exemptions: Samuel Mzukisi Banzana, Andile Ben-Mazwi, Nonelelo Edwin Heshu, Jacqueline Maria Johannes, Siphokazi Theodora Jwayi, Duma Raymond Mbatyoti, Mbulelo Isaac Mnana, Mziwabantu Billy Mnikina, Mhleli Crosby Ngcetane, Maria Mpuley Nkopane, Professor Zonwabele Nomjila, Sazi Ntsondwa, Thembeka Orie, Kwanele Bennett Siziba, Andile Taruni Tywakadi and Sizwe Zondani.

(52) ROM 30/12/82

Most black matric results out today

Mail Reporter

THE results of the 62 000 black pupils who wrote matric are released today. More than 7 000 of them are from the Transvaal.

The Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, however, has not yet released the total number of passes. A spokesman said yesterday that there were some 300 papers still to be marked.

But in the Transvaal, out of the 7 000 candidates, 1 406 matric exemptions were achieved.

Transvaal students also gained 86 distinctions, of which the majority of 48 were for Business Economics Standard Grade. Other subjects in which a high number of distinctions were obtained were Mathematics Higher Grade (11), Biblical Studies Standard Grade (7), and History Higher Grade (7).

Matric pupils from other areas of the country can only obtain their results from the centre where they sat their examinations, and not at any centre as reported yesterday.

Mr Job Schoeman, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training, said centres would receive only the results of those candidates who had written exams at that particular centre.

The Rand Daily Mail's Extra edition publishes the results of Transvaal candidates today.

Over 5 000 Indians pass matric

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The results of the Department of Indian Education's 1982 Senior Certificate examination, written by more than 6 000 pupils, were released by the director of Indian Education Mr Gabriel Krog yesterday.

Of the 6 492 candidates who wrote the examination, 5 452 (83,98%) passed. Of the 4 282 candidates (65,96%) who took matriculation exemption courses, 2 411 (56,30%) passed.

A total of 1 609 pupils wrote the Standard 10 (practical) examination and 1 546 (96,08%) passed. A total of 92 Senior Certificate and 13 practical grade results are pending.

SECTION C QUESTIONS

67,3 percent of coloured SC pupils pass

ARGUS 30/12/82

52

By Maggie Rowley
Education Reporter

SENIOR Certificate results for the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Education) have been released.

Of the 10 207 pupils, 6 868 — 67,3 percent — passed.

Of these 1 696 obtained matriculation exemptions, enabling them to attend a university.

TOP STUDENT

The top student was Malcolm Arendse of Schoonspruit High School, Malmesbury.

Twenty-six pupils, including eight girls, had A-aggregates. Seventeen are from the greater Cape Town area. The others are from Worcester, Paarl, Durban (3), Upington, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

Harold Cressy High School in Cape Town and Belgravia High School in Athlone each had four pupils with A-aggregates.

In second place, individually, was Michael Benjamin of Wittebome High School, Wynberg. Third was Lucille Heslop of Bechet High School, Durban, followed by Neville Williams of Paulus Joubert High School, Paarl, and Kim Domingo of Parkhill High School, Durban.

Rochelle Forbes of Belgravia High School was sixth, Randall Beukes of Carlton van Heerden High School, Upington seventh, Ayesha Labans of Belgravia High School eighth, Mark Petersen of St Columbas High School, Elsies River ninth, and Gayle Martin of Bellville South High School 10th.

The other 16 in order of placement were:

Nizar Mohamed of Belgravia High School, Alison Alexander of Immaculata High School, Genine Josias of Alexander Sinton High School, Arthur Manning of Chris J Botha High School, Johannesburg, Michelle Julius of Bechet High School, Durban, Joshua Allies of Oaklands High School, Graham Voges of Harold Cressy High School, Keith Cloete of Esselenpark, Worcester, Ebrahim Banderker of Spes Bona High School, Keith Smith of St Columbas High School, Maurice de Vries of St Columbas High School, Eugene Ruiters and Auden Carolissen of Harold Cressy High School, Ferial Adurahman of Belgravia High School, Gadija Khalfe of Harold Cressy High School and Martin Solomon of Chris J Botha High School.

● Results, Pages 12 and 13.

