

EDUCATION — SECONDARY SCHOOL
1989

~~31~~ MARCH — MAY

Humand

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.



For written reply:

General Affairs:

Cape: land made available for Blacks

41. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he is considering declaring any land available for (a) informal housing, (b) formal housing, (c) commercial development and (d) industrial development for Blacks in the (i) area covered by the guide plan for the Cape Peninsula approved by him in 1988, (ii) Cape metropolitan area and (iii) area falling under the jurisdiction of the Western Cape Regional Services Council; if so, (aa) where, (bb) what is the nature of such development, and (cc) when is it anticipated that this land will be made available in each case;
(2) whether each of the communities affected have been consulted or are to be consulted on proposed developments; if not, why not;
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B98E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. Presently non consideration is being given to the provision of more land for Blacks in terms of section 33 of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 in the Cape Metropolitan Area over and above the 2 975 ha which was provided during the period 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1988. The Department of Development Planning, however, has instructions to continually monitor the need for more land for all the communities in the Metropolitan Area within the framework of the Guide Plan for the Cape Metropolitan Area in consultation with the authorities involved.
(2) Falls away.
(3) No.
SAA: persons employed as cabin attendants/clerks

69. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian persons were employed by the South African Airways as (i) cabin attendants and (ii) clerks as at 31 December 1988? B170E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) 6 (ii) 0
(b) 10 (ii) 11
(c) 6 (ii) 5



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Eastern Province: water from other sources

*1. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

- (1) whether it is the intention of his Department to bring water from other sources to the Eastern Province; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) from what sources;
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C9E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
(a) Water from the Orange River is already being supplied to the Sundays River Valley and provision has been made to supply Port Elizabeth with water once the local sources are fully utilised.
(b) Orange River and possibly later from the Umzimvubu River.

(2) Yes. In parts of the Eastern Province and in particular the Port Elizabeth area water shortages are presently being experienced due to a severe drought. A drought of this magnitude inevitably has an influence on the calculations made in the planning process of Government Water Schemes and must accordingly be taken into consideration. Such an exceptional occurrence can, however, not be used as a basis for calculations.
Once predictions indicate that water shortages can arise in the future, the Department of Water Affairs will look at the possibility to augmenting the yield of the existing sources. In the implementation of this policy the Department of Water Affairs already brings water from the Orange River to the Eastern Province for irrigation purposes in the Fish and Lower Sundays River Valleys. The Department of Water Affairs is at present engaged in the construction of water works aimed at extending existing irrigation development by approximately 10 000 ha. Provision has already been made for the future supply of water to Port Elizabeth from the Orange River Development Project. The hon member is referred to the Seventh Supplementary Report on the Orange River Development Project, White Paper C-86.

Due to the fact that water transferred from other catchment areas is an expensive undertaking it is the policy of the Department of Water Affairs that local sources should be fully utilised in the first instance.
Regarding the rest of the Eastern Province in general the Department of Water Affairs is presently planning the water supply over the long term and certain schemes have already been implemented, for instance the Amatole Government Water Scheme which will supply water to East London. There are several smaller communities which are, or will be experiencing water problems in future, and it seems at this stage that the only solution for these communities will be the use of underground water sources. The exploitation of underground water sources are in most cases the most economic solution and it is therefore in the interest of the water consumers that these sources be utilised.
The Government has set as its goal the supply of sufficient water for basic needs at an affordable rate to all water consumers. The Department of Water Affairs is continuously planning in order to ensure that the available sources are fully utilised and to give effect to the afore-mentioned Governmental aim.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Pupils: percentage attendance S2
1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
What was the (a) average and (b) percentage attendance of pupils in schools under the control of his Department in each province for 1986 and 1987, respectively? C7E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Table with 2 columns: Province, 1986, 1987. Rows include Average attendance, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Percentage attendance, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Humand

Star 1/3/89

(52)

(29)

Schools closed to some ideas

The Transvaal Education Department will not allow circulars, pamphlets, questionnaires and publications which have not been "officially approved" to be distributed in schools, director Dr P H Bredenkamp said yesterday.

This was to ensure that schools were not used for purposes "not related to the function of a school".

Dr Bredenkamp was responding to a complaint by the Five Freedoms Forum about a blanket ban on literature from themselves and other organisations including the Black Sash, Idasa and Cosatu.

"We ran an essay competition for schools last year as part of our '101 Ways to End Apartheid' campaign and this seems to have sparked the ban," a forum spokesman said.

"It is frightening that the TED is attempting to close all doors to any organisation that tries to promote thinking and questioning among pupils."

Dr Bredenkamp said through a spokesman it was not the department's policy to comment in public about any confidential communication between senior personnel of the TED.

ADVERTISEMENT

(52) Smith 2-8/3/89.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CAPE TOWN CITY COUNCIL FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE

I run a small private college (Std 6-10) in a triple-storey, thatched-roofed house in Rosmead Avenue, Kenilworth. The total building area is 450 sq metres and the property size is 1400 sq metres. In my opinion and that of many people, the premises is eminently suitable for a small college. I, therefore, invite any councillor to come to the premises and see for him/herself.

In June 1987, we applied to the building surveyor for consent to use the premises for the purposes of education. You turned down the application without giving reasons and ordered us to stop using the premises for educational purposes. I subsequently discovered that your reasons for refusing the application were:

1. That the thatch presented a fire hazard to the schoolchildren, that there were not enough toilets and that the staircases were not wide enough.
2. That the neighbours objected to the school being located next to them.
3. That we were "illegally" occupying the premises.

In reply to the first point, I wrote a letter dated 14/12/1987 in which I undertook to renovate the house to comply with your building regulations.

This, however, was turned down. In reply to the second point, I pointed out to the council that with the noise emanating from a nearby creche and a busy Rosmead Avenue itself, that the objections of the neighbours were purely racial.

In reply to your third point, we were desperately looking for premises at that time and could not wait six months for the outcome of an application.

We, however, obtained a private town planner's opinion on the likelihood of getting approval; and on the strength of this, we occupied the premises. It is also petty to the extreme, to link the temporary "illegal" occupation of the premises to the merits of the applications.

In 1988, we continued using the premises for educational purposes since we could not find alternative premises. The council then decided to take legal action to prevent the above-mentioned use.

In Feb 1988 we made another application to your town council planning department to rezone the premises to private open space (place of instruction). The following developments took place:

1. Your own town planner recommended the application on town planning principles — his reason being that the immediate vicinity had a mixed use ie shops, a book publishing firm, a sportsfield, a library, a creche, flats and houses.
2. The Kenilworth Ratepayers Association recommended the approval of the application.
3. The rezoning application was advertised to the general public and circularised to adjoining owners and no objections were received within the stipulated deadline. One objection was received after due date.
4. I also had plans drawn up showing our intention to comply with building regulations.
5. At about this time, Clive Keegan, the town planning committee chairman, gave an undertaking to Prof Thomas of the SBDC who was lobbying on our behalf, that the only problem was the thatch roof and that we should negotiate with the council about this. We tried to do this but were thwarted by other parties inside the council.

What followed afterwards was a gross injustice and an abuse of administrative and executive powers within the council. With the interference of the Building Surveyor and other interested parties our application was squashed and turned down.

Legal action to terminate use of the premises for educational purposes was undertaken by council in February 1988. A court order was granted in Nov 1988 and terminating use by 28th February 1989. I would like council to look at the real issues and these are:

1. There is a desperate need for good quality education for all races and council should encourage this instead of emphasizing petty issues.
2. That I have created 17 jobs using my own capital. The council through its officials and publications ad nauseum stresses the need for creating more jobs and deregulating the economy, but its bureaucracy practises otherwise.
3. That in educating these students at our college, at our parents' expense, the taxpayer is saving a small, but significant amount.
4. Our class size averages 17 students, our teachers on average are highly qualified and experienced, etc. We thus offer roughly the same qualification of education as the other private colleges. On the other hand our school fees are about 60% of that of our competitors. We are, therefore, in a real way combatting inflation in the private education field but now are severely hampered by the Cape Town City Council's Law and Regulations.
5. That white colleges are allowed to occupy houses, flats, etc which do not begin to comply with existing building regulations. What happens if a fire breaks out in one of these colleges?

Our conclusion and that of the countless people I have spoken to is that:

- A. The council has sympathised with the racial bigotry of our white neighbours and some of its own officials and has neatly used the fire hazard issue as a smokescreen.
- B. The council is going in the direction of over-regulation, instead of deregulation.
- C. That with the above two sicknesses prevailing inside council, reconciliation between the races and rescuing the apartheid-damaged economy will be made even more difficult.

N. OMAR PRINCIPAL

Police deny beating pupils

52
Smith
2-8/3/89

TWO pupils from Willowmore in the Southern Cape claim they were beaten up and hounded out of the tiny town by the security police.

However, the police public relations division in Pretoria has denied that Willowmore Senior Secondary School pupils Andrew Lewis, 19, and Franklin Delport, 17, were assaulted or threatened with death.

Lewis and Delport allege they were taken from the school hostel by three security policemen on February 21 and driven to a desolate place outside town where they were repeatedly assaulted.

In an affidavit Lewis also alleges that at one stage during the assault Fourie took him under a bridge, held a revolver to his head and threatened to kill him.

Lewis also claims that Fourie smacked, hit and kicked him in his face, kicked him against his chest, and kicked sand in his face.

Both pupils allege they were asked to "spy" for the police.

Police have rejected all the allegations as "false".

"On February 21 1989, Sgt Fourie of the SA Police approached the two pupils mentioned. They were not assaulted and no threats were made against them," said the police.

Lewis and Andrews, who were treated by a doctor for their injuries, have since laid charges of assault against the three policemen and have consulted a lawyer about taking the matter further.

The SAP spokesperson said that according to their "present records" no charges have been lodged.

"The two youths are at liberty to lodge their complaints with the SA Police and we give an assurance that their complaints will be thoroughly investigated."

lay, March 2, 1989

CLASS ACT!

Time to enrol at Schools...

52

social
2/3/89

THE Std 9 and 10 classes offered annually by the Star Schools are to start on Saturday at St Anthony's Centre in Reiger Park, Boksburg, and at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr William Smith, head of the schools, said over the years these schools have been relied on by tens of thousands of pupils to help them pass their end-of-the-year exams.

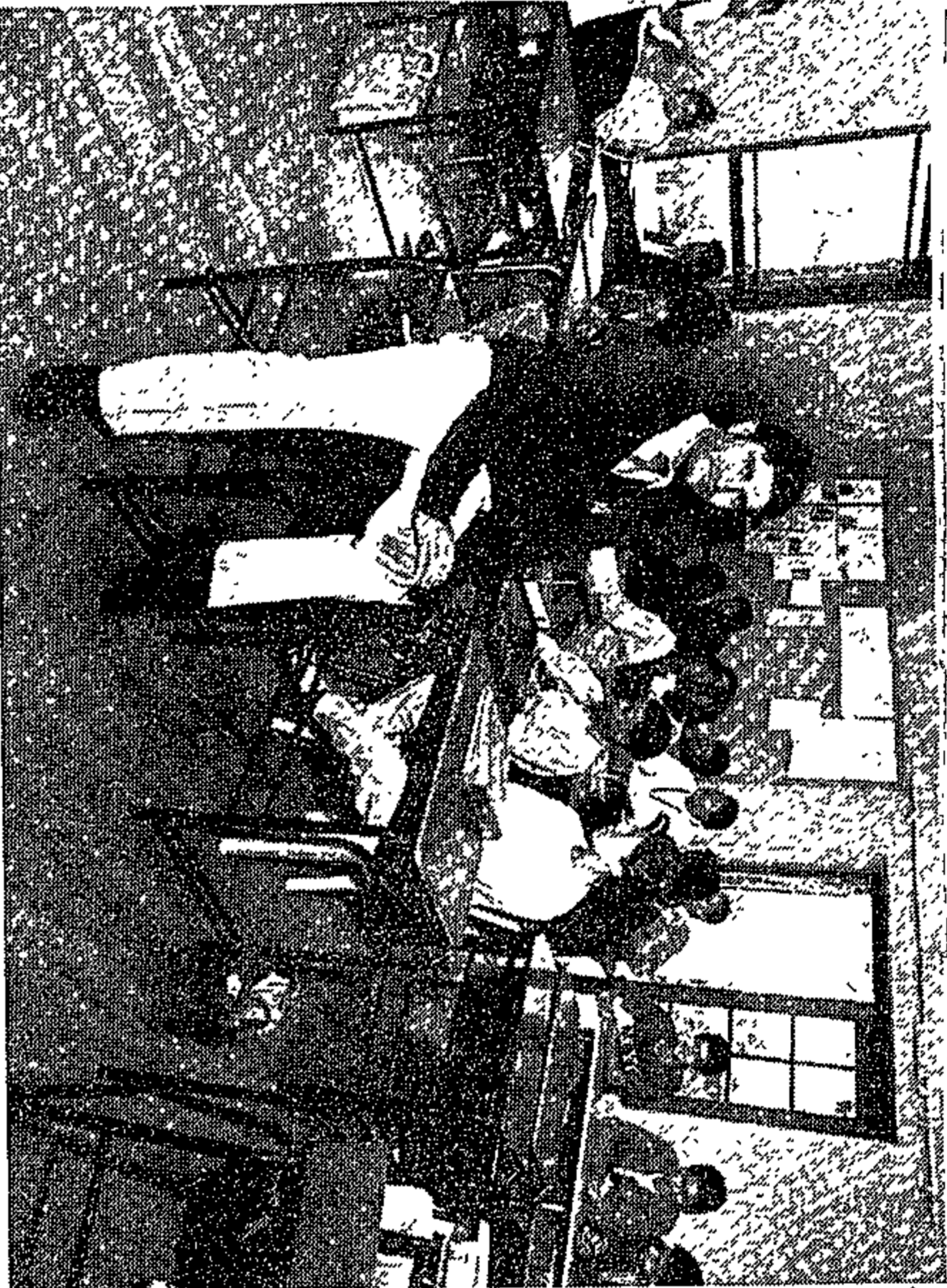
Sponsors

"By getting together the best team of teachers available and organising sponsors to help those attending financially, we offer an unbeatable service to our up-and-coming pupils," he said.

Subjects offered are: English, Afrikaans, mathematics, science, biology and history. Registration is R20 and then R10 for each subject chosen by a pupil. The fees have been made possible by several sponsor companies.

Bookings at both venues will open at 7,30am and classes will commence at 8,30am. Pupils may enrol on any Saturday from now on provided there are still vacancies. The Wits venue is at the Social Sciences Block.

Mr Smith said their schools are an excellent chance for all those wide-awake pupils who want to get ahead.



MUST GO . . . Mr Ebrahim Hay, deputy head of Cambridge College, contemplates what could be the last lesson at the school's Rosmead Avenue premises yesterday.

Picture: GLENN SHERATT

School: Council guilty of 'racism'

copy trans 2/3/89 (2)

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Town Planning Committee, Mr Clive Keegan, yesterday objected strongly to accusations of "council racism" by the headmaster of a Kenilworth private high school facing official eviction.

Mr Naushad Omar, owner and headmaster of Cambridge College in Rosmead Avenue, said none of his 130 pupils and 17 staff members would move until the deputy sheriff delivered a Supreme Court eviction order, due yesterday.

The Supreme Court in November last year granted a Cape Town City Council application that the high school vacate the premises by yesterday.

Mr Omar said yesterday: "It's a

matter of principle — there's a huge hue and cry when a child of colour is evicted from a Kraaifontein creche but here a whole school is being moved out without a whimper."

While he conceded that he had begun the school without consulting the city council (for rezoning from residential use to free open space), he said this was because "we knew they would refuse us on racial grounds".

Mr Omar said the council was "no different from the Kraaifontein and Boksburg city councils — at least the other two are more honest in their approach; Cape Town hides behind rezoning regulations".

Mr Keegan rejected the racial

accusations, saying the building was "totally unsuitable for the purposes to which it is being put". Children were being taught in a hazardous environment — one classroom was in an upper attic under a thatch roof reached by a narrow ladder and there were inadequate fire exits and toilets, he said.

Neighbours who complained about noise and parking problems had never mentioned race.

"The school meets none of the requirements of daylight or space allocation required by the education authorities, let alone building regulations," Mr Keegan said.

His committee's opposition to Group Areas and Separate Amenities legislation was "a matter of public record".

The custodian of the building, Mr Jan van Gend, MP for Groote Schuur, said Mr Omar had made major building changes without consulting him and owed him a "substantial sum of money".

● Mr Omar said he had arranged alternative premises in Philippi.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

SADF: complaints regarding actions of troops in townships

65. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1988 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, (a) how many (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case;

- (2) whether these complaints have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings in each case;

- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action? B166E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes

- (a) 7

- (b) (c)

22 May 88 Assault The member was handed over to the Lebowa Police. SA Defence Force is not responsible.

02 Jun 88 Assault

11 Jun 88 Rape The member was found not guilty and the SA Defence Force not responsible. Civilian trial. Fine of 50 was imposed.
15 Jun 88 Pointing of a firearm Case has not been finalized.
16 Oct 88 Harassment The Officer Commanding of the Command resolved the dis-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The total capital expenditure was R4 912 128, comprising of an amount of R3 462 128 in respect of the University of Pretoria for the extension of the Faculty of Veterinary Science and an amount of R1 450 000 in respect of the University of Pretoria for the extension of the Faculty of Veterinary Science and an amount of R1 450 000 in respect of the University of Cape Town for the Medical School at the Groote Schuur Hospital. The subsidies payable in respect of interest on and capital redemption of State and Private loans have not been taken into account.

MB ChB degree: cost to State for one student

6. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What is the present estimated cost to the State of the training per student for the MB ChB degree at each of the medical schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B192E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) Estimated cost per student per annum University R

Table with 2 columns: University, Cost per annum. Rows: Cape Town (7 945), Natal (8 212), Orange Free State (8 479), Pretoria (7 917), Stellenbosch (8 354), Witwaterstrand (8 765)

School hostels: vacant places for pupils

9. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:



What, in respect of each province, was the total number of vacant places in school hostels for (a) male and (b) female pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department as at 31 December 1988? B195E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Table with 3 columns: Province, (a), (b). Rows: Cape (4 725, 4 452), Natal (809, 668), Orange Free State (1 553, 1 753), Tansvaal (6 196, 5 182)

Schools: attendance of pupils in each home language category

13. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- What number of pupils in each specified home language category attended (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in South Africa as at 7 March 1989? B199E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) and (b) The statistics for 7 March 1989 are not available at this stage.

Teacher-training colleges/universities: students qualified as teachers

23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- How many White students graduated as fully qualified teachers from (a) teacher-training colleges and (b) universities at the end of 1988? B283E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) and (b) The statistics are not yet available.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Unrest police bar school sports meet

Cape Times 4/3/89 (52) ~~200~~ ~~200~~

By PETER DENNEHY

MAJOR Dolf Odendaal, a senior officer of the Peninsula Unrest Unit, yesterday stopped 11 buses full of black schoolchildren from leaving Fezeka High School in Guguletu to hold a non-racial athletics meeting in Pinelands.

Pupils from Fezeka, I D Mkize, Sizamile and Crossroads Three schools had organised the athletics meeting themselves, via the joint Students Representative Council, and paid for the buses.

They had also hired the UCT-owned sports grounds in Pinelands, with the help of the UCT branch of the non-racial SA Tertiary Sports Council (Satisco).

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the

police had been called in and asked to break up the meeting by a source within one of the schools involved.

Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP spokesman on black education, who arrived at Fezeka soon after the drama, said he believed Major Odendaal had told the pupils they were not going anywhere as the DET had not given its permission.

SRC members, who declined to be named, said police had later offered to escort the pupils to sports grounds in NY49, which the pupils said were "too small", and which they had not booked anyway. They declined.

Pupils claimed that DET-organised sport was "not even multi-racial, it's racial sport".

Mr Leon Nel, deputy director of the DET in Cape Town, said Monday's athletics

meeting at Green Point stadium, organised by the Secondary Schools Sports Council, had been successful and had been attended by all six black high schools.

The balance of events were to have taken place on Wednesday, but four schools did not turn up on that occasion as it seemed "the SRCs had decided something else, they were going to take a school day for their own sports meeting".

"We asked the police to be on the alert that there was no damage to buildings and that no lives were lost," he said. "We did not want pupils to be intimidated."

Later yesterday, after he spoke to Mr Nel, Mr Andrew said Mr Nel had undertaken to speak to the principals of the schools involved, with a view to arranging a sports meeting acceptable to all parties.

Unrest police bar school sports meet

CPC TRIP 4/3/89 52

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52
C.A. van
5/3/89

Ex-detainees back to school

Potch pupils win battle to gain readmission

By DAN DHLAMINI

A GROUP of Potchefstroom boys has won a long battle with the Department of Education and Training to gain readmission to their schools.

The Potchefstroom-based Northern Cape and Western Transvaal Coun-

cil of Churches (NCWTCC) and the Johannesburg Parents' Ad Hoc Committee acted on behalf of the boys, aged between 13 and 17, who had been out of school since 1986.

Lawyer Satish Roopa said he conducted meaningful discussions with

DET's regional assistant director, Thomas Merabe, which led to the readmission of April Mohau, 17, of Madibeng Primary, Andries Sepotokele, 16, of Keagile, Jacob Molale, 17, of Keagile, Israel Sechele, 15, of Phaladi - and Samuel Khuzwayo, 13, who was in Standard 3 when he

was forced out of school in 1987.

All of them have been in and out of detention since 1984, the height of the riots in the townships.

When they were released from detention some of them claimed that headmasters informed them

that they were no longer welcome at school because they had been detained.

Meanwhile, in Klerksdorp, the parents ad-hoc committee led by its chairman, Henry Moleme, successfully arranged a meeting with DET's chief director of the newly formed Diamond Fields Region, G Merbolt.

DET and the committee agreed that assistant director JC Motaung and Moleme should monitor the readmission.

Married women and girls who have children would, however, not be readmitted and were advised to enrol at adult education centres.

Parents who were interviewed claimed that it was a major victory as they could not afford to have a generation of illiterates.

Some parents said DET had wasted their children's time by refusing them readmission for more than a year.

The pupils said although they had been out of class for a long time they would try to cope.

NCWTCC field worker Duduetsang Modise, who has been behind the readmission of the pupils, said he was relieved that they had been readmitted.

He said the pupils needed special tuition because it was difficult for them to study on their own.

Std	2 494	5 538	3
Std 5	2 605	5 935	Medical schools: doctors qualified
Std 6	2 566	6 163	15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
Std 7	2 691	6 724	How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the end of 1987 at each specified medical school falling under the control of his Department?
Std 8	2 406	6 345	B201E
Std 9	2 223	5 790	
Std 10			
Cape	A*	E*	G*
Grd (i)	11 534	7 280	
Grd (ii)	10 709	6 831	
Std 1	10 287	6 444	
Std 2	10 451	6 442	
Std 3	10 539	6 415	
Std 4	10 906	6 581	
Std 5	10 721	6 791	
Std 6	11 308	7 302	
Std 7	11 441	7 643	
Std 8	11 714	7 814	
Std 9	11 232	7 622	
Std 10	10 209	6 833	
Special Class	3 265	1 255	
Special School	2 612	—	
OFS	A*	E*	G*
Grd (i)	5 853	596	
Grd (ii)	5 372	619	
Std 1	5 382	576	
Std 2	5 220	602	
Std 3	5 314	581	
Std 4	5 316	645	
Std 5	5 339	662	
Std 6	5 571	724	
Std 7	5 288	740	
Std 8	5 396	690	
Std 9	5 135	639	
Std 10	4 598	588	
Special Education	2 617	154	
Transvaal	A*	E*	G*
Grd (i)	31 590	13 435	
Grd (ii)	28 753	12 213	
Std 1	26 998	11 866	
Std 2	27 178	11 689	
Std 3	28 043	11 780	
Std 4	28 260	12 411	
Std 5	29 036	12 814	
Std 6	31 117	13 703	
Std 7	30 252	13 714	
Std 8	28 938	13 614	
Std 9	27 176	12 623	
Std 10	24 457	10 933	
Special Class	2 558	398	
Special School	8 870	2 251	
Aid Class	1 032	567	

* A = Afrikaans * E = English * G = German no, (as at 1989-02-22),

Natal	1	1 (as at 1989-02-22),
Physical Science	1	
Mathematics	1	
Orange Free State	2	
no, (as at 1989-02-22),		
Transvaal	3	
yes,		
Physical Science	3	
Mathematics	1	
Physical Education	2	
Geography	3	
Afrikaans	2	
Economics	1	
Domestic Science	1	
Art	1	
Accountancy	2	
Motor Mechanics	1	
Fitting and Turning	1	
Technical Drawing	2	
Instrumental Music	2	
Wordwork	1	(as at 1989-02-20).

Teachers made redundant/employed in other capacities

18. Mr J B DER VAN GEND asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any (a) high and (b) primary school teachers employed by (i) his Department and (ii) each of the provincial education departments were made redundant in 1988; if so, how many in each case in each province;

(2) whether any of these teachers were subsequently employed in another capacity within his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what capacity was each of these teachers employed in each province?

B204E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,	(a)	(b)
(i) Head Office*	—	—
(ii) Cape	88	206
Natal	3	—
Orange Free State	—	—
Transvaal	6	14

* Head office does not employ teachers in a teaching capacity.

(2) Head office

(a) and (b) fall away, Cape, Natal and OFS

no,

(a) and (b) fall away,

Transvaal

yes,

(a) 20,

(b) as teachers on post level 1.

Pupils: total enrolment

19. Mr J B DER VAN GEND asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total number of pupils enrolled in 1989 in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each specified region of each education department falling under the control of his Department?

B205E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape**	(a)	(b)
Natal	117 035	108 092
OFS (Region)	*	*
27	784	834
33	583	377
53	4 258	3 172
62	7 034	4 877
63	5 852	4 109
64	10 969	6 715
65	10 544	9 148
66	2 950	1 579
80	53	0

Transvaal (Region)

East Rand	44 657	29 333
Central Rand	38 566	31 195
Eastern Transvaal	37 271	23 719
Far Northern Transvaal	18 082	12 663
Western Transvaal	24 812	19 599
Northern Transvaal	53 570	39 419
Southern Transvaal	40 013	26 129
West Rand	33 334	21 221

* Information is not available.
** The Cape is not divided into regions.

the two. We can discuss it later during the debate on my Vote or on own affairs.

I want to tell the hon member for Pinetown that his point of departure was erroneous. He referred to my hon colleague the Minister of National Education's statement . . .

Mr R M BURROWS: The Acting State President!

*The MINISTER: Very well! The hon the Acting State President's statement on free settlement areas.

I want to tell the hon member for Pinetown that we are dealing with a policy which has been stated repeatedly, viz the protection of an own community life, and the hon member can debate that fact with me. [Interjections.]

Since the hon member referred to the vast majority of parents, my question is: What about the parents who are in the minority? What about them if they did not agree with the decision of the majority?

I want to put another question to the hon member. The fact of the matter is that all these schools have few or no vacancies. Therefore they can only admit a small number of people of colour; otherwise this would be discrimination against the Whites who would have to find another school.

I want to put something else to the hon member. Surely we should also ask ourselves what we mean when we talk about the community. What we are dealing with here is the request of a group of parents who are attached to a particular school. Parents do not form a total community on their own. The hon member will agree with me. [Time expired.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister really does surprise me. We have had speeches from the hon the Minister of National Education and the hon the Acting State President pleading for reconciliation and freedom of association. He is quite wrong; it was not only in respect of group areas. What he says today is a complete slap in the face for both of them.

If we look at the 1985 HSRC Report on Intergroup Relations, it said the following:

Next to family life, education is the main socializer of children with regard to the cultivation and inculcation of attitudes towards

intergroup relations. Anything that institutionalises, and thus perpetuates prejudice and stereotyping in education should be eliminated.

The Interim Education Working Party that advised on the De Lange Report, recommended the following:

The parent representative body of a school should . . . interpret the needs and desires of parents and the local community in the field of education.

The hon the Minister has talked about tokenism. We challenge him to try those people. I think what he is saying is insulting. He knows that there are many schools that are closing down and that the population will adjust. He should also know that independent surveys have shown that 88% of English-speaking parents want some schools open and 84% of English-medium private schools are open to all races. Many schools have requested this and the hon the Minister still tries to hide behind technicalities such as the Constitution and other things.

Principle 3 of the De Lange Report reads as follows:

Education shall give positive recognition to the freedom of choice of the individual, parents and organisations in society.

This is what it is all about, namely freedom of choice and freedom of association. The 1985 HSRC Report on Intergroup Relations also said:

For the sake of sound intergroup relations, education at all levels should contribute towards intersocial, intercultural and intersports activities.

[Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, one gets a very strong feeling that the hon the Minister would be scared if these schools succeeded. Today there are children in mixed pre-primary schools who are going to go to segregated primary schools and high schools and then to integrated universities. They are going to work in an integrated workplace and live in integrated residential areas. Do hon members know who is being left behind? It is that hon Minister because the hon the Acting State President and the hon the Minister of National Education have clearly indicated that the NP is not "behep met groepsverband", that it wishes to consider variation and that it is not obsessed by it. [Interjections.]

I want to say that the very success that the hon the Minister needs to look at is that of a mixed school society. He needs to look at the fact that we do need to live, work and sit on benches together because that will be the South Africa of the future. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I want to state categorically that neither the hon the State President nor the hon the Acting State President or any leader on this side of the House has ever deviated from the principle of an own community life which includes own schools. [Interjections.]

I want to state a second fact categorically. I challenge the hon members to prove to me that any of the reports from which they quoted recommended one open education system. Not a single one recommended that. Not one! We are obviously striving for equal education opportunities. The Government has committed itself to that, but there is no appeal anywhere for an open education system, not in any report.

I want to add that it is in the interests of all the population groups in this country that they already have their own education systems so that their own needs can be satisfied. We are not the only ones who say so. Let me quote what has been said internationally. John Naisbitt from America said *inter alia*:

We have moved from the myth of the melting pot to a celebration of cultural diversity.

Let us see what happened in Britain. In Britain Craft, Banks and Lynch said the following in a certain publication:

What is taught in schools and the way it is taught must appropriately reflect fundamental values in our society.

The article continues:

Society has become multicultural and there is now amongst pupils and parents a greater diversity of personal values.

That is what it is all about. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

College of education, Pretoria: vacated hostels

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any decision has been taken on the purpose for which the vacated hostels of the college of education in Pretoria are to be used; if not, when is it expected that a decision in this regard will be taken; if so, what is this decision? B237E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, utilized as hostels by the Pretoria College of Education, the Pro Arte High School, the Transvaal Education Department School Journey Services and as offices by the Transvaal Education Department Academic Ancillary Services; a number of hostels are let to the SA Police and the SA Defence Force for staff accommodation.

The SA Defence Force is presently negotiating the purchase of the remaining apartment buildings which were utilized as hostels.

Mr Clem Sunter: schools addressed

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has addressed any schools under his control; if so, (a) how many times (i) during school hours at official school functions and (ii) after school hours, use being made of school facilities, and (b)(i) what is the name of this person and (ii) what schools did he address;
- (2) whether the necessary permission was obtained in each case? B238E

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape Education Department

- (1) Yes.

- (a) (i) —
(ii) once,
(b) (i) Mr Clem Sunter
(ii) Kimberley Boys' High School;
(2) departmental permission is not required when people other than teaching staff address schools after school hours with the permission of the principal;

Natal Education Department

- (1) no,
(a) and (b) fall away;
(2) falls away;

Orange Free State Education Department

- (1) yes
(a) (i) once,
(ii) —
(b) (i) Mr Clem Sunter
(ii) pupil councils of all secondary schools on the Gold Fields;
(2) yes;

Transvaal Education Department

- (1) yes,
(a) (i) —
(ii) once,
(b) (i) Mr Clem Sunter
(ii) Pretoria Boys' High School;
(2) departmental permission is not required when people other than teaching staff address schools after school hours with the permission of the principal.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I conclude, if I heard correctly, that Mr Clem Sunter appeared on one occasion during official school functions, namely in the Orange Free State. That is how I heard it. The hon the Minister must admit that Mr Sunter had the opportunity to influence the children at this function. I would like to know from the hon the Minister if this particular person endorses the principle of Christian national education?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, for the information of the hon member the reply is as follows: This function was organized with the permission

- (2) no, the committee has not completed its proceedings;
(3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he give us an indication — I understand that a meeting on this matter will be in progress over the next few days — as to whether a report can be expected in the near future?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member always comes with such a question following the previous one. I want to tell him that it is not the style of my Department to drag its heels, but it is also not the style of my Department to just do things without having made the necessary inquiries and consulted with the partners concerned, and the hon member should know that. We shall therefore make the result of that known as quickly as possible.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising from . . .

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I regret to have to inform the hon member that the time allotted for own affairs' questions has expired.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Universities: restrictions on admission of students
Education and Culture:

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether restrictions, either in absolute numbers or percentage, in regard to the admission of students to courses and/or faculties have been introduced in any or all of the universities falling under his control; if so, (a) what restrictions and (b) when;
(2) whether he has made provision for the co-ordination of student admissions in particular faculties among universities falling under his control; if not, why not; if so, what provision;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
B322E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No,
(a) and (b) fall away;

- (2) no, because the admission of students is the responsibility of the universities;
(3) no.

Research on pesticides
*5. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

- (1) Whether his Department has at any stage conducted or commissioned research into the use and/or environmental impact of pesticides; if so, (a) when, (b) who conducted the research and (c) what were the findings of the research conducted;
(2) whether the findings of such research are available to members of the public; if not, why not; if so, in what form;
(3) whether any further research of this nature is contemplated; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B333E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (1) Yes.
(a) At least for the past 20 years.
(b) The Division of Pesticide Dynamics of the Plant Protection Research Institute in Pretoria and certain departments at universities working under contract for the Institute.

- (c) The research done on the use and/or effect of pesticides on the environment forms part of a comprehensive research programme carried out in the interest of farmers and the consumers in the RSA. It is impossible to summarise the findings in a few words. The findings have been published in literally hundreds of scientific articles in international and local scientific journals and technical communications, some of which are issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply. Amongst other this research gave rise to the total withdrawal or severe restriction of at least 27 pesticides.

It is, however, important to note that the published research results are completely objective and that the decision to impose an embargo or limi-

What about teaching standards?

Whole page not adverb



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A FREQUENT question that arises when parents consider sending their children to an open school is: what about standards? Is the integration of black children who have to cope in a second language taking place through a compromise of academic achievement?

The doubts are not without foundation. Any teacher at an open school will acknowledge the mixing of educationally deprived black children with privileged white children can be a nightmare.

Woodmead School's senior English teacher Vic Rodseth says the measure of a private school's success is twofold. The first consideration is how successfully diverse cultural and racial groups are taken into a school, integrated and catered for. The next consideration is to do this in such a way that the privileged whites do not suffer.

"A bright white child has as much right to a good education as a disadvantaged one," says Rodseth. "Integration does not mean whites have to go backwards."

It is a challenge Rodseth feels schools are floundering with — not because it is impossible to integrate divergent groups, but because the teachers do not have the training to deal with heterogeneous classes.

An indication of Woodmead School's success can be seen from its selection programme where it will take children with poor English at Std 6 level — but not at Std 9.

"By this time it's too late to do anything," says headmaster Allan Graham. "They must already have the required skills. So for children entering the school at Std 9 we select on a straight entrance exam, while at Std 6 level we select on aptitude tests and adjust the norms when English is not the home language."

The curriculum at Woodmead consists of a junior phase and a senior phase. In the junior phase, extensive use is made of a broadly based, multi-disciplinary approach called "integrated studies" which through the use of themes tries to develop the skills of research, creativity and expression. Integrated studies also assists those students who are not from an English-speaking background to develop confidence in their new medium of instruction.

If the class is studying the Vietnam war, they will learn about the geography of Vietnam. They will look at the historical background of the country, study the poetry generated by the war, look at newspaper clippings, writings and films from that period and also look at the philosophy underpinning war.

In the senior phase, emphasis is placed on individual subjects as well as on preparation for the inevitable matriculation examinations.

Under Rodseth's influence the integrated studies programme now places more emphasis on written work than oral. Debate remains an important feature, but not at the expense of developing reading and writing skills which are taken seriously at Woodmead.

Rodseth says language skills are central to all subjects. Even a maths problem can be a language problem because the pupil does not understand the language relating to the underlying concept.

In practice at Woodmead, any black child battling with English will be given remedial work on top of his class work, but otherwise he will not be taught separately.

One experiment Rodseth is developing and finding successful involves the use of advantaged children as tutors.

"With a scheme like this they are not missing out, they are extending themselves and are satisfying their own needs to grow."

Another aspect the school concentrates on is improving the pupils' general knowledge. Pupils are encouraged to use the well-stocked library, an approach which prepares them for independent study at university level.

Rodseth believes that if children get hooked on reading many educational doors are opened. But the most important aspect of language development at Woodmead remains its writing programme and the thrust of his work is concentrated on developing a teaching model that develops these skills.

Retaining the natural beauty

ASK a past pupil what he remembers most about Woodmead School and the answer is likely to be the tin huts — and the river. The Jukesel River remains central to school life. It is the place for many leisure and "other" activities says headmaster Allan Graham. It has influenced the layout of the new school, building by building, over the past decade, and is not yet finished.

The original prefabricated classrooms — those famous tin huts — are slowly being replaced, amid much regret by old boys who remember them with nostalgia: bitter cold winters and the suffocating summers forgotten in a rush of emotion.

The school grounds were originally a pleasure resort. When the school first moved there almost 20 years ago it inherited a collection of buildings that included a dining hall, two tennis courts, two ablutions blocks, swimming pools and a number of rondavels. These have been transformed into the new Woodmead and the rapid growth

of the school's physical facilities over the past few years is obvious. This growth has only been possible because of generous financial contributions from the private sector and foreign embassies.

Yet a passing stranger could still be lulled into thinking he had arrived at a pleasure resort. After parking, the first view the visitor has is of staff or students sitting on a patio outside the new community centre with a perfect view of the river below. What is also striking to the visitor is the non-institutional atmosphere of the school.

Architect Rodney Lloyd is creating a complex of buildings that have more in common with a campus than a traditional school. Lloyd has used materials to blend in with the original pleasure resort buildings and the architectural style tries to express the various cultures that make up the school's population.

Although Lloyd has a master-plan, it (like the school itself in terms of its educational philosophy) has evolved over the years in terms of detail. A few cen-

tral tenets remain, however. These are to preserve the natural features, river, and trees of the Highveld landscape and to limit the extent of the built-up area and so leave open certain vistas and natural areas which are regarded as "sacred".

Lloyd wants to create a school which will be remembered by its pupils with affection as he believes that "a school is finally the container of memories in later years".

He is aware that the growth has met with a mixed response from past pupils. "A lot of people are jolted when they return," he notes. "They remember walking through trees where there are now buildings." So he intends to keep a couple of the tin huts as monuments for them and as a monument to the form of a history of the school.

The first new building was the science block, followed by the library which was opened in 1982. To this building has added a block of classrooms and the girls' dormitory which is both self-contained and comfortable will still feel at home.

and public spaces. A number of rondavels have been converted into staff housing.

Another block of classrooms is currently being constructed, future plans include a new dining block with common rooms, boys' dormitories, more staff housing and the conversion of the present dining room into classrooms.

The completion last year of the community centre was a high point in the development of the school and has become the focus for much of the school's activities. It is the central building in the complex and "represents the most important physical presence of the Woodmead School campus," says Lloyd. Before the hall was completed the school gathered outside in a circle for assembly which took the form of a discussion between staff and pupils.

The new hall with its amphitheatre has allowed this old tradition to remain, a design which is part of Lloyd's plan to build a school in which the original pioneering spirit of Woodmead will still feel at home.

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THE RETAILER'S FRIEND!

WHILE Woodmead School regards itself as an educational experiment, researchers view it as a living laboratory for studying non-racial education.

During 1987 and 1988, four Wits researchers have used the school for their studies.

Sue Cohen has written her thesis on "The curriculum and pupil responses: a case study in a multi-ethnic school", and Tom Swart's topic was "The Social World of a multi-ethnic high school: a case study".

There is little doubt these various research projects will eventually work their way into the literature and programmes of teacher training in the future. Meanwhile, Woodmead has plans to study itself.

Heading the project is the senior English teacher Vic Rodseth. Rodseth re-joined the Woodmead staff this year after a three-year break. During his time away he was involved in

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT UNDER WAY

setting up language programmes in black schools as part of the Molteno Project. The project has developed a curriculum for teaching black children up to Std 3 level. Competence in English writing by the end of Std 2 is one of the project's aims.

He hopes this experience, as well as the experience he is gaining in the classrooms of Woodmead, will provide him with a model he can use for an outreach programme aimed at trainee teachers, especially those at black institutions.

Rodseth's plan is to cre-

ate a working model of across-the-curriculum writing-teaching and then to invite teachers and teacher-trainers to visit the school and study the model.

Studying the model will involve discussing it with the Woodmead teachers involved, sitting in on classes, testing ideas and discussing the results with them, reading, discussing and taking away written descriptions of the work they are doing.

Rodseth says: "What we are doing and going to do in our classrooms is directly applicable to black schools where language training is a big problem.

"One of the worst traditions in education is rote learning. Unfortunately, this is extremely prevalent in black schools and produces hopeless candidates for higher education."

Called his composition model, Rodseth's project hinges on improving writing skills which he believes are the key.



Business Day

School helped by bursaries.

WOODMEAD School prides itself on being independent and the school receives no state subsidy. Its fee structure is calculated to cover its running costs, but the economic reality is that without substantial donations towards building costs and support for its bursary programme, the school could not have grown.

In turn, the growth of the school into an innovative model of non-racial education motivated by its vision of a post-apartheid society, is making it attractive to sponsors.

Says AECT's Sandy Vandeyar: "We would never consider supporting any institution which was not non-racial. Furthermore, we support non-racial private schools because of the contribution they are making to a developing and changing SA. It is these schools that are gearing themselves up to cater for a future SA."

The need for quality leadership in the future was a driving force in getting AECT to begin a scholarship programme for blacks.

In an interview with Leadership former headmaster Peter Nixon said: "These children are obviously destined for some kind of leadership role. Children in this sort of environment have an immediate edge when they look at job opportunity or tertiary education and hopefully they have a sense of responsibility for what they'll be doing."

"Whatever the political system, you're going to have to find leaders more and more from the black community. What we are doing is providing the opportunity for certain pupils to grow."

"I doubt our children are going to go out of the school thinking blacks can't perform — they'll see in the black community the same sort of spread of ability, talents and behaviour as they see in the white community. It's important because once you have broken down this terrible stereotyping, then in the wider community you have a sense that people can actually win."

Another reason AECT supports Woodmead, says Vandeyar, is because of its outreach programme.

The banks of the Jukeskei are perfect for a picnic. So it is not surprising The Friends of Woodmead are exploiting the school setting to organise a series of picnics and concerts usually on the last Sunday of every month.

Woodmead has always encouraged parent participation and there are formal structures where their voices can be heard. But a group of parents, led by Tim Morris, felt the school would benefit from being opened to a wider audience who could then get to know more about the school.

The concerts are performed in the theatre in the community centre. In addition, visitors can buy a French-style picnic hamper which includes a French loaf, pâté, cold meats, chicken, Irish green salad and a carafe of wine or grape juice for R12.50 a person.

The next concert will be on March 19 when harpist Rosemary Kane and guitarist Frank Lee will perform. On the last Sunday in April the Wind Shintona Quintet will give a concert and on May 28 Transvaal Chamber Orchestra will perform.