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WARNING

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

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

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Only half of black matric candidates passed their exams

By JIMMY MATYU

BLACK matric results were worse than at first thought when results were announced yesterday. The pass rate was only 50,2%, compared with 53,5% last year.

But according to Mr J A Schoeman, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, about 20 000 candidates are expected to write supplementary examinations in February.

Mr Schoeman said the pass rate this year was 50,2% with 10,4% matric exemptions. Last year it was 53,5% with 12,7% matric exemptions.

The supplementary examinations would help to improve the pass rate, and it was hoped it would be better than last year's.

Asked if he thought at this stage, excluding the estimated 300 candidates still awaiting their results, the results were good or bad, Mr Schoeman said it seemed they would be better than last year's once the supplementary examinations, which start on February 14, were written.

He said those who would be writing in February were candidates who passed but failed to get the matric exemption — they would be writing two subjects — and those who failed to get the "E" aggregate. These pupils would be given the chance to write all the subjects. Those who failed three subjects in November would be able to write the three subjects to qualify them for an exemption.

A prominent retired Port Elizabeth educationist, Dr George Molefe, said yesterday that only the introduction of one department of education for all races next year would improve the pass rate at black schools.

He said: "As long as black students are dissatisfied with their type of education, the results will always remain unsatisfactory."

Dr Molefe asked:"Why should the department depend on supplementary results for the improvement of its senior certificate image?"

"The department should admit that the pass rate this year compared with last year's was bad.

"We expected this year's results to be far better than the previous year's, which were bedevilled by riots, boycotts and leakages.

"I also blame the syllabus offered at teacher training colleges and the allowing by the department of teachers holding the Junior Secondary Teachers Course Certificates to teach pupils in matric classes," he said.

Dr Molefe said there was a great need for the improvement of the qualifications of black teachers and the standard of teaching and that could only be obtained by "establishing one department of education for all races".

One of the Port Elizabeth high schools, Loyiso High School, has 17 exemptions and 74 passes.

EXAM BLOW

ONLY 10,4 percent of the 60 000 matric students whose results were released yesterday will qualify for university entrance next year.

By SAM MABE and MONK NKOMO

This shocking revelation made by the Department of Education and Training (Det) will come as a blow to many candidates who yesterday only got to know that they had passed, but were ignorant of the fact that some of them may have to re-write the whole examination to gain university entrance.

In a statement released from Pretoria yesterday, Mr W P Steenkamp, deputy-general of Det expressed dissatisfaction with the overall performance of the matric candidates.

He said results in each subject in each school would be analysed carefully to enable regional directors to devise special programmes aimed at improving the quality of education.

Sowetan 31/12/82

Mr Steenkamp said 50,2 percent of the total number of matric candidates who sat for this year's exams had passed. He also announced that there were 280 candidates whose results were still pending which would be completed "in the course of the next few days".

He added that about 20 000 students were expected to sit for supplementary examinations during February and March next year and that the pass rate would eventually be improved.

Of the 59 855 candidates who have already received their results, three obtained three distinctions each and 13 obtained two distinctions each.

The following 10 candidates obtained the highest aggregate marks:

- M M Mukansi (Khetho Nxumalo Secondary School — Gazankulu).
- J P Mokgohlwa (Pax High School — Lebowa).
- M F Mgiba (Khetho Nxumalo Secondary School — Gazankulu).
- P E Mashigo (Hwiti Secondary School — Lebowa).
- C M Raphadu (Setotolwane Secondary School — Lebowa).
- K J Dagada (Mbilwi Secondary School — Venda).
- S F Ndlovu (Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School — Kwazulu).
- T B A Bhungane (Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School — Kwazulu).
- T E Mokoena (Mariazell Secondary School — Natal).
- P S Mashapa (Tsogo Secondary School — Bophuthatswana).

Following a number of enquires made to **The SOWETAN** by candidates who were uncertain about their positions, Mr J Schoeman, Det's public relations officer, explained that candidates whose names did

• To Page 2

P.T.O

Black schooling a sham?

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — In a long and wide-ranging examination of black education in South Africa the New York Times told its readers today that "the system of segregated schooling known as Bantu education," had become the battleground of South Africa's racial politics.

In a front-page report by its Johannesburg correspondent, Joseph Leyleveld, the newspaper said the Government had doubled its spending on black education in only three years and had opened 31 new high schools for blacks last year as part of what had been presented as a drive to achieve "equal education for all population groups."

It also said officials of the Reagan Administration and South African business leaders who had been calling for improved black education to help overcome what they described as a desperate shortage of skilled manpower, regularly hailed the Government's efforts.

But the newspaper questions if this is merely "static change," and says black alienation from the strictly controlled system of segregated education seems hardly to have abated. Blacks, in and out of the system, say fundamental change is not even in sight, says the article.

It quotes white officials as denying that the student riots in Soweto in 1976 had provided the impetus for the expansion of black education.

The report quotes Mr Wilkinson Kambule, a former black high school principal who quit in support of the student boycott that followed the Soweto riots and is now a lecturer at Wits University, as saying: "They aren't really schools. They are just places to accommodate children."

Another black educationist, Professor Eskia Mphahlele, who gave up a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania to return to South Africa, expressed dismay at the poor standards prevailing among black students.

The article quoted black teachers as saying their most painful moments came when bright students asked questions on potentially touchy subjects such as developments in Zimbabwe.

"That's explosive, very explosive," one teacher said.

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DISMISSAL CONDEMNED

STUDENTS SAY IT'S UNFAIR

FORMER students of Emadwaleni High School in Soweto have condemned last week's dismissal of two white teachers as "unfair". The students say the teachers were dismissed because they opposed the ill-treatment of students by the principal.

By SAM MABE

A spokesman for the former students, who held a meeting after reading their former teachers' dismissal in The SOWETAN, Mr Alexander Modise, confirmed what was said by one of the teachers, Mr N J Smith, about students who were allegedly punched and kicked by the principal, Mr J H Steenkamp.

He called for the reinstatement of the two teachers.

Mr Smith, who taught history and Mrs L C Peel, who taught English, were given letters of dismissal on the day the school closed for the Christmas holidays last week.

No reasons were given for their dismissal, but both said they had been aware that there was a move to get rid of them, as the relationship between them and the principal had not been good.

Mrs Peel said she had been labelled an instigator, and accused of teaching politics to the students. Mr Smith said he had opposed the use of abusive language and the kicking and punching of students.

"This," he said, "had soured relations between the principal and myself and many things showed me that some action was going to be taken against me at one stage or another."

Mr Modise said Mrs Peel was more than just a teacher to her students because she cared not only for their problems in the classrooms, but even about their personal and domestic problems.

ANCHOR TIMES

School keeps on growing

Sports teams always hold their own

Closed after 1976 riots, and was reborn

By David Tsomele and Raven Shabe

ANCHOR High School, formerly known as Orlando North Secondary School was officially opened by Dr H J van Zyl in 1971.

Funds for the school were jointly donated by the Group Chairman's Fund of Anglo American and De Beers Consolidated Mines. During its construction, the school was housed at the Leratong Primary School in Orlando East.

The late Mr Agrippa Mbathane, who was chairman of the Science Organisation in SA and father of the famous Orlando Pirates, was the first headmaster. After his fatal death while on a soccer mission in 1973, Mr Osborne Ferdinand took over as acting principal.

During those days the school boasted educationists like Mrs Evelyn Moepi, who now practices as an EEG technician at Baragwanath Hospital, the banned Mr Aubrey Mokoena, and Mr Lizo Magadla, a final year engineering student at Wits University.

Mr Kaizer Harvey took office in 1974, and stayed until 1977, when

BANNED

due to the riots the school had to close down. The following year it was re-opened under a new name — Dobsonville Secondary School with an enrolment of only 81 students, although by the end of the year the number had increased to 365. Mr I J Loubser, now a circuit inspector, was the headmaster.

The beginning of the 80's showed improved academic results — a 79,6 percentage pass for the 1981 JC's and 80% pass in matric in 1980. The school was already under Mr P J Palm, the present principal.

ATHLETE

Mr Palm is a renowned athlete, and he once represented the Province in tenniquate. He was also senior lecturer at Setotolwane, Pietersburg and Linden High Schools.