Tickets are R10 and can be obtained either at the door or by sending R10 to Friends of Woodmead, PO Box 68068, Bryanston 2021.

To book a picnic hamper phone (011) 659 0429 or (011) 959 0221.

8/03/89

What makes this school different?

WOODMEAD School is changing. Unfortunately, reputations may live on longer than deserved. The school has been a trailblazer in the field of non-racial education. Yet its reputation for being a school of rich and problem children lingers.

The truth is the school's bursary programme has changed the school population. It is well known that Woodmead was one of the first private schools to open its door to all races. But a lesser known fact is that its bursary programme is open to blacks and whites and this is contributing to a changing social mix in the school.

Woodmead is the fulfilment of founder Steyn Krige's vision of a school with a liberal ethos which would offer an innovative and non-racial approach to education. Headmaster Alan Graham believes the present mix, where no single group dominates the school, is ideal. He hopes the present balance can be sustained without having to resort to a quota system — a notion he abhors.

As the school has opened its doors to more black pupils — many from an educationally deprived background — the challenge has been to achieve its aims without lowering its standards. The aim is to provide an "excellent alternative", as Graham likes to call it.

Pupils write the Joint Matriculation Board exam and vindication of its approach is the statistic that about 70% of its pupils go on to tertiary education of some form. The teaching method aims to inspire self-confidence and independent work habits. At a tertiary level Woodmead has long held a reputation for producing students who cope well.

The school provides weekly and full-time boarding facilities to enable it to attract students from as wide an area as possible. The school also provides transport along three bus routes to its location on a bend in the Jukeskei River near the Lion Park, equidistant from Johannesburg, Krugersdorp and Pretoria.

Selection of pupils begins in March for the following year. The aim of the bursary programme is that no child will be turned away purely for financial reasons. But because of the academic standards set in the school, there is a selection based on a battery of HSRC aptitude tests.

Graham recognises because of its selection programme the school is not a model for the opening up of all schools in the country. He does, however, believe the experience they have gained in integrating children from different cultures and educational levels could provide a model for any open school catering for children with academic abilities.

Graham is the first to admit that while they are proud of their academic achievements they still have some way to go to achieve excellence on the sports field. While many parents will find this change of emphasis refreshing, Graham would like to improve the sporting side of the school.

Exactly what are the elements that go into making the approach at Woodmead different? Graham says the major thrust is to provide a child-centered education that is not authoritarian. He believes this is possible only through developing children who are self-disciplined and encouraged to become self-confident. In place of the traditional prefect system, pupils elect their own school council which is consulted by staff on school policy and day-to-day matters.

Another factor in the equation is the non-racial environment which Graham believes is helping the youth of today to prepare for a new SA. The school believes in participation and discussion and central to this is the tutor scheme. Each child has a tutor whom they choose and with whom they take up any problems.

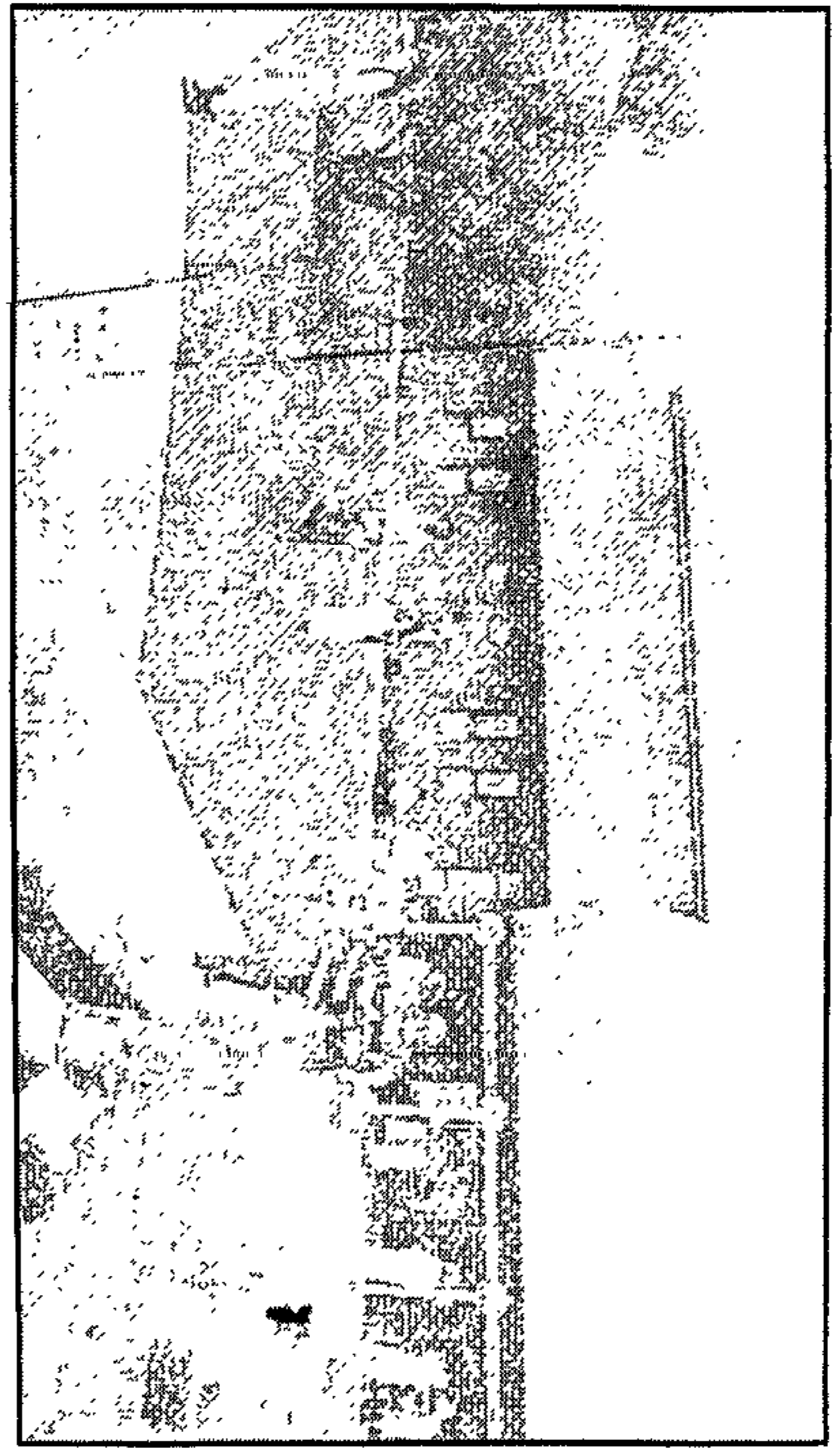
While the tutor system gives the children access to staff through a person they learn to trust, on the other side it gives the staff access to the child should there be any problem that needs sorting out.

Because the children do not wear uniforms and the school is designed like a campus it may seem to be a junior version of a university. There are, however, ground rules and issues of discipline which are worked out using the guidelines of the Woodmead Charter. The Charter is made up of six tenets: trustworthiness, courtesy and consideration; service to the community; objectivity; a sense of obligation; and obedience to specific instructions.

Another safety net for dealing with problems is the input of two experienced counsellors on the staff who are available to the children for any problems they may face. It is perhaps a measure of the school's success that given myriad of problems the counsellors face, a rare one is a child who hates coming to school.

According to Vanessa Gaydon, who co-ordinates the programme, the intention is to provide white kids with the same service as black kids". In the historical counterweight we are now in it is easier to raise funds for black education. But Woodmead is trying to be true to its aim of being non-racial and is looking for committees prepared to fund whites as well as blacks.

Of 284 pupils registered this year, 120 are receiving some sort of bursary — a quarter of whom are white. "The scheme has helped to contribute to the changing social mixture of the school," says Gaydon.



The Community Hall at Woodmead School

Facing non-racial challenge

A FEAST in the midst of a famine. This perception of open schools was tested during the school boycotts two years ago when black pupils attending private schools in white suburbs were threatened by boycotting peers back in the townships.

Private school pupils wanting to continue with their studies found temporary solutions by changing into uniform only at school or by moving in with a white family.

The challenge to non-racial private schools to become less elitist led to the search for a more permanent solution. Under the umbrella of what has become known as outreach programmes, private schools are opening their doors.

Schemes that involve the twinning of schools, providing extra classes for black pupils from state schools and plans to help black teachers to upgrade skills, have flourished.

Woodmead is no exception. Its outreach programme was launched this year with the appointment of a full-time community officer, Lloyd Smuts, to co-ordinate and control a number of activities.

Smuts is Woodmead's former geography teacher and a staunch supporter of the ideals of non-racial education.

Bursaries open doors to many

GIVEN Woodmead's reputation for being a school for the wealthy, it is little wonder that many parents who would like to send their children there believe they cannot.

The bursary programme is open to blacks and whites and not only to mix the school racially but also in terms of social class.

The school aims to entrench a selection process that does not close the door to any suitable applicant purely on financial grounds. Just as talented blacks should receive the education that is their due, so should whites from poor backgrounds.

Other companies are motivated by the view that, through supporting education, they are investing in the economic future of the country by providing suitable training for leaders.

Woodmead would like to avoid being accused of reverse racism. The school sees its quest to find more companies willing to support white children as an important step to achieving the non-racial aspect of the school.

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Star 8/3/89

Islamic schools unite

A National Association of Islamic Private Schools in South Africa is to be launched following the first national Islamic education conference held in Durban last weekend.

The conference was attended by seven Islamic private schools around the country, a spokesman for the Habibia Islamic College said in a statement.

The conference decided the main objectives of the association would be co-ordination and implementation of the "Islamisation process of education in South Africa and co-operation between Islamic private schools to enhance academic excellence and to inculcate the development of a character consistent with Islamic teachings."

The conference decided to establish a steering committee to draft the proposed constitution and to put into operation the proposed co-operation between the respective Islamic schools. — Sapa.

Children to be taught their own legal rights

8/27 8/3/89
54
By Dan Side future homes.

Sixty-two University of the Witwatersrand law students are gearing themselves to go out and teach children their legal rights through mock trials and case studies.

Ms Glenda Fick, co-ordinator of the Street Law programme at Wits, is the prime force behind a movement that will take the law student tutors to schools, companies and community organisations in the Transvaal.

"Because of the highly legalised society we live in, we want to teach people their rights and to think critically about the law," said Ms Fick.

The ultimate goal of Street Law is for tutors to train enough schoolteachers so that a target number of 250 000 Std 8, 9 and 10 children will be able to enter intelligently into hire-purchase contracts, know what marriage and divorce entail and have a knowledge of the pitfalls of renting, buying and selling their

The course is in six parts, with a separate teaching and student's manual available for each segment. After the introduction to South African law and the legal system, the syllabus moves on to criminal law and juvenile justice, consumer law, family law, welfare and housing law and employment law.

"The kids will learn their basic legal rights by discussion, debate and going through mock trials and the role-playing of case studies," said Ms Fick.

"So far we have extended our programme to various black, coloured and Indian schools and nonracial institutions such as Woodmead and Sacred Heart."

The Wits programme is partially funded by a R50 000 grant from the Transvaal Law Society, with additional help from corporations, community-minded groups and foreign consulates and embassies.

Children to be taught their own legal rights

8-20 8/3/89
By Dan Side ~~SA~~ SA future homes.

Sixty-two University of the Witwatersrand law students are gearing themselves to go out and teach children their legal rights through mock trials and case studies.

Ms Glenda Fick, co-ordinator of the Street Law programme at Wits, is the prime force behind a movement that will take the law student tutors to schools, companies and community organisations in the Transvaal.

"Because of the highly legalised society we live in, we want to teach people their rights and to think critically about the law," said Ms Fick.

The ultimate goal of Street Law is for tutors to train enough schoolteachers so that a target number of 250 000 Std 8, 9 and 10 children will be able to enter intelligently into hire-purchase contracts, know what marriage and divorce entail and have a knowledge of the pitfalls of renting, buying and selling their

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Six girls gang raped

Sowetan 9/3/89

• From page 1

connection with the incident. Tshepo is in a stable condition at Baragwanath Hospital. The spate of violence has outraged school principals and education authorities.

The chief director of Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Peet Struwig, said parents and the community should get together to stop the violence.

Violence

The principal of Orlando West High School and chairman of the principal's council in Johannesburg, Mr H S Lekgetho, yesterday said the violence needed to be tackled urgently and said he would consult with other principals soon.

Lt Colonel Fanyana Zwane, Soweto police spokesman, said a man had been arrested in connection with the shooting of a Standard Seven pupil at Orlando West high school. He, however, could not confirm or comment on the other incidents "at this stage".

OUTRAGED

Two pupils gunned down, 6 girls raped in school violence

S2

TWO high school pupils were gunned down — one in full view of his schoolmates — and six schoolgirls gang raped in a trail of violence that gripped Soweto schools over the past two weeks.

Yesterday the group of girls, from Lofentse High School, Orlando East, were raped by schoolboys in Orlando West. Residents watched the "drunken" boys drag the girls to a hillock near the Pheteni and Orlando West secondary schools.

A school principal said he tried to scare the boys off by firing his gun into the air but to no avail. He said, the detained "The Orlando Police — who had not arrived when the Sowetan arrived at the scene.

Shot

One of the girls, aged about 15, said the boys tore her clothes and doused her and her schoolmates with beer as they took turns in sexually assaulting them.

On Monday Jonathan Morwatshella (19), a Std 10 pupil at Moletsane High School, died at Baragwanath Hospital after his classmate and "friend" shot him in the

BY THEMBA MOLEFE

back in a classroom. His aggrieved mother, Mrs Jeanette Morwatshella, said from her Naledi home that the boy who shot his son was a policeman's child who used his father's service revolver.

Mrs Morwatshella said the boy's mother, whom she met at a meeting arranged by the school committee, admitted the boy unknowingly took his father's revolver.

Another pupil at Thadi Secondary School was shot dead on February 26 by a schoolmate. The incident was not on the school premises.

On March 3 Tshepo Manoro, a Std seven pupil at Orlando West High School was shot and wounded when a "former pupil" fired into his classroom through an open window while the class was in session. Soweto police said a man had been arrested in

• To Page 2



ONE OF SIX Lofentse High school girls, her clothes torn, after being gang-raped by schoolboys in Soweto yesterday.

LUX BEAUTY SOAP — 150g

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EACH

RUSH HURRY

THIS LOW LOW

By Winnie Graham

Under-privileged teenagers are to take part in a youth writing week to be held at a venue in the Crocodile River valley just north of Johannesburg at the beginning of April.

Ms Geraldine Manson of the We Care Foundation, the organisation which arranges holidays for children of all races, said this week that the organiser of the creative writing week had offered to include boys and girls who could not afford the fees.

The course is geared to help young people who want to write,

but who are frustrated because they cannot express themselves on paper.

The organisers are adamant that educational qualifications are not a vital factor in writing. Anyone can learn to write.

Young writers who want to write

poetry or novels, diaries or memoirs, travel pieces or letters can be taught the correct techniques of putting their thoughts on paper.

For every three teenagers who attend the workshop and pay the full price of R395, one We Care student will be sponsored.

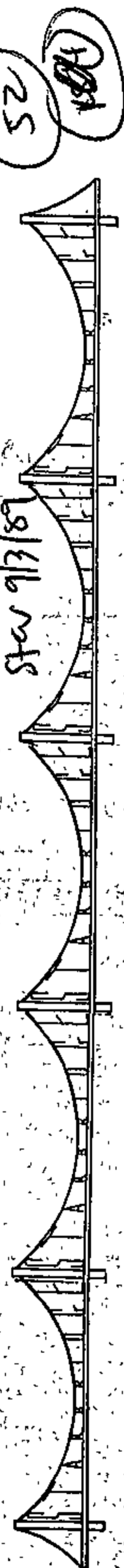
Mr Graeme Addison, the consulting editor who will lead the workshop, said the course was geared to motivate and inspire young writers rather than to teach grammar.

"That will come later," he said. "There are techniques to learn, in

poetry and fiction, as well as a whole world of new writing trends to explore and issues to discuss," he said.

The workshop will include lectures by writers and publishers, with the young writers being given

Writers' workshop planned for children



52
1984

Star 9/3/89

tips on how to get their work published.

The workshop has been modelled on the "writers conferences" which have become a popular feature of the American literary scene. With an instructor to counsel them, the young writers are encouraged to exchange creative ideas.

The theme of the workshop will be "self-awareness through self-expression."

● Starbridge was launched to help close the gap between the races. If you can suggest how this can be accomplished, write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Smith 9-15/3/89

School shuns ballet pupils

(52)

PUPILS and teachers at the Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary School in Athlone have condemned the participation of seven fellow pupils in a Department of Education and Culture ballet production at Cape Town's Nico Malan Theatre.

In a statement, the teachers and pupils dissociated themselves from the seven whom they said acted contrary to the wishes of pupils and teachers.

Nico Malan manager Mr Don Hay-Whitton declined to comment since the matter "involved politics".

Maths course for pupils

Sawyer 9/3/87
EDUCARE organisation is to offer a new service to senior pupils who need to improve their understanding of mathematics.

A spokesman said pupils for the new weekend maths workshops (Std 9 and 10) will be accommodated in a pleasant, country atmosphere at the Alpha Training Centre in Broëderstroom.

He said the facilities at the centre are ideal for both study and relaxation. The course will run

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**By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE**

from Friday, March 31 (afternoon) to Sunday, April 2 (mid-day). It will offer "20 golden hours" of intensive tuition and time for recreation.

The weekend fee of R150 will include return transport between Johannesburg and the centre; accommodation in supervised dormitories; all meals from Friday to Sunday lunch; full maths evaluation test with report; 20 hours of qualified tuition covering

syllabus problems; printed summary notes for course and home use and recreation facilities such as swimming, tennis and television.

According to the spokesman, only a limited number of pupils can be accommodated on the courses, so interested parents are strongly advised to book at once.

For further details contact Educare at (011) 880-2646; 880-6801 or 880-6802. Alternatively complete the enrolment form and post it to: Weekend Educare, PO Box 35471, Northcliff, 2115.

Hope gives way to blackboard jungle

stf 10/3/89

Soweto schools are nearing the end of the first term, a period marked by incidents of violence including two fatalities from three shootings and the raping of six schoolgirls.

When schools reopened in January educationists, parents and the black community as a whole expressed the hope that this time it would be different.

Educationists in particular expressed much more optimism about schooling than they had in the past five years. Even officials of the Department of Education and Training (DET) said they shared that hope.

However, even before the first lesson started, reports of violence were received, at first from Diepkloof and then from other parts of Soweto.

At least a quarter of the 62 high schools in the township have been affected at different times by some kind of unrest.

The first incidents reported resulted from the refusal of schools to readmit failures and the rejection of registration forms by pupils. Pupils were refused a chance to repeat exams after they had failed the same standard for the second and even the third time. Teachers said pupils were hiding behind the slogan "Pass one, pass all."

The DET and school authorities said many of those who had failed for the third time had not

Since the beginning of term, high schools in Soweto have been plagued by violence. **MONTSHIWA MOROKE** reports on the reasons behind the unrest.

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attended lessons regularly. These pupils had caused many problems during the years they spent at schools and had denied other pupils space.

In January, teachers at Fidelitas, Bopa-Senatla and Madibane high schools were assaulted. The principal and teachers at Madibane were assaulted with baseball bats. A teacher at Bopa-Senatla was stabbed. In other instances, pupils were forced out of classes by what DET called outside influences.

Response from DET, teachers and the community has been varied. The most significant reaction came from teachers at Madibane High who staged a sit-in after a woman teacher was chased by a knife-wielding pupil in school hours. They vowed to go back to classes only if the parents resolved the crisis.

This was the first time since major unrest in Soweto schools in 1984 that teachers decided pupils had gone "thus far and no further".

It is an open secret that many high school teachers in Soweto do not enjoy their work anymore. Their apparent indiffer-

ence to the crises in the schools can be explained by the fact that many of them are tied to the attractive housing subsidy offered by the DET. At the same time, they have complained that parents have largely shirked their responsibilities or have given up hope of ever regaining control of their children.

The DET and the schools have been reluctant to discuss the issue, either denying any knowledge of serious incidents or making out they were trivial.

The department has put the ball in the parents' court by giving wide powers to schools' management committees, which compromise teachers and parents. The DET has responded in some cases by withdrawing teachers "for their own safety" or by suspending classes.

At Mafori Mphahlele High, where teachers were beaten up, parents took action and 17 pupils who allegedly took part in the incident are no longer at the school.

Until this year, especially during 1984-1986, parents have stood back and said they feared reprisals from pupils if they (the

parents) said or did anything. Many were afraid of their own children and would not talk to them, let alone reprimand them.

At several parents' meetings held all in the township recently, parents said they felt pupils were using the issue of registration forms as a pretext for not going to school.

Most problems at Soweto schools have been a direct result of a complete breakdown of discipline; this was not the case after the outbreak of the student revolt of 1976.

It is a fact that the reasons which brought about the pupils' revolt of 1976 have not been properly addressed by the Government. Pupils do have legitimate grievances against the education system and need to express those feelings to avoid pent-up emotions and a repetition of the events of the past six years. But they need to be more disciplined to get the message across.

A parent at a recent meeting in Diepkloof said to pupils: "Go back to school and respect your teachers. Nobody likes this education system. It is an inferior education, which makes slaves of us. This is a struggle for all of us, so let the struggle continue while you are back at school."

The question is, will this injunction be heeded? If so, when, and after how many pupils have lost valuable study time?

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'Ex-detainees are refused admission'

Soweto 10/3/89

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A GROUP of students who call themselves the Soweto Students Co-ordinating Committee have alleged that many ex-detainees have been refused admission to a number of Soweto schools, and inspectors have been accompanied by members of the security forces on routine inspections.

Mr Peet Struwig, regional director of the Department of Education and Training (DET) has denied the allegations and said schools have quietened down drastically compared to last year.

The Soweto Students Co-ordinating Committee says:

Since January schools in Soweto have been visited by inspectors from the DET, in what they term the usual inspection of schools.

Pupils last year rejected visits by the inspectors and this conflict gave rise to the suspension of various schools.

Mr Struwig of the DET opens and closes schools like "cinema curtains".

Since last year, inspectors have often been accompanied by convoys of security police. Nghunghunyane High School in Tshiawelo and Mafori-Mphahlele High School in Molapo were suspended for 13 days after security forces clashed with students.

Thirty-six students have been detained since the start of the year, six of these during "inspections".

Mr P Struwig says: "We have completed the inspections at 62 secondary schools and 18 primary schools and no security police accompanied inspectors.

"We understand there were problems at the Nghunghunyane High School in Tshiawelo where students refused to allow inspectors admission to the schools. The Security forces may have

been called in to restore order.

"The problem at Mafori-Mphahlele in Molapo had nothing to do with inspections. Teachers were threatened and eventually molested, and it was not on a day inspectors were visiting schools. Classes were suspended until last Monday. Seventeen students have left the school and not returned.

We have not suspended any schools this year."

Computers can help emotional stress

COMPUTERS can play a major role in assisting children suffering from emotional problems such as caused by a broken home or the loss of a parent.

This is the belief of Mr Julian Visser, managing director of the Pretoria-based educational software company, Mikro-lab. He formerly headed a mathematics department at a leading Pretoria high school for eight years.

He said as a maths teacher, he found that whenever a normally well-adjusted child began to fail maths the cause could be traced to an emotional problem such as the child's parents divorcing.

Illogically, he says, the child feels in some way to blame for the parents' separation and experiences a lack of security in the home.

Solution

"This results in loss of self-confidence which manifests itself in a deterioration in the child's schoolwork, usually in maths.

"Although there is no easy solution, I have found that by putting the child in a computerised teaching laboratory environment — where the child can be taken back to a level that is comfortable and is understood — that child's self-confidence is gradually restored and the improvement in schoolwork is very noticeable," he says.

Mr Visser also believes that any qualified teacher can do as well if sufficient time can be devoted to one pupil.

"The computer, using properly designed educational software, treats each pupil on an individual basis and lets that pupil find his or her own level on which to build," he says.

(52) 

Money Talk

with REVELATION
NTOULA



OF THE 49 000 black students who entered South African universities last year, only 800 got pass figures in mathematics. The dismal failure figure was the result of pupils or students being taught by teachers who themselves never received adequate professional training in mathematics and other science subjects, Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly said this week.

Relly said South Africa would have to develop an educational system flexible enough to accommodate the diverse needs of a modernised, industrial society. He added that although the country's "quantity" education problems had begun to be addressed, the problem of "quality" education had not yet been tackled by the authorities.

Translated into economic terms, it would mean that of the 49 000 students who enrolled at universities last year, only 800 qualify to pursue careers or professions such as engineering, accounting or medicine. The rest (48 200) would have to pursue "softer" lines.

The importance of investing in humans cannot be over emphasised, particularly in a country like South Africa which enjoys the First World status. In order to create and support this level of economic progress, and consequent standards of living, highly skilled and trained citizens have to provide the driving force.

Some 40 percent of the workforce in industrialised Western countries consists of skilled manpower, compared to 11 percent in South Africa. In addition, South Africa has between two and three times as many unskilled workers as

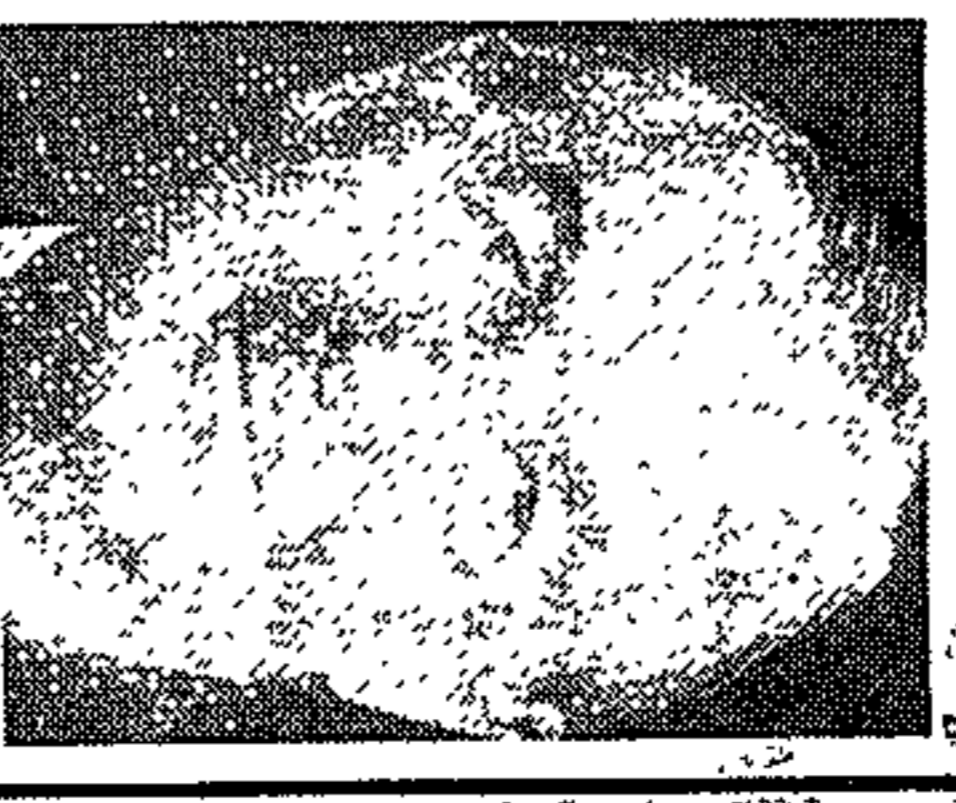
Western industrialised countries. And blacks account for the larger part of the unskilled section. The irony of it all is that the existing labour deficiency in South Africa is not an act of fate, but rather design. That only 800 out of 49 000 black students passed mathematics last year can be traced to the Verwoerdian era when the Nationalist Party made no bones about its policy of keeping blacks away from science subjects. According to the Verwoerdian philosophy,

blacks would only be allowed to learn subjects to prepare them for menial jobs. Hence the introduction of Bantu Education in 1953. High school and university syllabuses had only faint traces of natural sciences and disciplines began to decline rapidly. Emphasis shifted to subjects such as the vernaculars, environment study and biblical studies.

The situation worsened over the last three decades and it will probably take a similar time to put the record straight. Meanwhile, the shortage of skilled manpower has become one of South Africa's most serious factors limiting economic expansion. This is the price all South Africans have had to pay for the sake of apartheid. Speaking at the official opening of extensions to Moshoeshe II High School in Lesotho, Relly said mathematics was a vital qualification for students who were to enter fields of technical discipline. He called on the private sector to contribute to a flexible educational system by supporting a range of innovative educational projects. Relly called for "thoroughly" integrated secondary schools. He said there seemed a good chance that government would soon facilitate the formation of a new category of schools: previously State-run schools which elect to become non-racial and receive a State subsidy as well as investment from the private sector. Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen recently announced in Parliament that 64 percent of the entire budget went to blacks

Verwoerd's dismal legacy

Anglo chairman Gavin Relly.



last year. This it seems, is an effort on the part of the government to correct its three-decade deliberate wrong which has cost the country billions of rands. Maybe its better late than never!

measures should be introduced to promote competition between schemes.

Response:
The proposals will be considered with others received.

(ai) Purport:

Amend section 33 to allow insurers to provide health care cover according to insurance principles.

Response:

The minimum requirements prescribed in the Act are of cardinal importance in health care cover. Insurers have not come to the Department with firm suggestions regarding amendments to the Act in respect of health care cover.

(aj) Purport:

More flexibility is required which should include catastrophic costs and sudden chronic illness; the state should cover the chronically ill and the poor under a new system; present system is curative oriented rather than preventive;

a government scheme, like workmen's compensation is advocated.

Response:

Those who only insure for catastrophe may in many cases become a burden to the state for their day-to-day health care;

the state assists indigent people. Government spending should, however, not be caused to increase as a result of the proposed developments in the medical schemes movement;

medical schemes insure their members against sickness. Preventive cover is, however, not the prime objective of a sick fund;

a national scheme cannot be sup-

ported because of the cost involved and all the possibilities of abuse.

(ak) Purport:

A social health scheme is proposed and the privatisation of schemes rejected.

Response:

A social scheme cannot be afforded by means of taxation levied on the relatively small proportion of the economically productive population.

(al) Purport:

Amend section 20(a)(f) to compel an employer to continue paying contributions in respect of retrenched workers for a period.

Response:

The Medical Schemes Act cannot be utilised to regulate conditions of employment.

(am) Purport:

Amend section 38(2) to allow a married woman to join a scheme of her choice without having to be registered as her husband's dependant under his scheme.

Response:

The provision is aimed at the protection of the rights of a member's dependants therefore, the proposal is not acceptable.

(an) Purport:

No claims bonuses and package deals are proposed.

Response:

Payment of no-claims bonuses would mean that the sick and elderly will have to subsidise the young and healthy's bonuses;

package deals may compel persons to call upon state facilities for treatment in respect of conditions or services not covered under such deals;

(2) yes,

there are several interested parties playing

large roles in the medical schemes movement. Their inputs in amendments to the Act, are of real importance.

Government policy is that the most important of these parties much reach consensus on their differences before amendments to the legislation can be considered. These parties have not yet reached agreement on all the aspects that may be involved in amending the legislation. For instance — the Medical Association of SA and the Representative Association of Medical Schemes issued a joint press release recently regarding the matters on which they are still negotiating.

Management bodies for schools

*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

With reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 21 February 1989, (a) what are the names of the persons serving on the management bodies at (i) Intshukumo Comprehensive School, Guguletu, and (ii) Malizo Secondary School, Khayelitsha, (b) when were they elected and (c) what are the names of the temporary teachers not re-appointed in respect of each of these schools?

B382E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) (i) and (ii) In the view of the current circumstances and possible pressure on and intimidation of the members of the management bodies, I do not consider it desirable to make their names known.

(b) (i) Intshukumo Comprehensive School, Guguletu
7 August 1988

(ii) Malizo Secondary School, Khayelitsha
5 February 1989

(c) (i) Intshukumo Comprehensive School, Guguletu
P L Gagu
L Mafa
M P Kula
B W Mdingi

(ii) Malizo Secondary School, Khayelitsha

Mr X Lupuwana
Mr L J Sali
Miss T Majola
Miss N Y Nguga

Fezeka High School: Geography results

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether the 1988 matriculation pupils at Fezeka High School, Guguletu, have received their Geography results; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will receive them; if so, (i) when did they receive them and (ii) what (aa) was the nature of and (bb) were the reasons for the delay in this regard?

B383E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes;

(a) and (b) fall away.

(i) Results were made available on 4 January 1989.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) fall away.

Tax: deductibility of moneys for educational purposes

*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether he or his Department has initiated further investigations into the deductibility of moneys paid by individual taxpayers for educational purposes at school or college level; if not, why not; if so, (a) what matters are being investigated and (b) by what body;

(2) what is the current tax policy regarding individuals and/or companies who make donations to (a) tertiary institutions and (b) schools;

(3) whether there have been any changes in the above policy during the past five years; if not, why not; if so, what changes?

B384E

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The provision of tax relief in respect of donations to primary schools.

(b) The Office of the Commissioner for

dren. Let us not forget that this is what we promised the community. [Time expired.]

Mr E ABRAMJEE: Mr Chairman, it surprises me that the hon the Minister replied that the children from the Orange Free State should be boarded at the Indian school at Rustenburg which has boarding facilities.

I want to ask the hon the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the boarding facility at Rustenburg is full. There is a waiting list for children that have to be admitted to that school. I want to know whether the department is considering speeding up the building of boarding facilities at other schools on the Transvaal plateau.

Mr A E LAMBAT: Mr Chairman, I have just heard that if children are in various other classes the school cannot be built. In the schools in the Transvaal that I mentioned there are between 20 and 27 children in each class. In most classes there are 22 pupils. All of them are in different classes. The schools are run by the State and they have teachers for those children. Why can we not have teachers for our children?

For how much longer are our children going to roam the streets and go without schooling? Why must they go to boarding schools 400 kilometres away? Why does our Administration make a suggestion of that nature? Of course the parents will not accept it.

Why must the community register a private school? Why must they ask for a subsidy from the Government when this Administration is responsible for the education of our children? Why can our Administration not pay the salaries of the teachers? Why can they not provide premises or pay for the stationery? Why can they not provide the schooling which is a necessity that is required by our community? Is this not callous and cruel negligence on the part of the Administration? [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, it is very nice to shout and become emotional, but when one has to grapple with the situation one knows the difficulties.

Firstly, I want to make it absolutely clear that it is only a certain group of parents that withdrew their children from that Catholic school.

Mr A E LAMBAT: Everybody did it.

Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) (i) who prepared the report and (ii) what was the purport thereof and (b) what is the name of this person;

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

D25E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No
- (a) (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (b) Fall away.

(2) Yes. The article published in a weekly newspaper, dated 24 February 1989 concerning the re-marking of certain matriculation scripts of Miss Dipika Singh, daughter of the Chief Executive Director of the Department of Education and Culture, is a distorted version of the facts as they appear in the report of an investigation carried out by the then head of the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services of this Administration. As is the case with all documents destined for the Ministers' Council, this report was clearly marked "Secret". Whatever the contents, the publication of such classified material is a very serious matter and the circumstances in which the material came into the possession of the newspaper are being investigated by the South African Police.

It is, in the circumstances, incumbent on me in my capacity both as Minister of Education and Culture and Acting Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, to disclose the truth lest by omission an unpardonable injustice is committed not only against the Chief Executive Director and his daughter but also against the image of my Department. The facts are as follows:

Both the internal and external moderators, after independently re-examining the relevant examination scripts of candidate No 068128 arrived at the favourable decision that the pupil in question had, in fact, passed the examination. Moderators do not know the names of candidates. The report and the comments and state-

ments from all persons concerned were fully considered by the Ministers' Council at a meeting held under the Chairmanship of Mr A Rajbansi on 28 July 1987. The Council agreed unanimously that no irregularity had been committed and that the matter should be considered as closed. It was also decided at this meeting that no announcement or press statement would be made. The papers were duly filed in high security cabinets and kept under lock and key in the manner prescribed.

Hon. members are aware, from the James Commission Report, that acting out of malice, the former Chairman of the Ministers' Council for a considerable period blocked, at Cabinet level, Mr Singh's promotion to his present post. It is also a fact that the Cabinet eventually approved Mr Singh's promotion retrospectively to 1 January 1988 — despite the malicious efforts referred to.

It is probably no coincidence that this double vindication of Mr Singh has now been followed by the surfacing of the documentation concerning the script re-marking — a transparent attempt to discredit Mr Singh and reflect adversely on the Cabinet decision leading to his promotion.

What makes it doubly reprehensible is that, anticipating just such a vindictive disclosure, the Administration: House of Delegates, provided the James Commission with all papers relating to the re-marking incidents. This was in accordance with a policy of complete openness towards the Commission. It is significant that the Commission did not deem it necessary to make any mention whatsoever of the matter in its report.

I believe that fair-minded people both within and outside this House will agree that the matters should finally be laid to rest. I, for one, do not intend answering any further questions on the subject.

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: Mr Chairman, notwithstanding the hon the Minister's last comment and arising out of his reply, I think the House is entitled, with respect, to pose any additional questions to the hon the Minister and in terms of tradition he is obliged to answer those questions. Will the hon the Minister deny that the

The MINISTER: The rest are continuing.

Mr A E LAMBAT: Nobody is continuing. I have last night's report.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, will you please allow me to answer this? I said that 60 children are still continuing as they were doing in the past.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Hon members must allow the hon the Minister to reply.

The MINISTER: My consultation with my colleague in the House of Assembly has revealed that he has done his very best. Unfortunately he has not yet changed his policy relating to admitting Indian pupils to his schools, but he has made attempts to meet the situation as best he can. He suggested a number of options which were given to us, but these options were not acceptable to us. He has also made available temporary classrooms at Vanderbijlpark and it is up to us to accept them. He said the following:

If your department were prepared to arrange for the dismantling and transport of these structures they will be made available to you to place them wherever you wish to.

We conveyed these options to the parents and to our hon member but they were not acceptable. I must say that in the circumstances it is still not viable to put up a school at the cost of a couple of million rands to accommodate those children, but temporary arrangements have been made. If it is a private school and they apply for registration, it will be recognised and subsidies will be paid.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Re-marking of examination scripts

*1. Mr M S SHAH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department prepared a report concerning the re-marking of the examination scripts of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the

(52)

(52)

(52)

Humaid

person who the hon the Minister has just told us acted out of malice and vindictiveness and did great harm to a senior state official, has been rewarded by the hon the Minister and his colleagues with the continuation of his Parliamentary salary, motor car allowance, constituency allowance and other Parliamentary perks for the duration of this Parliamentary session? Can the hon the Minister justify that kind of reward to a man who acted maliciously and vindictively?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not deny it. That is all I can say. I agree with the hon member but it was a decision of the House.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: It was a decision of your party!

The MINISTER: I abide by the decision of the House according to the democracy of Parliament. [Interjections.] Other than that, this matter has been fully dealt with and it was dealt with in the same manner, as all other parents had requested that their children's papers be marked. The question of why this had to be highlighted can be very well answered in hon members' own minds. [Interjections.] I think I have answered the question adequately.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him why, given the fact that this is a highly controversial matter that has been aired as such in this House, the hon the Minister did not at the appropriate time make a full and public statement on the findings of that enquiry which the Department conducted. If he did not do that, is it not a dereliction of duty?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is definitely not a dereliction of duty. It was the consensus of the Ministers' Council that the matter should now be shelved and there was nothing further to report. [Interjections.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, we on this side of the House also wish to reserve our right to raise this issue again in the future with respect to the hon the Minister. In light of public interest in this matter, will the hon the Minister, in his position as Acting Chairman of the Ministers' Council,

and his Council reconsider the decision in this matter not to release the report? Perhaps it might be a good idea to release the report since the hon the Minister himself said there is nothing irregular about this matter. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I can say nothing further as parts of the report have already been revealed in the Press. I said it is now a matter for the Police, and therefore I have nothing further to say.

Stanger Secondary School: protest

*2. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any teachers of the Stanger Secondary School staged a protest at the return to work of a certain teacher, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D33E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

Educators at the School chose to show their disapproval of the re-instatement of their colleague, following the refusal of the Attorney-General to prosecute her for alleged attacks on a person at the school, by gathering in the School Hall. They returned to their classrooms after they were warned of the consequences of such continued action.

(2) No.

Mr K CHETTY: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know from him whether the principal took disciplinary action against the teachers who protested or whether he brought it to the attention of the department concerned.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that matter was brought to the department's attention and the Chief Executive director has taken the necessary action.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Berea: offences reported

1. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the Berea police station in the Durban police district of the Port Natal Division in 1988?

B23(a)E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

BEREA

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m)
1 11 47 196 11 15 649 67 24 956 542 —

NOTE: Para (j): Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

C R Swart: offences reported

2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the C R Swart police station in the Durban police district of the Port Natal Division in 1988?

B23(b)E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

C R SWART SQUARE

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m)
641 50 385 953 79 888 366 937 541 3391 1825 6 18

NOTE: Para (j): Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

Point: offences reported

3. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the Point police station in the Durban police district of the Port Natal Division in 1988?

B23(c)E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

POINT

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m)
9 2 62 248 22 167 234 56 70 795 273 15 13

NOTE: Para (j): Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

Pietermaritzburg: special constables employed

5. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many special constables were employed in the Pietermaritzburg area as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) who is responsible for these constables, (c) how many rounds of ammunition is each permitted to carry and (d) who is responsible for the number of rounds carried by such constables in this area:

marily arrested and detained. In all cases action where action is taken against them, they are first warned in writing. If they do not respond to this warning, summonses to appear in court are issued to them, whereafter they are immediately permitted to go.

Own Affairs:

Blue Downs: names of purchasers of business premises

6. Mr V SASS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he will make available a list of the names of persons who have purchased business premises at Blue Downs; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner, (b) where and (c) when;
- (2) at what price was each of these business premises sold;
- (3) whether there are any persons who have

purchased more than one of these premises; if so, what are the relevant details; whether he will make a statement on the matter? C21E

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes, Caltex-Oil (SA) (Pty) Ltd
Blue Downs Closed Corporation
Kapteinship Closed Corporation.
- (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
- (2) Unknown.

Business premises in Blue Downs were sold by private treaty by the main developers. The Department is not involved in determining the sale prices.

- (3) No.
- (4) No.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas Act: complaints investigated by SAP

15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many complaints regarding offences in terms of the Group Areas Act were investigated by the South African Police in (i) the Western Cape Division and (ii) the Republic and (b) what was the outcome of each of these investigations (i) during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (ii) in 1988?

B69E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 322 complaints
- (ii) 1 689 complaints
- (b) (i) and (ii) At this stage statistics are only available for the 1988 statistical year, namely from 1 January until 31 December 1988, is:

WESTERN PROVINCE DIVISION

Prosecution instituted 4 cases
At present with the Attorney-General or Senior State Prosecutor for decision 119 cases
Prosecution declined 44 cases
Withdrawn 27 cases
False 13 cases
At present still being investigated 115 cases

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Prosecution instituted 33 cases
At present with the Attorney-General or Senior State Prosecutor for decision 140 cases
Prosecution declined 79 cases
Withdrawn 529 cases
False 373 cases
At present still being investigated 487 cases

Matriculants writing/passing examinations

64. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many matriculants (a) wrote and (b) passed their final examinations in each school falling under the control of his Department in the Edendale/Hammersdale area in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively? B164E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 0
- (b) 0

The schools in the area involved resort under the Education Department of Kwazulu.

If the area intended is the Greater Edendale/Hammersdale area, there are six schools administered by this Department:

	1986	1987	1988
Fundokuhle secondary	—	—	—
Mehlokazulu secondary	112	53	108
Sigongweni secondary	23	7	107
Siyahlomula secondary	—	—	—
Sukuma secondary	101	44	102
Zibukezulu secondary	164	32	189
	36	114	47

Matriculants: enrolment/number

89. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the (a) total enrolment and (b) number of matriculants at each school falling under the control of his Department in the Greater Edendale/Hammersdale area in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively? B165E

They need a good lesson!

SCORES of Soweto high school pupils are running around from one school to another, two months after schools have re-opened for the first term, trying desperately to get places.

Worried parents who spoke to the *Sowetan* said their children have lost considerable school time.

They also said that even if the youngsters find places, they will find it hard to catch up.

According to some of the desperate pupils, principals have told them that the DET (Johannesburg region) is looking into the matter.

Lost hope
Said one pupil: "We have lost hope. Our wait has been dragging on for weeks. Our prospects of going to school at all this year look very dim."

One principal said the plight of the pupils is serious and needs immediate attention. He said the situation is causing great concern to his colleagues, parents and the community.

Desperate Soweto pupils can't get school places

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

They believe that the enforced idleness will lead the kids to do undesirable things.

Although we know that schools are full because they are restricted to a certain quota of pupils, we strongly believe that something can be done to accommodate these pupils," he said.

He continued: "There are empty classes at some primary schools that can be used. There is also at least one school in Mzimhlophe (formerly Matshediso) which has become a white elephant for two years now and yet the buildings are still in good condition. Another facility which can be used is the old Vista Univer-

sity campus in Moroka". The principal further maintained that finding the teaching staff would not be a problem as there are many unemployed experienced teachers in Soweto, as well as newly-qualified teachers from the Soweto College of Education.

Aware

Mr Peet Struwig, the Johannesburg regional chief director, said

yesterday he is aware of the problem. He said action launched by the region has addressed this problem since the beginning of the year.

"More recently new initiatives have been applied by area managers so that in Moroka, Diepkloof, Naledi and Meadowlands places have been allocated to existing high schools. In Dobsonville, similar arrangements are under

way. In the Orlando area special arrangements are receiving urgent attention," he said.

Mr Struwig said the admission of pupils not yet registered, at new initiatives by his region, will proceed in the same way as for all other pupils. Parents, he said, must accompany their children for enrolment when advised that places are available.

Advise

"Pupils on the waiting list should advise their local principal without delay about their age, area, scholastic record and subjects in order to accelerate placement," he said.

HUMANAN

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	1986	1987	1988
Fundokuhle secondary	(a) 763	(b) 118	(a) 838
Mehlokazulu secondary	111	879	94
Sigongweni secondary	886	231	012
Siyahomula secondary	303	—	343
Sukuma secondary	713	101	811
Zibukezulu secondary	870	221	858
Ashdown primary	913	—	943
Fezokuhle primary	610	—	566
Khwezi primary	639	—	628
Lungisile primary	632	—	625
Mifundwenhle primary	670	—	700
Myezane primary	348	—	413
Nansindlela primary	676	—	604
Ndabenhle primary	617	—	640
Philani primary	804	—	921
Sinamuva primary	933	—	1 035
Zamazulu primary	—	—	—

Museums falling under general/own affairs

95. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:†

(1) Whether he has appointed a committee to determine which museums fall under general and own affairs respectively; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this committee;

(2) whether this committee received the instruction to report by a certain date; if so, by what date;

(3) whether the committee has already reported; if so, which museums fall under (a) general affairs, and (b) own affairs of the (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds and (iii) Indians? B236(a)E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.

Group Areas Act: complaints lodged with SAP

97. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) How many complaints about alleged contraventions of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, were lodged with the South African Police in (a) the Transvaal, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) Natal and (d) the Cape Province in 1987 and 1988, respectively;
- (2) how many Police investigation dockets on alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act were handed over to the respective Attorneys-General in 1987 and 1988, respectively, for decisions on the institution of prosecutions?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1987	1988
(1) (a)	1 105	1 105
(1) (b)	12	5
(1) (c)	104	119
(1) (d)	257	412
(2) (a)	293	405
(2) (b)	6	3
(2) (c)	50	28
(2) (d)	168	190

Langa/Gugulethu/Nyanga: upgrading/renovation of schools

100. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any upgrading or renovation of existing schools in Langa, Gugulethu and Nyanga has taken place during the past three years; if not, why not; if so, (a) what upgrading or renovation, (b) at which schools and (c) at what cost;
- (2) whether any upgrading or renovation of these schools is scheduled for this year; if not, (a) why not and (b) for when is it

THUMANCUNGA

scheduled; if so, (i) what upgrading or renovation, (ii) at which schools and (iii) at what cost? B252E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Total repair and renovation.
 - (b) Siyabulele Primary School, Langa. Walter Teka Primary School, Nyanga. Liwa Primary School, Langa.
 - (c) R213 710,40.
- (2) Yes.
 - (i) Total repair and renovation of the schools.
 - (ii) Fezeka Secondary School, Gugulethu. Sizamile Secondary School, Nyanga. I.D. Mkize Secondary School, Gugulethu.
 - (iii) R1 160 000,00.

Farm schools: subsidies

101. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many farm schools were subsidized by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, (c) what total number of pupils was registered at these schools, and (d) what was the total cost of his Department of the subsidization of these farm schools, in 1988? B253E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 5 627
- (b) R26 063,74 (preliminary amount for the 1988/89 financial year)
- (c) 481 325
- (d) R146 660 704,23 (preliminary amount for the 1988/89 financial year)

Farm schools: closed down/opened/extended

102. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1988; if so, how

many (a) schools, (b) pupils and (c) teachers were involved;

- (2) whether any farm schools for Black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in 1988; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each case;
- (3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date? B254E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 77
 - (b) 4 186
 - (c) 127
- (2) (a) Yes
 - (i) 143
 - (ii) 9 564
 - (iii) 253
- (b) Yes
 - (i) 102
 - (ii) 5 168
 - (iii) 170

Information for question (3) as on 1 March 1988.

Kruger National Park: value of by-products Environment Affairs:

- (1) What was the total value of the products produced by the by-products depot in the Kruger National Park in the 1988-89 financial year.
- (2) what was the profit or loss shown by the depot at the end of this financial year? B266E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) The total value of products produced in the by-products depot in the Kruger National park for the period 1 April 1988 to 31 December 1988, is R2 319 342.
- (2) Profit R1 210 715.

Conditions at Soweto schools 'untenable'

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Soweto teachers and pupils declared yesterday their intention to take peaceful action against the Department of Education and Training (DET) as their situation became "increasingly untenable".

More than 3 000 pupils had been refused re-entry to Soweto schools this year and large numbers of children were going from school to school seeking admission, the Soweto Students' Co-ordinating Committee and the Progressive Teachers' Committee announced yesterday.

OVERFLOWING

"Our classes are overflowing, the teachers are overworked, the DET is refusing to employ enough teachers and there are now easily 3 000 children who have been refused readmission and are unemployable," a spokesman said.

The situation was "simmering" and required one small spark to re-ignite the violence. It was feared that the existing

conditions would lead to poor results at the end of the year.

Spokesmen from the organisations said that:

- Large classes were left unattended when teachers were sent on courses during school time.

- Teachers were battling to teach classes of more than 40 children.

- Teachers were obliged to teach a minimum of 42 periods a week, sometimes as many as 50.

- At least 3 000 pupils had been refused readmission after headmasters had exceeded pupil quotas set by the DET. (These comprised largely the 2 800 who failed matric last year, those who were over age, those regarded as being from the wrong areas, former detainees and those who had failed more than once.)

The organisations called for:

- The unconditional readmission of pupils.

- Erection of more schools to cope with the increased pupil intake.

- Hiring of more teachers.

State's actions are blamed for education crisis

Staff Reporter 

The current education crisis in Soweto was caused by the State's "bashing of student organisations and community structures", the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

Had these organisations not been in retreat as a result of State harassment, the chances of a speedy resolution to the current crisis would have been great, the council claimed.

Voicing support for students' and parents' attempts to resolve the crisis, the council urged those involved to "consider the consequences of their actions ... and desist from any behaviour that would further poison the atmosphere in schools and the community".

Had the student and community organisations which maintained discipline at schools not been banned, the recent incidents of hooliganism at Soweto schools would not have taken place, Soweto's parent education task committee said yesterday.

It added that parents feared if the ban on these bodies continued schools would attack one another

Maths tuition offered ⁵² to senior pupils ^{Southern} 16/7/89

EDUCARE organisation is to offer a new service to senior pupils who need to improve their understanding of mathematics.

A spokesman said pupils for the new weekend maths workshops (Std 9 and 10) will be accommodated in a pleasant, country atmosphere at the Alpha Training Centre in Broederstroom.

He said the facilities at the centre are ideal for both study and relaxation. The course will run

from Friday, March 31 (afternoon) to Sunday, April 2 (midday). It will offer "20 golden hours" of intensive tuition and some for recreation.

The weekend fee of R150 includes return transport and accommodation and all meals.

For further details contact Educare at (011) 880-2646; 880-6801 or 880-6802. Alternatively complete the enrolment form and post it to: Weekend Educare, PO Box 35471, Northcliff, 2115.

ANOTHER MATRIC CHANCE!

Many pupils who could not be readmitted to school after failing matric have been knocking at the door of this newspaper. We felt obliged to do something practical to address their problem.

AGGREY KLAASTE,
Editor

SOWETAN editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, today announces the establishment of the *Sowetan*-BP Matric Rewrite School — a special school to cater for pupils who have to rewrite matric exams this year.

The establishment of the school, to be run at the University of the Witwatersrand from Monday, April 17, forms part of the newspapers' Nation Building campaign started a year ago.

The school will be under the direction of Mr William Smith, head of Star Schools and a well-known educationist.

Mr Klaaste said the setting up of the school was a response to challenges posed by the crisis in black education.

"Many pupils who could not be readmitted to school after failing matric have been knocking at our door at the *Sowetan* and we felt obliged to do something practical to address their problem.

"Assistance by BP Southern Africa helped to set up the school and we are happy to have received enthusiastic support from Wits University, educationists, parents and pupils alike," he said.

No solution

Mr Klaaste stressed that the school should not be viewed as final or the only solution to the problems faced by matriculants.

"This is a small contribution my newspaper is making to complement efforts of many other individuals and organisations, who have over the past years been trying to offer a helping hand," he said.

The Rewrite School — to accommodate only 1 500 pupils — will be run



MR WILLIAM Smith, head of Star Schools, and *Sowetan* editor Aggrey Klaaste discuss the new *Sowetan*-BP Matric Rewrite school to be started at Wits University next month.

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

from the university's Social Sciences Block. Registration will take place at the same venue on Friday, March 31 (2pm - 5pm), Saturday, April 1 (9am - 4pm) and Sunday, April 2 (9am - 1pm). The registration fee will be R40 for the year and R20 per subject.

The school is specifically for those who wrote matric and who want to rewrite one or more subjects. It is open to anyone who wants to pass matric, upgrade subjects or change from standard grade to higher grade.

The school is also open to private candidates who have registered to write Std 10 exam in November or intend doing so. Those who have already registered for the DET November exam are asked to bring their registration number when they register at the school.

Those who still wish to register, will be able to do

so when they enrol. They must bring R8 for each subject they wish to register for.

Mr Smith said the DET has offered its services to assist candidates who want to register for the November exam.

Timetable

Classes will be run every afternoon of the week from 4.30pm to 7pm. The periods will be 90 minutes each and pupils will be able to take up to two subjects an afternoon. Classes will not commit pupils to every afternoon, but will, in some instances, make them come twice a week depending on the subjects they will be doing.

Subjects to be offered are: English, Afrikaans, Zulu, South Sotho, mathematics, science, biology, geography, history, accountancy, business economics and Biblical Studies.

Pupils may take one or more of the subjects,

• To Page 2

Matric School

private candidates are responsible for marking the homework and upgrading the pupil in every possible way.

"I believe the pupils who will attend will get an all-round education unparalleled in the history of South African schools. Many of these teachers are the best in the Star Schools, and few schools in the country have their quality and calibre", said Mr Smith.

working and after hour periods will enable them to join the school after work.

"The pupils will be taught in groups. However, each pupil will be given a graduate tutor in each subject he/she is taking. These tutors — who will be drawn from the Wits Department of Education — will be

depending on what they need. A full timetable regarding attendance will be published in the *Sowetan* before the opening of the school.

Mr Smith said the school's afternoon/evening sessions have been chosen to ensure that the best tutors are available to teach at the school. Again, he said, many

- ★ PLUS FREE SHAMPOO
- ★ PLUS FREE CONDITIONER
- ★ PLUS FREE HAIR FOOD
- ★ PLUS FREE PLACENTA

Rev
20/1/89 (52)

Grace College gets new premises

By Winnie Graham

A school which came into being in the midst of the class boycotts of 1985 through the initiative of the black community, is finally to get new buildings.

The school is currently housed in rented offices in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

A symbolic sod-turning ceremony at Fleurhof on Saturday afternoon heralded the first phase in the development of Grace College, a non-racial, independent secondary school.

The school, 15 km west of Johannesburg, is being funded by a donation of R7,8 million by the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

Grace College was originally two schools: the Tswelopele Secondary School, which came into being in March 1986 to assist students who were experiencing difficulty studying on their own, and Perseverance College, which was started by a retired headmaster, Mr Hornabrook Bundwini, two years ago.

Both were the products of concerned parents and community groups which wanted to ensure that their children had some kind of education during the Soweto school boycotts.

The schools were two of many informal colleges started during the unrest, several of which fell by the wayside.

Perseverance College, Tswelopele Secondary and St Ansgar's School have since come together to form the Schools of the Resurrection.

RURAL

Cramped conditions, the absence of laboratories and sporting facilities and the disruption caused by noisy traffic are just some of the problems staff and pupils at Grace College have had to contend with at the

RURAL

Cramped conditions, the absence of laboratories and sporting facilities and the disruption caused by noisy traffic are just some of the problems staff and pupils at Grace College have had to contend with at the present premises.

At the beginning of next year, the school will move to more rural surroundings where the buildings will be able to accommodate 400 pupils.

The new complex will spread across the property with trees and gardens inbetween the buildings.

Wide verandahs, columns, covered walkways and shaded windows will be a feature of the architecture, while traditional materials such as facebrick will be used in construction.

In the initial phase, 16 classrooms, administration facilities, a dining hall, kitchen, three staff residences and maintenance workshops will be built. In addition, the plans make provision for a soccer field and three tennis-cum-netball courts.

As Grace College is an independent school and receives no state assistance, parents pay fees of R110 a month. Yet the school has 320 pupils and, so far this year, has had to turn down 240 applications.

Mr Michale Corke, who chairs the steering committee of the Schools of the Resurrection, said: "Our aim is to provide education which is appropriate to a non-racial, democratic society."

At present, the syllabus of the National Senior Certificate is followed but alternative syllabi for future pupils are being examined.

To assist students who have suffered as a result of disrupted education, the school runs supplementary classes. Bridging programmes are used and, when necessary, students attend a transitional year.

Nonracial schools get a R15-m gift

Star 20/3/89 (52)
The Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund has donated R15 million to the revamping of the Schools of the Resurrection — Grace College, housed in Commissioner Street in Johannesburg, and St Ansgar's School in Roodepoort.

Grace College received R7,8 million from the fund for the construction of new buildings at a site in Fleurhof.

The origins of Grace College lie in the class boycotts of 1985 when few black schools operated for more than six months. To ensure their children had some kind of education, several new schools were established by concerned parent and community groups.

Two such schools, Tawelopele Secondary School and Perseverance College, merged this year to form Grace College, the statement said.

The maintenance of a high standard of education and the development of moral character are the concerns of Grace College which is a nonracial, independent secondary school.

Regular visits to homes for orphaned children and for the aged are arranged as part of a community service programme.

St Ansgar's, St Grace's sister school, will be opened in July and will be housed in the revamped Wilderness Holiday Resort near Lanseria.

According to Mr Michael Corke who chairs the steering committee of the Schools of the Resurrection: "Our aim is to provide education which is appropriate to a nonracial democratic society." — Sapa.

BIG WINTERPRESTIM SOWETTAN SCHOOL

THE newly launched **Sowetan-BP Matric Rewrite School**, which will cater for pupils who have failed matric, is generating a lot of interest and excitement in education circles.

The *Sowetan* is being inundated with calls from pupils seeking more details about the school which is scheduled to start at the University of Witwatersrand on April 17.

Professor P Randall, acting head of the Department of Education at Wits, said the school project was a "good thing" and that it would help many pupils to improve their matric results.

The Rewrite School — which will accommodate only 1 500 pupils — will be run at the Social Sciences block. Registration takes place on

BY LEN MASEKO

March 31 (2pm — 5pm);
April 1 (9am — 4pm),
April 2 (9am — 1pm).
The registration fee for the whole year is R40 and R20 per subject.

Only pupils who wrote matric exams and want to rewrite one or more subjects will be allowed to enrol. The school is also open to private candidates who have registered with the DET to write Standard 10

exams in November or those who intend to do so.

Those who have already registered with the DET for the November exams will be asked to produce their registration numbers.

Those who still wish to register will be allowed to do so when they join the school. They should bring an R8 fee for each subject they wish to register for.

Mr William Smith, a director of the school, said the DET had offered its services to assist candidates who want to register for the November exams.

Tuition will be offered in the following subjects: English, Afrikaans, Zulu, South Sotho, mathematics, science, biology, geography, history, accountancy, business economics and Biblical Studies.

day, March 20, 1989

PLEA TO PUPILS - GO TO SCHOOL

Sowetan
29/3/89

Stay at home rumour 'false'

(Handwritten scribble)
(2)

THE Tembisa Students Co-ordinating Committee has dismissed rumours of a planned stayaway in the township tomorrow in honour of the victims of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

A spokesman for the committee said all pupils and students should go to school and observe a one-hour moment of respect "for the fallen heroes".

Rumour

He said the rumour was rife in the township that tomorrow was a stayaway and warned that there should be no intimidation of students.

"There is absolutely nothing to gain if we do not go to school tomorrow and we urge all pupils to attend," he said.

The spokesman said the decision to urge all pupils to go to school tomorrow was taken at a secret meeting on Thursday.

52

Chairmen of black schools set conditions

THEO RAWANA

THE Department of Education and Training's latest effort to create parent structures — management councils — in black schools is hitting snags.

Johannesburg Regional Committee of Education and Training chairmen, who have been chosen from the different school management councils, have put forward a set of conditions for their participation in the election of a representative to the National Council for Education and Training.

And they have sent an urgent memorandum to the Education and Culture Minister requesting a meeting.

In a statement at the weekend, the chairmen said they found the system of management councils full of flaws, prescriptive and intended to treat the symptoms rather than the cause.

Saying they saw the scheme as a mere beginning, the chairmen said: "... We find it both inexpedient and untenable for us to take part in the election of a chairman who will represent us (at the council) unless and until the following non-negotiable issues are addressed:

- The nomination by the minister of representation (to the national council) which we reject;
- The disparity in the *per capita* spending — whereby the African schoolchild receives several rand less than the white schoolchild;
- The shortage of teaching personnel in our schools;
- The refusal to admit children to schools;
- The powers (absolute) of the minister to close or suspend schools;
- The need for parental involvement in the formation of syllabi; and
- The need for student representatives in the structures of education."

IN BRIEF ...

13 221 Indian matrics

CAPE TIMES 21/3/89

A TOTAL of 13 221 pupils wrote matric exams at schools controlled by the House of Delegates of whom 12 577 passed, Education Minister Mr Kasie Ramduth said.

'36 blacks died of typhoid'

THIRTY-SIX black people died from typhoid in 1988 from a total of 3 597 cases affecting all races, the National Health Minister, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said.

More money for children

MR Chris Heunis said the Treasury had approved an increase in the maximum grant for black children in registered homes.

PW appoints Reddy

CAPE TIMES 21/3/89

STATE President Mr P W Botha appointed Solidarity leader Dr J N Reddy as Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates, and Minister of Housing, as from March 22.

RSCs 'spent R300m'

CAPE TIMES 21/3/89

REGIONAL Services Councils had spent more than R300 million over the past two years on upgrading communities in the Transvaal and Cape, Mr Chris Heunis said.

Whether his Department registers students in all correspondence colleges in South Africa; if not, which Government Department registers such students; if so, how many (a) students and (b) colleges were so registered as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B466E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No. correspondence colleges register with the Correspondence College Council in terms of section 11 of the Correspondence College Act (Act 59 of 1965). Students are not registered by a government department.

52

Senior Certificate examinations: Latin

3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
How many Standard 10 pupils are taking Latin as a subject for the purposes of the Senior Certificate examinations at the end of 1989?
B467E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:
600.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Regional services councils

25. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

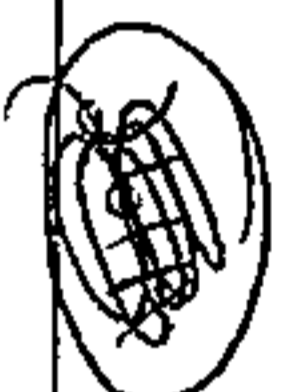
- (1) (a) For which areas have regional services councils been established, (b) in respect of each such council, what powers and functions have been transferred from local authorities and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether the value of the votes of each of the bodies represented has been determined; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

BS0E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Humane



(1)(a)

Transvaal:

- Pretoria
- Central Rand
- East Rand
- West Rand
- Vaal Triangle
- Rustenburg-Marico
- Wesvaal
- Lowveld and Escarpment
- Highveld
- Oosvaal
- Northern Transvaal
- Bosveld

Orange Free State:

- Bioemara
- Cape Province:
- Algoa
- Western Cape
- Walvis Bay
- Natal:
- None
- (1)(b)

Transvaal and Orange Free State: none
Cape Province:

See (2) for list of constituent local authorities represented in each Regional Services Council

Algoa Regional Services Council: All assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of the Divisional Council of Dias (excluding assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations relating to local areas and those public resorts mentioned in paragraph 2.1 of Government Notice No. 1456 of 29 June 1987) were transferred to the Algoa Regional Services Council by the said Government Notice with effect from 30 June 1987.

All assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of the Divisional Council of Humansdorp (excluding the powers or rights referred to in the Schedule to Proclamation No. R217 of 1988) were transferred to the Algoa Regional Services Council as from 1 January 1989 by Government Notice No. 2634 of 30 December 1988.

Western Cape Regional Services Council: All assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of the Divisional Councils of Cape Town, Paarl and Stellenbosch (excluding assets, liabilities,

rights, duties and obligations relating to local areas and those public resorts mentioned in paragraph 2.1 of Government Notice No. 1456 of 29 June 1987) were transferred to the Western Cape Regional Services Council by the said Government Notice with effect from 30 June 1987.

Walvis Bay Regional Services Council: The powers and functions which arise from the following regional functions which previously vested in the Municipality of Walvis Bay have been entrusted to the Walvis Bay Regional Services Council:

- Sewage purification works and main sewage disposal pipelines
- Refuse dumps
- Traffic matters

(1) (c) 13 February 1989

(2) Yes.

TRANSVAAL

PRETORIA

	% Voting Power
Verwoerdburg Town Council	22.36
Akasia Town Council	4.11
Atteridgeville City Council	3.40
Bris Town Council	2.80
Bronkhorstspuit Town Council	1.88
Hartebeespoort Town Council	1.83
Mamelodi City Council	4.47
Midrand Town Council	3.54
Pretoria City Council	50.00
Kosmos Village Council	0.18
Hammanskraal Health Committee	0.23
Rayton Local Area Committee	0.53
Rantesig Local Area Committee	0.37
Refilwe Town Council	0.12
Zithobeni Town Council	0.12
Eersterus Coloured Management Committee	1.43
Laudium Indian Management Committee	1.97
Prinandia Indian Management Committee	0.21
Rabie Ridge Coloured Management Committee	0.45
Total	100.00

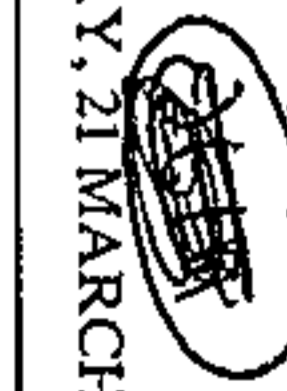
CENTRAL WITWATERSRAND

	% Voting Power
Alexandra City Council	0.71
Davidsonville Coloured Management Committee	0.26
Diepmeadow City Council	6.20
Dobsonville City Council	1.06
Enderdale Coloured Management Committee	0.86
Johannesburg City Council	41.15
Lenasia Indian Management Committee	1.33
Lenasia South Indian Management Committee	1.35
Marlboro Gardens Indian Management Committee	0.01
Randburg Town Council	8.23
Roodepoot City Council	15.61
Sandton Town Council	4.86
Eldorado Park Coloured Management Committee	1.83
Soweto City Council	16.54
Total	100.00

EAST RAND

	% Voting Power
Actionville Coloured Management Committee	1.52
Alberton Town Council	6.92
Alra Park Coloured Management Committee	0.20
Bakerton Indian Management Committee	0.32
Bedfordview Town Council	4.58
Benoni Town Council	7.60
Boksburg Town Council	9.19
Brakpan Town Council	4.63
Daveyton City Council	3.11
Duduza Town Council	0.23
Eden Park Coloured Management Committee	0.46
Edenvale Town Council	3.46
Geluksdal Coloured Management Committee	0.21
Germiston Town Council	15.25
Heidelberg Town Council	1.48
Katlehong City Council	4.09
Kempson Park Town Council	15.91
Kwa-Thema City Council	2.74
Mackenziville Coloured Management Committee	0.06
Modderfontein Town Council	0.11
Nigel Town Council	2.06

Humane



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

IN BRIEF

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humanor

(3) No. No representations have been received. The National Council for Child and Family Care approached the Department to obtain more information on the project.

School hostels: places for pupils (52)

27. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) hostels and (b) places for pupils at such hostels are there in each province in respect of (i) high schools and (ii) primary schools falling under the control of his Department;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B353E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	242	76
Natal	62	45
OFS	44*	21*
Transvaal	93	59

* In the OFS there are an additional 70 combined hostels that can accommodate both high and primary school pupils.

(1) (b)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	26 002	5 784
Natal	5 011	1 838
OFS	5 668+1	443+
Transvaal	25 590	7 802

+ In the OFS there are 6 911 additional places in combined hostels.

(2)	Cape	Natal	OFS	Transvaal
1988-12-31	1988-12-31	1989-03-07	1989-03-10	1989-03-06.

Matriculation examinations

28. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many pupils at departmental schools (a)(i) wrote and (ii) passed the 1988 matriculation examinations, and (b) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in these examinations, (aa) in respect of each province and (bb) in total?

B354E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	17 436	16 532
Natal	9 075	8 716
OFS	5 168	5 047
Transvaal	37 870	36 514

(b) (aa)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Cape*	604	1 368	2 579	2 384	369
Natal	355	811	1 617	2 476	2 691
OFS*	203	489	748	793	288
Transvaal	422	2 346	7 826	15 054	9 449
(bb) Total	1 584	5 014	12 770	20 707	12 797

* These statistics include only those Senior Certificate candidates who obtained matriculation exemption.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

MB Ch B: training costs

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What is the present estimated cost to the State of the training per student for the MB Ch B degree at each of the medical schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

C37E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

There are no medical schools which fall under the control of this Department.

Teacher/pupil ratio (52)

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the teacher/pupil ratio applicable in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

C38E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 1:24,9
 - (b) 1:17,9
- December 1988.

Student at UWC: charges laid against

*3. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on a certain person who is or was a student at

the University of the Western Cape and whose name and other particulars have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

- (2) whether, at the time of this person's arrest on charges of murder and robbery, he was a student at the above university; if so,
- (3) whether this person remained a (a) student at this university and (b) boarder at a hostel of this university after his arrest on the above charges; if so, when did the university authorities find out about these charges;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C41E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No. The person referred to was a registered student at the University of the Western Cape only during 1986 but not during 1987 and 1988.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Free settlement areas

6. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department envisages having (a) Mayfair, (b) Houghton, (c) Homestead Park, (d) Hillbrow, (e) Berea, (f) Turfontein, (g) Sandton, (h) Brixton, (i) Claremont (Johannesburg) and (j) Langlaagte declared free settlement areas; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;
- (2) whether his Department envisages having

Howard

455

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

(S2)

456

†We did not look at Janie. The hon member does not have to get so excited.
A helicopter of the South African Police with Lieutenant-General A J Wandrag, Chief of the Operations and Reaction Branch on board, flew around the outskirts of the area, with the specific purpose of checking on the safety of the area.

†Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon Minister, could he please give us an indication whether that was the reason why the hon the State President looked so disappointed when he appeared at the moment on television?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That question does not arise from the reply of the hon the Minister.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether on this occasion the helicopters dropped any leaflets on the proceedings? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, no.

Police action against two pupils at Willowmore
*5. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether he has received any complaints in connection with Police action on or about 21 February 1989 against two pupils at the Senior Secondary School at Willowmore, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the nature of these complaints;
 - (2) whether these pupils were ordered by the Police to leave Willowmore permanently; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations did the Police take this step;
 - (3) whether the incident in question has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what progress has been made up to now?
- B398E
- †The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) Yes. Two complaints of alleged assault were received.
 - (2) No.
 - (3) Yes. The case docket will soon be handed to the Attorney-General for his decision.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

457

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

(S2)

458

all services in KwaMevana — water, sewage and electrical reticulation as well as roads and stormwater.

Eastern Cape: contracts for establishing or grassing sportsfields

*8. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any contracts in the Eastern Cape for establishing or grassing sportsfields have been awarded to a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or any business concerns with which this person has been associated during the past five years; if so, (a) what contracts, (b) what are the names of the officials who made the (i) decisions and (ii) recommendations on which these decisions were based and (c) what was the total amount of money involved; if not, (aa) to what persons were these contracts awarded and (bb) what was the total amount of money involved;
 - (2) whether normal tender procedures were followed in respect of each of these contracts; if not, why not?
- B449E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Name of school	Service
Ilitha Prim.	Combi court
Molefe Prim.	"
Mzingisi Prim.	"
Limekaya Sec.	Levelling of site
Ernest Skosana Prim.	"
K.K. Newana Prim.	"
Nkuthalo Prim.	"
Johnson Marwanga Prim.	"
Nonesi Prim.	"
Matodlana Prim.	"
Inkqubela Prim.	"
Itembelihle Sec.	"
Nkwanca Sec.	"
Van Coller Prim.	"
Van Coller Prim.	Combi court
Sam Xhalile Sec.	"
Nkwanca Sec.	"
Vulindlela Prim.	"
Richard Msuthu Prim.	"
Khobongoba Prim.	"
Nojoli Prim.	"

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Nonesi Prim.
Somerset-Oos Prim.
Thubalathu Sec. Sports field

(b) It is not customary to make known the names of officials who acted in their official capacity.

(i) Tender Committee at Head Office under the chairmanship of the Director: Buildings.

(ii) Falls away.

(c) From 08-03-1984 to 04-08-1986 tenders to the value of R2 084 585,13 were awarded.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) Yes.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask if the information supplied in respect particularly of paragraph (2) of the question, in other words whether the normal tender procedures were followed, was supplied by the officials who made the decisions or by other officials?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this information was supplied to me by the department through the Director-General of Education and Training.

Certain airline: contracts with SADF and Armscor

*9. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, in the current and the previous financial years, (a) the South African Defence Force and (b) Armscor entered into any contracts for transportation and/or other services with a certain airline, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and/or its associated companies; if so, (i) for what services, (ii) with which companies and (iii) what was the total amount paid for such services?

B452E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) The hon member is referred to my reply in this House to question number 1 of 21 February 1989. Concerning this question and other matters, I gave evidence under oath to the Harms Commission this morning and also submitted sworn affidavits. I will conse-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Pupils 'expel' head

52 South 22-29/3/80



By DOCTORSON TSHABALALA SEVERAL teachers at a Paarl high school face possible suspension after pupils temporarily "expelled" the school's white principal.

Mr G Visser, principal of Simon Hebe High in Paarl's Mbekweni township, was ordered by pupils to leave the school after he refused to grant them two hours off school to commemorate the 1960 Sharpeville shooting.

On March 21 1960, 69 people were killed by police and many others injured following a pass protest.

Teachers, who wished to remain anonymous, told SOUTH the pupils had asked the principal for two hours off on Monday so they could remember those who were killed in Sharpeville.

They had assured him they would return to class afterwards.

'Troublemakers'

When Visser offered the Students Representative Council only 15 minutes, he was ordered by the pupils to leave the school.

Pupils mocked him and formed a guard of honour in his path as he walked towards his car. He drove away amid the singing of freedom songs by pupils.

An hour later, Visser returned to the school.

He accused the teachers of instigating the pupils' "rebellion" and said he intended to stay.

He allegedly quoted certain Department of Education and Training regulations and told staff they had to decide in terms of the regulations whether they wished to continue working for the department or not.

On Monday teachers were ordered by pupils to vacate the classrooms.

Inspectors met the teachers individually, instructed them to go back to their classrooms, and to report "troublemakers" to the principal.

Suspensions

The teachers were ordered to sign an undertaking to report all troublemakers.

A spokesperson for the teachers said they had objected to that since they were not party to a dispute involving the principal and the pupils.

They were warned that the department would consider the possibility of suspensions.

A meeting of parents, teachers, pupils and the school's representative council was to be held in the local hall this week.

Visser refused to speak to SOUTH and referred us to the DET.

DET Chief Regional Director Mr W A Staude could not be contacted for comment.

His office in Port Elizabeth said he was in Cape Town and would not be back until Thursday. Cape Town DET officials refused to comment.

Students demonstrate after a meeting at Wits University to commemorate Sharpeville Day

By MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG - More than 1 500 students attended a Sharpeville commemoration service at the University of the Witwatersrand on Tuesday.

Students hoisted the black, green and gold African National Congress flag and several banners after a three-hour service at the Students Arcade.

The chanting students marched to the perimeters of the university campus where police fired teargas at them.

There was a heavy police presence at the Sharpeville Community Hall where a commemoration service was held.

The service began at 11am after the traditional visit to the graves of the Sharpeville victims.

The stayaway from work by Sowetans was patchy, but there was almost a total absenteeism from most schools in the area.

In Kwathema on the East Rand, a 12-year-old boy was injured when a bus was stoned.

At Tembisa (Kempton Park), north of Johannesburg, a bus driver was slightly injured when a petrol bomb was thrown at his vehicle.

Police confirmed the incident and said the bus was not badly damaged.

The Port Elizabeth News Agency reports that the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front, both restricted under the emergency regulations, shared a platform at a service at the Arthur Wellington Church in New Brighton.

Pat Pasha of the Interdenominational Ministers Association (Idamasa) described it as "an historical occasion".

Widespread absenteeism from work was reported in the region on Tuesday.

Volkswagen, one of the major employers, declared Sharpeville Day a "non-production day".

Goodyear Tyres reported "limited production".

DET protest leaves Soweto schools empty

Star 22/3/89

By Montshiwa Moroke

Many Soweto secondary schools were deserted today as pupils and teachers heeded a stayaway call for a day of peaceful protest against the Department of Education and Training and its policies.

At schools visited by The Star by 8 am only a few principals had reported for work.

One principal said about 200 pupils had reported for school yesterday and there had been indications attendance would be even poorer today.

At Madibane High School, in Diepkloof, three women teachers arrived for work but went home when they found the school deserted.

Only primary schoolchildren could be seen trickling to school, but even these were fewer than usual.

Last week representatives of the Progressive Teachers Committee and the Soweto Students Coordinating Committee said the decision had been taken "in full consultation with Soweto communities". The representatives said the action would be restricted to teachers and pupils at primary and high schools only.

State housing sale: houses sold to Blacks

229. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many houses (a) had been sold to Blacks by his Department under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983 as at 31 March 1988 and (b) were so sold in 1988?

B514E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

My Department does not possess any houses for sale to Blacks.

Own Affairs:

White universities: foreign Blacks enrolled

33. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Whites in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the country of origin of each such student and (c) at which university was each enrolled?

B425E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	(b)	(c)
8	Transkei	OFS
6	Bophuthatswana	OFS
2	Lesotho	OFS
15	Other African Countries	OFS
68	Transkei	Rhodes
6	Bophuthatswana	Rhodes
3	Venda	Rhodes
43	Ciskei	Rhodes
2	SWA	Rhodes
2	Lesotho	Rhodes
1	Swaziland	Rhodes
12	Bophuthatswana	Potchefstroom
2	Venda	Potchefstroom
1	Bophuthatswana	Pretoria
1	SWA	Pretoria
1	Malawi	Pretoria
4	Transkei	Pretoria
1	Venda	Stellenbosch
1	Ciskei	Stellenbosch
2	SWA	Stellenbosch
1	Zimbabwe	Stellenbosch
1	Swaziland	Stellenbosch

This information is in respect of 1987.

Matriculation examinations

38. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- How many White pupils (a) entered for and (b) passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination in 1988 in each of the provincial education departments;
 - how many of these pupils passed with matriculation exemption;
 - how many of these pupils passed in (a) mathematics and (b) physical science in the above-mentioned year?
- B430E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Cape	17 436	16 532
Natal	9 075	8 716
OFS	5 168	5 047
Transvaal	37 870	36 514
(2) Cape	7 145	
Natal	4 448	
OFS	2 182	
Transvaal	15 351	
(3)	(a)	(b)
Cape	8 645	5 762
Natal	4 905	3 213
OFS	2 483	1 690
Transvaal	18 260	13 982

These statistics include all pupils attending state schools under the jurisdiction of the Department.

White pupils: per capita expenditure

40. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

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 1987-88 financial year?

B432E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(i)	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	R 2 483	R 2 323
Orange Free State	3 169	2 738
Cape	2 711	2 514
Natal	2 711	2 622

Department of Education and Culture:
Head Office* 10 937 9 616
Republic** 2 722 2 538

* Training centres for mentally retarded children included.
** Private schools excluded.

Technical colleges: students

42. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons are currently studying at technical colleges under the control of his Department;
 - in respect of what date is this information furnished?
- B475E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	53 010	374	355	181;
(2)	2 June 1987.			

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Schools/training colleges: capacity/enrolment

3. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) (aa) primary and (bb) secondary schools and (ii) training colleges under his control in each province as at 30 January 1988?

C17E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) As the Department is functioning on a national and not a provincial basis, the figures as requested are not readily available.

(b) (i) (aa) 524 788 Cape Province

20 153 Natal

14 663 Orange Free State

51 233 Transvaal

610 837

(bb) 188 210 Cape Province

10 337 Natal

4 168 Orange Free State

21 773 Transvaal

224 488

(ii) 7 450 Cape Province (Correspondence College Students included)

378 Natal

None Orange Free State

589 Transvaal

8 417

Schools/hostels: unutilized/utilized for other purposes

4. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any (a) schools and (b) hostels owned or controlled by his Department

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

are unutilized or utilized for purposes other than education; if so, (i) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) for what other purposes were they being utilized;

(2) whether any unutilized or under-utilized facilities have been made available to other population groups; if not, why not; if so, (a) which facilities and (b) to whom have they been made available?

C18E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) Two (2) as at 28 February 1989.

(ii) The two buildings are at present being used for the storage of stock.

(2) No. The Department, in general, has itself a great need of accommodation for education purposes.

School buildings: selling/disposal

5. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether (a) he or (b) his Department has been approached since February 1987 to sell or otherwise dispose of any school buildings under his control; if so, (i) (aa) by which person or group of persons, (bb) when and (cc) in respect of which schools were these approaches made and (ii) what was his response to each of these approaches?

C19E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) (aa) New Apostolic Church;

Assembly's Church;

Constantia Association for

Community Development;

The "Novalis College for Adult

Education"; and

Mr R R Hulley, MP.

(bb) February 1987;

July 1987;

May 1988;

August 1988; and

February 1989 respectively.

(cc) "Klipkerk" at Porter School and Tokai Primary School.

(ii) The two churches were informed that the Department was not in favour of the "Klipkerk" being made available

on a permanent basis and the Constantia Association for Community Development was informed that the Tokai School Buildings were needed for storage of state provisions and furniture.

The Novalis College for Adult Education was informed that the School Building is needed for education purposes. The application of Mr R R Hulley is presently being considered.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

QUESTIONS	1987		1988	
	(1) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)
†Indicates translated version.	12 350	11 630	4 645	4 028
For written reply:			2 609	4 548
				3 256

Own Affairs:

National Senior Certificate examinations: Indians entered

Matriculation examination: Indian pupils entered and passed

3. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many Indians entered for the full National Senior Certificate examination in 1987 and 1988, respectively, and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption in each of these years?

D35E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:
Statistics in this regard are not maintained by my Department.

D34E

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Abrahams, Mr T—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 45

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs:

Chairman of Minister's Council, 163

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Education and Development Aid, 331

Iyman, Mr J V—

General Affairs:

Economic Affairs and Technology, 303

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

National Health and Population Development, 7

Johnson, Mr J D—

Own Affairs:

Budget, 181

Burrows, Mr R M—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 94, 259

Koeberg, Mr C—

Own Affairs:

Local Government and Housing, 381

Coetzee, Mr H J—

Own Affairs:

Chairman of Minister's Council, 13

Lambat, Mr A E—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 396

De Jager, Mr C D—

General Affairs:

Finance, 57

Langley, Mr T—

General Affairs:

Defence, 227

Devan, Mr P I—

Own Affairs:

Housing, 507

Foreign Affairs, 1

Eglin, Mr C W—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 443

Le Roux, Mr F J—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 437

Ellis, Mr M J—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 468

Mentz, Mr M J—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 338

Soweto pupils in big DET protest day

Soweto
24/1/89 By NKOPANE MAKOBANE 32

THOUSANDS of Soweto schoolchildren yesterday heeded a call for a day of peaceful protest against the Department of Education and Training and its policies.

The call was made last week at a press conference addressed by representatives of the Soweto Students' Coordinating Committee and the Progressive Teachers' Congress.

They said the decision to protest against overcrowding in black schools, the shortage of teachers and DET's refusal to re-admit last year's matric failures, had been taken "in full consultation with Soweto communities".

In Soweto yesterday most secondary schools

were deserted by 10am. Only a few teachers could be seen at some schools. However, most primary schools reported good attendance.

One Soweto principal said although they understood the reasoning behind the stayaway, they would appreciate in future to be consulted by organisations concerned. He said they usually learnt of "these things" in the Press or from the grapevine.

Getting educated in a society of change

S/Tues 26/7/89 (52)

AMERICAN public (government) schools have long been objects of international ridicule, with high schools offering courses like "Parenting", "Drivers' Education", or "School Band" to their college-bound students.

Most of those abuses, part of the legacy of the '60s have been remedied in recent years. And it has to be acknowledged, too, that American private school education is intellectually rigorous, often as demanding as that of a university — and nearly as expensive.

But something is grievously wrong with a country's education when, in test after test, American children fare worse than most other nations.

In one such test, American 14-year-olds shared fifteenth place with Thailand. In another, where 13-year-olds from six nations were tested, South Korea led in mathematical skills, followed in order by Ire-

Judith Chettle

looks at the lessons American education might hold for South Africa



land, England, Canada and Spain with the US trailing.