In 1982, the school became a comprehensive high school by offering subjects like electricity, electronics, technical drawing and metal work. Next year computor science will be introduced.

Enrolment this year exceeded 1000, with a staff of 44. The governing council comprises Messrs; P Koopedi (chairman), J Khumalo (vice-chairman), executive members P L Moerane, LJ Loubser, P J Palm and Mrs E T Tshabalala.

THE extramural activities at Anchor High School have been widely admired by both professionals and opponents.

The school's soccer team became regional champions in 1974, with some of the players gaining international recognition through the Sir Stanley Eleven.

Pride of the team "Surprise" Kekana became a professional star by playing for PUB's and Orlando Pirates.

After a long period of silence since 1977, the school again emerged forcefully early this year. Anchor produced four athletes who represented Soweto in the National Athletics Competition in the Ciskei, Enoch Shuping, Daniel Maluleka, Pat Mokone and Constance Moeng.

Their success in sport is credited to the present sportsmaster, Mr T W Mali, who is a former record holder in the 5000 metre event. He also taught players like Bucs star Steven Mnguni and well-known athlete Matthews "Loop en Val" Motswarateu.

The soccer team has always been successful, thanks to the Bucs midfielder Webster Lichaba who leads the boys in training sessions.

The school has produced a Transvaal champion in swimming, Stagsby Mota, who has been voted Swimmer of the Year. Sports like softball and tennis lack sponsorship, and many students have shown little interest.

Some of the students of Anchor High School.

MR P J PALM, principal of Anchor High School.

No shortage of science teachers, says Viljoen

Reports by Carolyn Dempster, Education Reporter

There was no shortage of science and mathematics teachers in South Africa, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday.

But these teachers were not being properly utilised, he added

Dr Viljoen was commenting at the end of a day-long seminar organised by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on "The shortage of scientists and mathematicians in South Africa and what can be done about this at the school and tertiary levels"

Delegates came from education departments, universities, technikons and private enterprise.

Dr Viljoen said that, although the seminar could not solve, and had not solved the problems raised, its suggestions would be taken up.

Many of the suggestions were contentious.

- An increase in salaries for science educators.
- A subsidy for science educators at university level — a supplement paid by private enterprise.
- Co-operation instead of competition from industry for qualified scientists entering the labour market.
- The bureaucracy which stifled the ambitions of the science educator should receive immediate attention.

The question of salaries, raised frequently during the course of the seminar, was not the crux of the matter, Dr Viljoen pointed out.

Higher salaries would not solve the problem and the issue of differential salaries for science and maths teachers was complicated by regional differences. Some areas had enough teachers, others had not.

"The essence lies not in high salaries but in the enrichment of what we already have," the Minister said

Consequently, a priority was in-service training for underqualified teachers.

An interest in science and maths should be stimulated at school and this depended on qualified teachers and a positive environment which promoted the study of these subjects, he said.

The drop in the number of white graduates — the traditional source of scientists and science educators — was already forcing a change in emphasis from university to school level.

But, added Dr Viljoen, too many demands should not be made on schools — and this was where universities, technikons and private enterprise could become involved.

Nor did it help if a study of science was being encouraged in the formal school situation but there was little support for it in the home environment.

Other practical problems stressed were the overloading of syllabuses, the fact that some pupils required more time to study; the need for more attention to career guidance and the practical aspects of science; the evaluation of university tests and examinations for their relevance in determining student capabilities

Dr Viljoen emphasised the role of education technology in solving the educator shortage problem.

"We will never have enough teachers or educators to meet the demands we face. This is where we will have to use educational technology — audio-visual aids and computers," he said.

Dr Viljoen said it must be realised that science was a part of everyday life

Because of this "science literacy" — in the same way as computer literacy — should be built into education from primary school upwards.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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spokesman said.

New school

A SECONDARY and nursery school for blacks, costing more than R270 000, at Groutville, near Stanger, will be opened this weekend. The schools, one of the biggest projects of the Stanger Rotary Club, have been built with gifts, including a R105 000 sponsorship from Barclays Bank. — (Sapa) Mercury 23/11/82

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New hope for women teachers

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

In a breakthrough for teachers, a committee has been established to review the unpopular quota system of appointment.