Yet another survey — administered by the University of Michigan to 11 and six-year-olds in Chicago and Peking — found the Americans doing significantly worse than the Chinese children.

An estimated 13 percent of all American 17-year-olds and close on 40 percent of minority youth are functionally illiterate. Less than a third in a representative sample knew when the Civil War, a seminal historical event, occurred.

Only a third in another group knew what Chernobyl was, though one enterprising participant guessed it was the movie star Cher's real name.

Relevant

The results are undeniable, and particularly worrying for a country rapidly entering a post-industrial stage, where educational qualifications will be at a premium, and few jobs will be around for the unskilled.

It is this fact, and the similarity of US problems to those of South Africa, which makes the American experience so relevant.

As in South Africa, large numbers of young people entering the work force are unable to perform the high-risk tasks the new technologies require.

Even the armed forces, long a source of employ-

ment for the non-academic student in the US, need more men and women with college-level abilities to man sophisticated weapons and communication systems.

And there is also the problem of foreign competition, of keeping up with Japan and South Korea. As one educational researcher recently observed, "US students rank dead last in any comparison with students from the nations that are our leading competitors."

There is considerable agreement, too, about the causes of the decline though, not surprisingly, less unanimity about the cure. Part of the problem has been the enormous political and sociological burdens placed on the school system in the last 25 years.

And again, it is not difficult to see the relevance of that to South Africa. Schools in the US have been expected, somehow, to right all society's accumulated wrongs overnight.

Those in South Africa were supposed to provide the blueprint for the new society.

Those in the US were asked to address the problems of racism by bussing in students. Then the changed sexual attitudes and the breakdown of the family unit had to be assimilated (pregnant students in many jurisdictions could now continue their education and schools have been expected

to provide child care for their babies).

Now the schools, especially those in the inner cities, are coping with a drugs crisis which has turned school playgrounds into killing fields.

Another cause of the deterioration — and here, too, we can see a similarity to South Africa — is the great disparity in funding.

There is no centralised system of either funding or curriculum-setting in the US. Instead, 15 000 school districts each jealously guard their rights to set salaries, devise curriculums and choose text books. About 30 percent of these districts are below standard in the education they provide.

Influx

Affluent and largely white suburbs, with their considerable tax base, tend to fare much better than poor inner-city schools with black and Hispanic populations, many of whom are unemployed, or not earning enough to pay taxes.

"White flight" to the suburbs and into private schools, as a result of forced bussing, has further exacerbated the problem. The quality of teachers has also declined as more lucrative jobs have opened up for women, the traditional source of so many teachers in the past.

Teachers' salaries have also fallen behind other jobs, making it especially difficult to attract science and maths specialists. A garbage man in many areas may well earn more than a teacher with a college education.

The public schools in the major cities have also had to accommodate the great

influx of non-English-speaking immigrants from Central America, Haiti and Asia. Often, in many schools in the south-west and in the major cities, nearly half the pupils are non-English-speaking.

Trouble

As public education is free and compulsory for all children in the US, the schools are expected to assimilate these children and see they receive an adequate education. It is not surprising then that the system is in trouble.

South Africans will soon be facing similar problems, if they are not already. As the Department of Education struggles to remedy the great deficit in black education, it must, at the same time, also devise an educational system for all children that acknowledges the enormous changes taking place in technology.

The days of children leaving school at the end of Std 6, or even Std 8, will have to go if the country is to thrive in the 21st Century.

Core

Like the US, South Africa must also pay attention to the demands for curriculums which include subjects that reflect the diversity of the student body.

And again, like the US, South Africa will have to establish a shared core of essential knowledge which must be mastered, irrespective of the class or race of the student.

What happens to American education will be particularly instructive to South Africans in the next few years. Increasingly, the American model is much more relevant than the European or British one.

otion

ce do their true job

Minister of Law and Order, Mr [unclear] to call in the aid of the likes of [unclear] for the release of hunger strikers? [unclear] sticks in the craw.

It to go on a hunger strike they to do so, the police could then efforts on apprehending the murderers and their families, espe-

dagga fields must be destroyed, waste a lot of police presence in of where they are needed more; red with the constant reports of is. — S BENHANDT, Newcastle.

wanted to save England from the ra scourge in the last century, they

essential, obscure artworks and other and sundry is hopefull

20 'golden hours' of study for maths pupils

BUSES have been arranged to ferry Sid 9 and 10 pupils who will be attending the three-day maths workshop organised by Educare at Alpha Training Centre in Broederstroum.

The aim of the course is to offer a new service to senior pupils who need to improve their understanding of maths. It will offer "20 golden hours" of intensive tuition and time for recreation.

Mr Mel Dunkin of Educare said buses would leave from both the Shareworld complex (near Soweto) and the old Pretoria station at 1pm on Friday, March 31.

He said pupils were reminded to bring the balance of the course fees. Pupils must also have pens, pencils, a 40 page A4 notebook, geometry instruments, a calculator or mathematical tables.

Personal requirements include a change of clothing and washing kit. Swim wear or a tennis racket are optional. Pupils may also bring along a small musical instrument.

For further information telephone 880-2646 or 880-6801/2.



Register
Sowetan
at the
29/3/89
weekend
for our
school

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

REGISTRATION for the *Sowetan*-BP Matric Rewrite School is to take place at the University of the Witwatersrand this weekend.

Classes start on April 17.

Registration fee is R40 for the year and R20 a subject.

Registration takes place at the university's Social Science Block on Friday (2pm-5pm), Saturday (9am-4pm) and Sunday (9am-1pm).

The school can take only 1 500 pupils, on a first-come-first-served basis. It is specifically for those who wrote matric. It is also open to private candidates who have registered to write the DET Std 10 exam in November or intend doing so.

Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Training's Transvaal College of Education in Soshanguve is to reopen today.

Classes were suspended early this month and 1 000 aspirant teachers sent home after they failed to heed a call to stop their class boycott.

Reasons for the boycott included complaints that the rector, Mr I Bingle, was "too old" and that the students wanted to have March 21 declared a holiday.

Mr P Felstead, DET's Northern Transvaal regional director, earlier told *Sowetan* that letters had been sent to parents to inform them the college will reopen today. He said no students will be required to re-register.

20/3 - 5/4/89.

Parents 'sack' principal

(52) South

THE parents of pupils at the Simon Hebe High School in Paarl have asked its white principal not to return when the second school term starts on April 10.

This follows tension at the school, situated in Paarl's Mbekweni township, last week after the principal, Mr G Visser, refused permission to pupils to commemorate Sharpeville Day.

Visser fled the school after the pupils insisted that he leave. Parents met after the incident and decided that Visser was "no longer welcome at the school".

According to teachers and pupils

at the school, parents would like to see the former principal, Mr M T Ndzuzo, reinstated. Ndzuzo was demoted when Visser was appointed last year.

Teachers also claimed that Visser had been paid a full salary since April 1988 although he only took up the post of principal on December 1. They said most staff members were disillusioned and claimed Visser "took no heed of teachers or parents".

Parents said the presence of white principals at African schools was seen by the community as another form of "baaskap" and a government attempt to monitor the situation at schools.

Pupils said members of the SRC were in hiding after alleged threats were made by the police to detain them.

The regional chief director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr W A Staude, said he was unable to comment fully because of the school holidays.

"The matter is, however, receiving consideration and I am optimistic that a solution will be found.

"When it comes to detailed questions concerning personnel, you will know it is not departmental to make public pronouncements in such regards".

The SAP's public relations division rejected the allegations.



South / AFRICA



5 1988



EDUCATION FILE

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE



Route to gain matric pass

MATRIC pupils who wish to enrol at the *Sowetan*/BP Matric Rewrite School, starting on April 17, must register this weekend.

The establishment of the school, to be run at the University of the Witwatersrand, forms part of the *Sowetan's* Nation Building campaign started a year ago.

Registration will take place at the university's social sciences block tomorrow (2-5pm), Saturday (9am-4pm) and Sunday (9am-1pm).

The registration fee is R40 for the year and R20 a subject.

The Rewrite School can accept only 1 500 pupils on a first-come-first-served basis. It is specifically for those who have written matric and now want to rewrite one or more subjects.

The school is open to anyone who wants to pass matric, upgrade subjects or change from standard grade to higher grade. It is also open to private candidates who have registered to write the Standard 10 exam in November, or intend doing so.

Those who have already registered for the DET November exam... are asked to bring their registration number when they register at the school.

Those who still wish to register for this exam will be able to do so when they enrol at Wits. Each subject costs R8.

The DET has offered its services to assist candidates who want to register for the November exams.

Classes will run every afternoon of the week from 4.30pm to 7pm. The periods will be 90 minutes each and pupils will be able to take up to two subjects an afternoon. Classes will not com-

Pupils may take one or more of the subjects, depending on what they need. A full timetable regarding attendance will be published in the *Sowetan* before the school opens.

Sowetan 30/3/89

(52)



A SCHOOL which came into being in the midst of the class boycotts of 1985 through the initiative of the black community, is finally to get new buildings.

The school is currently housed in rented offices in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

A symbolic sod-turning ceremony at Fleurhof on Saturday afternoon heralded the first phase on the development of Grace College, a non-racial, independent secondary school.

The school, 15 km west of Johannesburg, is being funded by a donation of R7,8 million by the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

Grace College was originally two schools: the Tswelopele Secondary School, which came into

Grace College Soweto 30/3/87 (52) to be rebuilt

being in March 1986 to assist students who were experiencing difficulty studying on their own, and Perseverance College, which was started by a retired headmaster, Mr Hornabrook Bundwini, two years ago.

Both were the products of concerned parents and community groups which wanted to ensure that their children had some kind of education during the Soweto school boycotts.

The schools were two of many informal colleges started during the unrest, several of which fell by the wayside.

Perseverance College, Tswelopele Secondary

and St Ansgar's School have since come together to form the Schools of the Resurrection.

Cramped conditions, the absence of laboratories and sporting facilities and the disruption caused by noisy traffic are just some of the problems staff and pupils at Grace College have had to contend with at the present premises.

At the beginning of next year, the school will move to more rural surroundings where the buildings will be able to accommodate 400 pupils.

The new complex will spread across the property with trees and gar-

dens in between the buildings.

Wide verandahs, columns, covered walkways and shaded windows will be a feature of the architecture, while traditional materials such as face-brick will be used in construction.

MR Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, watched by guests during the sod-turning ceremony of the new Grace College to be opened next year.

Viljoen: 52

12 black schools in W Cape

CAP TWP 5/11/89
Political Staff

THERE were 12 black high schools in the Western Cape last year, with 9 947 pupils, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

The largest of these schools was Masiyile Secondary with 1 299 pupils, while the ID Mkize Secondary had 1 125 pupils and the Malizo Secondary had 1 090 pupils.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question tabled by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), said three secondary schools were opened in the Western Cape last year.

In 1987, there were nine secondary schools for blacks with 9 270 pupils in the Western Cape.

Last year, 1 520 black pupils were doing matric, compared to 2 811 in 1987.

CSIR warns of looming manpower crisis

PRETORIA — SA was running headlong into a shortage of high-level manpower which could amount to hundreds of thousands, CSIR Chief Executive Chris Garbers warned here last night.

Speaking at the opening of the Foundation for Research and Development's (FRD) new building, Garbers said this was in spite of the flood of black matriculants.

The black secondary school population would grow with close to a

6/24/57 4981 (52)
GERALD REILLY

million pupils in the next 10 years, he said.

This was a massive resource and the FRD would have to assist in unlocking latent scientific and engineering talent.

It would also have to ensure meaningful research and development at SA universities and technikons.

However, statistics were discouraging, particularly in maths and sci-

ence. A further complication was that doors were opening for SA in Africa and the Republic would have to help with its African expertise.

Stressing the crucial role of the FRD in manpower development, Garbers said about 10 times as much progress in science and technology was predicted for the next 12 years as in the past 12. He said remarkable progress had been made in the funding of research in science and engineering at universities.

Handwritten: *Handwritten*

Pesticides/herbicides produced/distributed
 110. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What quantities of (a) pesticides and (b) hormonal herbicides were (i) produced and (ii) distributed in South Africa in 1988;
- (2) whether information on the production and distribution of pesticides and/or hormonal herbicides is available to *bona fide* researchers; if not, why not; if so, subject to what conditions or provisions? B262E

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) and (2) The sale of, inter alia, agricultural remedies is prohibited by section 7 of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947), unless such remedies are registered in terms of the Act. Information regarding the registration of all agricultural remedies is regularly published in "Agricultural News".
 Agricultural remedies are manufactured and distributed by private concerns. Information regarding the quantities that are manufactured and distributed is not available.

Sg. W J Beylveidt: acquittal

129. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 5 on 21 February 1989, he has noted that in July or August 1988 a judge stated in the Supreme Court in Kimberley in his judgment in the court case against Sergeant W J Beylveidt of the South African Police that the accused was acquitted owing to certain deficiencies in existing legislation; if so.
- (2) whether he has taken or is contemplating any steps to have these deficiencies investigated; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) what are these deficiencies: B342E

Name of school	(a) std 6	std 7	std 8	std 9	std 10	(b) TOTAL
Fezeka secondary	234	295	307	188	153	1 177
ID Mkize secondary	224	187	249	175	161	996

Luhlaza secondary	283	261	214	194	155	1 107
Masiyile secondary	590	505	—	—	—	1 095
Lagunya secondary	—	—	—	—	388	388
Langa secondary	388	381	480	305	208	1 762
Crossroads No. 3 secondary	334	368	232	75	—	1 009
Sizamile secondary	316	212	279	237	168	1 212
Simon Hebe secondary	112	133	148	73	58	524
(ii)						
Fezeka secondary	346	167	207	130	96	946
Guguletu comprehensive secondary	259	162	226	160	57	864
ID Mkize secondary	114	136	132	108	77	567
Luhlaza secondary	435	238	238	127	87	1 125
Malizo secondary	—	—	498	393	199	1 090
Masiyile secondary	736	563	—	—	—	1 299
Lagunya secondary	—	—	—	—	610	610
Langa secondary	86	102	154	147	77	566
Langa comprehensive secondary	227	93	128	93	63	604
Crossroad No. 3 secondary	275	202	259	125	54	915
Sizamile secondary	172	168	136	93	121	690
Simon Hebe secondary	155	146	144	147	79	671

(iii) Not available
 Figures as on the first Tuesday in March of each year.

Sonderwater Prison: death of certain person

152. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died in Sonderwater Prison on or about 1 September 1988; if so, what is his name;
- (2) whether he had received any medical treatment in the 24 hours before his death; if so, (a) why, (b) on whose instructions, (c) who gave the treatment and (d) what treatment was given;
- (3) whether an autopsy was held; if so, (a) when, (b) on whose instructions, (c) who conducted the autopsy and (d) what were the findings;
- (4) whether any further inquiry has been or is to be conducted as a result of this person's death; if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) on whose instructions? B352E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) For nausea.
 (b) Registered medical personnel and the District Surgeon.
 (c) Registered medical personnel.
 (d) The treatment which was regarded as necessary by the relevant member of the medical personnel and the District Surgeon.

(a) 2 September 1989.
 (b) All mortalities in South African Prisons are dealt with in terms of Section 86 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the provisions of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959). The statutory provision in this regard were complied with because the Magistrate: Cullinan ordered the autopsy.
 (c) The District Surgeon of Bronkhorstpruit.
 (d) After anatomical, microscopic, pathological and special investigation.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

For the period 1 January until 31 December 1988.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Phoenix: drugs confiscated

2. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the (a) mass or number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii) LSD, (iii) heroin, (iv) cocaine, (v) Mandrax and (vi) other drugs confiscated by the South African Police in Phoenix during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available? D29E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 323.75 kg R323 750,00
- (ii) None None
- (iii) 50 Capsules R4 550,00
- (iv) None None
- (v) 461 tablets R6 938,00
- (vi) None None

Chatsworth: drugs confiscated

3. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the (a) mass or number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii) LSD, (iii) heroin, (iv) cocaine, (v) Mandrax and (vi) other drugs confiscated by the South African Police in Chatsworth during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available? D30E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 334 kg R334 000,00
- (ii) None None
- (iii) None None
- (iv) None None
- (v) 4 271 tablets R42 710,00
- (vi) 61 tablets R600,00

For the period 1 January until 31 December 1988.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas: exemptions for business premises

124. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of business premises did his Department or any provincial administration receive in 1988 and (b) how many persons from each race group applied for permission to occupy such premises in areas proclaimed for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province? B276E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information:

- (a) None
- (b) ORANGE FREE STATE
- (i) 1 Indian and 1 Black
- (ii), (iii) and (iv) None

CAPE PROVINCE

- (i) White — 117
- (ii) Coloured — 62
- (iii) Indian — 2
- (iv) Black — None

NATAL

- (i) WHITE GROUP AREA
- 151 applications by members of the Indian population group.
- 15 applications by members of the Coloured population group.

32 applications by members of the Black population group.

(ii) COLOURED GROUP AREA

8 applications by members of the White population group.

22 applications by members of the Indian population group.

4 applications by members of the Black population group.

(iii) INDIAN GROUP AREA

31 applications by members of the White population group.

11 applications by members of the Coloured population group.

8 applications by members of the Black population group.

(iv) BLACK GROUP AREA

None. Black areas are not proclaimed in terms of the Act.

TRANSVAAL

Question group of applicant	Group character of area applied for			
	White	Co-loured	Indian	Black
(i) White	xxx	2	16	0
(ii) Co-loured	22	xxx	4	0
(iii) Indian	121	5	xxx	0
(iv) Black	115	2	1	xxx

Peninsula high schools: school committees

142. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any high schools in the Cape Peninsula had functioning school committees or other governing bodies in (a) 1987 and (b) 1988; if so, (i) which schools and (ii) which school committee members were (aa) elected by parents and (bb) appointed by his Department;
- (2) whether any of these school committee members are or were in the employ of his

52

52

Department; if so, (a) which members and (b) in what capacities;

(3) how often were school committee meetings held in each of these years? B341E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) Yes
(b) Yes

(i) Cape Town West

- I.D. Mkize
- Fezeka
- Intshukumo
- Cape Town East
- Fezekile
- Imizamo Yethu
- Malizo
- Mandlenkosi
- Masiyile
- Vusisizwe

(ii) (aa) All the school committee members of the above schools were elected by parents.
(bb) Falls away.

(2) Yes.

(a) One member. In the view of the current circumstances and possible pressure on and intimidation of the member I do not consider it desirable to make his name known.

(b) The member is a clerk in the service of the Department of Education and Training.

(3) Cape Town West

Name of School	1987	1988
I.D. Mkize Secondary School	3	3
Fezeka Secondary School	4	4
Intshukumo Comprehensive School		5
Cape Town East		2
Fezekile Secondary School functioned since August 23 1988		2
Imizamo Yethu Secondary School	4	6
Malizo Secondary School	3	2
Mandlenkosi Secondary School	5	5
Masiyile Secondary School	3	4
Vusisizwe Secondary School	3	2

(b) (i) One Senior Sport/Youth official and seven Sport/Youth officials

(ii) Senior Sport/Youth official

In charge of the advancement of all sport and recreational activities in the two area offices in Cape Town. Sport/Youth officials

Responsible for sport and recreational activities in the schools of the area offices. Also responsible for the co-ordination of specific codes of sport in the two areas.

All the members of the sport personnel are responsible for school sport, community sport and recreation within the total area that the area offices serve.

(c) All members of the sport staff are involved in high school sport.
(d) R162 124,50.

ImizamoYethu High School

205. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department administrators ImizamoYethu High School at Sandkraal, George; if not, what high school facilities are provided for Black children from Sandkraal; if so, (a) how many (i) pupils, (ii) teachers and (iii) classrooms are there at this school and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any additional classrooms (a) were provided at this school during the past three years and (b) are to be built there; if so, (i) how many and (ii) when, if not why not;

(3) whether all teachers at this school are fully qualified; if not, how many teachers (a) are and (b) are not fully qualified;

(4) (a) how many pupils were there at this school three years ago and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes

52

(a) (i) 695
(ii) 20
(iii) 12

(b) February 1989

(2) (a) No
(b) Yes

(i) Approximately 30 tuition rooms; planning has not been finalized yet.

(ii) Due to other higher priorities elsewhere, a date cannot be furnished at this stage.

(3) No

(a) 15
(b) 5

(4) (a) 361
(b) March 1986

National service: religious objectors in alternative service

215. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) How many national servicemen who had been granted the status of religious objectors were placed in alternative service in 1988. (b) in which (i) Government, (ii) provincial, (iii) semi-Government and (iv) local government departments were these national servicemen placed and (c) how many were placed in each such department;

(2) whether any of these departments (a) refused, and/or (b) were not allowed, to place national servicemen; if so, (i) which departments, and (ii) why, in each case? B499E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) The number of national servicemen classified during 1988 in terms of the Defence Act, 1957, section 72D(1)(a)(iii) is 222.

(b) (i) and (c) Department of:

Department of:	Economics and Marketing	Education and Training	Environment Affairs
	3	4	4

Transvaal					
High Schools	265	499 1 992 2 565 9 274			
Primary Schools	692	308 1 597 1 491 11 387			
Pre-primary Schools	161	— 77 174 557			
Special Schools	34	25 144 80 753			
Schools for Specialized Education	42	50 140 434 643			

* Information included with High Schools.

Grants made to organizations

41. Dr C P MULDER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any grants for the purpose of promoting cultural, sporting, recreational and attitude-forming activities were made to organizations by his Department in the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years; if so, (a) what are the names of these organizations and (b) what (i) was the nature of the activities, and (ii) (aa) was the amount, (bb) was the date and (cc) were the conditions for the grant, in each case? B437E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, but not for competitive sport,
 (a) 1 469 grants in 1986/87 and 2 099 in 1987/88. Owing to the large numbers the names of the organisations are not supplied but are available in my office,
 (b) (i) lecture series, symposia, courses, camps, hiking trips, performances, recitals and exhibitions, 1987/88
 (ii) (aa) 1986/87 1987/88
 ad hoc R 317 595 R1 111 531
 annual R 123 980 R 205 215
 festivals R1 131 000 R2 300 000
 total R1 572 575 R3 616 746

(bb) on a continuous basis,
 (cc) in terms of the Culture Promotion Act (Act 35 of 1983) and the regulations applicable to regional councils.

Private schools: pupils attending
 Education and Culture:†

43. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†
 Whether his Department has any statistics on the number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Juveniles: prison institutions in RSA

4. Mr W J MEYER asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) (a) How many prison institutions for juveniles of each race group were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) where is each of these institutions located and (c) how many juveniles in each age category are detained in each of these institutions;
 (2) whether trained persons exercise supervision at these institutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of their training and (b) what percentage of the staff at such institutions are trained persons;

(3) whether it is the intention to build more institutions of this nature; if so, (a) where, (b) when, and (c) for which race group, in each case? C10E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Information as on 28 February 1989:

(1) (a), (b) and (c)
 There are currently 2 prisons for juveniles at Pollsmoor and Leeuwkop respectively as well as at a further 15 centres where sentenced juvenile prisoners are incarcerated on a centralised basis.
 The details per prison are as follows:

BARBERTON	Black Coloured			Asian White		
	16 years	17 years	18 years	16 years	17 years	18 years
16 years	1	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	5	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	12	—	—	—	—	—
19 years	22	—	—	—	—	—
20 years	22	—	—	—	—	—
Total	62	—	—	—	—	—

HELDERSTROOM (near Caledon)	Black Coloured			Asian White		
	16 years	17 years	18 years	16 years	17 years	18 years
16 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

Indian and (d) Black pupils who attended private schools under the control of his Department on the tenth schoolday of 1989; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, (i) why not, (ii) when is it expected that such statistics will be available and (iii) what are the estimated numbers for the above-mentioned schoolday? B478E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) No,
 (i) the statistics are still being processed
 (ii) 30 April 1989
 (iii) not available.

Subsidies to pre-primary schools

45. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What amount was provided in each provincial education department for subsidies to pre-primary schools in 1988 and (b) how many schools in each province received such subsidies in that year? B568E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
Cape	R15 281 000	173
Natal	R12 768 000	100
OFS	R 5 507 000	82
Transvaal	R24 143 000	328

Teaching service bursaries/loans made available
 46. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many teaching service bursaries and/or loans were made available in each provincial education department in the 1988-89 financial year? B569E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	2 736	321	558	8 545
Cape	2 736	321	558	8 545
Natal	—	—	—	—
OFS	—	—	—	—
Transvaal	—	—	—	—

Humand

Law	6	Public Administration and Social Services	53
Libraries and Museums	1	Social Sciences and Social Studies	9
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	1	Economics	98
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	21	Other	704
Psychology	10	TOTAL	704
Public Administration and Social Services	1	University of Stellenbosch	
Social Sciences and Social Studies	3	Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	4
Economics	17	Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	6
Other	139	Communication	1
TOTAL	139	Languages, Linguistics and Literature	13
University of Pretoria		Philosophy, Religion and Theology	3
Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	1	Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	1
Education	2	Psychology	1
Engineering and Engineering Technology	4	Social Sciences and Social Studies	1
Health Care and Health Sciences	2	Other	30
Pharmacy	3	TOTAL	30
Other	1	University of South Africa	
Home Economics	1	Arts, Visual and Performing	34
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	10	Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	2 064
Law	2	Communication	228
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	1	Computer Science and Data Processing	153
Life Sciences	1	Education	4 936
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1	Health Care and Health Sciences	1 388
Social Sciences and Social Studies	1	Medicine/Surgery	881
Economics	1	Dentistry	29
TOTAL	29	Nursing	44
University of Cape Town		Other	3 904
Architecture and Environmental Design	18	Languages, Linguistics and Literature	1 296
Arts, Visual and Performing	10	Law	137
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	56	Libraries and Museums	47
Computer Science and Data Processing	18	Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	204
Education	63	Physical Sciences	554
Engineering and Engineering Technology	114	Mathematical Sciences	1 615
Health Care and Health Sciences	26	Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1 383
Medicine/Surgery	2	Psychology	815
Nursing	3	Public Administration and Social Services	874
Pharmacy	4	Social Sciences and Social Studies	3 426
Other	35	Economics	1 217
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	21	Other	25 229
Law	13	Not designated/coded/declared (incl. non-degree purposes)	
Libraries and Museums	28	TOTAL	25 229
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	60	Universities: students registered	
Life Sciences	27	Education and Culture:	
Physical Sciences	19		
Mathematical Sciences	27		
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	27		
Psychology	27		

Humand

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1988 at each university falling under the control of his Department? B427E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The honourable members referred to the answer on question 30 of 1989-03-13; regarding (c) information on Indian students only is available, (e) nil.

Teachers lost to Department

36. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each province in 1988 (i) on account of (aa) marriage, (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee) death, (ff) the acceptance of non-teaching posts and (gg) further study and (ii) for other reasons? B428E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)	(ff)	(gg)	(ii)
Cape	76	97	56	0	12	327	21	387	
Natal	18	25	10	0	9	124	8	313	
OFS	6	5	5	0	3	73	14	97	
Transvaal	120	142	79	10	43	297	64	2 619	
(b)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)	(ff)	(gg)	(ii)
Cape	*	*	*	448	*	*	*	*	*
Natal	6	5	0	0	1	31	2	131	
OFS	1	7	4	0	1	32	7	68	
Transvaal	5	20	2	1	3	0	0	767	

* Information not available.

National Senior Certificate examination: entrants

37. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many Whites entered for the full National Senior Certificate examination in 1988 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption? B429E

52

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 2 373,
(b) (i) 841
(ii) 1 532
(iii) 350.

Teachers: posts occupied

39. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What number of teachers occupied the posts of (a) principal, (b) deputy principal, (c) head of department, (d) temporary teacher and (e) permanent teacher in each specified type of school in each province in 1988? B431E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
High Schools	262	286	1 170	1 188	4 140
Primary Schools	482	145	929	1 282	3 829
Pre-primary Schools	19	—	—	5	38
Special Schools	9	15	59	27	272
Schools for Specialized Education	26	57	120	211	408
Natal	11	—	—	7	20
Primary Schools	11	—	—	7	20
High Schools	70	91	466	943	1 462
Primary Schools	153	24	360	492	1 488
Pre-primary Schools	97	—	31	175	131
Special Schools	*	*	*	*	*
Schools for Specialized Education	11	8	26	40	137
OFS	87	56	401	477	863
High Schools	106	52	255	684	1 161
Primary Schools	82	—	—	47	44
Pre-primary Schools	6	5	22	55	62
Special Schools	5	7	19	47	78

Transvaal High Schools	265	499 1 992 2 565 9 274
Primary Schools	692	308 1 597 1 491 11 387
Pre-primary Schools	161	— 77 174 557
Special Schools	34	25 144 80 753
Schools for Specialized Education	42	50 140 434 643

* Information included with High Schools.

Grants made to organizations

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Whether any grants for the purpose of promoting cultural, sporting, recreational and attitude-forming activities were made to organizations by his Department in the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years; if so, (a) what are the names of these organizations and (b) what (i) was the nature of the activities, and (ii) (aa) was the amount, (bb) was the date and (cc) were the conditions for the grant, in each case? B437E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, but not for competitive sport,

(a) 1 469 grants in 1986/87 and 2 099 in 1987/88. Owing to the large numbers the names of the organisations are not supplied but are available in my office.

(b) (i) lecture series, symposia, courses, camps, hiking trips, performances, recitals and exhibitions, 1987/88
(ii) (aa) 1986/87 1987/88
ad hoc R 317 595 R1 111 531
annual R 123 980 R 205 215
festivals R1 131 000 R2 300 000
total R1 572 575 R3 616 746

(bb) on a continuous basis.
(cc) in terms of the Culture Promotion Act (Act 35 of 1983) and the regulations applicable to regional councils.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

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For written reply:

General Affairs:

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(2) whether trained persons exercise supervision at these institutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of their training and (b) what percentage of the staff at such institutions are trained persons;

(3) whether it is the intention to build more institutions of this nature; if so, (a) where, (b) when, and (c) for which race group, in each case? C10E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Information as on 28 February 1989:

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

There are currently 2 prisons for juveniles at Pollsmoor and Leeuwkop respectively as well as at a further 15 centres where sentenced juvenile prisons are incarcerated on a centralised basis.
The details per prison are as follows:

BARBERTON	Black		Coloured		Asian		White	
	16 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BETHAL

Black	4	—	—	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—

DOUGLAS

Black	1	2	—	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	1	2	—	—

DURBAN

Black	14	1	1	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	14	1	1	—

DWARSRIEVER (near Wolseley)

Black	—	—	—	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

GEORGE

Black	1	—	—	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—

HAWEQUA (near Wellington)

Black	—	—	—	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

HELLDERSTROOM (near Caledon)

Black	—	—	—	—
Coloured	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—



Kitskonstabels restrained from assaults

FIVE municipal policemen in Uppington's Paballelo township have been restrained from unlawfully arresting, detaining and assaulting certain pupils at the local high school.

The interdict was made final last week by order of the Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

It stems from an incident in September last year, when Paballelo Secondary School pupils taunted and threw stones at municipal policemen evicting a family from their home opposite the school. Thirteen pupils were later taken to the Paballelo police station and allegedly assaulted — one of them with a meat cleaver.

They alleged they were threatened with the eviction of their families

from their homes. Four families were subsequently evicted, but later reinstated.

Further allegations were that South African Police members helped cover up the municipal policemen's behaviour by refusing to deal with residents when they tried to lay assault charges.

Mr Justice Erasmus found many "unsatisfactory features" in the applicants' allegations. Serious assaults were alleged but there was no confirmatory medical evidence.

Some of the pupils said they saw their friends being assaulted — yet

BY GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

"in none of the cases did the onlookers come forward with any definite evidence as to the nature and extent of the assaults".

Regarding the "cover-up" allegations, he found a *bona fide* dispute of fact over whether three pupils were told to "f... off" when they tried to lay assault charges against Paballelo police at the Uppington police station.

Despite his criticism of evidence by policemen who were on duty at the time and who denied the incident, the

court could not solve the question without oral evidence being led, the judge said.

He issued an order in which each of the five municipal policemen — Dan Swelo, Fela Mpompo, Jonas, Ernest Links and Lawi Soudaki — are specifically restrained from assaulting, or unlawfully arresting and detaining, particular pupils.

In his judgement, he said he was prepared to accept — without making a finding — that one of the pupils was assaulted with a meat cleaver by Mpompo. With regard to the other pupils he found it impossible to make

a specific finding as to who assaulted whom.

While he found the families were unlawfully evicted — the policemen had no court order for their eviction — they were in arrears with their rent and he could not find they were evicted because of the policemen's threats to the pupils.

All the families were back in their homes and he found no case for a final order restraining police from further evictions.

However, the three-day delay before municipal police unlocked the home of a 73-year-old grandmother, after they were ordered to do so the same day she was evicted, was "inexcusable", the judge found.

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Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: is the Ministers' Council competent to continue wasting money? [Interjections.]

Odeon Cinema: disposal

*2. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing:

Whether his Department intends to dispose of the Odeon Cinema in Chatsworth; if so, (a) when and (b) at what price?

D49E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

Yes.

(a) Depending on the finalisation of the upset price, "Conditions of Tender" and the necessary advertisements, tenders are likely to be called for within the next two months.

(b) The selling price will not be known until a tender has been accepted.

Mr Y MOOLLA: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether the department at any time received any offers for the possible sale of that particular cinema in excess of the acquisition costs?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am personally not aware of it but I could certainly provide the hon member for Stanger with an answer after ascertaining the facts from the department.

An HON MEMBER: You must put it in writing!

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, it is a well-known fact that the best way to establish the market price of any property is by public auction. Will the hon the Minister then agree that that procedure should be followed here instead of tender in view of the fact that a public auction will attract the widest possible opportunity, and the psychological aspect of bidding at an auction will raise the price?

The MINISTER: The hon member for Reservoir Hills suggested that the property could be put up for public auction as another way of selling it. I will certainly refer that to my hon colleague. After all, we want the highest price.

Mr M S SHAH: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether I understand correctly that

Humand

part of this complex is being let. If it is going to be sold, what will be the position regarding the tenants who are occupying that building? What is the present income, if known?

The MINISTER: That is the question of live and let live. Those are matters to which I have no answers but if the hon member will put them forward as a question, I am sure I will be able to get the answers from our administration.

Mr S V NAICKER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know from him whether, by virtue of the fact that this complex was for a specific purpose, and now that the project is perhaps to be sold, any arrangements have been made to cater for the specific purpose for which this project was intended? [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the hon member for Northern Natal will put his questions in writing, I will be able to give him a considered reply.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in order to assist him and in response to the question put by the hon member for Lenasia Central, will he accept that whoever buys that property, in whatever way, has to take over the tenants as they are?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I concede that point. In any sale that takes place, I think we have to be reasonable people. That will have to be so.

Superintendent of physical education: post advertised (S2)

*3. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether a post for a superintendent of physical education was advertised recently; if so, (a) how many candidates applied for the post, (b) who (i) interviewed the prospective candidates and (ii) made the final assessments in this regard and (c) when will the name of the successful candidate be announced?

D61E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes

(S2)

- (a) 25
- (b) (i) Not interviewed as yet.
- (ii) Falls away.
- (c) As soon as the candidate has been selected.

Specified persons excluded from evaluation (S2)

*4. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the Acting Director of Education (Control), Chief Director of Education (Planning) and the Chief Superintendent of Education (Academic), whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were excluded from the evaluation committee of his Department; if so,
- (2) whether any allegations in regard to these persons were investigated internally by his Department; if so, what were the findings; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will furnish the reasons for the exclusion of these persons from the evaluation committee; if not, why not; if so, what are they;
- (4) whether it is the intention to take any steps in respect of the ratings given to candidates who were evaluated prior to the exclusion of the above three persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

D62E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) There is no such post as Director of Education (Control). It follows therefore that there can be neither an incumbent nor an acting incumbent. The Chief Director of Education (Planning) is not involved in evaluation of educators. There is also no evaluation committee in the Department. However, the Chief Director of Education (Control) and the Chief Superintendent of Education (Academic) were relieved of duties in respect of evaluation of educators. They were also not permitted to attend meetings at which evaluations were moderated.
- (2) Yes. But the internal investigations concerning the Chief Superintendent of Edu-

(S2)

cation (Academic) have been affected by a Supreme Court action which is sub judice and over which I cannot, therefore, comment. In regard to other staff, however, prescribed procedures relating to retirement and misconduct are at present being followed by the Administration.

(3) It was considered prudent in the light of the sensitivities surrounding the evidence led before the James Commission of Enquiry in respect of the evaluation of educators and with a view to regaining the confidence of the Teachers' Association of South Africa, other staff in the Department and of Management in the system used, to exclude the two officials from the performance of such duties.

(4) It was not considered necessary, nor is it the intention to reassess the 2 343 or so candidates who applied for promotion and whose evaluations had been undertaken prior to the exclusion of the officers mentioned above. Where, however, specific cases in which irregularities were alleged, were brought to the notice of the Department (36 cases were identified by T.A.S.A. and two by Mr Justice James) these were thoroughly reviewed. In all but one of these cases, no grounds for relief could be found.

In two other cases mentioned in the Report of the James Commission of Enquiry concerning promotions it is likely that the candidates were improperly favoured. There is, however, no evidence that the educators concerned were themselves in any way culpable in this regard nor is there any provision whereby these promotions can be withdrawn.

Mr M S SHAH: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, with regard to the Superintendent of Education: Academic, I would like to ask the hon the Minister a supplementary question. Is that person still in the department's employ? If so, is that person carrying on with the normal functions of the department, despite the case being sub judice in the Supreme Court?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, from the answers given to the House, I think it is amply clear that the person is still in the employ of the department. However, certain duties have been

reallocated and precautions have been taken so that no further damage can be done in that respect.

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him if he will concede that it would appear unfair to exclude those people from the Evaluations Committee from the findings at large? Would it not have been proper for an investigation to have taken place prior to litigation?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I certainly do not concede to that. No-one could have foreseen that there were misgivings. It was only when it was found out that investigations began.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him another question? Is it not the case that a man, Mr B Panday, and a woman, Mrs C Shah, both employed by the department, convinced with each other to undertake evaluations to bring down scores of candidates whom they wanted to fail in promotion, and to raise the scores of those whom they favoured for ulterior and malefatory reasons? What has the hon the Minister done to rectify the injustices done in those cases?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have outlined that in my answer, with the exception of the second name. The one person has been removed from his position. I have mentioned that the case is *sub judice* and I do not want to answer that question any further. In the case of the other

person, he has been given the option to retire. The indications are that he will retire.

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him if he is considering an investigation into promotions, especially in view of the fact that he mentioned that some 3 000-odd cases have been evaluated and that it is not feasible for the department as such to verify this, in which case a full-scale investigation is necessary?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, at this stage I do not think that this is absolutely necessary. Mention was made that with the assistance of the Teachers' Association of South Africa 36 cases were identified. However, after the investigation it was found that there was no substance to this, except in the case of one candidate whose position was rectified.

Mr P C NADASEN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him another question? The hon the Minister has mentioned just now that no further damage will be done. He also stated that the case is *sub judice*. I cannot reconcile both issues. If he says that the case is *sub judice* and that no further damage can be done, which is which?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, being a former teacher, the hon member should know what I meant. May I just explain then for the sake of elucidation that the member is not in a position to evaluate teachers since she has been shifted from that position. She has of necessity taken this matter to court. Until the matter is cleared up, I am unable to say more than that.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Abrahams, Mr T— <i>General Affairs:</i> Constitutional Development and Planning, 45	Gerber, Mr A— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Chairman of Ministers' Council, 163 Education and Culture, 618
Andrew, Mr K M— <i>General Affairs:</i> Education and Development Aid, 331	Iyman, Mr J V— <i>General Affairs:</i> Economic Affairs and Technology, 303 <i>Own Affairs:</i> Local Government and Agriculture, 281
Barnard, Dr M S— <i>General Affairs:</i> National Health and Population Development, 7	Johnson, Mr J D— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Budget, 181
Buttows, Mr R M— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Education and Culture, 94, 259	Koeborg, Mr C— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Local Government and Housing, 381
Coetzee, Mr H J— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Chairman of Ministers' Council, 13	Lambat, Mr A E— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Education and Culture, 396
De Jager, Mr C D— <i>General Affairs:</i> Finance, 57	Langley, Mr T— <i>General Affairs:</i> Defence, 227 Foreign Affairs, 1, 593
Devan, Mr P I— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Housing, 507	Le Roux, Mr F J— <i>General Affairs:</i> Law and Order, 437
Eglin, Mr C W— <i>General Affairs:</i> Law and Order, 443	Mentz, Mr M J— <i>General Affairs:</i> Constitutional Development and Planning, 338
Ellis, Mr M J— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Education and Culture, 468	

normal procedures and regulations.

- (2) (a) & (b) The amount could possibly be increased in future depending on the needs in the environmental education and related field — in other words depending on the merits of future identified needs of the Department and other organisations.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Effluent from pipelines monitored

*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

- (1) Whether all effluent from all pipelines extending into the sea is monitored; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the results of such monitoring are freely available to the public; if not, why not; if so, where?

B531E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, all discharges from all pipelines extending into the sea, which are subject to exemptions issued in terms of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) are monitored. All exemptions have an additional compulsory requirement to monitor the marine environment to determine whether the discharges have any detrimental effect.

- (2) No, the results of effluent monitoring are not normally released generally, because some expert knowledge is needed in the interpretation thereof. The results may, however, be obtained through the offices of the Department of Water Affairs in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth, but this information will only be released with the permission of the effluent producer as confidential information on industrial processes can be disclosed by effluent properties. Section 166A of the Water Act, 1956 prohibits such disclosure. The Department undertakes its investigation and negotiations with the industries concerned on the basis that information obtained is confidential and will therefore not breach this position of trust. The monitoring results of the marine environment are, however, not seen

as being confidential and reviews and survey results are published by the South African National Scientific Programmes of the CSIR. Results of the Richards Bay effluent pipeline environmental surveys are also issued as press releases by the Mhlathuze Water Board.

Area lost agricultural purposes

*16. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- What is the estimated area that was lost for agricultural purposes as a result of urban development in the 1987-88 financial year?

B532E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

7 710 ha.

Teachers: salaries outstanding

*17. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) whether the salaries of any teachers employed by the Department of Education and Training have been outstanding for more than one month; if so, (a) how many teachers are involved and (b) for what reasons are these salaries outstanding;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B534E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 533
- (b) Many of the Department's schools are situated in remote rural areas. It sometimes takes a relatively long time before the appointment documents of newly-appointed teachers reach the offices where the appointments are made. The Department is doing everything possible to ensure that salaries are paid timeously. The submission of complete documentation regarding new teachers, however, also depends on the effective co-operation of the teachers involved and their principals. Thereafter there are several important steps, which

have to be taken before payment of salaries can be effected.

- (2) No.

Certain person visited by representatives

*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether representatives of his Department visited a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, on or about 1 March 1989; if so, (a) which representatives, (b) why and (c) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether these representatives paid further visits to the person concerned; if so, why;

- (3) whether he or any official of his Department has received any complaints regarding the conduct of any of these representatives during any such visit; if so, what action has been taken as a result?

B535E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1), (2) and (3) The regional Representative, Cape Town, obtained sworn affidavits from officials who had contact with Mrs Stefan and I have requested the Director-General of Home Affairs to investigate the matter in order to ascertain whether any irregularities have occurred in the handling of this case. Should the hon member have any information which might assist the Director-General in his investigation, I would appreciate it if he would furnish the Director-General with that information.

I undertake to inform the hon member fully on the matter as soon as the investigation is finalised.

Mozambique: members of Parliament invited

*19. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 21 February 1989, members of Parliament other than members of the majority party in the House of Assembly were invited to visit Mozambique in December 1988; if so, who; if not, why not?

B572E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The SA Defence Force did not arrange the visit and I, therefore, am not in a position to supply the information.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Schools: management board elections

1. Mr A GERBER to ask the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether it is the view of his Department that management board elections at schools should take place on a party-political basis?

B582E.INT

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Brits has asked me whether it is the view of my department that management board elections at schools should take place on a party-political basis. Of course the answer is no. It is not my department's standpoint that management board elections at schools should take place on a party-political basis. [Interjections.] The fact that this does sometimes happen must, however, be blamed on the CP. [Interjections.] Initially, the CP claimed this as its policy by manipulating management board elections with a certain degree of success.

*Mr C B SCHOEMAN: What about roads boards and hospital boards? [Interjections.]

*Mr T LANGLEY: And what about Tattersall's? [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*The MINISTER: It goes without saying that there was a reaction which further politicised those elections, and I regret that. Owing to the Government's policy of the devolution of power, management boards acquired certain legal powers. "Political" management boards—therefore management boards elected on the basis of

party-politics—can obviously, in practise, carry out this function in accordance with party-political objectives, but this would be in conflict with the spirit of the relevant legislation. This could also result in parents and children feeling unwelcome and frustrated in their own schools.

It is therefore clear that it is the task of the members of democratically elected management boards only to lay down that policy for the school which would be best for the child, the school, the community, the parents and the country, and not to pursue party-political interests. Although it will be difficult in the present climate to depoliticise management boards, it is important for only the most competent people in the community, irrespective of their political convictions or other ties, to take decisions on behalf of the parents.

I consequently want to appeal to all parents to participate in the elections in large numbers in order to see to it that the most suitable representatives are elected. The Government expects the management boards to act in accordance with the spirit of the country's policy and the laws of the land. If this is done, the Government does not interfere. However, if a management board, as the representative of a local community, takes ill-advised decisions, which are not in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the parents, the community will deal with it itself. This cannot be blamed on the Government.

I have replied to the hon member for Brits. I am asking him in a friendly manner across the floor of the House to give his party's reply to the same question clearly and unequivocally.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Speaker, it has become clear to us recently that the hon the Minister is adopting two standpoints regarding the politicisation of management board elections. [Interjections.] The one standpoint is the official standpoint of his department, as he has explained it here today.

However, the hon the Minister also has another standpoint on this, namely the standpoint of the NP. [Interjections.] This standpoint is that management boards must be taken over in order to use mixed sport and cultural activities at schools to promote the integration process in education. [Interjections.] Of course this standpoint was never admitted in public until the hon the

tees . . . [Interjections] . . . because both of them are trying to paint the other as blacker than black and himself as whiter than white! [Interjections.]

It is inevitable that people selected on school committees or management boards will have a political position. Whether it is a political position *vis-à-vis* school sport and the policy of the NP or whether it is a political position *vis-à-vis* the CP they will have a political position! I think we have to accept the fact that departmental policy, as enunciated by the hon the Minister today, is the most desirable one. Members should be selected on the basis of their educational ability and on that alone. It is quite clearly the height of hypocrisy to believe that one can stand up and say there should be depoliticisation of school committees and at the same time boast that one's party has achieved a victory or has lost out. I believe the clear enunciation to the parents should be: Choose the best, yes, go out and vote but choose the best on their educational principles and those alone.

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, I have no problems with the fundamental standpoint of the hon member for Pinetown; as a matter of fact, he confirmed what I have already said and we are in agreement. Of course I can understand that the hon member for Pinetown is a bit sensitive when it is mentioned across the floor of the House which specific management board has been elected by a specific political party, because his party very seldom has the opportunity to boast about this. [Interjections.]

I should like to come back to the hon member for Brits. I find it astounding that the CP's chief spokesman on education can rise to his feet here and sanctimoniously put this question to this side of the House, the Government, and then refuse to state his own political party's standpoint. [Interjections.] What are the facts of the matter? The facts of the matter are—I referred to this at the outset—that the CP informed the country that they were going to politicise the management boards. The former member for Koedoespoort Dr Frans van Staden said this at the Natal Congress in Newcastle. I am quoting what he

tees . . . [Interjections] . . . because both of them are trying to paint the other as blacker than black and himself as whiter than white! [Interjections.]

Ons sal absoluut alles in werking moet stel om te sorg dat ons skoolrade en skoolkomitees in ons hande kry, want dan kan ons darem 'n mate van beheer oor die aanstelling van onderwysers uitoefen.

He went on to say:

U moet dit verwag. Ons sal ons propaganda miskien moet rig op die kinders.

This was said! [Interjections.] What happened then? When my hon colleague the Minister of National Education reprised the former member for Koedoespoort at that stage, the hon member boasted at the Transvaal Congress of the CP in August 1984 that he would not allow himself to be dictated to by Dr Gerrit Viljoen. I am quoting him:

As ek my mense oproep . . .

[Time expired.]

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister should go and read last year's Hansard of the debate on his Vote. There he will see that we stated our standpoint in this regard in great detail. [Interjections.]

What I want to tell the hon the Minister this afternoon, however, is that he and his party are not clever enough to catch conservative parents napping when it comes to the implementation of stealthy integration in education. Conservative parents—and I am including many NP supporters in this description—can see what the Government is doing. They see that management boards ostensibly have a choice whether to participate in mixed school sport, but if they decide against it, they are intimidated and prejudiced so much that they eventually yield to that pressure.

The CP is not ashamed to admit that we call on parents to become involved in management board elections. Nor are we ashamed to say that we ask parents to exercise a specific choice at such an election. However, we do not ask them to vote for a political party. [Interjections.] We ask them to vote for the principle of education within an ethnic and cultural context [Interjections.] We ask them to vote for people who support that principle and therefore reject mixed school sport and mixed cultural activities. The hon the Minister cannot complain if we do that. After all, he has said himself that parent commu-

ities must decide on this. If he complains about this now, he is merely emphasising that he was never serious when he made that promise to them. [Interjections.]

In conclusion I want to tell the hon the Minister that parent communities are opting for the principle of separate education in increasing numbers. NP supporters who must vote in management board elections say they prefer to vote for supporters of the CP, because they can trust those people with their children's future.

This afternoon I want to give hon members a few examples of parent communities which have recently taken a clear stand in favour of separate education for their children. I promise the hon member for Pinetown that I will not do this again. [Interjections.] The Helderkrin Primary School in the constituency of the hon the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry; the Gerrit Maritz Primary School in Westonaria; the Pietersburg Commercial School; the Piet Hugo Primary School, Pietersburg; the Tom Naude Technical High School, Pietersburg; the John Vorster High School, Nigel; the Vaalkop Primary School; the Bzeestekraal Primary School; the Skeerpoort Primary School; the Cullinan Primary School; the Rapportryers Primary School, Randfontein; the Ermelo Primary School; the Riebeeck High School, Randfontein; the Ben Vorster High School, Tzaneen; the Merensky High School, Tzaneen; the Tzaneen Primary School; the Vischkuil Primary School; the Westonaria High School; the Lichtenburg High School; the Piet Joubert Special School, Pietersburg; the Kuscke Agricultural School, Pietersburg; the Hofmeyer Primary School; the Pietersburg Primary School. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! I am sorry, but the hon member's list is too long for him to continue reading it out. Unfortunately his time has expired.

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, I should like to carry on from where I left off a while ago. The former member for Koedoespoort then said that if I called on people to participate in school boards he would, referring to the hon the Minister of Education and Development Aid, not stop me. [Interjections.]

Let us go a little further. I read in *Die Patriot* of 31 March 1989 that the chief secretary of the CP, Mr Beyers, was reported as follows:

Mr Beyers het reenoer *Die Patriot* bekltoon dat die NP voorheen geduring propaganda gemaak het dat politiek uit skoolbeheerraadverkiessings geweer moet word.

He went on to say:

Eik het geen twyfel nie dat ons mense hulle nie langer deur die soort propaganda sal laat beïnvloed nie.

What farce do we have here this afternoon? The hon member is putting a question to the Government regarding its standpoint and policy. I want to state categorically, as I have done many times before, that I am appealing for education not to be politicised. That hon member comes here and sanctimoniously accuses the Government in his question and says we are engaged in politics. Then he makes a complete about-face and now he is doing it. [Interjections.] He admits this and boasts about the fact that they are totally politicising the management boards.

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE: Mr Speaker, may I put a question to the hon the Minister; a very easy one?

*The MINISTER: No, Sir. My information also is that as recently as two or three weeks ago at a specific meeting in Carletonville the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition asked CP parents to join the management boards. What I therefore want to state categorically today is that the Government's standpoint is that education must not be politicised. [Interjections.] The standpoint of the CP, as expressed by its hon leader, is that education must be politicised. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Request not to discuss educational problems
*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any persons in the service of his Department have requested principals in a formal and/or an informal manner not to discuss problems in education with their local members of Parliament; if so, what are the relevant details?

B573E

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, not by direction or according to my knowledge.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Police complement: increase

92. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he is considering increasing the police complement at the (a) Cape Town, (b) Sea Point and (c) Woodstock police stations; if so, (i) when, and (ii) by how many, in each case; if not, why not?

B214E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. The situation is, however, being carefully monitored. At present the manpower situation at the three police stations mentioned, compares favourably with that in the rest of the country. In view of this fact, it is not intended to increase the numerical strength before the completion of the re-evaluation of the duties of all stations and offices in the Republic by the De Witt Committee of Investigation.

Western Cape: land available for Blacks

149. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether he is considering declaring any land available for (a) informal housing, (b) formal housing, (c) commercial development and (d) industrial development for Blacks in the Western Cape in 1989; if so, (i) where, and (ii) when, in each case?

B348E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No. However, should any applications be submitted to me during 1989 in terms of section 33 of the Black Communities Develop-

ment Act, 1984 for the provision of more land for Black development in the Western Cape, I will consider the merits thereof.

Dora Falcke Sunrise Memorial Camp: SAP operation

165. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police Force were involved in an operation at the Dora Falcke Sunrise Memorial Camp in Muizenberg on or about 23 February 1989; if so, (a) what was the purpose of the operation, (b) how many (i) units and (ii) members were involved, (c) how long did the operation last and (d) what was the rank of the person in charge of the operation;
- (2) whether all the members involved in the operation wore standard uniform; if not, (a) why not and (b) what were they wearing;
- (3) whether any members involved in the operation were armed; if so, (a) why and (b) what arms were they carrying;
- (4) whether any persons were detained or arrested during or after the operation; if so, (a) who and (b) why;
- (5) whether any shots were fired during or after the operation; if so, (a) by whom, (b) at whom, (c) why and (d) when?

B372E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

On 23 February 1989 a number of units of the South African Police under the command of a captain took part in a police operation. During this action a search was conducted to trace two foreign trained ANC terrorists who, according to information, were armed.

The police units were made up of members of the uniform branch, security branch and detective branch, consequently the policemen were dressed in standard uniform or in civilian clothes and armed with handguns, shotguns or rifles.

The operation lasted approximately 2 hours and a densely bushed coastal strip was searched. The camp to which the honourable member refers, is situated in this area.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Schools: changes in financial assistance

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether schools falling under his Department were advised of specific changes in the financial assistance that they would receive in respect of (a) 1988 and (b) 1989; if so, (i) when, and (ii) what was the nature of the change, in each case?

C49E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, before I reply to the

question let me just say that I view with contempt the fact that this particular hon member keeps on asking questions on education but is never present to hear the answers. [Interjections.]

It is not clear to the Department which type of financial assistance is being referred to.

Student teachers: bursaries granted

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many bursaries were granted by his Department to student teachers in 1989 and (b) what was the total amount granted in that year?

C50E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The figures apply for the period 1 January 1989 to 10 April 1989.

(a) 4 354

(b) R6 147 333,40.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Specified duties assigned to House of Delegates

*1. Mr A E LAMBAT asked the Minister of the Budget:

(1) Whether any specific duties have been assigned to the Ministerial Representatives of the Administration: House of Delegates; if not, why not; if so, (a) who assigned these duties and (b) what are they;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with the total amount spent by the said Administration in connection with these Ministerial Representatives; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is this amount and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished?

D45E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

(1) Yes, they are requested by Ministers to investigate or liaise on specific problems.

(a) any Minister

(b) various at community level.

(2) 1987/88: R365 002,36

1988/89 up to 28/2/89: R422 672,94.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, could he please explain to this House why there has been such a tremendous increase in the most recent figures?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the increase in the last figures, that is to say, for the year up to 28 February 1989, is largely due to additional expenditure incurred by the ministerial representatives.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of that answer, would the hon gentleman concede that between 1988 and 20 February 1989, R900 000 of taxpayers' money has been absolutely and wantonly wasted? That

money should be saved for the taxpayer, even if it means giving it to the old-age pensioners.

HON MEMBERS: Agreed!

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I agree with what the hon member for Reservoir Hills has said. The expenditure incurred by the ministerial representatives, particularly in view of the service that they render — which has not come up to expectations — was futile.

Mr M S SHAH: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister of the Budget, I would like to ask whether, since he confirms that the services rendered do not live up to expectations, the Administration of the House of Delegates is contemplating an evaluation process whereby the functions would be reviewed?

The MINISTER: Yes, Mr Chairman. There is presently an evaluation being done and the Minister's Council should have the report soon.

Mr H RAMPERSADH: Mr Chairman, I would just like to know what the position of these ministerial representatives will be when Parliament dissolves at the end of May?

The MINISTER: At this stage I cannot foretell what will happen to the ministerial representatives.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, he has admitted that R900 000 has been wasted. Is there any justification for any further such wastage?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I should have qualified the expenditure for the years 1987-1988 and 1988-1989. The first year of expenditure was for nine months and the present expenditure as at 28 February 1989 is for 12 months.

Mr M RAJAB: That is no justification!

The MINISTER: No, I am qualifying my earlier reply to the oral question put to me.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Is the hon the Minister still on his feet?

The MINISTER: Yes, Mr Chairman. It will depend largely on the decision of the Minister's Council whether we are going to continue with this expenditure.

Humana

627

TUESDAY, 11 APRIL 1989

628

Nobody was arrested during the police action and no firearms were fired. However, a flare was discharged on the instruction of the officer in command, because it was dark and the area is not lit up.

Fezeka High School: SAP present

233. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police were present at or near Fezeka High School on the morning of 3 March 1989; if so, (a) why, (b) to which police station or unit were they attached, (c) how many policemen were there, (d) under whose command were they and (e) who called them there;
- (2) whether these policemen took any action; if so, (a) what action, (b) why and (c) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations was such action taken;
- (3) whether any laws were broken; if so, (a) which laws, (b) by whom and (c) how many persons were arrested?

B537E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes
- (a) to (c) A number of members of the divisional riot unit under the command of a captain went to the school.

629

TUESDAY, 11 APRIL 1989

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1987/88

Investment in industrial sector	Total amount invested		
	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)(iii)
Gazankulu	Nil	R118 000	R118 000
KaNgwane	Nil	R7 145 525	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil	R4 400 000	R4 400 000
KwaZulu	Nil	R3 844 000	R3 844 000
Lebowa	Nil	R50 596 000	Nil
OwaOwa	Nil	R33 233 000	R3 587 000

As the figures for the 1988/89 financial year are not available as yet, figures as at 30 September 1988 are provided.

1/4/1988 - 30/9/1988

Investment in industrial sector	Total amount invested		
	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)(iii)
Gazankulu	Nil	R19 579 000	R10 615 000
KaNgwane	Nil	R4 531 000	R3 556 000
KwaNdebele	Nil	R7 300 000	R7 300 000
KwaZulu	Nil	R13 959 000	(1)
Lebowa	Nil	R3 708 000	R4 794 000
OwaOwa	Nil	R18 079 000	R15 471 000

(1) Figures not available.

A senior official of the Department of Education and Training requested the police action in order to prevent an illegal gathering from being held.

(2) Yes

(a) to (c) The police instructed pupils to return to their classes as the holding of such a gathering would have constituted a contravention of the Security Emergency Regulations.

(3) No, the police action effectively prevented the contravention of any laws.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

Self-governing territories: manufacturing concerns

252. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- What, as at 31 December 1988, was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by development corporations in each of the self-governing territories where decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

B557E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

All the figures up to 31 December 1988 are at this stage not available but in the list hereunder it is given up to the latest available date:

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Gazankulu	155	6 718	R35 367 925
KaNgwane	49	1 759	R17 859 000
KwaNdebele	223	9 250	R93 035 000
KwaZulu	227	36 881	R260 012 000
Lebowa	188	11 814	R78 923 000
OwaOwa	206	25 000	R73 358 000
Total	1 048	91 422	R558 554 925

Self-governing territories: amounts invested

253. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector, and (b) what was the total amount

invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign companies, in each of the self-governing territories in the 1987-88 and 1988-89 financial years, respectively?

B558E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

to the incident as described by the Honourable Member. (2), (3) and (4) fall away.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

9. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether he instructed his Department to investigate the alleged involvement of three Black and two White South Africans at Renamo bases in the Gaza province in 1988; if so,

(2) whether any South Africans were involved at these bases; if so, (a) what was the nature of their involvement and (b) on whose behalf were they so involved;

(3) whether any of these South Africans were killed; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C56E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. 1 and my Department do not have at our disposal particulars which correspond

Own Affairs:

Riverlea Extensions 3/4: projects

10. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:

(1) Whether K1 and K2 projects were envisaged for Riverlea Extensions 3 and 4; if so,

(2) whether he intends proceeding with these projects; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether it is the intention to extend the Riverlea area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the nature of the proposed extensions;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C29E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

(1) No

(2) No; due to the physical limitations of the area

(3) No; vacant land not available (a) and (b) fall away

(4) No.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Education and Development Aid:

(1) How many (a) pupils, (b) teachers, (c) classrooms, (d) desks or tables for pupils and (e) chairs for pupils are there at each high school falling under the control of his Department in the Western Cape;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B343E

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Pupils/teachers: classrooms/furniture

144. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1)

Name of school

(a) (b) (c)

Classrooms Other instruction rooms

Fezeka Secondary School	1 113	35	22	7
Intshukumo Secondary School	1 061	38	29	14
I.D. Mkiza Secondary School	856	21	27	2
Luhlaza Secondary School	1 184	39	35	13
Malizo Secondary School	1 206	37	40	6
Masiyile Secondary School	1 500	44	36	9
Langa Secondary School	858	25	14	8
Isilimela Secondary School	1 093	38	30	14
Crossroads No.3 Secondary School	1 098	33	26	3
Sizamile Secondary School	873	28	29	2
Mvuzemvuze Secondary School	506	24	30	14
Sebenza Secondary School	905	30	30	14
Simon Hebe Secondary School Paarl	702	23	18	3
Lagunya Secondary School (Finishing School)	610	12	10	—

1(d) and (e)

School	Single Table	Double Table	Chairs	Desk/Table combination (Double seat)
Fezeka Secondary School	40	533	1 106	—
Intshukumo Secondary School	40	560	1 160	—
I.D. Mkiza Secondary School	219	507	1 236	—
Luhlaza Secondary School	40	752	1 550	—
Malizo Secondary School	—	710	1 268	—
Masiyile Secondary School	—	926	1 682	—
Langa Secondary School	55	410	846	—

Humane

School	Single Table	Double Table	Chairs	Desk/Table combination (Double seat)
Isilimela Secondary School	220	512	1 100	—
Crossroads No.3 Secondary School	—	573	1 146	—
Sizamile Secondary School	146	289	694	—
Mvuzemvuze Secondary School	57	480	960	—
Sebenza Secondary School	—	462	924	—
Simon Hebe Secondary School	—	272	487	250
Lagunya Secondary School (Finishing School)	School is housed in a Church Complex and also makes use of that institution's furniture			

(2) All information as on 20 March 1989

Townships: incentives for upgrading by private companies

151. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any incentives are given to private companies involved in the upgrading of Black townships; if so, (a) what incentives, (b) by whom were such incentives authorized and (c) what was the total cost to the State of such incentives during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available;

(2) whether private companies involved in township upgrading are subject to any restrictions or regulations regarding the (a) (i) type, (ii) cost and (iii) size of structure and (b) use of building materials; if so, (aa) what restrictions or regulations, and (bb) on whose instructions, in each case; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information:

(1) No

(a) to (c) Fall away

The replies to question 2 differ in so far as the various provincial governments are entitled to promulgate their own regulations.

ORANGE FREE STATE

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) No.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(iii) No, except that the building line must not be exceeded.

(b) Yes.

(aa) Only approved building materials as determined by the National Building Regulations and in some cases by the Health Regulations, may be used. (bb)

Local authorities.

NATAL

(2) (a) (i) to (iii) No.

(b) Yes.

(aa) The National Building Regulations.

(bb) Prescribed by the Building Standards Act, (Act 103 of 1977).

TRANSVAAL

(2) (a) (i) to (iii) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(aa) The regulations of the local authority where the upgrading of development takes place. The regulations of the local authorities are compiled to prevent the usage of substandard material and quality of work.

(bb) Local authorities.

CAPE PROVINCE

(2) (a) (i) to (iii) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(aa) and (bb) A quality restriction is applied in as much as any building system must either have a Mantag or Agreement certificate or must comply with the National Building Regulations. In areas earmarked for the low income group for example in Khayelitsha (Town 2 Village 3) the Cape Provincial Government has set a limit on the selling price of the houses. The S.A. Housing Trust, which is also involved in the area, has added an additional condition for financing purposes namely that the houses must have a minimum floor area of 40 sq. meters.

Zolani Township: schools

171. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether there are any schools at Zolani Township in Ashton; if not, (a) why not and (b) when are schools to be provided there; if so, (i) what schools and (ii) into what school categories do they fall;

(2) whether there is provision for Standard 8 or higher education in this township; if so, (a) what provision, (b) where and (c) since when; if not, (i) why not, (ii) how many children from Zolani passed Standard 7 in 1987 and 1988, respectively, and (iii) (aa) where is the nearest school offering Standard 8 and higher classes and (bb) what facilities are there for children from Zolani to attend this school;

(3) whether it is intended to offer Standard 8 and higher classes in Zolani; if not, why not; if so (a) where and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(i) Zolani Intermediate Public School.

(ii) Intermediate school.

(2) No.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(i) The provision of education after Standard 8 in the Zolani Township has a low priority in view of the national need for educational facilities within the framework of available funds.

(ii) 1987: 67

1988: 69

(iii) (aa) Worcester.

(bb) Accommodation exists at the secondary school at Worcester.

(3) Yes.

(a) Ashton.

(b) According to planning in 1992 if funds are available.

Matriculation examinations

173. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many pupils at schools falling under the Department of Education and Training (a) (i) wrote and (ii) passed the 1988 matriculation examinations and (b) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in these examinations (aa) in respect of each departmental region and (bb) in total?

B40SE

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) (i) (ii)

(aa) N. Transvaal 7 583 5 139

Highveld 10 029 4 694

Johannesburg 6 773 2 465

Orange Vaal 5 547 3 317

Orange Free State 4 766 2 625

Natal 3 276 1 668

Cape 3 838 2 001

TOTAL 41 812 21 909

(bb)

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

(aa) N. Transvaal 0 13 98 692 1 121

Highveld 0 3 36 486 816

Johannesburg 0 1 7 221 352

Orange Vaal 1 4 57 340 603

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SM 2/4/84 (52)

School body alters name

By Sue Valentine

The Association of Private Schools has changed its name to the Independent Schools Council (ISC) and the new national director is a former headmaster of St Stithians College, Mr Mark Henning.

"The change of name is in line with the expansion of the secretariat," said Mr Henning.

"The word 'independent' carries with it a connotation of freedom in respect of academic innovation and is wholly appropriate to the mission of the 90-member schools."

He said the word "private" suggested elitism and restricted access and this contradicted the aims and practices of affiliated schools.

This year the ISC is planning two major events:

SEMINARS

● From August 16 to September 19 two information technology education authorities from the United Kingdom will conduct a series of seminars countrywide on the latest developments in information technology and education and their application in schools.

The seminars will be aimed mainly at school principals, subject advisers, and university and college academics.

● In July management consultants from Durban will hold intensive courses for principals and senior staff in the Transvaal and Cape on management and staff development.

South 13-19/4/89.

New strife at Cape schools

WITH the second term barely started, there were signs of growing education strife in the Western Cape this week.

There were disruptions at several institutions and 15 Mitchells Plain students were reported to have been detained.

The students, members of the restricted Mitchell's Plain Students Congress, were said to have been detained on Wednesday afternoon at Cedars Secondary School in Rocklands.

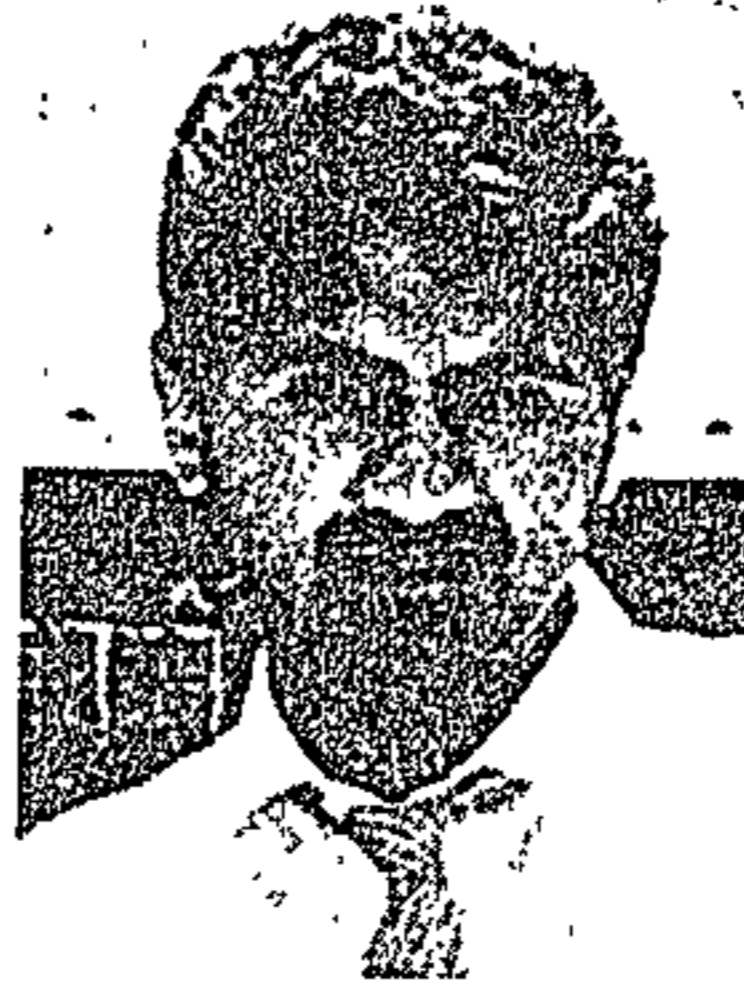
In Paarl, students at the Simon Hebe High school continued their protest against the white principal, Mr G Visser.

Visser fled the school last month after pupils protested at his refusal to allow pupils to commemorate Sharpville Day.

About 300 students at Zonnebloem College this week protested against the year-end closure of the college.

The students, who have collected over 3 000 signatures for a petition, say they do not want to move to the new Kuilsriver teachers' college.

At Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel, students protested against the dismissal of Salim Mowzer



Salim Mowzer

SOUTH REPORTERS

whose classes are presently without a teacher.

Mowzer taught at the school for two and a half years but after being released from detention at the end of last year, he was told that his appointment would not be renewed.

Mowzer was offered a post for three months at the school as a leave substitute, after widespread protests.

But at the end of last term, he was told that he would have to go because the teacher on leave, Mr Neville Van der Rhee, was returning.

SOFTWARE FOR SCHOOLS

52

THE Department of Education and Culture has ordered educational software estimated to be worth R50 000 from Pretoria-based Mikro-lab.

It will be placed with the National Software Library and made available to all schools in SA for evaluation.

The software, which runs on IBM or compatible PCs, has been produced in collaboration with leading educa-

tionalists and covers the majority of subjects in the SA school syllabus, from pre-school to Standard 10, including maths, English grammar, Afrikaans Taalkunde, science, geography, Zulu, Sotho, history and German.

Schools can borrow software covering the subjects and standards they need for a seven- to 14-day period, after which they will be encouraged to buy their own copies.

...war memorial massa-
cre in which 11 people died. — Sapa-
Reuter.

40 STUDENTS 'MAY HAVE TO DROP STUDIES'

CAPE TOWN — At least 40 "first rate and deserving students", whom the SAIRR hoped to assist this year, would be forced to abandon their studies unless its western Cape branch could raise R80 000, SAIRR Western Cape bursary committee chairman Derek Joubert said yesterday. (S2)

He said cutbacks to educational institutions was a major factor contributing to the SAIRR's predicament. (Day 14/4/89)

"Last year we handed out 333 bursaries, 164 were renewals and 169 new bursaries. This year, we have been able to give only 302, of which 209 were renewals and only 93 were new bursaries.

"This is terribly distressing because there are at least 40 students we really want to help this year. They meet the criteria, which are: need and high academic standards.

"These young people are all first-rate students registered at universities and technikons." — Sapa.

52
14-20/4
'89

Teachers warn on schools crisis

By MZIMKULU MALUNGA

BLACK schools will be plunged into a crisis of "unimaginable proportions" if the Department of Education and Training does not take swift action, say Soweto teachers and students.

According to representatives of the Progressive Teachers' Committee (PTC) and the Soweto Students' Coordinating Committee (SSCC), students and teachers are "becoming impatient with the DET".

Many students had failed to gain admission to schools as a result of overcrowding, they said. The DET had advised such students — with the exception of those who failed matric last year — to present themselves at schools, but had not specified whether they should return to their previous schools or to seek admission elsewhere.

The SSCC representative said the students needed clarity from the DET on the practical details of its call. It was reported this week that students who reported at various schools for re-admission this week were referred to the DET offices in Booyens, Johannesburg.

The SSCC said it stood by its call to the DET to:

- Re-admit students unconditionally to their respective schools.
- Stop regular visits by members of the security forces to schools.
- Recognise democratically elected parent-teacher-student associations and students' representative councils.
- Extend today's deadline for the full payment of students' registration fees.
- Re-admit ex-detainees to their respective schools.

The PTC said the problem of overcrowding could only be solved by building more schools and employing more teachers.

W M M L
14-20/4/89

Parents in revolt against head who seduced a pupil

IN a case that could determine the powers of parents' committees in black schools, parents in a township near Pretoria are planning to go to court to remove a principal suspended from a previous position for the alleged seduction of a schoolgirl.

The principal was appointed by the Department of Education and Training over the objections of the school parents' committee, which backed another candidate. Thus the proposed court action could define how much influence the committees have when senior teaching staff are chosen.

The committee's complaint against the newly-appointed principal of Soshanguve's Walmansthal High School, Mzwandile Matthews Thinta, is borne out by documents in the possession of the committee as well as the *Weekly Mail*, which include:

- A letter to the Bophuthatswana secretary for education dated January 6 1980, from the father of the girl in question, asking the authorities to urge Thinta to maintain his child;
- A letter from the education secretary to Thinta, accusing him of the seduction of a schoolgirl and charging him with misconduct;
- The report of a departmental inquiry in which Thinta admits the charge;
- A document suspending him from duty for two years.

Thinta, says Solomon "Monk" Mampane, Walmansthal parents' committee chairman, should be replaced by the candidate originally chosen by the committee: Marion Khomo, the school's acting principal for two and a half years until Thinta's appointment last August.

Thinta is only the latest in a series of principals chosen contrary to the wishes of the parents' committees. Teachers, who may not be identified for fear of reprisals, have claimed that principals' posts in at least four high schools have been granted to outsiders — and that a local school inspector, LS "Comet" Mongalo, has had a hand in these choices.

Mongalo, circuit inspector at two of the schools, was a circuit inspector in Lebowa before his transfer to Soshanguve about four years ago.

Since then, it is alleged, two posts have been allocated to applicants who were expelled from schools in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana for seducing schoolgirls.

They charge the headmaster of one school was fired from a Lebowa school for his alleged involvement in the embezzlement of school funds totalling R25 000.

The principal of another school allegedly ran into trouble with parents of a kwaNdebele village at which he had been principal before his Soshanguve appointment in 1986. The matter, it is alleged, was so contentious he was forced to flee the "homeland" without serving notice.

The head of another Soshanguve school, it is alleged, had earlier been demoted from an inspector's post to assistant teacher in kwaNdebele.

Community leaders believe the court action could establish the extent to which committees representing parents have a say in the respective schools, or whether such bodies have been reduced to "dummy" groups.

The proposed suit, it is also believed, will determine procedures to be followed in the appointment of a school's headmaster and the screening procedures for candidates.

DET spokesman Richard Chernis said the "management council", commonly known as the parents' committee, played a prominent role in the appointment of candidates for principals' posts: in an overwhelming majority of cases the candidate favoured

A controversy over a principal accused of seducing a schoolgirl has raised the question of how much say parents may have over the choice of a principal.
By THAMI MKHWANAZI

by the parents' committee was given the job.

Chernis said any applicant known to have been guilty of misconduct would be "immediately disqualified".

Mampane said Thinta was among the three candidates who had been listed by the DET's sifting committee for consideration by the parents' body. Acting principal Khomo was also on the short-list.

"We placed Mrs Khomo's name number one in our order of preference" but dealt with only two of the three candidates, said Mampane.

"We declined to process Thinta's form," he said. "Our refusal to do so was motivated by his track record. We knew he seduced a schoolgirl and was found guilty of his misconduct, and was suspended from his teaching post in Bophuthatswana as a result."

When Khomo received her letter of regret from the DET two months after Thinta's appointment, the parents' sent a memorandum querying Thinta's appointment.

Replying to the memo, regional director, CWA Steyn, said: "It is impossible to reverse Mr Thinta's appointment. You are requested to accept it and to act in the best interest of the school by making it possible for Mr Thinta to fulfil his role."

School inspector Mongalo told the *Weekly Mail* he had been aware of dissatisfaction among teachers and parents' committees in the appointment of outsiders to local posts.

But he said all senior posts had been advertised in accordance with DET requirements. Teachers in local schools were given "first preference", he said, but had "failed to apply".

Regarding the "dubious track records" of the appointees, he said "references and certificates submitted by these teachers prove the contrary".

Asked to comment, Thinta said: "I was appointed by the department (DET) and am therefore their servant. They will comment."

Thinta was suspended from teaching for two years as of March 3 1980. Suspending Thinta, M Setlogelo, the "homeland's" secretary for education, wrote: "The above-named teacher acknowledged that he was in love with the said girl and that he had sexual relations with her."

No SAP reference to shot 'terrorist'

A WEEKLY MAIL report last week, "Profile of a shot 'terrorist'", mistakenly attributed a quote to the police unrest report.

The SAP have pointed out that the reported incident did not appear in an unrest report, but in the form of a statement and that they did not call the deceased a "terrorist".

The police statement read: "On April 4, 1989 at about midnight, members of the SA Police went to a house in Zondi, Soweto. Shots were fired at them with an AK-47 rifle. The members returned the fire and hurled a hand-grenade at the house."

"The bodies of two men, one a trained terrorist, were found. Police investigations are continuing. At this stage, the names of the deceased cannot be released."

and (ii) by whom was this cost borne?

B631E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) The National Transport Commission.
- (2) (a) (i) 15 March 1978.
(ii) 2 August 1988.
(b) (i) R143 220 481.
(ii) The National Transport Commission.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:



Closure of schools

1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether he intends to continue to close schools where the number of pupils has fallen below viable support levels?

B681E:INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the hon member asked whether the hon the Minister intends to continue to close schools where the number of pupils has fallen below viable support levels.

Any decision to close schools forms part of a well-researched co-ordinated rationalisation programme which has been approved by the Ministers' Council. Sound education management, economic realities, demographic factors and diminishing pupil numbers sometimes force us to close a school. However, such a decision is not taken lightly as we take into account the very important fact that a school is the heart of a particular community.

*Each case is therefore dealt with sympathetically. No school is closed without a comprehensive enquiry by my department, thorough consultation with the interested parties, inputs by the ministerial representatives of the community and my personal permission once all the relevant factors have been considered. Before a decision is taken to close a school, consideration is given

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

to economic factors as well as possible strategic, social and regional development factors, and—this is very important—the support the local community is prepared to provide in the case of amalgamation.

Wonderful co-operation has been received from communities in the past. The schools in Fauresmith and Jagersfontein, for example, amalgamated under the name Ollen this year with the high school in Fauresmith and the primary school in Jagersfontein. In this way vibrant new schools were established in the place of two struggling institutions.

The final consideration is continued cost-effective quality tuition for all our children. When numbers drop to too low a level, it is no longer possible, for example, to offer effective subject packages on the secondary level. The smaller a school, the more expensive the education, but because we do not want to leave communities in the lurch, we often support such units for reasons I have given, and then save elsewhere. Obviously there will be small schools that cease to exist because there simply are no longer pupils to attend those schools. However, in dealing with each such case, the particular merit also of these schools is taken into account.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has indicated that his closing of schools is part of a co-ordinated rationalisation programme as agreed to by the Ministers' Council. I would say that that is precisely the problem. It is agreed to by the Ministers' Council and it extends no further than the Ministers' Council on White own affairs.

The hon the Minister is well aware that the situation regarding vacancies in schools now totals something over 250 000. Schools are being closed, as the hon the Minister has indicated, in rural areas, but they are also being closed in significant numbers in urban areas. We believe that it is imperative that the hon the Minister does look further than within his own department for educational purposes for using those schools.

Here I want to cite examples in Johannesburg where we have the significant areas and pressure is applied for the closing of White schools in the Hillbrow and other areas. The problem there is that there are too few White pupils. There are, however, many pupils who are not White who

are looking for education. The hon the Minister is well aware—we have had his response previously—that he is the Minister for White education. He is also well aware, because he quotes it with regard to his functions in other educational institutions, that section 14 of Schedule 1 of the Constitution makes it possible for him to act as agent for other departments in providing education. So even with no deviation from the Constitution and in terms of NP policy it is possible to maintain schools effectively functioning by admitting pupils who are not White.

We urge the hon the Minister to do this, even in local communities, in terms of NP policy, where the local communities are prepared to accept the situation. I am talking about communities in which *de facto* free settlement areas already exist. It is in those areas that we urge the hon the Minister to move in that direction.

We have a perfect situation in which, in many cases, both the need to have cost-effective education and the opportunity to provide education to children who are not White, can in fact meet. The President's Council's report on the utilisation of schools under the Group Areas Act makes recommendations in this regard, and we should urge this hon Minister and the White Ministers' Council to act on that.

Closing schools *per se* is bad. It does—the hon the Minister has already said so himself—affect the community directly. It is in those cases in which, by a close examination, not only of the educational needs and desires of the White community but also of the broader community and their perceptions and desires, we believe the best use can be made, and most cost-effectively too, of the educational buildings themselves.

*Mr D G H NOLTE: Mr Speaker, the smaller rural schools, especially primary schools, are of great value. Not only are they important to those children who still want the advantage of rusticity and the values of plateland sincerity and human communication in their education; it extends much further than that. Educators write volumes about the value the complete family circle has for the community. If the rural school disappears, those children have to go the big city. In this way we allow the family, the heart of the people, to be undermined on that front on which the people have been able to hold the fort to a great extent so far.

I can argue that this is only one more indication of how the Government discriminates against the farmers, and especially against their children.

*Mr D P DE K VAN GENDE: Surely that is not true!

*Mr D G H NOLTE: Should those schools close, the children have to go to the hostel, which naturally costs more money—not to mention how unfavourably it compares with the enormous financial inputs of bringing schools to Black rural communities.

The value of parent involvement in education is very important. We are talking more specifically in this respect about the primary-school child—a child of six years old and older. These are children in their most important years of development. In my opinion one cannot educationally justify taking children of this age away from their parents. I believe that what we are experiencing at present with the disappearance of smaller rural schools, is that pedagogically we are moving in a direction in which the child is separated from his parents at an increasingly early age. Have we properly calculated the influence—especially the negative influence—this has on children during their most sensitive years of development?

I also want to ask whether the Government is still in earnest with regard to Christian national education in this country. Many of us are Reform and promise, when we make the baptismal vow, that we shall bring up our children in the fear of God. It is not Christian national education when we send our children to institutions where they are processed to become soulless slaves of technology and science. We seriously request that the smaller rural schools be retained for us. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Delmas' reasoning surprises me. Let me say categorically that the CP cannot be more concerned with the preservation of Christian national education than this Government is. [Interjections.]

There is a second thing that I want to say to this hon member. Every school, whether in the plateland or in an urban area, is an important institution.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

I also want to say a third thing to the hon member. I question his allegation that children are detrimentally affected if they have to go to an urban area should the school in their rural areas be closed, because what he was saying in effect was that education in urban primary school is not as good as education in a rural primary school. [Interjections.] I tell him that that is not true. [Interjections.]

I also want to say a fourth thing to the hon member for Delmas. I want to ask him across the floor of the Chamber to give me the name of one school in the platteland that was closed, resulting in the children's having to go to an urban area. He must give me only one name. No such school exists.

*Mr D G H NOLTE: Stompiesfontein! [Interjections.]

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: There you have it! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: Just listen to that, Mr Speaker. The hon member referred us to Stompiesfontein. [Interjections.] Will the hon member tell us where Stompiesfontein is? [Interjections.] Oh, in his constituency? Does this hon member live in the city now?

Mr D G H NOLTE: No!

*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, this is simply a ridiculous argument. [Interjections.] The fact is that in the case of a farm school's having to close because there simply are not enough children to keep the school going any longer, those children go from the farm school to the town school. [Interjections.] Does this hon member want to discriminate against the town school as well? Is the education provided in the town school also poor education? [Interjections.] I do not want to talk to the hon member for Delmas any longer. [Interjections.] What he said here is nonsense in any case. [Interjections.]

I want to reply to the hon member for Pinetown. He knows just as well as I do that whether there is a vacancy in a local school or a vacancy in an urban school . . . [Time expired.]

Mr M J ELLIS: Mr Speaker, I am not surprised that the hon the Minister did not reply at all to the hon member for Pinetown. Arising from what the hon the Minister said, it is quite clear to us that the closure of schools in certain areas is generally based on race.

I want to say that to claim that a school must close because it no longer has sufficient White pupils to make its existence viable, is an insult to and an infringement on the human rights of those hundreds of thousands of South Africans who are unable to attend any school because there are simply not enough classrooms for them in this country. [Interjections.]

We have seen a rather dramatic drop in the number of White pupils in this country. In the Durban area alone the number of schools has dropped drastically over the past few years. I am thinking in particular—the hon the Minister knows this—of Mansfield High School, Mansfield Junior School, William Hartley Primary School and recently the Quayle Road Primary School. There are others, but those that I have mentioned were in fact closed by the hon the Minister in the past five years.

What is of particular interest here is that these schools all bordered on areas which are almost open areas or, as the Government refers to them, free settlement areas. I want to ask the hon the Minister why it was not possible for these schools with their wonderful facilities to become open schools to serve their communities. Why was it necessary to take the drastic step of closing those schools, causing hardships to those pupils who were already there, when in actual fact those pupils could have remained at those schools? Those schools could then have gone on to serve a far greater community. The communities concerned wanted that.