The move comes after six years of mounting dissatisfaction among teachers.

Last year the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations, representing most of the country's white teachers, took up the cudgels on behalf of its members over the issue.

After an approach to the committee of heads of education, the senior policy-making body in the Department of National Education, it decided to review the system.

Mr F le Roux, secretary of the committee, confirmed that a sub-committee had been set up to study the quota system.

The system was met with dismay when it was introduced in all four provinces in 1977 because of its strict reservation of posts for men.

RE-APPLY

Even at that stage there was a dearth of men in the teaching profession. As a result of the quota system many women were deprived of permanent posts. Married women teachers were also discriminated against. In the Cape and the Free State they were not allowed to hold permanent posts.

A temporary teacher has little security, is on 24 hours' notice and has to reapply for her job at the end of every year.

The Transvaal pioneered a better deal for its married women teachers but scales are still weighted against them.

● See Page 19.

Women teachers: the inequities continue

By Carolyn Dempster, Education Reporter

Women form the backbone of South Africa's white schooling system — they now constitute more than 70 percent of the teaching force — and yet they are still subject to blatant discrimination.

Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers Union, warned two years ago that, were it not for women, education at school level would deteriorate to the point of collapse.

Since then the country's education crisis has, if anything, worsened. There has been an uninterrupted exodus of men from the teaching profession and women have filled the vacancies.

The most recent figures released by the Transvaal Education Department show that of the province's 24 904 teachers more than 18 000 are women — more than 72 percent.

In Natal male teachers are outnumbered three to one by their women colleagues, who account for 75 percent of the teaching corps.

Even in the Orange Free State and the Cape, where the balance is more equitable, women hold 60 to 65 percent of the teaching positions.

The South African Teachers' Council has calculated that two thirds of the country's 67 067 white teachers are women.

But in spite of this, women continue to be discriminated against — financially and in terms of service. Little has changed over the past 25 years for most of these stalwarts of the education system.

Parity of salaries is a relatively new concept and so far has been applied only to inspectors of education, principals and deputy principals of large schools.

For the past 50 years women teachers have lagged a full notch behind their male counterparts in salary. Most still do.

According to Mr Jack Ballard, educationist and secretary of the TTA, the principle of parity was accepted in 1978. The problem since then has been finance.

"The treasury slows the introduction of parity in salary. Teachers should blame the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, not the Minister of National Education," he said.

But while they wait for parity, women teachers continue to pay a bitter price. A Human Sciences Research Council investigation showed that during 1981 married women teachers earned 25,9 percent less than their male colleagues, middle-aged women 30 percent less and unmarried women 20,4 percent less.

Women also suffer at the hands of the quota system. Introduced by the Committee of Heads of Education in 1977, and implemented by the four provinces, the quota system is designed to maintain the balance of men and women, permanent and temporary posts at every school.

One third of all permanent posts at a school are reserved for men and one third for women. Remaining posts are open to either sex.

As a result of the shortage of male teachers not all the permanent posts are filled and women teachers are placed in temporary capacities — subject to 24 hours' notice. They also have to re-apply for their posts at the end of every year.

Married women teachers are the hardest hit. In the Free State a female teacher who marries has to resign immediately if she holds a permanent post.

Last year the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations — representing all South Africa's white teacher associations — took up the cudgels on behalf of their women members and approached the Committee of Heads of Education.

However, for one more year at least, women can expect the same unequal deal. And their situation is mirrored in black, coloured and Indian education where women teachers are also propping up the system.

Schools in G'town enter the age of computer science

EPost 9/11/82

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Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Almost every white school in Grahamstown is to have a computer by next year and, with computer science already a matric subject, headmasters are predicting classrooms full of computers within five years.

Mr Davis Wynne, headmaster of Diocesan School for Girls, said education had reached the stage when pupils leaving school without being able to handle a computer would be considered illiterate.

Most schools are considering microcomputers currently costing around R6 000, although Kingswood will be installing 12 microcomputers in their computer centre. St Andrew's College, which first introduced computers in 1980, has two.

According to Victoria Girls High School headmaster Mr Trevor Long, qualified computer teachers are rare, because commerce can offer much higher salaries.