We accept the fact that a school is built for a particular purpose. It has a particular design to suit that purpose. New schools cost millions of rands. [Time expired.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister uses nice words such as investigation, rationalisation, co-ordination and economic realities which sound fantastic in isolation. What, however, are the economic realities? The reality is that there is a desperate shortage of money for education in South Africa. We have White schools closing down. There are White schools with over a quarter of a million vacancies.

The hon the Minister's colleague sitting in the front bench and who is responsible for Black education tells us for example that in a school at Sandkraal near George there are 58 pupils per classroom. Yet there is not a high enough

priority to build extra classrooms, there is no money available to build these classrooms and a time is not set by which it will be available. The hon the Minister then talks of economic realities!

The point is that the group concept is paramount in the mind of the party of that hon Minister. What the hon the Minister should be saying is repeating to everybody what he said at their congress, namely that apartheid is an expensive policy. If people vote for it and want it, they must pay for it. I know that South Africa is paying for that. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, it seems to me that the hon member is angry with me. [Interjections.] I want to tell the hon members for Pinetown, Durban North and Cape Town Gardens that they ask the same question time after time and that I give the same reply time after time. I shall do this now and in future. I shall give this answer as long as the Constitution exists in its present state. The fact of the matter is that there are very few schools that have no vacancies. This varies from time to time. The hon member for Pinetown should know that, because he was a teacher himself. [Interjections.] Consequently we cannot simply say that because there is a vacancy, it must be filled immediately. That is the first matter.

The second matter I want to mention to hon members is that in terms of the present Constitution, the present legislation and the policy of this Government, a vacancy simply . . . [Interjections.] Do hon members want to listen to me? I shall resume my seat if they do not want to listen. [Interjections.]

Mr M J ELLIS: Well done!

Mr SPEAKER: Order! Who made that remark?

Mr M J ELLIS: I did.

Mr SPEAKER: The hon member will withdraw it immediately.

Mr M J ELLIS: I withdraw it, Sir.

*Mr SPEAKER: The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the fact of the matter is that this is also in conflict with section 14 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, No 110 of 1983, which defines own affairs

as well as with paragraph 2 of schedule 1, which provides that education on all levels is an own affair. [Interjections.] What the hon member was referring to is in paragraph 14 of schedule 1, which says that service can be rendered.

If service can be rendered, we do not elevate it above the principle of own education . . . [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Use of official envelopes for fund-raising

*1. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether schools under the control of his Department are entitled to use official envelopes postage free to send out letters of appeal for fund-raising purposes; if so, whether this practice is subject to any regulations or conditions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether this practice is subject to any regulations or conditions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) how are the postage costs of such letters of appeal accounted for?

B625E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No;

(2) and (3) fall away.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to ask him whether he is aware that the H S van der Walt High School in Paarl has sent out up to ten thousand of these on postage free envelopes to the Cycling Association in the Western Cape. Is he aware of this and is he doing anything about it?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is no. I am not aware of that specific case. If the hon member wishes to bring it to my attention, we shall look at it immediately. If the hon member speaks to his colleague, the hon member for

HUMAN O

(i) see (1) (a) and (b),	(a)	(b)
(ii) each province makes provision for children with learning problems according to its own needs;	Meerhof School WK du Plessis School Protea School Murial Brand School West Rand School Lantern School School of Achievement CAPE	Hartebeespoort Springs Springs Brakpan Krugersdorp Roodepoort Germiston
(3) yes,		
(a)		
NATAL		
Biggarsberg Primary	Glencoe	
Maritzburg Model	Pietermaritzburg	
Glen Park	Pinetown	
Livingstone	Durban	
Zululand Remedial Unit	Empangeni	
Browns School	Durban and Pietermaritzburg	
Kenmont School	Durban	
Open Air School	Durban	
OFS		
Marite du Plessis School	Bloemfontein	
TRANSVAAL		
Hope School	Johannesburg	
Forest Town School	Johannesburg	
Frances Vorweg School	Johannesburg	
Transvalia School	Pretoria	
New Hope School	Pretoria	
Pretoria School	Pretoria	
Prospectus Novus School	Pretoria	

(4) Yes, in the main stream pupils receive remedial teaching individually, in groups or in remedial classes. Child guidance clinics give specialist aid to pupils, parents and teachers. Apart from the schools for the neurally handicapped indicated in 3(a), all schools for specialised education and all child care and reform schools have full-time posts for remedial education. The Department offers programmes for the in-service training of remedial teachers as well as diploma courses in remedial education and provides bursaries for this study field.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Universities: cuts in budgets

4. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether cuts have been made in the budgets of universities falling under his Department in respect of the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what cuts;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D53E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No
- (2) No.

Expenditure per school

5. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the average expenditure, excluding expenditure of a capital nature, per school falling under the control of his Department in 1987 and 1988, respectively?

D54E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1987: R527 769 (excluding special schools)
1988: Not available as yet.

Average expenditure on Indian school pupils

6. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Indian school pupils in each province of the Republic in the 1986-87 financial year?

D55E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) Figures not maintained according to provinces.

Schools: changes in financial assistance

7. Mr P T POOVALINGAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether schools falling under his Department were advised of specific changes in the financial assistance that they would receive in respect of (a) 1987 and (b) 1988; if so, when in each case?

D56E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) No.
- (b) Yes.

On 13 May 1988, State-aided Schools were advised of revised rates in maintenance subsidies through their respective grantees.

Teachers: applications refused

8. Mr P T POOVALINGAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any applications from suitably qualified (a) primary and (b) secondary school teachers for posts at schools under his control were refused by his Department in 1988 and 1989, respectively; if so, (i) why, (ii) how many, (iii) in which departmental regions, and (iv) in respect of what date is this information furnished, in each case?

D57E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 1988 and 1989: Yes.
- (b) 1988 and 1989: Yes.

(i) Applications received from foreigners and White South Africans were refused as the Department has a number of applications from suitably qualified Indian educators on record.

(ii)	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
1988:	2	3
1989	2	4

(iii) 5 applications — Durban and Surrounding areas

6 applications — Regions not specified.

(iv) 31 December 1988 and 21 March 1989, respectively.

Private schools: financing of subsidies

9. Mr P T POOVALLINGAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any changes have been effected or are envisaged in the formula or policy for the financing of subsidies for private schools under his control; if not, why not; if so, what changes have been or are to be effected;
- (2) what is the current formula for the financing of such private schools;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D58E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No.

Changes in the formula or policy for the financing of subsidies for private schools are determined at national level and is

accordingly the responsibility of the Department of National Education.

- (2) The subsidization of registered private schools is divided into three subsidy categories, namely, 0%, 15% or 45% of the running expenditure of that for Public Ordinary Schools, depending on the conditions and requirements satisfied for registration.

(3) No.

Indian teachers: professional qualifications

10. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many Indian persons obtained professional teaching qualifications in 1988;
- (2) whether any of these persons who sought employment in his Department were unsuccessful; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons?

D59E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) 574.

(2) Yes.

(a) 80.

(b) No posts available.

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Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

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Barnard, Dr M S—

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Port Elizabeth
Kimberley
Upington
Johannesburg
Durban

53 940
42 731
46 693
53 033
20 153

20 479
13 173
14 516
22 031
10 417

Matriculation examination: coloured pupils

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

16. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) (a) Yes.

(1) How many Coloured pupils (a) entered for and (b) passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination in 1988;

(b) (i) On a site situated between Tulip and Dromedaris Streets.

(2) how many of these pupils (a) obtained matriculation exemption and (b) passed (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

C47E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) 21 456

(b) 14 171

(2) (a) 3 492

(b) (i) 5 520

(ii) 3 797

Reigerpark: establishing a secondary school

19. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether finality has been reached on the establishment of and planning for a second senior secondary school in Reigerpark; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that finality will be reached in this regard; if so, (i) where will this school be located, (ii) what facilities will be provided, (iii) when is it expected that construction will (aa) commence and (bb) be completed and (iv) (aa) what is the total estimated cost of the project and (bb) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(4) No.

Private schools: subsidies

21. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any private schools falling under his Department (a) did not apply for and (b) were refused subsidies in 1988; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any such schools (a) have not applied for and (b) have been refused subsidies in 1989; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(2) Yes.

(3) whether his Department is taking or proposing to take any steps to deal with this problem; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

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

C63E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes. 22 schools have not applied.

C53E

(b) Yes. 4 schools have been refused subsidy.

(2) (a) and (b) This information is not readily available at this stage. The closing date is 31 July 1989.

National Senior certificate examination: Coloureds

Coloureds

22. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many Coloureds entered for the full National Senior Certificate examination in 1988 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption?

C64E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

This examination is not being conducted by this Department.

Coloured schools: open to non-Coloured pupils
23. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any schools falling under his Department requested permission to (a) admit pupils who were not Coloured and (b) open their schools to non-Coloured pupils over the past three years; if so, (i) which schools and (ii) what was (aa) his response and (bb) the reason for this response?

C65E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

All State and State-aided primary and secondary schools under the jurisdiction of the Department are open to all pupils provided that accommodation is available.

Howard

719

TUESDAY, 18 APRIL 1989

720

With reference to the reply of the then Minister of National Education in the House of Assembly to Question No 1114 on 4 July 1984, how many full-time equivalent first-year students were (a) enrolled and (b) successful in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively, at each university falling under his Department? C22E

was the decrease or increase in numbers for each type of school compared to those as at a date one year earlier; (2) what percentage of such teachers is in possession of a (a) university degree, (b) teaching diploma, (c) matriculation certificate and (d) junior certificate? C23E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1986 — 994 enrolled

(a)

1987 — 2 513 enrolled

(b)

1988 — 4 435 enrolled

(b)

1986 — 566 successful

1987 — 1 375 successful

1988 — 2 708 successful

(1) (a) 22 873 — December 1988
(ii) 10 524 — December 1988

(b) (i) Increase of 546
(ii) Increase of 721

Primary Schools
Secondary Schools

(2) (a) 2.2%
(b) 94.0%
(c) 65.2%
(d) 99.6%

Coloured pupils: language medium

9. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: What was the number of Coloured pupils taught through each language medium in all standards in each province for 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively? C25E

8. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (1) (a) How many Coloured teachers were employed by his Department in (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1986

Cape Province

Orange Free State

Natal

Transvaal

Afrikaans Medium
English Medium

618 561
73 342

15 019

2 093
27 808

56 880
12 486

1987

Cape Province

Orange Free State

Natal

Transvaal

Afrikaans Medium
English Medium

626 080
75 804

16 498

2 173
28 009

58 322
11 946

1988

Afrikaans Medium
English Medium

711 399 — all provinces
125 951 — all provinces

Statistics are unfortunately not available for each province respectively.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Howard

721

TUESDAY, 18 APRIL 1989

722

School buildings constructed

11. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (a) How many school buildings were constructed or caused to be constructed by his Department in 1988 and (b) what was the average capital cost of constructing these buildings? C34E

What was the total number of vacant places in school hostels for (a) male and (b) female pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available? C36E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 43

(b) R2 350 289.

(a) 364

(b) 287

As at 6 July 1988.

Coloured school pupils: expenditure

Coloured school pupils: expenditure

12. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (1) Whether any (a) primary and (b) secondary school teachers employed by his Department were made redundant in 1988; if so, how many in each case in each province; (2) whether any of these teachers were subsequently employed in another capacity within his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what capacity was each of these teachers employed in each province? C35E

14. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Coloured school pupils in each province of the Republic in the 1987-88 financial year? C45E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Whether any (a) primary and (b) secondary school teachers employed by his Department were made redundant in 1988; if so, how many in each case in each province;

(2) whether any of these teachers were subsequently employed in another capacity within his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what capacity was each of these teachers employed in each province?

Statistics in respect of individual provinces are not readily available because per capita expenditure is not calculated on a provincial basis.

13. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: School hostels: vacant places

Statistics in this regard are not readily available. Where redundant posts are identified, a teacher is normally transferred to a suitable post with his permission.

15. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture: What total number of pupils enrolled in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each specified region of his Department in 1989? C46E

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

Bellville
Athlone
Mitchell's Plain
Wynberg
Paarl
Worcester
George
Middelburg

54 315
57 386
39 993
38 507
56 344
52 161
50 708
42 216

23 834
23 284
16 217
21 684
19 219
15 181
15 438
11 973

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Our matric school opens

THE Sowetan-BP Matric Rewrite School was officially opened by Mr Sam Mabe, Sowetan assistant editor at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Mr William Smith, head of The Star Schools who will be in charge, said yesterday that the Rewrite School's enrolment stood at more than 900. There are still vacancies and any pupils who do so in the university's Social Sciences Block at 10pm on any weekday afternoon and the



MR WILLIAM SMITH, well-known educationalist and head of Star Schools, addressing pupils on the first day of the Sowetan-BP Matric Rewrite School at Wits University yesterday. More than 900 pupils have registered so far and the figure is expected to rise to 1,500 by the end of the week.

School

opens

• From page 1

for, our educational problems should know that they are taking the bull by its horns.

"It is imperative that every parent, pupil, individuals and organisations that have an interest in the future of South Africa should join hands in the search for normality in our education," he said.

Answers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes (i) Secondary Schools

Cape Region	(a) 1	(b) 800
Natal Region	2	1 366
Northern Transvaal Region	3	1 892
Orange Free State Region	0	0
Orange Vaal Region	0	0
Johannesburg Region	0	0
Highveld Region	0	0

(ii) Primary Schools

Cape Region	(a) 1	(b) 50
Natal Region	0	0
Northern Transvaal Region	0	0
Orange Free State Region	0	0
Orange Vaal Region	0	0
Johannesburg Region	0	0
Highveld Region	0	0

Information as on 1 March 1988.

NOTE:

For the sake of completeness a list of non-departmental hostels is furnished as well:

	Church	Community	Private	TOTAL
NATAL	11	1	1	13
	2 061	69	38	2 168
N TVL	—	—	2	2
	—	—	78	78
JOHANNESBURG	1	—	—	1
	150	—	—	150

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

1986 — None
1987 — None
1988 — R2 412 500.

The particulars requested of the amount spent per Province, unfortunately, is not readily available as the Department of Transport administers the claims of the various bus services which mostly operate countrywide, on behalf of the Department of Education and Training.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.
For written reply:
General Affairs:
Hostel accommodation

172. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any hostel accommodation is provided at any schools falling under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) hostels and (b) places for pupils at such hostels are there at (i) high and (ii) primary schools in respect of each departmental region;
- (2) whether any hostel accommodation is planned at any schools falling under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B407E

NOTE:

In reply to a similar question (Question 1444) during 1988 an amount of R1 930 000 was mentioned. The difference between this amount and the above-mentioned amount can be ascribed to the fact that late in 1988 the Department undertook to subsidise the pupils' contributions for the period 13 January 1988 to 31 March 1988 as well.

Nurses: applications

208. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) How many (a) applications to train as nurses were (i) received and (ii) accepted from, and (b) vacancies existed at institutions for the training of nurses for, (aa) Whites, (bb) Coloureds, (cc) Indians and (dd) Blacks in 1987;
- (2) How many nurses of each of these race groups completed their training in that year?

B492E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Information as provided by the provincial administrations.

(1) (a) (i) Received

(aa) Whites	2 745
(bb) Coloureds	9 147
(cc) Indians	722
(dd) Blacks	25 414
Total	38 028

In addition to the total, 215 applications are not identifiable per population group,

(ii) Accepted

(aa) Whites	1 449
(bb) Coloureds	329
(cc) Indians	97
(dd) Blacks	844
Total	2 719

In addition to the total, 75 accepted applications are not identifiable per population group,

(b) (aa) Whites	1 973
(bb) Coloureds	169
(cc) Indians	—

(dd) Blacks

Total

In addition to the total, 468 vacancies are not identifiable per population group.

(2) (aa) Whites	789
(bb) Coloureds	38
(cc) Indians	71
(dd) Blacks	751
Total	1 649

In addition to the total, 263 nurses completed their training but cannot be identified per population group.

Remedial teachers

217. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many qualified remedial teachers were employed at schools falling under the control of his Department, and (b) what was the (i) pupil: remedial teacher ratio (ii) school: remedial teacher ratio at such schools, in 1975 and 1988, respectively;
- (2) whether the (a) number and (b) ratio of remedial teachers varies from province to province; if so, (i) what are the differences and (ii) why;
- (3) whether there are any schools falling under the control of his Department which cater specifically for children requiring remedial teaching; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schools and (b) where are they situated;
- (4) whether the training and employment of remedial teachers for schools falling under the control of his Department is regarded as a top priority by his Department; if so, what steps are being taken in this respect; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is regarded as having higher priority?

B501E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) 123 in 1988. In 1975 there were no such teachers in the service of the Department. Sixty-nine of the aforementioned 123 teachers fill ordinary

Star 20/4/89 (52)

Another six ACE schools pass the test

By Deborah Smith,
Pretoria Bureau

A further six Accelerated Christian Education schools would be allowed to continue operating after meeting the requirements laid down by the Department of Education and Culture.

However a further 45 had until May 22 to meet the requirements, said the Minister of Education and Culture Mr Piet Clase yesterday.

He said that following his instructions to close unregistered ACE schools, he had met with a delegation from the schools and had granted them a period of grace to comply with the legal registration requirements.

Six schools had qualified by the end of March while the remaining 45, which had applied for registration by the end of March but had not been able to meet the requirements, had till May 22 to register.

Schools which had not applied for registration by March 31 or could not meet the requirements would be instructed to close by the end of the second term, said Mr Clase.

The changes included amendments to the curriculum to ensure that at least the core curriculum for schools under the department's jurisdiction was used, the appointment of qualified staff and an upgrading of facilities.

Mr Clase said it was clear the curriculum requirements could be met by the schools if they chose to give the necessary undertakings to follow the Department's core curriculum.



Rain comes through ceiling, windows, say angry pupils

By MICHAEL DOMAN
False Bay Bureau

DISGRUNTLED pupils at Zeekoevlei Senior Secondary School in Lotus River have written to The Argus to complain of ill-maintained classrooms which they fear will let a wet winter disrupt their education.

Three letters signed by eight pupils and a fourth signed by "Students of Zeekoevlei" have all complained of more or less the same problems.

The pupils complain of broken ceilings, windows, door handles and lights.

One letter reads: "... classrooms are not conducive to learning.

"During winter it rains through the places where windows and ceilings are broken and classrooms are terribly cold."

Another says that pupils' education and powers of concentration might suffer as a result of their thinking more about how cold they are than about their work.

The letters say that there is also a lack of sports fields, and a shortage of equipment which meant that pupils might not immediately understand certain experiments.

The school is situated in 7th Avenue, Lotus River, and the letters allege that Zeekoevlei is being neglected because it is not on a main road.

One letter reads: "We have noticed that schools situated on main roads have received more attention as far as buildings are concerned. Even though we requested assistance from the Department of Education (and Culture) we have simply been told for the past three years that funds are not available for the improvement of our school.

"What bothers us is that schools hidden in the backroads of townships all find themselves in the same position as we do.

Child's right

"Is it because we are out of the public eye that we do not receive the attention we need? Is it then true that 'out of sight is out of mind'?"

"The situation we find ourselves in does not lend itself favourably to the ultimate goals of education — the right of every child to be educated in a favourable environment."

House of Representatives spokesman Mr Thinus Dempsey said that there was no problem with windows, ceilings or the sports fields at the school.

However, he said the 11-year-old school needed to be painted and had some door-handles missing, but the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, which paid for such improvements, did not have the funds available immediately.

Mr Dempsey said: "This school has been given a high priority, but it all depends on funds".

"Every school has its problems and Zeekoevlei is not being neglected because it is away from main roads.

"Schools next to highways also have broken windows."



Sweetan 20/4/5
DRIVE TO REBUILD THE ROCK
THE Orlando High School Trust has appealed for donations towards the R6 million that is needed to rebuild the once prestigious school.

Mr T W Kambule, chairman of the trust, said yesterday that the trust would also welcome any ideas or suggestions that would help speed up the project.

Orlando High, also popularly known as "The Rock," became a victim of vandalism in 1987. It is now in ruins — a sad sight to passers-by, more so to its former scholars because of their attachment to it.

Presently, this great institution established on January 31, 1939 with five pupils registered for Std 6 (Grade 8), is deserted, and its pupils

are housed at a nearby high school. (S2)

"Furthermore, Sowe-tan is behind this venture with all its Nation Building project. It has guaranteed to back the trustees to the hilt. The Editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, has met the trustees to give this

assurance," he said. The trust has opened an account at Nedbank Industria and the account number is 1963264827. The trustees have agreed that donations and contributions be deposited directly into this account where possible. A

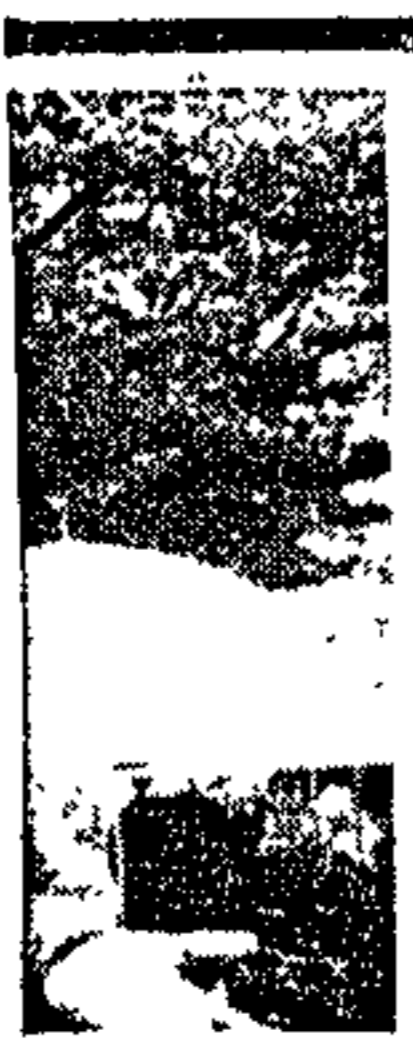
duplicate deposit slip should be posted to PO Box 66, Wits, 2050, or to PO Box 60, Orlando, 1804.

The trustees are arranging that major contributors have their names engraved on a plaque in the main foyer of the new Orlando High

DRIVE TO REBUILD THE ROCK

Individual contributions qualifying for this honour will be notified, and made known as soon as practicable.

All correspondence relating to this project should be directed to: The Secretary, Orlando High School Trust, PO Box 60, Orlando, 1804.



ace
es

SOW

You have the right

Pupils protest over ^{20-26/4/89. South} 'victimsed' teachers ⁽⁵²⁾

DISRUPTIONS at schools in the Peninsula over the "victimisation" of progressive teachers continued this week with pupils demanding that sacked teachers be reinstated.

At a school in the Bonteheuvel area, the tyres of a principal's car were slashed after he was involved in an altercation with pupils.

As tensions grew at schools around the Peninsula, pupils at Spes Bona

Senior Secondary in Athlone this week, protested at the dismissal by the Department of Education and Culture of Bonteheuvel teacher Mr Salim Mowzer.

Mowzer taught at Arcadia Senior Secondary for about two years but after being released from detention last year, he was informed by the department that his appointment would not be renewed.

Spes Bona pupils have also condemned the de-



Salim Mowzer

tection of community leaders, students and activists.

A spokesperson for the Department said on Wednesday he was unaware of any disturbances at schools.

NEWS

SOUTHSID

Bara has open day for scholars

Sowetan 21/7/89
THE Baragwanath Hospital occupational therapy department will have an open day event for scholars from several high schools in Soweto.

The event starts at 8.30am and runs to 3.30pm. The aim of the get-together is a career guidance programme.

OMF Times
22/4/89

52 200 100

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

School principal injured as pupils stone, torch car

A WHITE principal of a Guguletu high school was injured when his car was stoned and torched by pupils who also stoned the cars of two other white principals in the area.

Mr L Redelinghuys, principal of Crossroads Three High School, said from his home yesterday that he "was not well" and referred inquiries to the Department of Education and Training (DET).

The DET commented yesterday that "a few trouble-makers beclouded the goodwill that is undoubtedly present in education".

Black teachers said yesterday that the cars of two more principals — at I D Mkhize and Fezeka high schools — were also pelted

with stones by pupils during the incident on Thursday.

The principals were appointed at the beginning of the year amid warnings from the Defend the Democratic Teachers' Union Committee (DDC) that it would lead to resentment and an "escalation of tensions at the schools".

Mr Redelinghuys was visiting I D Mkhize principal Mr K Slabber in Guguletu when he was attacked by the stone-throwers.

While Mr Slabber helped the

injured Mr Redelinghuys into the school, pupils burnt Mr Redelinghuys's car and stoned Mr Slabber's vehicle.

Mr Redelinghuys was taken to hospital and discharged.

A police unrest report yesterday stated that "a group of scholars at a local school injured a headmaster when they threw stones at him. Whilst he was being taken to hospital for treatment, his vehicle was set alight and badly damaged".

the end of 1988 and (b) (i) what amount was spent by his Department in the 1988-89 financial year in combating the spread of this weed and (ii) how many hectares were cleared in that year?

B603E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) 64 500 ha;
- (b) (i) R767 000,00;
- (ii) 5 208 ha were brought under control. Infected areas will however never be completely cleared of nasella trichotoma.

Own Affairs:

Kroonstad: classrooms/pupils/teachers

49. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) classrooms, (b) pupils and (c) teachers are there at each (i) secondary and (ii) primary school falling under the control of his Department in Kroonstad:



(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B675E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (i)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Spesiale Skool Johan Slabbert	9	237	20
Hoër Landbousskool Afrikaanse Hoërskool Kroonstad	17	402	27
Kroonstad Secondary School	29	700	36
De Wet Nel Technical Secondary School	26	468	32
	26	389	38

(ii)

(ii)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Primêre Skool Voorwaarts	21	589	24
Primêre Skool Suidrand	18	318	14
Sentrale Volksskool Primêre Skool Kroonheuwel	21	632	23
English Primary School	18	513	19
	9	116	7

(2) 8 March 1989.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Group Areas Act: Coloured families moved

24. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

With reference to the reply by the Minister of



Constitutional Development and Planning in the House of Assembly to Question No 92 on 25 February 1985, how many families in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from their homes in Coloured group areas in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

C68E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING:

- (a) None.
- (b) Falls away.

Talks about ACE schools were cordial, says pastor

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

About 20 Accelerated Christian Education (ACE) schools were now registered with the Department of Education and Culture, according to ACE national coordinator Pastor Trevor Yoko.

Mr Yoko said Minister of Education and Culture Mr Piet Clase had not informed him of the names of those ACE schools which did not meet the department's requirements.

There was no crisis, however, and Mr Clase had been extremely cordial during their talks last week.

"I've had a number of calls from ACE schools since last Wednesday, telling me they had met all the requirements and had submitted the relevant paperwork to the department some time back, but as yet they've had no reply," said Mr Yoko.

"I don't know exactly what the qualifications are that still need to be met and I'm not sure exactly how many schools it affects."

During their meeting, Mr Clase told Mr Yoko he would instruct directors of education to inform unregistered ACE schools what requirements still had to be met.

According to the Department of Education and Culture, 45 ACE schools were still not registered.

Mr Yoko said the original criteria were fourfold:

- That ACE schools adhered to the core curriculum laid down by the department.
- That teachers were suitably qualified.
- That ACE schools had an enrolment of at least 20 white pupils.
- That school facilities met with departmental standards.

Schools that have not yet met the department's requirements have until May 22 to register.

The MINISTER: I am speaking on the basis of facts. [Interjections.] I did not interrupt the hon member.

To have gone to court and contested the whole issue and to have waited for that judgement was found to be unnecessary in this case. Whether an irregularity was committed or not is not for hon members of this House to presume. By agreement the legal representatives of both sides saw the wisdom of an out-of-court settlement to save the Housing Development Board as well as the coffers of the taxpayers further expenditure. This, in the opinion of both parties, was the best possible solution.

Therefore I cannot accept the contentions of the hon member Mr Abram and the hon member for Reservoir Hills that this was an irregularity, and that it was a proven irregularity. It was not so. It is all very well to come before this House at this stage and say things which are highly political simply because the events in this House have not met the desires of the hon member . . . [Time expired.]

Mr S ABRAM: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister of the Budget is accustomed to performing an egg-dance, of which we have just seen a pathetic performance. The hon the Minister said in this House on 10 February, and I quote his reply to an hon member's question as to which irregularity it was, from Hansard, col 526:

It was an irregularity in the allocation of sites in Laudium.

I want to tell this House that when certain hon members in this House swear to one, one must start doubting them, but when they swear on the holy Koran, then one must disbelieve them. That is a problem here. What I am concerned with is that R300 000 of the taxpayers' money has been squandered in trying to cover the political backs of so-called allies. That hon Minister owes the community at large an explanation. He was the one who said that certain hon members would be investigated, and what did he do about that investigation? He who has been charged with looking after the funds of the people of this so-called race group in this country was willing to allow this amount to be paid out. He said that the

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

matter would be investigated fully. What has become of that investigation? Hon members on that side of the House do not care two hoots if an hon member has political Aids; as long as it gives them the necessary number of members, they will be prepared to jump into the same bed with him. I challenge that hon Minister in this House to take this matter further, because if he does not, we will most definitely do so. All the facts prove that there was an irregularity and for him to claim that it is hypothetical for us to argue that there was an irregularity, is the biggest load of rubbish I have ever heard from an hon Minister.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET: Mr Chairman, the House and I have just seen a demonstration of bankruptcy. There was every opportunity in the James Commission to bring this matter forward. Where were the hon members sleeping then? I do not swear by the Koran, neither do I swear by anything else. I accepted the hon member for Laudium's explanation and when an irregularity was mentioned, I said—and I stand by that—that I was informed about it. I did not make the claim that there was an irregularity. I did not make the allegation in that respect. The hon member must read Hansard properly before he makes such allegations or insinuations against the Minister. I will hold my head high and stand far above the hon members, particularly the hon member Mr Abram, for it is not for me to divulge the doings of the hon member in this House. I can go into it, but all I can say is that there was ample opportunity for the hon member Mr Abram to have come before the James Commission and to have laid the charges before it. I want to assure hon members of this House that all the evidence, consisting of 6 000 pages and more, is with the Attorney-General. If any hon member has any reason to bring any wrongdoings to the attention of the Attorney-General of Natal, he must please do so now and he will see whether he remains standing on his feet. It is not for me to argue on a hollow basis. [Time expired.]

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Admission of Black children to Indian schools

*1. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) What is the policy of his Department in regard to the admission of Black children to Indian schools;
- (2) whether his Department received any applications for Black children to be admitted to Indian schools in 1989; if so,
 - (a) how many Black children were (i) admitted and (ii) refused admission and
 - (b) why were these children refused admission?

D78E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) The character of the school shall not be prejudiced as a result of the admission of any Black pupil;

Preference shall at all times be given to Indian pupils;

Accommodation and other facilities for Black pupils must be available after provision for Indian pupils has been made;

The pupil shall reside within reasonable travelling distance of the school where admission is sought and due account must be taken of the available schooling facilities in the area where the pupil resides;

The medium of instruction shall be any one of the two official languages chosen by the school concerned;

The course to be followed by any Black pupil seeking admission shall be acceptable to the parent of such pupil;

The pupil shall in the opinion of the principal be easily assimilated into the relevant class taking into account physical

(2)

stature. Principals must also establish whether the pupil is adequately prepared for placement in the correct standard in order to ensure that he/she is not disadvantaged in any way. Should it be considered necessary to retard the pupil, the parents of such pupil must be consulted;

The pupil shall not be more than two years older than the average age of his projective class mates or shall not be above the upper age limit as prescribed by the Handbook for Principals:

No additional staff shall be provided as a result of the admission of any Black pupil; and

Expenditure on Black pupils admitted to any school shall be met from the annual allocations of the school concerned.

- (2) Yes
 - (a) (i) 106
 - (ii) 556

(b) Did not meet prescribed guidelines.

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should firstly like to ask which hon Minister of the NP prepared that reply. Secondly, I should like to ask the hon the Minister, when he talks about the character of the school, how he relates that to his party's proclaimed policy of a non-racial society in South Africa. Thirdly, I should like to ask the hon the Minister to explain for the benefit of this House what he means by physical stature. Does he refer to height, weight, breadth, cephalic indices, frizzy or straight hair or no hair? What are the characteristics that would determine physical stature?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the answer to the first question is no.

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: It sounds like it.

The MINISTER: If it sounds like that to the hon member, I just want to say that it does not sound that way to me. These are questions that have to be answered by the administration of my department. When such questions are therefore asked, I have to refer back to the administration. The

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

answers are adequately given to the hon member.

Secondly, yes, I say that the policy of the party is a non-racial one, but it is a long-term policy.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: In the meantime you practise racism!

The MINISTER: As far as physical stature is concerned, the hon member for Reservoir Hills has answered the question himself.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Which one?

The MINISTER: The question of physical stature. If the hon member has any idea about physical stature, he will know that it means that a child must not stand out amongst the rest of the class. One does not have a 10-year-old child in the same classroom as five-year-olds, because the 10-year-old will only stand out amongst them. That child will have a psychological effect on the rest of the children and the situation will also have a psychological effect on himself. It therefore has to do with both age and physical appearance.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, if a six year old child, regardless of race, caste, colour or creed happens to be made by God six inches taller than the average height of the other six year old children in the class, will that child be discriminated against because God made him six inches taller?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, surely common sense would dictate in such an instance that that child is of the normal age but is abnormally built as far as body stature is concerned.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: We are talking about age and not physical stature.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! We now come to question no 2 on the Order Paper. I call upon the hon the Minister of Housing to rise.

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, is the time allocated for question 1...

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: We have already completed question 1. We now come to question 2.

Mr S ABRAM: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Hon members are permitted to rise five times.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I am aware of the rules but the hon member for Cavendish did not rise in time when I put question 2. [Interjections.]

Mr S ABRAM: Cover-up!

Building plots in Arena Park

*2. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether the Administration: House of Delegates has taken over any building plots in Arena Pak from the Durban City Council; if so, when;
- (2) whether these plots have been serviced; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether an announcement has been made with regard to the allocation of these plots; if so, (a) when and (b) by what means;
- (4) whether there has been a delay in the allocation of these plots to eligible applicants; if so, what are the reasons for this delay?

D79E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Yes, 17 June 1988; after lengthy negotiations.
- (2) Yes, February 1985 by the Durban Corporation;
- (3) Yes
 - (a) 11 June 1988 in anticipation of transfer being effected as in (1).
 - (b) By the former Minister of Housing, Mr A. Rabansi, at a meeting of persons whose applications for the allocation of sites for development had been approved by the Housing Development Board.

(4) Yes. Subsequent to the Board approval referred to above, doubts arose as to the accuracy of the surveying of certain of the erven as well as, consequential upon the James Commission, the bona fides and technical/financial standing of a number of applicants. Investigations into these aspects have proved a time consuming exercise which is only now drawing to a close. Consequently, final agreements between the Housing Development Board and the developers have, to date, not been concluded.

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister: Once the plots have been serviced, why can they not be allocated to those on the waiting list? I am now referring to the plots, because considerable delay and extremely high escalating costs are the results of the prolonged delay. That is my first question.

Secondly, how does the hon the Minister intend to overcome long and unnecessary delays in the construction of houses for applicants on the waiting list, which is growing by the day? I am very seriously concerned because I am involved and I know how the community feels. Excellent land has been made available during the past five years but from what the hon the Minister indicated about certain technical flaws etcetera, the House of Delegates, as well as its administration, has unfortunately not delivered the goods. I am not passing an indictment on the hon the Minister because he has just assumed the function of a Minister in this regard, but if this matter is not put right within as short a time as possible it is a very serious indictment on this House.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, in the first part of the answer I have explained what has caused the delay but I agree with the hon member that those plots should be made available to people on the waiting list as soon as possible. However, it is my intention to comply with certain formalities and hopefully that will also be the decision of the Housing Development Board.

We all agree with regard to the second question. It is because we are concerned that housing

schemes must get off the ground as soon as possible that we had a meeting only on Saturday to see what can be done to expedite matters in Verulam and Stanger.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The time for questions has now expired. The reply to the remaining questions will be taken up in the official records.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

TASA: withdrawal from educational consultative committees

*3. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the Teachers' Association of South Africa recently withdrew from certain educational consultative committees; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he has taken and/or intends taking any steps in respect of this association as a result of this withdrawal; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D81E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes. The Teachers' Association of South Africa has withdrawn from the South African Council of Education, the Research Committee for Education Structures both of the Department of National Education and from all Subject Committees of the Department of Education and Culture, House of Delegates.

- (2) Yes. Having regard to the fact that recognition of the Association is statutorily specifically provided for in Section 30 of the Indians

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- (2) whether a bar on its use is being considered; if not, why not?

B744E
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) The substance "Alar" is registered in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947). It is mostly used in the ornamental plant industry to stimulate vegetative growth and flower induction. The use thereof in the apple industry is however effectively prevented by the Deciduous Fruit Board. If the substance were to be used in the apple industry, the Board would refuse to receive the fruit for marketing.

- (2) Deregistration of the substance is under consideration.

Black townships: traffic control

*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any (a) traffic control is being exercised and (b) traffic education is being provided within Black townships in the Western Cape; if so, (i) who provides these services, (ii) what is the nature of the services provided in each of these townships and (iii) what was the total cost of these services during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if not, (aa) why not, (bb) who is responsible for providing these services and (cc) when is it anticipated that they will be introduced?

B745E
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following reply:

- (a) Yes, in certain residential areas to a limited degree.
(b) Yes.
(i) Municipal police and South African Police.
(ii) The regulation and control of road traffic to a limited degree.

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- (iii) Information is not available in view of the fact that the total cost of these services is part of other maintenance expenditure. Rest of question falls away.

Fezeka Secondary School: SAP called
*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any employee of his Department (a) called the South African Police or (b) requested them to take action at or near Fezeka Secondary School on the morning of 3 March 1989; if so, (i) why, (ii) who, (iii) what requests were made and (iv) with what result?

B746E
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) No.
(b) Yes.

- (i) To prevent pupils from gathering illegally outside the school area and disrupting classes.

- (ii) The Assistant Director as instructed by the Deputy Director.

- (iii) The South African Police was requested not to allow the buses to depart for a non-departmental sports meeting which was organised for a normal school day and to request pupils to return to their classes.

- (iv) Certain organising students were dissatisfied, but the Department was congratulated by parents on its firm stance against the disruption of classes.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister may I ask him in the light of the fact that there is no compulsory education for Black children—at those schools anyway—in terms of what regulations was the action of the department taken asking the police to stop the buses? [Interjections.]

State Tender Board: properties in PE

*22. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the State Tender Board has received requests from a member of Par-

liament in relation to procedures followed in regard to the leasing of certain properties in Port Elizabeth; if so, on what date;

- (2) whether he has responded to these requests; if not, why not?

B749E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes, a letter was received on 21 November 1988.

- (2) Receipt of the letter was acknowledged on 29 November 1988. The matter was referred to the Administration: House of Representatives for comment. The matter was followed up regularly by the Chief Directorate: Procurement Administration. The particular member of Parliament made several telephonic enquiries regarding progress and he was informed of the position. A reply has been received from the Administration: House of Representatives on 11 April 1989 and the relevant member of Parliament will be furnished with a detailed reply in due course.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Hans Moore High School: complaints against principal

1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any complaints have been lodged with his Department against the principal of the Hans Moore High School in connection with a management board election for this school on 18 April 1989; if so,

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

B804E.INT

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, if I have to judge by the question which was posed, I strongly con-

sider addressing a request that the interpellation be tabled so that no further time is wasted.

*An HON MEMBER: You do not know the answer!

*The MINISTER: The question of the hon member deals with whether or not any complaints have been lodged with his Department against the principal of the Hans Moore High School in connection with a management board election on 18 April 1989. The reply is yes. A written complaint, supported by four similar complaints, was submitted to the Transvaal Education Department on 17 April 1989. The complaints follow a circular sent to the parents by the principal on 12 April 1989 in which it was mentioned that it would be in the best interests of the school if six members of the management board, who were eligible for re-election and whose names were mentioned in the circular, were re-elected to the management board, and an appeal was made to parents to elect any other two members who had the school's interests at heart.

The substance of the complaints is that the principal ostensibly acted unethically by interceding for specific candidates and that the request prejudiced the other candidates. Furthermore an objection was lodged against the fact that four of those on whose behalf representations had been made, were not parents of the school.

However, the latter is not contrary to the regulations because only four of the eight elected members are required to be parents of the school. Immediately on receipt of the complaints, the Director of Education requested the principal to rectify the matter by means of a further circular to the parents. It was done the same day. In this letter the particular paragraph in the original circular was cancelled in its entirety.

The principal also apologised and stated that parents were free to nominate anyone who qualified. He also indicated that he and his personnel would co-operate wholeheartedly with whoever was elected.

This behaviour proves to me that my department will not in any way allow a principal or teacher to participate unprofessionally or unethically in canvassing for specific candidates in management board elections.

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In respect of the hon member for Brits' written request to me dated 14 April 1989, I concede that he was right. [Time expired.]

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, I thank the hon the Minister for the reply he gave me this afternoon. The fact of the matter, however, is that the hon the Minister—I do not blame him—is unaware of all the events concerning the recent management board election at the school in question.

We on this side of the House have noted with appreciation the conduct of the Director of Education in the Transvaal, namely that he instructed the principal to withdraw the propaganda he had made for six people, including the hon member for Benoni, among the parent community. Subsequently the principal cancelled the particular paragraph, as the hon the Minister said, in his second circular.

Apparently the hon the Minister is not aware that other irregularities in regard to that management board election also took place at that particular school. The principal, for example, was informed by the department before the school holidays that a management board election would take place on 18 April. However, the principal failed to notify the parents of the election within the prescribed period. His notification was only sent to the parents on 12 April—only six days prior to the election.

In reality that management board election, seen in the light of the omission of the principal, is null and void. On the afternoon of 18 April, shortly after the school closed, two teachers at the school, a certain Mr Bester and a certain Mr Fourie, with the help of prefects, confiscated from the pupils certain pamphlets, that were relevant to the management board election and had been handed out to them outside the school grounds. I specifically draw attention to the fact that this occurred outside the school grounds.

I was informed that the principal was fully aware of this conduct of the two teachers, and it also met with his approval. This took place after the Director of Education in the Transvaal had intervened and requested the principal to cancel the paragraph in question.

*Mr W J D VAN WYK: Get rid of that principal!

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, I now request the hon the Minister, on the grounds of that

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

principal's irregular propaganda to parents in the management board election, on the grounds of his use of the official letterhead of the school for this propaganda, on the grounds of his omission to inform the parents in time of the election in accordance with the regulations, and on the grounds of his alleged support for the conduct of Messrs Fourie and Bester, to appoint a commission of inquiry into the events at this school. [Interjections.]

I believe that it is in the interest of education that finally be reached regarding the occurrences at that school.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, after listening to the hon the Minister's statement and after hearing the hon member for Brits, and, previous to that, reading in the *Pretor* the entire story of this episode, which, hon members of the NP might be interested to learn, was published under the heading "Kies NP-IP vra skoolhoof", I come to the conclusion that this is the type of propaganda the CP are trying to make in connection with this issue.

There can be no doubt that there is a high degree of sensitivity in the parent community concerning the powers and responsibilities of a school principal. It appears to be fairly clear that this principal has overstepped the mark by in fact promoting—without naming any political party or without stating that the hon member for Benoni was a member of Parliament—the candidature of certain persons.

For that one must criticise him but I certainly do not believe that the kind of remarks that the hon CP members are making, which are to drag the entire administration of this school into party politics, are not doing the school or the department or even the CP any good!