The cost of computers brings into focus school finances. With inflation increasing at 15%, schools are struggling to cover costs.

DSG fees, to be raised by about 20% next year, give an indication of private school costs. Kingswood and St Andrew's will not be increasing fees — yet.

For Government schools, teachers' salaries and building maintenance costs are paid by the Education Department.

All extras, whether new computers or a new bus, have to be bought by the school. Such equipment is usually acquired through special fund-raising efforts, but on-going shortfalls, such as the cost of sports facilities, have to be made up by school fees.

There is no room for expansion at any of the private schools. P J Olivier does not expect any new enrolments. Graeme College (junior and senior), Victoria Primary and VGHS all report a large increase in the number of applicants.

Graeme College has applied to the Education Department for permission to re-open its Westfield Hostel. At the moment all its boarders from junior to senior are accommodated in one hostel. Hostel accommodation will also be increased at Victoria Primary and VGHS.

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Men teachers shortage becoming more serious

By GERALD REILLY

THE shortage of men teachers, particularly in English medium schools, continues to become more serious, said educationists spoken to yesterday

They were reacting to figures released by the Department of Education which show that of the province's 24 904 teachers, 18 151 or 72,9% are women, and only 6 747 or 27.1% are men

Educationists say the shortage of English-speaking men teachers has been chronic for nearly a decade, and there are no signs of relief

Some primary schools have no men teachers, so their pupils first come into contact with male educators as late as Standard 5 — which many educationists believe does not encourage a balanced education

The rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, Professor Napier Boyce, said of the 218 writing their final senior primary certificate examination at the college this year, only 16 were men

In the secondary course only 14 out of 40 are men

Prof Boyce said so far 526 applications had been received for admission to the college next year — and only 25 were men

"It's even worse than last year. We are told we are in a recession, but it has made little difference to the numbers of men applying to enter the teaching profession"

Prof Boyce said the shortage was critical, and the quality of education suffered as a result

Male matriculants were being attracted to other, better paid occupations he said

The number of men writing their third year exam in a four-year degree course in primary education was only six in a total of 47

The secretary of the Transvaal Teachers Association Mr Jack Ballard, said the ideal situation was 40% men and 60% women. "but we are far from this ideal

"We have been concerned for years about the problem. Our recruiting campaigns have met with very little success in the past few years."

Afrikaans parents form education body

Mail Reporter

THE Transvaal Afrikaans Parent Association for Christian Education was formed in Pretoria at a meeting attended by about 700 people at the weekend

It will join similar associations in other provinces to become part of a national association by March next year.

This was confirmed by the chairman of the new association, Professor H J S Stone, a professor in education at the University of South Africa, in an interview last night

"The association has two functions," he said "Firstly to help parents in modern times with the education of their children, and secondly it will be a mouthpiece for parents to express their views and wishes as far as the education of their children goes"

According to Prof Stone the association takes the word Christian to be "education according to the Bible"

"As far as the Afrikaner is concerned," he said, "Christian education is part and parcel of their heritage and present way of life."

Prof Stone said that the role of the parent in education has been a point of discussion since 1917 when the Malherbe Commission said that "parent energy" was not being fully exploited.

"The association will not clash with other associations," Prof Stone added

Fire guts Springs school offices

PHULONG Secondary School in KwaThema, Springs was this week gutted by fire causing damage estimated at R4 000.

Mr Siyo Morare, a principal of the school told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that when he arrived at the school on Wednesday morning, he saw his office and that of the school's clerks were destroyed by fire.

He said: "Most of the furniture in my office, books, school records and other valuable material were destroyed by the fire. Typing machines and other materials were also destroyed in the clerks' office."

Mr Morare said they thought that the thugs gained entrance into the offices by removing parts of the roof. He also said the thugs had ransacked the offices probably looking for money and documents like examination papers, and when they could not get what they wanted they decided to set the place on fire by pouring petrol around.

Mr Morare said that they also discovered a 5-litre can which they suspected contained the petrol which was used to set fire to the building. This is the second time the offices of the school have been set alight. The first time the offices were burnt down during the 1976 school disturbances.

Police said yesterday that they suspected arson. A spokesman for the KwaThema police said yesterday that police investigations were still continuing and that no arrests have been made so far.