I must make it quite clear that we have criticised in this House in the past, and will continue to criticise, the politicisation of school committees. However, we must also accept that school administration must be based on decisions made by parents and on the clean administration that goes on and the principal because he serves on the management council and has a role to play. He does have a role in this regard.

I believe that the kind of circular that was sent out, although it can be criticised, by naming the particular persons and naming probable characteristics the school was looking for, can in no way

be such as to lead to the kind of Commission of Inquiry that the CP is asking for. I believe that they have gone too far and that they, more than anybody else and certainly more than the school principal, are guilty of provoking CP-propaganda at that school. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, allow me to pick up where I left off a while ago. I wanted to say that with regard to Mr Gerber's written request to me, dated 14 April, to take action, I agree with him that the particular principal made a *bona fide* mistake . . . [Interjections.] . . . even though his intention was only to support the candidature of people who in the past had given the school good service. That is why action was taken and why the principal apologised to the parents.

I wish to thank the hon member for Pinetown for his clear view of the whole matter. [Interjections.] The hon member spoke on the basis of his previous knowledge of being a teacher and knowing the kind of thing that happens at a school. The hon member has put his finger on the sensitive spot and I want to ask the hon members whether they have any idea of how sensitive this sphere is in which principals and particularly teachers find themselves in these times in which we are now living.

There is extreme pressure on principals and teachers and I want to agree with the hon member for Pinetown that it is high time that all of us, as politicians, not only demonstrated our appreciation for the exceptional work done by principals and teachers under difficult circumstances, but that we also did so in practice.

I want to tell the hon member for Brits that I really take it amiss of him for having submitted this matter as an interpellation! [Interjections.] The fact of the matter—we make no apology for this—is that this was a *bona fide* human mistake made by a particular principal. [Interjections.] By subjecting this matter to an interpellation, the CP is guilty once again of quite simply trying to engage in petty party politics in respect of education as well. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*Mr D G H NOLTE: Mr Chairman, naturally we on this side of the House were very upset about the circular which was sent out by the principal of

the Hans Moore High School in Benoni, especially with regard to the intercession that was made for the specific candidates for the controlling body of that school. As could be expected, we received various inquiries and complaints about this and parents expressed their dissatisfaction and discontent. It was with a feeling of oppression that one read the following in *Die Transvaler*:

Ongerymdhede het aan die lig gekom en besware is geopper oor die arrogante wyse waarop die skoolhoof oneties toegetree het tot die aanwysing en stemmerwing van kandidate vir die bestuursvlak, mense waarvan die meerderheid nie ouers is nie.

The matter was apparently rectified by the Director of Education in the Transvaal. In *Die Transvaler* we also read that he gave the principal instructions to rectify the propaganda he had made for certain persons.

The fact that teachers misused prefects to confiscate notices, which had been handed out outside the schoolgrounds, from the children is strongly condemned. Teachers should not meddle in management board elections.

I should like to inquire from the hon the Minister which action he is planning to take against the teachers. We regard the actions of these two teachers in a very serious light. The CP believes that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed so that the accusation made against the principal of Hans Moore, that he acted unethically, can be properly tested, as well as the conduct of Messrs Bester and Fourie. If not, we ask the hon the Minister whether they condone it, or should we content ourselves with the saying that goes: Silence is consent.

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That might be so, but the hon member's time has expired. [Interjections.] I now call upon the hon member for Brits.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister will remember that a commission of inquiry was appointed last year into the conduct of a principal in Pretoria. Finally it seemed that the complaint against him was concerned with two trifling matters, namely that he had made his school available for a CP function without having the form completed in advance and for allowing a person to come and speak to the pupils at the school without the permission of the depart-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

School for matrices launched

By Matshube Mfoloe

It was imperative that every parent, pupil, individual and organisation with an interest in the future of South Africa joined hands in the search for normality in education, Mr Sam Mabe, assistant editor of the Sowetan, said yesterday.

Addressing pupils and educationists at the opening of the Sowetan BP Matric Rewrite School at the University of Witwatersrand, Mr Mabe said black schools had become the battleground of the "liberation struggle" in South Africa.

He urged anyone who wished to help in the search for solutions to educational problems to "take the bulls by its horns".

The school was launched to help matric pupils who failed their exams last year. It forms part of the "Nation Building" campaign launched by the Sowetan last year.

The school's capacity is 1 500 and so far more than 900 have enrolled.

Pupils can register at the University of Witwatersrand's Social Sciences Block, at 4 pm each day, until the school is full.

ment. He was subjected to an investigation which lasted for days.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Is that not strange?

*Mr A GERBER: I maintain that the complaints against the principal of the Hans Moore High School are of a far more serious nature. [Interjections.] I repeat my request to the hon the Minister that a commission of inquiry be appointed forthwith into the conduct of the principal. If the hon the Minister does not comply, one could ask whether he is trying to protect his colleague, the hon member for Benoni, in this House. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, after listening to the hon members of the CP, I want to state categorically that the CP proved once again today that they are no friend to the teaching profession and that they have no respect for it. [Interjections.] As a matter of fact I want to say that the CP is the enemy of the teachers in this country. [Interjections.] The fact of the matter is that here is a principal who made a *bona fide* mistake. [Interjections.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: In other words he can *bona fide* do as he likes!

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Brakpan must control himself. The hon the Minister may continue.

*The MINISTER: That principal made a *bona fide* mistake and apologised the same day. He did so the very same day! [Interjections.]

I want to ask the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition whether he agrees with the hon member for Witbank, who by means of an interjection—I wrote it down here—shouted: "Get rid of that principal!" I ask the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition whether he agrees with it. [Interjections.] Does he agree with it? [Interjections.] Do you see hon members, one of the hon members of the CP makes an irresponsible interjection and says that we must get rid of a principal who did excellent work, and he did so after the principal had apologised for the *bona fide* mistake that had he made. Anyone of us could have made the same mistake. [Interjections.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: You are a *bona fide* mistake!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition and the hon member for Brakpan must curtail their interjections. The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER: I want to ask the House and the public to judge. I want to quote to hon members from the first circular that was sent by the principal. [Interjections.] In that he said the following:

Ons is gelukkig om die atgelope aantal jare 'n bestuursraad te hê wat met toewyding die skool gedien het.

He then mentioned the names of the members of the management board, and that was wrong. He then continued:

Dit sou werklik in ons skool se belang wees as die ses lede weer verkies word. Daar is soveel gevalle waar ander motiewe as diens aan die skool en ouergemeenskap 'n rol speel en uiteindeelik sit 'n skool met mense wat nie werklik met die skool iets te doen het nie.

[Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Survey on parents' voluntary contributions to trust funds

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he or his Department has conducted a survey on parents' voluntary contributions to trust funds: if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom was the survey conducted;
- (2) whether the results of the survey have been made public; if not, why not; if so, when were they made public;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B747E

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, because in terms of the various education ordinances and regulations the power to control and manage these funds vests in the council of the school concerned.
- (a) and (b) fall away;
- (2) falls away;
- (3) no.

Strategy for syllabus/curriculum development

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department has devised a policy and/or strategy for the consideration of syllabus or curriculum development; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy or strategy;
- (2) whether the functions of syllabus or curriculum development are to be centralized; if so, for what reason;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B748E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, syllabus and curriculum development is based on curriculum research and is done on a cyclic basis. This research and the revision and implementation of syllabuses are co-ordinated by the Network Committee for Curriculum Development on which all four provincial education departments have representation and comment is sought from all interested persons and organisations in and outside education. All syllabuses are approved by the Committee of Heads of Education;
- (2) provincial education departments are co-responsible for curriculum development and the core content is mutually decided upon, after which the provincial education departments may give content to these core subject curricula according to their particular needs. Curriculum development in my department, as in other departments, is subject to the policy regarding the norms and standards which the Minister of National Education may

determine in respect of syllabuses in accordance with the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984, section 2(1)(d);

(3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister can he give an indication as to whether it is his department's intention to set up a central curricula centre?

The MINISTER: At this moment in time, no.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Prison sentences: persons under 18

272. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons under the age of 18 years were serving prison sentences on (i) 30 June 1988 and (ii) 1 January 1989 and (b) in which prisons were these persons serving sentences?

B592E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| (a) (i) and (ii) | — 693 |
| 30 June 1988 | — 673 |
| (b) 30 June 1988 | |
| Allandale | |
| Riebeck West | |
| Voorberg | |
| Barberton | |
| Nelspruit | |
| Baviaanspoort | |
| Louis Trichardt | |
| Nylstroom | |
| Pietersburg | |
| Tzaneen | |
| Bethal | |
| Standerton | |
| Ficksburg | |
| Brandvlei | |
| Caledon | |
| Helderstroum | |
| Durban | |
| George | |
| Mossel Bay | |
| Oudshoorn | |
| Uniondale | |

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

867

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL 1989

868

Offences concerning drugs 4 260
 Offences concerning drugs and possession of drugs. 1 174
 Other offences 3 131

Other offences not yet mentioned 21 679
 Drunken driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, Aviation Act, etc.

Analysis of offences concerning the 11 957 prisoners who were serving sentences of more than 6 months up to 2 years on 20 January 1989.

Violent offences 3 283
 Economic offences 13 086

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:
 B637E

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Fezeka secondary school	95	45	—	—	—	—	5	9
Intshukumo comprehensive school	56	13	—	—	—	—	—	3
ID Mkhize secondary school	74	15	—	—	—	—	—	2
Luhlaza secondary school	83	63	—	—	—	4	10	11
Mahlizo secondary school	203	87	—	—	—	—	4	6
Langa secondary school	70	35	—	—	—	—	3	8
Isitimela comprehensive school	66	13	—	—	—	—	1	—
Crossroads No 3 secondary school	53	31	—	—	—	—	1	7
Sizamile secondary school	121	68	—	—	—	—	2	7
Simon Hebe secondary school	67	17	—	—	—	—	—	2

Prisons Service: staff shortages

304. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages; if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?
 B644E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) and (b) Yes. Shortages are experienced in the following vocational groups:
- Work study officer
 - Integrated information system (computer personnel)
 - Agriculturist
 - Agricultural technician
 - Tradersmen
 - Finance personnel (Accounts clerk)

Howard

869

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL 1989

870

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:
General Affairs:

Television satellite dishes: restrictions

138. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether there are any restrictions on private persons and companies owning and/or using television satellite dishes; if so, what restrictions;
- (2) whether any person or authority licenses the private ownership of television satellite dishes; if so, (a) what person or authority and (b) (i) how many have been so licensed and (ii) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished;
- (3) whether any applications have been received for the private use of television receiving installations by private persons and/or companies; if so, how many such applications were (a) received and (b) granted;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
 B337E

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes; if such dishes can be used for the transmission and/or reception of signals relayed via satellites;
- (2) yes;
- (a) the Postmaster General,
 (b) (i) one, namely the South African Broadcasting Corporation, and
 (ii) from 12 June 1986 to date;
- (3) yes;
 (a) approximately 45,
 (b) none;

(4) not at this stage. In view of the interest displayed in privately-owned earth stations and with due regard to developments in other countries, the Department is studying the entire matter. A statement will be issued when the time is appropriate.

Ellisras: land bought for SADF

200. Mr S P VAN VUUREN asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:†

Whether the State has purchased certain land in the Ellisras district for use by the South African Defence Force; if so, (a) when, (b) for what price, (c) for what purpose (i) was this land purchased and (ii) is it being used at present (d) (i) what improvements have been made by the State since the acquisition and (ii) what is the cost of these improvements per square metre of such improvements?
 B481E

THE ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes. Portion 1 of the farm Piquetberg No 523, Registration Division L Q, Transvaal, measuring 2,094,398 hectares.

- (a) 30 March 1988
 (b) R104 720,00
- (c) (i) To accommodate the Logistic Element of Group 29 of the SA Army and for the use of the airfield by the SA Airforce.
 (ii) The purpose for which it was purchased.
- (d) (i) Five corrugated-iron stores, each measuring 18 metres X 36 metres.
 (ii) R170,00 per square metre.

Hospitals: posts

207. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) How many posts had been established as at 31 December 1988 for (a) nurses, (b) paramedics, (c) medical staff, (d) administrative staff and (e) other staff at the (i) Baragwanath Hospital, (ii) Coronation Hospital, (iii) H F Verwoerd Hospital,

332 6/10/83 29/4/83

Privatisation can work — but watch out for the pitfalls

SA's privatisation effort can benefit from experience elsewhere in the world. JANE COOKE, of accounting and consultancy firm Arthur Andersen & Co, looks at some pitfalls and how to avoid them

DESPIITE arguments by exponents of privatisation that less government intervention in the economy leads to greater productivity and wealth, privatisation is no cure-all.

Yet the overall success of privatisation worldwide, and the opportunity it presents to curtail state expenditure, certainly make it attractive in SA.

SA's unique economic, social and political environment require specific consideration. Nevertheless, there are certain universal pitfalls to be avoided. These include:

□ A private monopoly is no better than a public monopoly. Ideally, a competitive environment must be created prior to any monopolistic state entity being privatised.

The UK government has been faulted for privatising both British Telecom and British Gas without taking adequate steps to introduce competition. It would also appear that deregulation without some form of affirmative action does not automatically create a competitive environment.

Alternatively, SA could follow the US example and establish regulatory bodies empowered to police monopolies by offering the consumers tariff protection and service standard safeguards.

Another method of curtailing monopolies is that proposed in the pending disposal of the UK electricity supply industry. The existing industry is to be divided by function and the resulting business units franchised out individually.

Japan used a similar method to break up its national railways, the company being split into six private regional firms, a national freight firm and a private firm owning the bullet-train network.

Selling assets at a considerable discount "impooverishes" the taxpayer. The most common method of privatising state entities has been by a fixed price public share offer. This involves considerable discretionary judgment on pitching the issue price and has resulted in a number of pricing anomalies.

British Telecom opened at an 86% premium on the issue price and Britain's Amersham was 25 times oversubscribed. In Austria, the subscription period for OMV, the state oil

company, was cut short after only two-and-a-half days as the issue had already been twice over-subscribed. However, if it is government policy to encourage "people's capitalism," the issue price may be pitched deliberately low in order to minimise the risk to the shareholder (who is also a voter).

The minimum discount on issue price can be achieved by a tender offer, but this has inherent problems. Tender offers appear to be avoided by certain investor groups, particularly the all-important institutions, as pricing uncertainty is shifted to the buyer.

tations took place while the equity market enjoyed a sizeable bull-run. However, despite last October's stock market crash, the OMV privatisation in January this year was successful because the Austrian government, responsive to market conditions, privatised 15% instead of 25% of the company, reduced the issue price and increased the dividend.

□ Successful privatisation is dependent on effective marketing. British Gas, the French glass manufacturer Saint Gobain and Austria's OMV were marketed by a "hard sell" approach. The impression was created that individuals were buying part of their national heritage and not merely shares.

Methods used to attract first-time investors and to encourage their long-term loyalty include instalment payment plans, bonus issues and product coupons.

□ Prospective candidates for privatisation need to be commercialised.

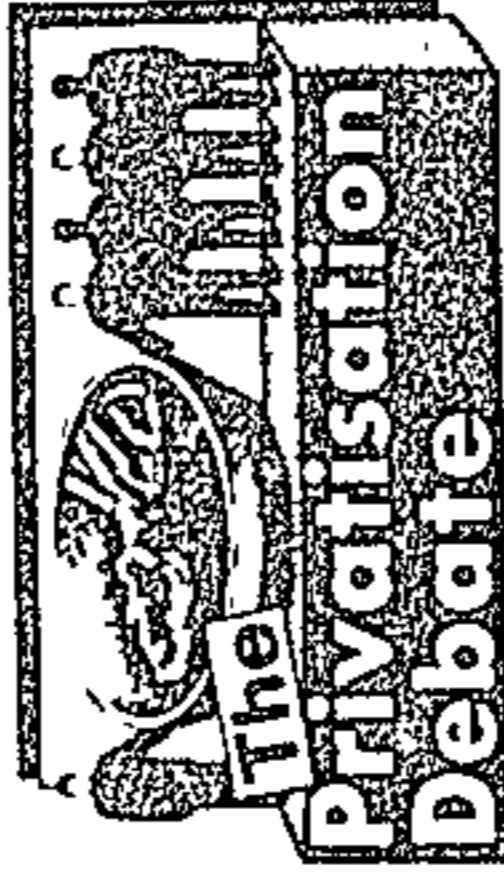
Countries such as Britain, France and Austria have initially privatised

their most profitable enterprises while governments of less-developed countries typically attempt to off their loss-makers first.

Before these public sector entities can be privatised successfully, private sector managerial, operational and financial standards need to be introduced. It is often the product of much of the reality of privatisation that improves public sector efficiency, turning loss-makers into profit-makers and making the entity attractive to potential investors. □ A successful privatisation programme depends on the co-operation of public sector employees. This can only be achieved through consultation and the establishment of common objectives.

The objectives of private sector companies may vary significantly from public sector entities. For example, this potential conflict, the Japanese have sold shares in public sector entities into "safe and sound hands," while the entity is staffed by current and former public servants.

Even after full privatisation, former public servants may be retained to the company, ensuring the friendly ties with the public sector are maintained. This is possible in Japan by virtue of the close relationship between government and



But... share... change... he... worth... Com... for... into... by... employ... com... market... arena is... and salary... privatisation... demands by... Government... awareness... increases... competitiveness... of jobs... lead to... it... since... increase... to greater... increased

R80 000 for schools ⁵²

THE Department of Education and Culture yesterday received a donation of R80 000 from National Panasonic in Pretoria. *Journal 26 (4/87)*

The cheque was received by Mr V Terblanche, the superintendent general of the department from Mr Terry Millar, the managing director of the company.

Mr Terblanche said the donation would help develop children belonging to all racial groups.

Matric dances – a threatened tradition

Star 26/4/89

52

Written by a member of the Transvaal Teachers' Association

The season of matric farewells has already begun.

To some it may seem strange that such a significant occasion should be staged so early. There are, however, some very valid reasons for bidding a symbolic farewell to a school's seniors with such seemingly precipitate haste.

What is a matric farewell? Like so many festivals and functions staged by our schools, it is all things to all people. And, like so many splendoured things, it is threatened by the nature of our society.

To most principals and senior staff members, the matric farewell is an essential culmination of the educative process: a gracious occasion where much of the rich heritage of the past is linked with the promise of the future as epitomised in the brightness and beauty of the graduant group.

Many schools utilise the occasion to teach cherished values: courteous introductions, formal etiquette, ballroom dancing, civilised use of (or abstinence from) alcohol.

To many parents the build-up to the matric farewell is filled with nostalgia, poignancy and awareness as they suffer another lesson in "how selfhood begins with a walking away and love is proved in the letting go".

To many pupils the matric farewell is their first dance (to some their first date). Many of these are stable, sensible and sensitive people who have not succumbed to the supersell pressures of our society to grow up too early. Their values are fixed and their foundations stable.

They anticipate the occasion with considerable trepidation. It is a mile-

stone, as it was to their parents and will be to their children.

At the other end of the adolescent scale are those aspiring matriculants who see the farewell as a monumental rave.

They are, perhaps, too experienced for this moment. They are socially and sexually mature. Some are alcohol-dependent, some have already attempted to give up tobacco or other drugs.

They are old before their time. To many of them the dance is but a prelude to the "After Party".

The after party is the factor that will have caused many school principals to ponder on the timing, the nature and the very existence of their school's matric farewell.

Symbolic entry

It is the after party that highlights the gap between what matric farewells should mean and what they do mean, between the values of the school and of the adult world, between yesterday and today.

Matric farewells, traditionally, represented a symbolic entry into the social world of the adult. In many schools' farewell functions they still are.

But the after party is probably a better symbol of today's patterns.

Smoking, drugs, drink and promiscuity are now part of the "traditional" after party in many areas.

Drunken driving has led to death and disability. There are always casualties as moderation gives way to excess.

When the matric farewell ends (at midnight or at 1 am), the responsibility for the celebration passes from school to parent. No school principal approves of after parties, most warn against them.

Most parents dread after parties. Many responsible parents take strict steps to control them.

Some parents allow them to continue through the night and next day.

The dance dress, too, threatens the continued existence of the matric farewell.

In some areas "The Dress" is an incredible exercise in extravagance and self-indulgence. It costs far more than a year's education.

Many of our country's pupils are not able to buy books and paper for their studies, yet we accept so readily the prodigality of many matric farewells and encourage our sons and daughters to "waste their substance in riotous living".

To combat the hysteria and the excesses, some principals move their farewell functions earlier into the year. Others eliminate the event from their calendar.

Many splendid schools, many splendid teachers use the function as yet another occasion to teach that "to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heavens".

Few moments are more significant in a school calendar than the last minutes of a matric farewell and the first minutes of what will follow.

Cinderella would understand.

'At least R1bn tied up in idle classroom space'

Bl Day 26/4/59

52

CAPE TOWN — The 278 526 empty places at white schools meant that R1bn or more of classroom space was standing idle, Ken Andrew (DP, Gardens) said yesterday.

And filling the empty places with black children would mean a "five-year boost" for the Department of Education and Training's school- and classroom-building programme.

Speaking during the debate on the department's budget, Andrew said R1bn was a conservative figure and R1.5bn was probably nearer the mark.

He said the shortage of money meant an increasing shortage of classrooms. If the inflation rate was 15%, 20% fewer classrooms would be built, while if inflation stood at 19%, 25% fewer classrooms would be constructed.

This, he said, was going from bad to worse.

Andrew admitted that opening white schools would not solve all the problems of black education.

Political Staff

But, he said, it would mean that DET schools would be able to cater for 13.6% more students without any capital expenditure.

He said the bottom line was that the NP kept government schools racially pure at the expense of the life chances of thousands of black children and at the expense of peace and prosperity in the country.



● ANDREW

In response, Minister Gerrit Viljoen said the NP did not believe in integrated schools and Andrew's suggestion was therefore unacceptable.

MIKE ROBERTSON reports that figures released by the white Department of Education

and Culture indicate the number of English-speaking pupils is declining.

There were 588 064 white Afrikaans-speaking pupils at all schools last year, while there were 373 647 English pupils. This means the ratio of Afrikaans to English pupils is 1.57:1.

But a breakdown of the number of secondary and primary school pupils shows that while the Afrikaans to English ratio is 1.5:1 in secondary schools, it rises to 1.63:1 in primary schools.

There were 174 978 English primary school pupils and 142 790 secondary school pupils at departmental schools. In addition there were 28 424 English-speaking primary school pupils and 27 455 secondary school pupils at private schools.

The number of Afrikaans-speaking pupils at departmental schools was 328 595 (primary) and 257 042 (secondary). There were 1991 Afrikaans pupils at private primary schools and 436 at private secondary schools.

Only 44%
passed
matric

13/04/87
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Shock matric results in black schools in the Western Cape show that only 43,6% passed and not one matriculant obtained an A or B aggregate.

DP spokesman on black education Ken Andrew said the results — disclosed in Parliament yesterday by Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen — were “indicative of the extent of the education crisis in this area”.

Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Andrew, said 888 pupils wrote matric in 10 black high schools in the Western Cape, but only 387 passed.

He said none of them obtained A or B aggregates but eight obtained C aggregates, 34 D aggregates and 55 E aggregates.

Andrew said the education crisis was “clearly reflected in the appalling matric pass rate of only 43,6%”.

Complexity

“One wonders what is going on when one bears in mind that all these matric candidates would already have passed Standard 9 in Department of Education and Training schools.

“Blaming disruptions simply on criminal elements, as the Department of Education and Training’s annual report does, shows a complete lack of understanding of the complexity of the issues involved.

“In particular, the lack of trust, disillusionment and alienation that exist compound the problems created by the fundamentally inadequate education provided,” Andrew said.

(52) 3 ~~6/11/89~~ 27/4-3/5/89

Pupils restricted

FOUR Upington high school pupils have become the first released detainees in the Northern Cape town to be slapped with heavy restrictions orders.

Brothers Edward (20) and Elliot Presente, 18, Henry Mchauli, 19, and Patrick Williams, 17, all Paballelo Senior Secondary School pupils, were released last week after being held for more than two months under the state of emergency.

They are confined to their homes at night and have to report to the Upington police station.

They may not speak to the Press and are prevented from participating in the activities of Upington youth and student organisations.

"My son didn't do anything so terrible that he has to be so heavily restricted. I am not at all happy with the situation," said a shocked Mrs Maria Williams, mother of Patrick Williams.

The four pupils were released last week with their school facing a new crisis over the recent enrolment of former Kimberley policeman known as "Cat" Dikela to their school.

The ex-policeman is said to have left the school "on his own accord" after a protest by pupils against his presence in their Standard 8 class.

Paballelo Senior Secondary School principal Mr Jimmy Basson this refused to comment on the incident.

However, he confirmed that the former policeman had left the school and that "everything was now back to normal".

After pupils protested against the presence of Dikela in their class

Recently two Upington students Simon Mnyaka, and Daniel Tom, also detained in February, were banished from their home town on their release, but this ban was overturned after their lawyers made representations to the police.

According to the Human Rights Commission (HRC) more than 80 detainees who have released have been restricted.

BRANCHES OPENED

THE Supplementary Education Institute based at Wits University in Braamfontein for the past two years has now established branches on the West Rand, East Rand, Sebokeng and Dobsonville.

The institute which provides supplementary education in English and mathematics, is a non-profit organisation.

One of the co-ordinators, Mr John Moyana, said that lessons from grade 0 to standard 10 were provided, from 9am to 2pm.

For more information telephone Mr Moyana at (011) 932-0275.

these incidents occur and (b) what steps were taken by this Department as a result of these incidents?

B809E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes, but only injured.

- (a) (i) 20 April 1988
 (2) 14 September 1988
 (3) 1 October 1988
 (4) 19 January 1989
 (5) 1 February 1989

- (ii) (1) Inanda residential area
 (2) Inanda residential area
 (3) Imbali residential area
 (4) Vryheid (Northern Natal Collieries)
 (5) Inanda residential area

(b) (1) Case reported to the SAP.

(2) Six pupils suspended from school; SAP was called in.

(3) Two guilty pupils suspended from school; hostels searched. Action was taken against pupils possessing sharp instruments (arms).

(4) Corporal punishment administered to guilty pupils, with the consent of their parents.

(5) Security measures were intensified.

Natal: treatment of leukemia

*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked his Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What facilities are there in Natal for the treatment of children suffering from leukemia?

(2) whether any hospitals in the Republic have a full range of facilities for the treatment of this disease; if so, which hospitals; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is being done to rectify this situation?

B810E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) All major hospitals, academic and regional hospitals in Natal are able to treat

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

children suffering from leukemia; the hospitals concerned are:

Addington Hospital, Durban
 R K Khan Hospital, Durban
 Clairwood Hospital, Durban
 King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban
 Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg
 Northdale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg
 Eshome Hospital
 Ladysmith Hospital
 Port Shepstone Hospital
 Newcastle Hospital

Patients from community country hospitals who require treatment are referred to the above hospitals when necessary.

(2) yes, the following information is furnished by the provincial administrations:

NATAL

The hon member is referred to my reply to point one.

TRANSVAAL

H F Verwoerd Hospital
 Kalalong Hospital
 Ga-Rankuwa Hospital
 Johannesburg Hospital
 Baragwanath Hospital
 Hillbrow Hospital

ORANGE FREE STATE

Pelononi Hospital
 Universitas Hospital

CAPE PROVINCE

Tygerberg Hospital
 Groote Schuur Hospital
 Red Cross Hospital

(a) and (b) fall away.

Aids in RSA

*16. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many cases of Aids were identified in the Republic, (a) excluding and (b) including the independent Black states, in 1988?

B811E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 89 cases of AIDS have been identified of which 84 were South African cases and the balance from four foreign countries.

(b) The Republic of South Africa does not report on data pertinent to the independent National States.

Members of Parliament: visit to foreign countries

*17. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(a) How many members of Parliament visited foreign countries at Government expense in the (i) 1987-88 and (ii) 1988-89 financial years and (b) what are their names in each case?
 B812E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) Excluding myself and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, three members of Parliament visited foreign countries at the expense of my Department in the 1987-88 financial year, and
 (ii) twenty-three in the 1988-89 financial year;

(b) The members of Parliament visiting foreign countries in 1987-88 were:
 Dr S G A Golden
 Dr J N Reddy
 Mr A Williams

The members of Parliament visiting foreign countries in 1988-89 were:

Mr A S Akooob
 Mr H J Bekker
 Mr D de V Graaff
 Mr J Douw
 Mr A Fourie
 Mr T George
 Dr S G A Golden
 Mr N Jumuna
 Mr N E Khan
 Mr A E Lambat
 Mr J J Lemmer
 Mr D Lockey
 Rev E J Manikkam
 Prof N J J Olivier
 Mr M Rajab
 Mr C R Redcliffe
 Mr J L Retief
 Mr I Richards
 Mr G Shah
 Mr H A Smith
 Mr C J van R Botha
 Dr J Vilonel

Katlehong: investigation into death of a certain person

*18. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there has been an investigation into the cause of death of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, on or about 21 March 1989 at Katlehong; if not, why not; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether a post-mortem has been held; if so, what were the findings; if not, why not?
 B813E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

Yes, the cause of death of the person whose name had been furnished by the hon member, is being investigated. As soon as the investigation has been completed, the docket will be submitted to the Public Prosecutor for an inquest to be held. No particulars are therefore furnished at this stage because it may prejudice the investigation and anticipate the findings of the inquest.

Additional classrooms

*19. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any additional classrooms were built in 1988 at schools falling under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many additional classroom places were provided in that year and (b) what was the total cost of providing these additional classrooms?
 B815E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

(a) 88 865.

(b) R147 004 697.

Shortage of classroom places

*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether there was any shortage of classroom places in 1988 at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools administered by his Department; if so,

how many classroom places were short at (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools; if not, what was the average number of pupils per classroom at (aa) primary and (bb) secondary schools?

B817E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

The estimated shortage of classrooms (not shortage of classroom places) based on a basis of 40 primary and 35 secondary pupils per classroom are as follows:

(i) 1 782 classrooms (March 1988).

(ii) 2 730 classrooms (March 1988).

(aa) Falls away.

(bb) Falls away.

Hormonal herbicides

*21. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether he has at any time taken any decision regarding the prevention of sales and/or the use of hormonal herbicides in any part of South Africa; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) in respect of which areas and (ii) when were these decisions taken, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding these decisions and (c) which herbicides were involved in each case?

B818E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) (i) and (ii) and (c) The particulars were fully published in Government Notice 89 of 16 January 1987, as substituted by Government Notice R.949 of 30 April 1987, which in its turn was substituted by Government Notice R.1992 of 30 September 1989.

(b) Farmers reported damage to certain vegetable crops, allegedly caused by the herbicides indicated in the said Notices.

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INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs:

Social pensions

1. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether the Government intends increasing social pensions; if not, why not?

B828E, INT

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE: Mr Speaker, the position of social pensioners receives constant consideration by the Government, and also by the Ministers' Council of the Administration: House of Assembly. I want to give hon members the assurance that if circumstances permit and funds can be made available for this purpose an increase in social pensions and allowances will always receive favourable consideration.

*In 1962 the Government set itself the objective of adjusting social pensions and allowances annually if it was in any way possible and if funds for this purpose could be made available. We were able to attain this objective, except in 1988. I realise that the Treasury could not make funds available during 1988 for an increase in pensions and allowances.

Nevertheless, we received a stream of appeals. We cannot simply say no to each plea and react negatively. Therefore I was grateful that during January 1989 considerable increases were granted to people receiving pensions and allowances. I want to point out that the basic pension for Whites increased by R154 per month, or 158,76¢, from October 1979 to January 1989. Given all criteria these concessions were as generous as the Treasury could manage. This proves that the Government of the day is sympathetic towards our aged and under-privileged people.

†I can assure hon members that the Government is fully aware of the hardships experienced by the aged and other social pensioners to make ends meet under present economic conditions. Sight must, however, not be lost of the fact that the South African social pension schemes are non contributory by nature and that funds to finance these schemes are derived solely from taxation. The main objective of the schemes is also not to

make pensioners financially fully independent but merely financially to assist the family or the community to care for elderly, underprivileged persons. It has always been the Government's point of view that it is the duty of every citizen during his economically active life to provide for his old age or for times of need, even to such an extent that it will not be necessary to ask for assistance from the State.

One can realise that the country's relatively small number of taxpayers cannot be taxed indiscriminately . . . [Time expired.]

Mr M J ELLIS: Mr Speaker, we hear again that the Government is always giving consideration to the question of social pensions. The matter is under consideration again, we are told. I want to say, however, that the issue of social pensions is one that has been hotly debated in this House for a number of years. Opposition spokesmen for more than a decade have pointed out the gross injustices meted out by the Government to social pensioners, while hon Ministers from the governing party have in fact expressed their concern for the aged without really doing anything at all. One only needs to read Hansard over the past ten years—read all the debates that have taken place on this subject—to realise how sadly misplaced the Government's reasoning is, or rather how little the Government seems to care, while it is indeed the Government that should care for the aged.

Mr R J LORIMER: They do not care at all!

Mr M J ELLIS: Only last year we listened to the hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in this House trying desperately to convince us that the Government's decision not to grant an increase in social pensions during the 1988-89 financial year was justified; that in fact a R60 one-off bonus was all that was needed to ease the burden of the social pensioner.

Mr R J LORIMER: Scandalous!

Mr M J ELLIS: He tried to show then that social pensions had in fact increased by more than 213% between 1976 and 1987, and today we hear again about percentage increases. The statistics, however, are irrelevant. They are absolutely irrelevant in terms of the real needs of the aged and also in terms of what has happened to the South African economy. One hundred percent of nothing is nothing. Two hundred and thirteen percent of very little remains very little. This is

exactly what the increase in social pensions in rand and cents has meant over the past decade—very little.

With the increases in social pensions against the real inflation rate running at between 13% and more than 20% for the past 15 years, there is no doubt that social pensioners are much worse off now than they were ten years ago. There have been constant calls on the Government to raise the means test for social pensioners. Last year, in this House, the hon the Minister announced, and I quote—

. . . that consideration was being given to the means test for social pensions and allowances being built into a formula . . .

May I ask the hon the Minister what the outcome of such considerations is? He said again today that consideration is always being given to this but we never hear the result. Surely by now some decision must have been reached. There have been requests for years for the means test to be revised but to no avail. We have to face the fact that more and more desperate elderly people in South Africa are either not in a position to receive a social pension because of the inadequacy of the means test or, if they do receive a pension, it is grossly inadequate.

Against this background we have the Government setting aside R1 billion for little more than election pay-off extravaganzas such as the writing off of R460 million in Maize Board deficits and reintroducing diesel subsidies to farmers. These are obviously both aimed at securing the farmers' vote. Then we also have the extraordinary introduction, at a time when our economy can least afford it, of long service awards. [Time expired.]

*Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, in December last year I made enquiries at a home for the aged in need of care and discovered that the average unit cost in respect of the organisation concerned amounted to R816 per month at that stage. It has certainly increased considerably since then as a result of the series of price increases in the meantime. My argument is that if this is the case, how can the hon the Minister expect an elderly person who is completely dependent on his own resources and receives no other assistance, to live on an amount of R251 per month? It is impossible!

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members of any other specified religious denominations?

B548E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1)	(a)	329	
	(b)	272	
(2)	(a)	162	
	(b)	5	
	(c)	10	
	(d)	4	
	(e)	0	
	(f)	0	
	(g)	2	
	(h)	39	

Christadelphians 6
 Glenridge Christian Fellowship 2
 Jewish 1
 Manor Community Church 1
 Quaker (Society of Friends) 2
 Rastafarian 1
 Seventh Day Adventists 1
 United Congregational Church 2
 World Wide Church of God 23

Money spent on houses adjacent to specified lighthouses

313. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any money is to be or has been spent on houses which are adjacent to the lighthouses at (a) Fish River Mouth, (b) Cape St Francis and (c) Danger Point and are the property of the South African Transport Services; if so, (i) how much in each case, (ii) for what purpose and (iii) who will be entitled to use these houses?

B656E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a), (b) and (c) Yes.	
(i) Fish River Mouth	R26 200
Cape St Francis	R 2 507
Danger Point	R92 300
(ii) Fish River Mouth	
Refurbishing and refurnishing of two houses and routine maintenance to the Lighthouse-keeper's house.	
Cape St Francis	
Refurnishing of one house.	
Danger Point	
Refurbishing and refurnishing of two	

houses and routine maintenance to the Lighthouse-keeper's house.

(iii) Lighthouse-inspectors, maintenance personnel, SA Harbours' clients, local and overseas counterparts, opinion leaders, etc.

The facilities will also be let to the private sector for the holding of seminars. In this manner income will be derived which would contribute towards keeping the houses preserved for the future.

Since lighthouses became automated the number of lighthouse-keepers was reduced from three to one in these instances. When assets become obsolete determined whereupon consideration is extended to either demolish or otherwise restore it for practical use. The latter option was found to be justified.

SATS: pensionable service bought back

314. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many employees who were still in the service of the South African Transport Services as at 31 December 1988, had bought back pensionable service?

B657E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

12 405.

SATS: pensionable service bought back

315. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport Services employees who bought back pensionable service have retired since the buying-back of pensionable service came into effect in respect of the Transport Services, (b) what total amount, excluding any interest on the amounts outstanding, did these persons pay to buy back such service, (c) what total amount was received by these persons in increased gratuities in respect of such service, (d) what total additional amount in monthly pensions is paid to them as a result of their having bought back pensionable service and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B658E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 29 196



(b), (c) and (d) The information is not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.

(e) 17 April 1989.

Work-seekers registered at labour bureaux

320. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each month in 1988?

B663E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(See table on cols. 947 and 948.)

Subsidy to certain taxi association

341. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether he intends providing any subsidy to members of a certain taxi association, the name of which has been furnished to the Ministers' Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) why, (b) what will the amount of the subsidy be and (c) what is the name of this association?

B696E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Commuter traffic: subsidy to bus operators

360. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in each of the four main metropolitan areas in the 1987-88 financial year?

B762E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Johannesburg/Pretoria	: R115 053 011,99
Cape Town/Penninsula	: R 37 211 683,61
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	: R 11 994 578,78
Durban/Pinetown	: R 55 652 221,87

The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the fact that the above-mentioned

information was already supplied in my reply to question 68 of 24 February 1989.

Land Bank loans

403. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether provision has been made for persons or bodies other than *bona fide* farmers to be granted loans by the Land Bank;

(2) whether any such persons or bodies received loans from the Land Bank over the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available; if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (c) what are the names of these persons or bodies and (d) (i) what were the amounts of the loans granted and (ii) on what dates were they granted?

B725E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes—in terms of section 21(1)(c) read with section 45 quater of the Land Bank Act, 1944 (Act 13 of 1944).

(2) No

(a), (b), (c) and (d) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Own Affairs:

State-subsidized private schools/State-controlled schools: attendance of non-White children

50. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many non-White children were attending (a) State-subsidized private schools and (b) State-controlled schools in each of the four provinces as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B685E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
Cape	2 351	27
Natal	1 716	3
OFS	196	7
Transvaal	5 486	68

(as at 1989-04-18)
 (as at 1989-04-18)
 (as at 1989-04-18)
 (as at 1989-04-18)

*Children of diplomats and members of consular missions.

I am just asking the hon member whether the reply of the hon Deputy Minister does not fully cover that question?

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, I do not believe it does because I did not say the present Administrator.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, does he know that there are innumerable hon members of the House who are aware of the fact that there is such a report? How therefore can he say there is no such a report?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I refer again to the last part of the question by the hon member for Port Elizabeth Central which reads as follows —

... to inquire into the establishment of a Black township at Wavereest

The Administrator says he has not appointed a commission to inquire into such a Black township.

Jamestown: Black township registered

*9. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Whether a Black township in Jamestown has been or is to be registered; if not, why not; if so, when?

B883E

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes. A development area was designated at Jamestown and defined in Government Notice No. 1846 dated 5 September 1980.

Cape Peninsula: new principals

*10. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any new principals appointed to schools in the Cape Peninsula since 1 January 1988 have been appointed in a temporary or acting capacity; if so, (a) why, (b) who made these decisions and (c) how many of these new principals were appointed in a (i) permanent and (ii) temporary or acting capacity?

B884E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Yes

(a) All the posts were advertised but to date only in one case has it been possible to finalize a permanent appointment. In three cases the Department has been forced to appoint persons in an acting capacity.

(b) The Regional Chief Director.

(c) (i) One. Since 1 May 1989.

(ii) Three. In an acting capacity.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

SAP investigation into alleged shooting in Soweto

*11. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether there has been an investigation into the alleged shooting by the South African Police in Soweto on or about 12 November 1988 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the results of this investigation and (c) what is the name of the person concerned?

B888E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

(a) to (c)

A murder case was opened on 12 November 1988 as a result of the death of the person whose name has been furnished by the honourable member. The investigation has been completed and the docket is at present with the Attorney-General for his decision.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Community life: implementing of decisions

1. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

Whether the Government is taking any steps to implement the decisions of White local authorities on matters affecting the community life of the Whites within the areas of jurisdiction of those local authorities; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

B937E.JNT

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: Mr Speaker, in this reply I shall confine myself to the activities of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly, and in particular to Local Government and Housing.

Naturally the Cabinet and certain general affairs departments are also involved in local authorities and the decisions of local authorities, as well as the maintenance of the own community life of the respective communities in South Africa. The Ministers' Council derives its task from the 1983 Constitution, especially as set out in Schedule 1 of the Constitution, *inter alia* with reference to social welfare, education, art, culture, health affairs, community development, which includes housing and the development of the relevant White community, as well as local government in the area declared a local government area for the White population group.

We therefore deal with essential matters that are required in order to conduct a meaningful own community life. With regard to housing the local authorities are assisted in terms of the Development and Housing Act, which was passed by the House of Assembly as own affairs legislation in 1985, in performing their housing duties, also where this takes place in co-operation with community organisations. This includes the making available of housing in various forms, including welfare housing and housing for the aged, loans for the safeguarding of the homes of the elderly who have a limited income, the provision and improvement of the housing in Government villages, the provision of rental accommodation in Schubart Park in Pretoria, for example, as well as in Parow Park.

This Act was amended this year and now grants local authorities powers with reference to the handling of slum conditions in the declared local government areas. In fact, local authorities are being acknowledged and also given the decision-making authority to prevent slum conditions and urban deterioration. Local authorities, under the leadership of the Ministers' Council of the House

of Assembly, also make a contribution to improving and establishing an orderly community life on an acceptable level.

Own local authorities are maintained and developed as institutions of the community by whom they have been elected or established. In fact, new local government institutions are also created. In terms of the Local Councils Act, 1987—also own affairs legislation of the House of Assembly—local councils are established for local areas or for communities which do not have local authorities. Corporate bodies come into being, which can then take decisions on their own affairs and can conclude agreements in order to implement such decisions in such areas. A local council is a local authority which is recognised as a representative body in a regional services council, and consequently can also negotiate there in the interests of its community. In establishing a local council, one establishes an ordered authoritative institution which can promote and further develop the community life in such an area.

Since 1 April 1989 I have been entrusted with certain local government functions in respect of three provinces, including the decision-making in connection with township establishment—full decision-making functions in the declared areas of the White local authority. There are authorised local authorities who have the right to take essential decisions in connection with township establishment. We acknowledge the decisions of these local authorities and after further consideration, we shall probably grant local authorities additional decision-making powers in due course. [Time expired.]

*Mr J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister went no further today than what we hear from the Government with reasonable regularity, in that he merely sketched the legal framework which they rely on with reference to the community life of Whites.