EXAM PAPER LEAK

Parents angry over lack of action against Std 5 pupil 'thief'

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41/11/82

By SELLO RABOTHATA

YET ANOTHER examination paper leak has rocked the Department of Education and Training — this time at a 'combined' school in Tembisa.

The theft of Standard Five examination papers at the 'combined' school in Tembisa is the first report of the feared exam leak scandal, this year — not long after external examinations started.

Parents whose children attend the Sedibeng Combined School are angry and dismayed about the exam paper "leak" and the alleged theft of R1 200 from school funds.

The parents claim that Mr Masilo Mokgatle, the school's principal, told them at a parents' meeting about the missing funds. They also claim that he told them to give their children R2.50 each for examination pads.

A Standard Five pupil is alleged to have stolen the examination papers, and pupils could not sit for the examination.

Parents told **The SOWETAN** that no action had been taken against the culprit and that the matter had not been reported to the Department or the circuit inspector.

An angry parent said: "We were told that a pupil stole examination papers and that they have been recovered. The pupil said he was given the papers by a teacher at the school. We are disgusted at the way things are run at the school.

Mr Job Schoeman, chief liaison officer of DET, said: "You should speak to the regional director of the Highveld region, they have control over such matters.

The assistant regional-director of the Highveld region, Mr H J Terblanche, said: "Good gracious," when told of the claims. He went on to say: "This is the first time I hear of this and we will have to investigate. I will advise the circuit inspector in the area to look into the matter and we will most probably have the facts tomorrow" (today).

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PARENTS ASK GOVT FOR SCHOOL AT DAM

Pupils face crisis in education

● Mrs Carol Heard — fighting for English-medium schools.
Picture. DOUG LEE

By ANGELA GILCHRIST

ENGLISH speakers warned the Transvaal Education Department nine years ago of an education crisis in the Hartbeespoort Dam area.

That day has arrived — and still there is no school for the 276 English-speaking children who live in Schoemansville and in townships around the dam.

To cope with this problem English speakers can move to a different area or send their children to Afrikaans-medium or boarding schools.

Alternatively, for young children there is the dual-medium Laerskool Brits, an hour's bus-ride away, and, for their senior counterparts, high schools in Pretoria.

Last month a committee established to motivate English education in the area wrote to the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and handed a petition with 120 signatures to their MPC, Mr At Jonker and to Dr Jan Grobler, MP.

The committee, under the leadership of Schoemansville resident, Mrs Carol Heard, has established there are 276 children from the townships of Schoemansville and Kosmos in the Hartbeespoort Dam area in need of English-medium education

Laerskool Brits accommodates 160 English-speaking children — including some from the dam area.

Mrs Heard this week said rapid expansion of the area meant many more children from English and cosmopolitan families would soon need educating

"It's impractical for most of us to move," explained Mrs Heard, "we're here because our husbands are employed either at the Atomic Energy Board in Pelindaba, or at factories in Brits.

"Boarding school is not an appealing alternative, especially for young children who could suffer long-term effects if separated from their parents during their formative years.

"Sending our children to Afrikaans schools in the area is a hard option because of the difference in cultural background, home language and religion.

"The only real option is to make use of bus transport provided and send our children to Laerskool Brits or one of the three high schools in Pretoria."

But Mrs Heard said parents were not happy about this as the bus was unsupervised and added two to 2½ hours to an already long day. It also meant children were unable to take part in any extra-mural activities.

"The time has come to admit this area can no longer be considered a holiday and resort area

"In the Draft Guide Plan for Greater Pretoria for 1981, it is projected that Pretoria and Brits will join up by the year 2 000. Will there still be no English-medium school in that 50km stretch?"

Both Dr Grobler and Mr Jonker have suggested that Laerskool Generaal Hendrik Schoeman in Schoemansville be made a dual-medium school until English speakers have a primary school in Brits.

Dr Grobler said he had discussed the matter with Dr Viljoen, who had indicated that finance was a problem.

Senior Deputy Director of Education, Mr H J A Moore, said the issue was being considered by the TED.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
2.(a)	17	
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3b	9	
Examiners' Initials		

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