It involves much more than that, however. The real issue is the implementation of decisions of local authorities that affect the community life of the people in their areas of jurisdiction. [Interjections.] There is no better illustration of the shortcomings of the steps taken by the Government in this connection than in the implementation of decisions on group areas and separate facilities. Only yesterday *The Argus* contained a

Teachers to lose jobs

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

A LARGE number of white high school teachers are expected to lose their jobs over the next few years, statements by the Cape Education Department (CED) disclosed this week.

A Cape Times investigation found that a drastic decline in the number of primary school pupils over the past few years, and the consequent loss of teachers' posts, is expected to filter through to the high schools.

The number of enrolments at state schools in the greater Cape Town area has declined by 4 000 in the past five years, the CED said.

And in the Cape province pupil numbers had declined by 22 721 from 248 825 to 226 104 in the past few years.

Asked whether the CED expected to axe a number of high school posts, Director of the department Dr S W Walters said this week: "It is inevitable that the enrolments in high schools will be affected by this decline in the number of primary school pupils in the next few years."

He said, however, that it was difficult to determine the number of teaching posts which might

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Decrease in students hits high schools

have to be abolished.

Teacher organisations have also said that they expect a number of high school posts to be axed.

Dr Walters said there had been a "marked decline in a large number of primary school enrolments in CED schools".

As a result "a number of teaching posts had to be abolished".

There could be no guarantee of teachers' posts — even for those who had been given permanent posts — as long as pupil numbers declined as a result of the decreasing white birth rate or demographic

factors, he added.
The CED has said that at the end of last year 81 teaching posts in the greater Cape Town area had been axed.

In the Parow school board area 50 posts were to have been abolished, but after representations from school committees only 35 posts were lost.

Since then 45 new posts have been created at new schools in Kraaifontein and Stellenberg.

In the Cape Town school board area 46 posts were axed and only 14 new posts were created.

Since 1985, 188 posts were abolished and 73 new posts were created in the Cape Town area, bringing the total number of posts which were axed to 115.

Dr Walters said the number of teaching posts allocated to a school was based on the enrolment figures at that school as on the second Tuesday in February every year.

"If the enrolment has declined significantly from the previous year so that a teaching post must be abolished, the school committee is informed by the end of February of the same year.

"It is, however, impossible to determine beforehand at which schools posts will be abolished, which schools will appeal and which appeals will be successful", Dr Walters said.

like to have. He must merely answer that for us, and he will win the debate. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: Mr Speaker, the hon members for Roodepoort and Ermelo would obviously not have been able to make any speech at all if they had not read yesterday's edition of *The Argus*. In fact, the Chief Whip of the CP, the hon member for Brakpan, spoke about this matter in *The Argus* yesterday. This interpellation has been on the Question Paper for longer than yesterday's edition of *The Argus* has been for sale, however.

The CP has a fundamental problem. They got a fright when they realised what their policy was leading to in Carletonville and Boksburg. [Interjections.] The point is that instead of community development taking place there, they are impoverishing those communities. There are people who settled there, did business there and are going bankrupt. We have evidence of that. It is on record. [Interjections.] That is the problem. The hon members want to conceal that by attacking us. In the meantime we are candid with regard to the public in South Africa, and we shall be candid during the election too, but the CP is in trouble. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*The MINISTER: The CP's policy has a destructive effect on the communities. In fact, there are other councils, which the CP thinks they control, who did not go and put those signs back. Unfortunately the hon member for Lichtenburg is not here now, but I want to ask him why there are no such signs in Lichtenburg at the moment, since he was such a great advocate of these signs. He promised the voters that he would do that. Is he going to do what he said, or is he playing the game he accused us of? I think it is time for them to be candid towards the voters and to say how they are going to deal with matters. Are they going to deal with them as they have in Carletonville and Boksburg? [Interjections.]

We do not work at the expense of communities. We build communities. The CP advised the town council of Boksburg this year to cut off the electricity and water supply to those Indian families in Windmill Park. They want to protect the Whites' community life by destroying other people. That is their approach, and it directly contradicts our approach. That is why we are

candid about our cause and why we take care of the establishment and the development of the communities that have been entrusted to our care. [Time expired.]
Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Survey on parent's voluntary contributions

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department or any provincial education department has conducted a survey on parents' voluntary contributions; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom was the survey conducted;
- (2) whether the results of the survey have been made public; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B886E

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, because in terms of the various education ordinances and regulations the power to control and manage these funds vests in the council of the school concerned,
- (a) and (b) fall away;
- (2) falls away;
- (3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he explain the following? The hon the Minister has indicated that whilst responsibility for the collection of such funds rests with the management council of each particular school, it is within the capability of this department to organise such administrative functions, including publishing of data on the funding of education. It has been pointed out that certain funds are made available by the private sector, that is parents, for the funding of

education. How was such an assessment made if a survey of what the parents are paying, has never been undertaken?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, The hon member must have the question included in the Question Paper so that I can reply to him on that in full.

Subsidies to private schools: levels of payment

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether there are different levels for the payment of subsidies to private schools and private pre-primary schools; if so, (a) what are these levels of subsidy and (b) why do they differ?

B887E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- Yes,
- (a) private schools receive a subsidy of 0%, 15% or 45% while the allocation to private pre-primary schools varies from 0% to approximately 85%;
 - (b) subsidies to private schools are paid in accordance with the Regulations promulgated in terms of the Private Schools Act (Act 104 of 1986) while subsidies to private pre-primary schools are allocated in accordance with the various provincial education ordinances.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is it the hon the Minister's or the department's intention to coordinate the two differing methods of subsidy payment into one single payment structure?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, at the moment there are four different groups in respect of the pre-primary schools, as the hon member knows. It is not necessary to elaborate on that. In this regard, the Department is at present reviewing the various ordinances of the different provinces, because there are different procedures for dealing with the pre-primary schools in the four provinces. The Department intends to unify these matters, as has been done in respect of other specific matters that are contained in the education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988, which was piloted through Parliament last year. We shall use that opportunity to pay

attention to private pre-primary schools and private schools. The hon member refers to this in his question. Of course there is a vast difference between the two, because pre-primary education is not compulsory, as the hon member knows, while, conversely, private schools fall under compulsory education.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Pietermaritzburg: buildings used by SAP

156. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many buildings in the city of Pietermaritzburg are currently used by the South African Police to house members of the Police Force involved in unrest-related duties, (b) which buildings are involved and (c) what is the total cost per month of renting such buildings;
- (2) what is the total cost per month of housing and feeding members of the Police Force currently stationed in Pietermaritzburg on a temporary basis;
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B358E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the members of the Force concerned nor in the public interest to furnish this information. However, I am prepared to make available this information to the honourable member on a confidential basis.

Greater Pietermaritzburg: SAP vehicles used

157. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many vehicles belonging to the South African Police were used in unrest-related incidents in the Greater Pietermaritzburg area in (a) 1987 and (b) 1988;
- (2) (a) how many such vehicles were damaged, and (b) at what total cost, in each of these years?

B359E

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(52)

(b) 608 (1988)
(2) No.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:**Own Affairs:*

African language as subject

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) schools falling under his Department were offering, and (b) pupils were taking, an African language as a subject as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

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

C86E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 4 (1988)

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would like to add that the question should have been framed differently in the sense that we are talking about the vernacular and not African languages, because the term African languages imply languages spoken throughout Africa.

However, for the hon member's edification I would like to state that it was decided by the LP in 1975 during my terms as office as the member in charge of education in the CRC that all such languages in the vernacular be introduced but that the decision to introduce them rests with the staff, the school and the school committee.

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN: — Education and Culture.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I request that this question stand over. Arrangements have already been made for it to be transferred to the department of the hon the Minister of Local Government and Housing who deals with this specific issue.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(2) whether any of these drugs were confiscated; if so, what quantity of each type? D65E

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

*For written reply:**General Affairs:*

Thefts from cars

9. Mr Y I SEEDAT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many thefts from cars were reported during the period 1 January to 31 December 1988 in (i) Actonville, (ii) Daveyton and (iii) Benoni and (b) how many of these cases remained unsolved as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

D64E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 335 cases
(ii) 226 cases
(iii) 1 524 cases

(b) (i) to (iii) It is not possible to ascertain on a given date how many cases have not been solved. It often happens that accused in cases have already been charged and appeared in court. However, these cases are indicated as outstanding until the trials have been concluded and are often carried forward to a following statistical year. On the other hand, cases which were reported in previous statistical periods, and which were closed as undetected, are often re-opened when accused are traced. Such cases are then also shown in the statistical year concerned as outstanding, until the trial has been concluded.

Drug-related arrests

10. Mr Y I SEEDAT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many drug-related arrests were made in (i) Actonville, (ii) Daveyton and (iii) Benoni in 1988 and (b) what types of drugs were involved;

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) 33
(ii) 27
(iii) 36

(b) Dagga, LSD, cocaine and Mandrax

(2) Yes

- 349 514 kg dagga
2 231 Mandrax tablets
82 units LSD
200 grams cocaine
139 dagga plants

Cases of housebreaking

11. Mr Y I SEEDAT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many cases of housebreaking were reported during the period 1 January to 31 December 1988 in (i) Actonville, (ii) Daveyton and (iii) Benoni and (b) how many of these cases remained unsolved as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

D66E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 157
(ii) 390
(iii) 1 778

(b) (i) to (iii) I refer the honourable member to paragraph (b) of my reply to written question 9.

Phoenix: offences reported

13. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary and housebreaking, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles, (i) damage to property and (j) possession of drugs were reported and investigated at each specified police station serving the Indian area of Phoenix during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

D70E

CML-Units 27/4/89

Shock at 43% black matric pass rate

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

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SHOCK matric results in black schools in the Western Cape — disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen — show that only 43,6% passed and not one matriculant obtained an A or B aggregate.

The Democratic Party's spokesman on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, said that these results were "indicative of the extent of the education crisis in this area".

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Andrew, said that 888 pupils

wrote matric in 10 black high schools in the Western Cape, but only 387 passed.

He also said that none of them obtained A or B aggregates, but eight obtained C aggregates, 34 D aggregates and 55 E aggregates.

Mr Andrew said the education crisis was "clearly reflected in the appalling matric pass rate of only 43,6%.

"One wonders what is going on when one bears in mind that all these matric candidates would already have passed Std 9 in Department of Education and Training (DET) schools.

"Blaming disruptions simply on criminal elements, as the DET's annual report does, shows a complete lack of understanding of the complexity of the issues involved.

"In particular, the lack of trust, disillusionment and alienation that exist compounds the problems created by the fundamentally inadequate education provided.

"Unless all these issues are addressed, substantial improvements in matric results will not come about," Mr Andrew said.

Principal hit by brick — pupil may face charges

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

CRIMINAL charges are being investigated against a Guguletu pupil who seriously injured a white principal by throwing a brick at him.

Mr L Redelinghuys, principal of Crossroads Three High School, has a serious head injury and would require plastic surgery, said Mr Leon Nel, deputy-director of the Department of Education and Training in the Western Cape.

Mr Nel today said the department had written to Guguletu parents advising them that steps had been taken to safeguard teachers, buildings and pupils.

POLICE PRESENCE

The department had arranged for a police presence at I D Mkize and Fezeka high schools and at Guguletu Comprehensive School because it "wants to prevent damage or injuries to pupils and schools", he said.

Yesterday's average attendance at each of the three schools was above 80 percent, he said.

In its letter to parents the department said it had become "very necessary" to safeguard all secondary schools in Guguletu and protect property, teachers and pupils who wanted to learn.

The decision to "safeguard" schools was prompted by the stoning of teachers' cars, the torching of a principal's vehicle

and the serious injury to a headmaster when a brick was flung at him.

Damage to the vehicle and medical costs totalled about R35 000, according to the letter.

The document, dated April 28 and signed by the assistant director of the Cape Town west region, was distributed in Guguletu at the weekend, parents said.

DEFENCE FORCE

Mr Andile Jonas, a chairman of the restricted Democratic Teachers Union, said the crisis in black schools could not be solved in a high-handed manner.

Speaking in his personal capacity and as a member of the Defend Democratic Teachers Union Committee, he disagreed with the pamphlets distributed at the weekend and with the presence of the Defence Force in schools, he said.

"How can we expect pupils to learn when they are still in need of stationery and textbooks?"

"Five teachers who were suspended for alleged misconduct a year ago still do not know their fate. The teacher-pupil ratio is high. We have no electricity in our classes and troops are present in our schools."

The committee was planning a campaign, "Hands off I D Mkize; hands off our schools", to defend teachers, students, and schools.

Part of the campaign was a call on the authorities to get troops out of schools.

Survey

Independent education

ST GEORGE'S Grammar School, founded in Cape Town in 1848, is the oldest independent school in SA.

It originally occupied buildings at the top of Adderley street near Van Riebeck's vegetable garden. In 1973 the school moved to Mowbray, leaving its pre-primary department to flourish in the city.

At Mowbray, the school caters for boys and girls of all races; from Sub A to matric and many pupils spend their 12 years of primary and secondary education on the same campus.

The school focuses on two strengths. Firstly, it is small — 145 boys and girls in the preparatory school and 125 in the senior school — which enables the staff to give good care to the development of the pupil as an individual.

Secondly, it is independent, which allows experimentation and innovation.

Headmaster Paul Cannon says this means placing

the individual, rather than the school as an institution, at the centre of the establishment.

"The aim is to facilitate maximum self-discipline and self-expression within the Christian framework of the school.

"It means less regimentation and compulsion in areas like games and peer-group authority and greater opportunity for individual choice. It means less

emphasis on conformity to traditional school requirements and more on responsibility to the wider society in which pupils live.

"It does not mean standards are lowered, but rather that staff, pupils and parents adapt to a changing SA," he says.

Over the years, the school's results in the Cape Senior Certificate examinations have been first-class and it has achieved

commendable performances in all games.

The school has some interesting and unusual aspects to its overall approach. Computer assisted learning is used on a regular basis from Standard 1.

The curriculum extension programme incorporates modules of life and creative skills, practical courses in word-processing and typing, environmental

awareness and an outdoor education scheme.

And parent/teacher forums are held regularly. In the senior school, tutorial groups of not more than 12 pupils meet tutors every day for half-an-hour.

All pupils go through a course of public speaking, no particular game is compulsory and pupils may pursue a sport not offered at the school.

There are no prefects —

responsibility for pupil behaviour and organisation is vested in all matrics who meet weekly in committee with the headmaster.

Fees range from R1 880 a year for Sub A's to R5 400 for matrics, with an additional R3 240 for junior boarders and R4 360 for senior boarders.

"Taking the school as a whole, the balance between non-black and non-white is approximately 50-50. At the moment only 7% of pupils are girls, although this will increase," says Cannon.

More than 140 years of teaching at St George's

By Dwyer 10/1/79

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Private schools set the trend in SA

8 (1) 41 (10/5/80)

THE fact that independent schools have the opportunity and freedom to set trends and experiment more than justifies their existence says Bishops headmaster John Gardiner.

Most private schools have a religious or inter-denominational foundation and many believe it would be unjust not to become non-racial.

Gardiner says this is one of the reasons why they have been trendsetters.

"Private schools have been able to experiment with such things as post-Matric and move towards a non-racial stance, which is a crucial aspect of our society.

"Many schools have a Western European heritage and have built on that, while largely ignoring the fact we live in Africa and should use those African foundations. It is important to take into account where we are situated and to pay attention to our African heritage. We can pioneer the way for this and have done so to a large extent."

He says financial constraints have been a problem and it is for this reason that fees in private schools have had to be higher than those of government-owned schools. But these have paid off in the long run.

He points to the De Lange Commission's clear and strong recommendations that private schools remain an integral part of this country, as they have a vital role to play in society.

"The reason for our existence is that we provide a very different and important service in the community, which the government-owned schools do not do. In a way this is ironical, because government schools should be free to be trendsetters more than private schools, as they have no financial constraints. They do, however, have the restrictions placed on them by government."

Gardiner questions the argument advanced in Parlia-

ment recently that government will not increase subsidies for private schools because if they are more than 45% subsidised, which is the maximum at present, they will no longer be "private" as such.

"Private schools can be as independent as government will allow them to be, whether they are 15% subsidised or 100%. The point is government grants the 45% or 15% subsidy to private schools based on what it deems to be costing the state to offer their kind of education to one pupil. Yet what it is costing the state to educate one pupil is far less than it costs an independent school to do the same. This is due to things such as teacher/pupil ratios and facilities offered to pupils in private schools."

Bishops is widely regarded as one of the foremost boys' schools in the Cape. It was founded on March 15, 1849 by Bishop Robert Gray, the first Bishop of Cape Town.

The school was housed originally in a single building called Maynier's Cottage, but has expanded steadily. Today, despite growth and the addition of new facilities, the school has retained much of the original peaceful, wooded atmosphere of Rondebosch.

Bishops offers a broad range of both academic and non-academic activities. The cadet corps, music, art and drama are available, as well as societies such as the bridge, international affairs, ornithological, philosophical, photographic, underwater and wild life societies.

The boys must play games in summer and winter. There is a large selection of sports, including athletics, badminton, basketball, cricket, croquet, cross-country running, fencing, golf, judo, hockey, rowing, rugby, sailing, swimming, squash, tennis and water-polo.

With a staff to teacher ratio of 1:11, classes are small, rarely exceeding 25, thus giving ample scope for individual attention.

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Proponents of the private school system argue that it offers children a better footing to face the challenges of a future SA than an education in a government-owned school. They say this more than justifies the higher fees parents pay.

ROBYN CHALMERS reports.



FRANK SIMMONDS

Pupils get individual care

FRANK Simmonds, headmaster of St Andrew's — a private girls' school in Bedfordview, is a strong advocate of the private school system, which he believes provides an education in every sense of the word. "While state and private schools both adhere to the common core syllabi, teachers in private schools are actively encouraged to take pupils beyond the basic parameters and to broaden their horizons. "Classes at private schools are generally smaller and this enables teachers to devote individual care and guidance to each pupil. In turn, this promotes the growth of the individual's strengths and identifies problem areas timeously. "Under the private school system, too, there is considerable room for innovation and experimentation and teachers are encouraged to enhance their qualifications and to visit schools overseas." Established in 1902 in Esselen Street, when Johannesburg was only 15 years old,

the school is situated at the historic Bedford Court, designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1902. The 19-bedroom house became a school in 1920 and has expanded considerably over the years. Simmonds says the school is committed to all-round educational excellence. "We are a non-racial school with sound academic standards and offer the fullest possible range of extra-curricular activities that go into making up a good school, that prepares pupils for life. "Of course, problems do arise in a non-racial school, but we have found these come about as a result of imperfect communication, rather than race as such. "From our experience, we have no doubt the pupils will successfully cope with multiracialism through their honesty, optimism and through their mutual concern to solve the problems of a divided SA."

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"TRADITION" is a word Roedeane School headmistress Lyn Nelson uses frequently.

Roedeane celebrates its 86th anniversary this year and it has come to be known as one of the top girls' schools in the country. Exclusive and surrounded by an air of tranquility, it epitomises the image of a private girls' school.

It was founded in Jeppestown by two British women: Theresa Lawrence and her friend Katherine Margaret Earle, from Roedeane in Brighton. In 1904 the school moved to buildings designed by Sir Herbert Baker in Parktown.

The aims of the founders were to produce well-adjusted young women able and ready to play their part in the community, whether as professional women or wives and mothers, or preferably both.

Nelson has carried through the aims of the founders and lays particular emphasis on the fact that her pupils show respect for, not only teachers, but fellow pupils and people in general.

"The girls still curtsy if they receive an award or any form of accolade and they call all the teachers madame. The founders believed truth, honour, courtesy and freedom were among the most important values to uphold and these are still taught today.

"I believe it is vital pupils leave this school with the qualities of tolerance, compassion and informed citizenship. Roedeane is a school which has its feet planted firmly

Tradition is the key at Roedeane

in the past, yet still looks forward to the future."

At the same time there is a need to see education in the widest sense and to have a vision for tomorrow.

"We provide for all sides of the educational spectrum -- academic, physical, spiritual, social and emotional. We have outstanding teachers who are qualified and experienced, as well as being highly professional.

"Last year we had two girls who achieved six distinctions in the challenging Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) examination and every pupil passed, as has happened for some years now."

Roedeane is multi-racial, with about 12% of the 537 pupils being non-white and it has many students from countries around the world. It places a strong emphasis on the creative arts such as speech and drama, music and art.

Nelson says the school's bursaries and scholarships are funded by the school, the Roedeane community and the Roedeane trust. The school has not had a trust appeal for 25 years.

"We will be embarking on a new trust appeal shortly to provide for possible future capital expenditure such as bursaries and technological developments in education."

Nelson says the girls are prepared for the future within the school, which she sees as being a microcosm of society.

"They learn organisational skills, a sense of honour and how to be of service to one's family, school and the community. They need to realise life is not always as exciting as they imagine, or they may not always be as happy as they want to be.

"We have introduced an Interact club and teach them leadership skills as well as debating methods within our Toastmistress club."

The school is nondenominational but the general background is that of the Church of the Province.

Roedeane has 10ha of gardens overlooking Johannesburg. Certain activities, such as plays, are conducted in conjunction with St. John's College, a private boys' school.



LYN NELSON strong on tradition

STATUS.

THE VAST majority of African high school pupils do not study mathematics and science, which are required for entry to commerce and engineering faculties at the "open" universities.

To industry and commerce, this presents a dismal picture. Each year from a pool that is far too small for everyone's needs, corporations compete with overseas scholarships, all the other university faculties and with one another for students in commerce and engineering.

The high wastage rate at universities aggravates the skilled manpower shortage.

In 1988 there were four times more students at universities than at technicians. This points to a strong academic bias which inclines every student to want to go to university. It is also evidence of the limited provision of technical education for all groups, and particularly for blacks.

Although their numbers are increasing rapidly, black students are grossly under-represented at the tertiary level. Whites account for the vast majority of those receiving technical education, and there are only 26 African university students per thousand head of population, compared with 31.1 per thousand for whites.

With the projected decline in the size of the white population and the rapid increase in the African population, the situation will change.

In the aftermath of Soweto 1976, the public and private sectors focused attention on the problems of the black education systems. The result was a spate of interventions to compensate for the deficiencies of these systems.

Sponsorship of academic support programmes by private sector companies and professional associations will increase as they become more anxious to staff their operations with highly skilled blacks and produce black professionals.

Of the students in courses run by the central academic support programme, 40% to 50% are white, indicating that they are underprepared for university study. There is evidence to suggest that standards of white education are declining.

Business needs to build academic bridges to survive

JANE HOFMEYR and ROD SPENCE

Universities will have to meet the challenge of structural change. They need to take institutional responsibility of under-prepared students. This will mean developing flexible entry levels, longer degree programmes, user-friendly routes through courses and the necessary academic and non-academic support systems.

In order to incorporate and affirm black students, the universities will have to develop a new non-racial culture. Above all, universities will have to give primacy to teaching to meet the needs of under-prepared students and reduce failure rates.

There is a need for a diversification among universities and a greater rationalisation of resources, so that every university does not seek to become a Harvard but specialises in different ways. Some of these processes are already under way.

Academic support programmes will continue to play an important part in institutional change, but essentially they will have to formulate a new role.

The change cannot happen overnight, but all the evidence suggests that ASPs at the open universities

should continue to transform themselves towards faculty-based models, a central consultancy function targeted at staff, a sound research/evaluation base, negotiated agreements with the business sector, and strong community links.

In their present form, there are very real limits on ASPs' ability to serve the many. Because of the expense, a shortage of resources and the close-knit, personal cultures of many ASPs they are unable to "go to scale" to any substantial degree.

At black universities, assistance for staff is already the dominant model academic support. With a numbers problem and a different philosophy, they started academic development programmes aimed mainly at lecturers.

Business will be driven increasingly by a staffing imperative, and the economic crisis to intervene actively in academic support programmes.

Our research suggests some challenges for business to consider. If the experience of the front-runners is anything to go by, then business involvement will have to go beyond funding to include experimentation, partnership and lobbying.

The private sector can give ASPs the space in which to experiment and innovate. It can feed its experience of black advancement programmes into ASPs and learn from the latter's

successes and failures.

Many educational support programmes have vaguely conceptualised the role of the private sector. On the one hand, business is seen as the goose with an inexhaustible supply of golden eggs, a source of finance without any of its own legitimate needs.

On the other hand, there is a suspicion of the business world and its motives which is linked to a hostility towards capitalism. Business is also seen as monopolistic when in reality it consists of heterogeneous companies, some liberal and some conservative, in competition with one another.

There is concern about the role of business in educational support. The distinction between education and training is important, and some educationists doubt whether universities should be churning out graduates with pre-packaged skills who automatically slot into waiting job opportunities.

Education should have more to do with meeting the needs of individuals than with the particular needs of one sector of the economy. Others believe the private sector should not attempt to "privatise" educational

support — a job that belongs to educators and educational institutions. The neatness and orderliness that the business world looks for are not to be found in education or universities in transition. The educational challenges cannot be solved simply by applying management techniques or technical solutions.

The issue at stake here seems to be that of producing a negotiated agreement and an acceptable meshing of the needs of the parties concerned. The partnership model is viable provided there are clearly demarcated areas for each party's involvement and a respect for the areas that properly belong to the other.

Business will be interested in the performance of students and will pressure the institutions for more effective teaching, relevant courses and a lower failure rate. Given the present high level of wastage in the education system, these cannot be regarded as improper or unnecessary considerations, but they should not become the only considerations.

There is an important role for the private sector in support programmes which goes far beyond a cheque-book exercise. The potential of the private sector to contribute and effect change in this area and in education generally has been undervalued. Academic support programmes will have to give serious thought to harnessing that potential.

However, business should not seek to usurp the functions that are properly the domain of educationists, nor should it act in a technocratic mode with only its immediate self-interest in mind. Not least for the sake of its own tarnished image, business should intervene with longer-term goals in sight.

Business should press for the kind of change and fund the research and experimentation that will make a valuable contribution to the SA of the future.

This is an excerpt from an article in the current edition of *Optima*. Jane Hofmeyr is a senior lecturer in the Department of Education at the University of the Witwatersrand. Rod Spence is group Training Consultant of Anglo American Corporation in Johannesburg.

61 Day 10/5/87

Business support is vital for survival

WHILE fees for private schools are high, and some receive a government subsidy, most cannot survive without support from private enterprise.

Most of this support comes from bursary programmes and scholarships. These are generally seen as part of corporations' social responsibility programmes.

Private schools' patrons believe they provide a better all-round education, exposing the individual to different influences and divergent opportunities. This, they say, ensures such students have an edge over scholars from government schools.

Almost all SA corporations have social responsibility programmes and the bulk of this budget goes on education.

For instance, the Anglo-American Chairman's Fund spent R38,5m of its R49,1m 1987 budget on grants and bursaries, new schools, black teacher training and science labs.

The concept of social responsibility was introduced in the 1970s by Leo Sullivan. Under his rating system, companies budgeted up to 12% of their payroll expense on social responsibility.

Corporations see such programmes as an investment in the future. Schools benefiting from this support tend to be more progressive.

Trinity High School in Port Elizabeth and Woodmead School in Johannesburg are examples. AECL supports Woodmead because of its attitude towards non-racial education and its vision of a post-apartheid society.

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TRINITY High School in Port Elizabeth is proving that the decision taken in 1983 to amalgamate the city's three biggest private Catholic schools was a good one.

Holy Rosary Convent, St Dominics Priory and Marist Brothers College amalgamated to form Trinity — a co-educational, multi-racial establishment and the city's only Catholic high school.

Trinity was established on the premise that it would be a completely open school, as it was believed that open, non-racial education was essential for the city's secure economic, political and social future.

Trinity principal Sister Dorothy said this policy had caused some major problems.

"During 1984 and 1985 government stipulated racial quotas for open schools. Our quota was set at a 33,3% restriction on black pupil enrolment.

"Obviously we could not accept this and, because of our refusal to do so, we forfeited a grant of more than R100 000. We were the only school in the country to lose our grant at that time. This was a heavy blow at a time when we were pioneering a new venture in education in Port Elizabeth."

In 1986 government dropped the racial quota as a qualification for a subsidy and offered private schools either 15% or 45% of what it costs to educate a student in a government school.

Trinity received the 45% grant at the end of last year. It had qualified for the 15% grant for the previous two years, as government maintained its 58% Catholic population was not high enough.

Sister Dorothy said she was often asked what the point was of running a Catholic, private high school.

"As a Catholic school our chief aim is to educate our students according to the values of the Gospel. Education is much more than teaching and much more than equipping students to pass examinations.

"Essentially it is leading students from what they are to what they can become. It is therefore a very personal and individual

Values of the Gospel at Trinity

thing and can only take place where the individual person is of prime importance.

"A school like ours, then, must be person-orientated. It must provide a climate where the individual is free to grow and express himself in a loving, encouraging atmosphere. To ensure this we have close communication between staff and pupils."

She said the main aim was to help the student to evaluate situations according to Gospel values, including faith, truth, justice, love and caring.

There are religion classes, where students are given the opportunity to explore their faith. Students have the opportunity within an open school to live and work together in an environment which constantly challenges prejudice.

"To promote awareness of, and respect for, other cultures, classical studies and African studies have been incorporated into the curriculum. The former subject broadens the background of those who have grown up in the African tradition, while the latter does the same for those from the Western tradition.

"We have chosen Xhosa as our third language because we believe that communication is important in a society where fear and ignorance stem from isolation. We encourage students to question and think for themselves."

Trinity is controlled jointly by the Dominican sisters and the Marist Brothers religious orders, which have been involved in education in the eastern Cape for more than a century.

High fees justified, says head

THE question every parent considering private school education for their child asks is whether the enormous discrepancy in fees is justified.

Does the child leaving a private school possess an appreciably better level of education than one who has been at a government school and is that worth paying at least ten times more in fees?

To give just one comparison from Natal — a full boarder at government-owned Pietermaritzburg College pays between R800 and R1 600 a year, depending on where he lives, whereas a full boarder at Hilton or Michaelhouse pays more than R13 000.

Private school patrons, as well as headmasters and headmistresses, believe the fees are more than justified. In general, they say the child benefits both academically and culturally.

They say on the academic level there are three advantages to private schools. Firstly, the pupil/teacher ratio of 12 to 1 is considerably lower than in government schools, allowing for far more individual tuition and attention to problems, which may be passed over at government schools, where classes usually have 27 or more pupils.

Secondly, the staff turnover is generally much lower. Whereas government schools often lose their best teachers to commerce and industry, the private schools are in a position to offer tremendous perks in housing and other benefits to attract and hold on to highly qualified staff.

Another point contributing to low staff turnover in private schools is the absence of bureaucracy and a freer environment in which teachers can follow their own style unshackled from government inspectors' tight control.

St Anne's Diocesan College headmaster Bill McQuade says the school relies to a great extent on the professionalism of staff.

"St. Anne's is currently operating on a pupil/teacher ratio of less than 11 to 1 and our teachers enjoy great job

satisfaction in being able to devote more time to each and every girl's needs.

The third academic advantage is the wider subject choice offered by most private schools. This includes computer science, additional maths, music and speech and drama. While top government schools may offer some of these, they are not commonly available.

As a counter to the absolute freeze on government spending, private school patrons say money is more readily available in private schools for expenses such as musical instruments and computers.

And on the sports field, particularly at the spacious boarding establishments in the countryside, there are far more facilities at private schools.

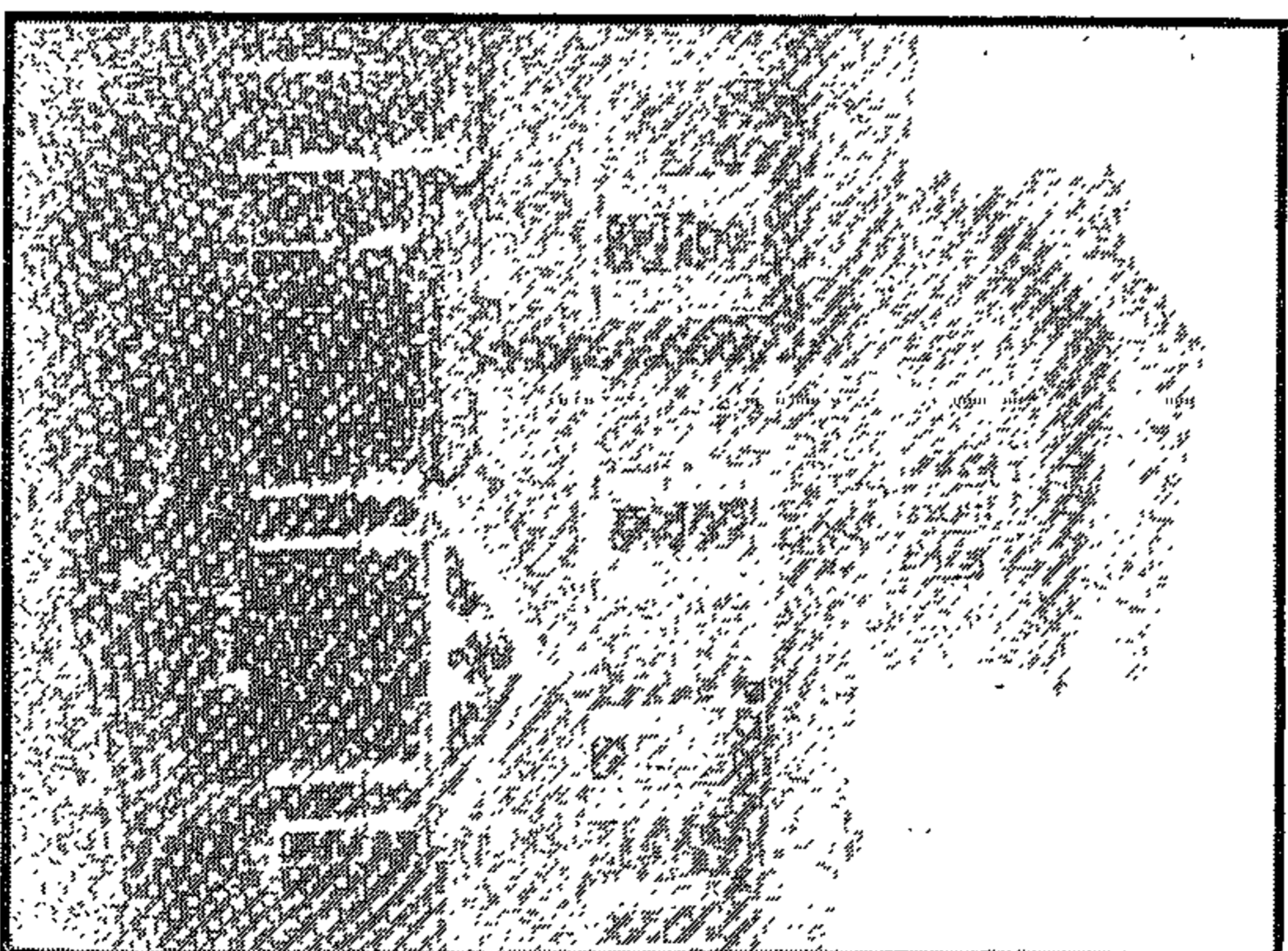
This applies not only to the major sports of cricket, rugby, swimming, tennis and hockey, but also squash, canoeing, yachting, windsurfing and shooting.

Clubs and societies also thrive in boarding establishments, giving pupils the opportunity to debate, play competitive chess, learn about conservation through wildlife expeditions or pursue carpentry, pottery and a wide variety of other hobbies.

McQuade says: "There is an unknown factor which rubs off on pupils at private schools that is very difficult to quantify."

"It is not directly attributable to either the classroom or the sports field, but pupils seem to develop self-confidence and a sense of inner worth that comes, perhaps, from the encouragement they receive to follow and build on their own individual strengths and talents rather than be channelled along paths similar to their peers."

Private school supporters say the answer to the question of whether private schools offer a better level of education must be a resounding "Yes", but the actual value in rand terms of that distinction can be assessed only by the individual.



ST ANNES ... catering for pupils on every level

THE Diocesan School for Girls (DSG) and St Andrew's College in Grahamstown have the unique feature of being co-educational, yet completely separate.

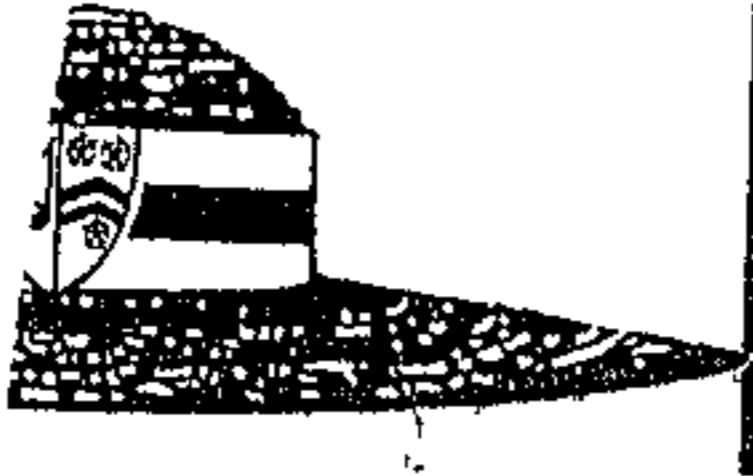
The teaching of DSG and St Andrew's for Standards 8 to 10 and in the sixth form was combined 15 years ago.

The schools are close to each other, so girls and boys move between campuses as they go from lesson to lesson and the two schools operate as one.

DSG headmaster David Wynne says: "We have a single department for each subject between the two schools with one head of department who may be based either at St Andrew's or at the DSG.

"This gives both schools access to more teachers than they would normally have and it enables us to have more sets — there are eight sets for English, Afrikaans and Mathematics.

TOMORROW'S WOMAN



Unique feature in Grahamstown

By Dany 10/1/89

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"This allows children to learn alongside others of the same ability in each subject. It also enables both schools to offer a wide range of subjects."

Other activities for which the schools combine are music, dramatics, debating and some clubs and societies.

However, both schools retain their independence and their own management structures. Both headmasters believe theirs is the ideal arrangement.

St Andrew's headmaster Arthur Cotton says: "Adolescence is an awkward time for both boys and girls. Whilst it is good to give them the opportunity to learn to get to know the opposite sex, they all need space in which they can sort themselves out as people. This is far less stressful in a single-sex situation."

St Andrew's College was founded in 1855, has 400 pupils from standards 6 to post-matric and offers 17 subjects for matric. DSG was founded in 1874, has 315 students from Std 2 to post-

matric, and also offers 17 matric subjects.

Both schools offer boarding facilities, which Cotton believes is an important feature of any school.

"We believe life at boarding school has much to offer. It places a very wide variety of educational facilities on the doorstep of every child, so boys or girls can put a lot into their programmes without having to think about the problems created by commuting and time spent in motor cars.

"Any of our facilities, both at our schools and in Grahamstown, are only minutes from where the children live. Savings in time are enormous."

He says boarding school also allows children to develop away from parental pressures, to become independent, to develop lifelong friendships and to cope with the give and take of communal living.

The schools' proximity to Rhodes University, several nature reserves, outstanding museums, the 1820 Settlers' Monument and coast-

al resorts, are advantages. The Grahamstown Arts Festival proves an annual cultural feast. In 1988 girls from the DSG attended 25 plays, recitals or concerts in one week.

The schools' pupils are drawn mainly from the Cape, but there are also many from the eastern Cape and Karoo farming areas and about a quarter come from the PWV area.

St Andrew's is one of two independent schools in SA that nominates its own Rhodes Scholar to Oxford on an annual basis. The college also has a biennial Douglas Smith Scholarship to Cambridge.

Amongst its alumni the college counts captains of industry such as Peter Searle of Volkswagen, Robin Plumbridge of Goldfields, Sir Michael Edwardes of Minorco, Graham Boustred of Anglo American, Peter Clogg of Group Five, Kennedy Maxwell of JCI, as well as Donald Kannemeyer, Judge President of the East Cape Supreme Court.

R3,35-m grant

*Some K...
10/5/69*

A R3,35 MILLION grant by the Anglo American and De Beers chairman's fund will enable St Andrew's, a non-racial, private school in Welkom to embark on a major expansion project.

The extensions will include a ⁵² fully-equipped secondary school block and preparatory complex.

Unusual Redhill wants to stay small

REDHILL intends to remain a small school, despite the pressure placed on it to expand.

It consists of three semi-autonomous schools — nursery, preparatory and high — each of which follows the same philosophy of education yet still enjoys the freedom to “grow people” in a manner most conducive to the needs of the child at a particular stage of development.

Redhill is non-racial, inter-denominational and co-educational, an unusual combination in this country. Set in rustic buildings in Morningside, Johannesburg, the atmosphere is one of rural tranquility, warmth and caring.

This often leads to the question of whether a child from such a protected environment will be able to cope with the challenges of the real world, once he or she leaves school.

Redhill believes a small school may develop the life skills on which future success depends more effectively than a larger institution.

In a child-centred environment it is possible to concentrate on cognitive skills such as creativity, critical analysis, problem-solving and decision-making.

Through the self-awareness which results, the child emerges with self-confidence, an ability to resolve conflict and to engage in non-threatening and constructive communication.

Redhill believes academic excellence is partly a function of intelligence but, more importantly of self-discipline and positive self image.

Children with confidence and a realistic belief in their abilities are most likely to succeed after school.

Answers

Answers

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THURSDAY, 11 MAY 1989

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Publications warned/suspended

168. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) With reference to Proclamation No R99/1988, how many publications had been (a) warned in writing, (b) warned in the Government Gazette, and (c) suspended for (i) less than three months and (ii) three months, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any of the publications concerned submitted representations to his Department under regulation 7(5)(b) of the said proclamation; if so, (a) which publications and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to each such representation?

B403E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) Twelve periodicals were initially notified that I examined a particular series of issues of their publications in terms of media emergency regulation 7. Eleven of those publications were eventually warned in the Government Gazette. Up to 17 April 1989 two publications were suspended for less than three months and three publications for three months.
- (2) Yes

- (a) *Al Qalam, Die Sem, Grassroots, New Era, Out of Step, South, Sowetan, The New Nation, The Weekly Mail and Work in Progress.*
- (b) (i) Representations are regarded as confidential communications between the publishers and my-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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self. The purport differed from publisher to publisher.

- (ii) After considering the representations received I have decided to take appropriate steps against eight publications. The publishers involved were advised of the action which was decided upon in each case. In the case of *Sowetan* and *Work in Progress* it was decided not to take steps and the publishers concerned were informed accordingly.

Natal: people killed in unrest

196. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons have been killed in Natal as a result of unrest since 1 January 1989 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B465E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I refer the hon member to my speech during the debate on the Voice of the South African Police on 24 April 1989 of which a copy is attached.

Detainees on hunger strike

224. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many detainees have gone on hunger strike in each specified prison in the Republic since 1 January 1989 and (b) how many of them were (i) hospitalized, (ii) released and (iii) relocated;
- (2) (a) how many detainees who were on hunger strike are still in detention and (b) how many of them are in (i) hospital, (ii) prison and (iii) police cells;
- (3) whether any detainees are currently on hunger strike; if so, how many in each specified prison or police station;
- (4) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B509E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 644 persons

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THURSDAY, 11 MAY 1989

- (b) (i) 134 persons
- (ii) 620 persons
- (iii) 129 persons

- (2) (a) 24 persons
- (b) (i) none
- (ii) 24 persons
- (iii) none

- (3) No
- (4) Up until 30 April 1989.

Infant mortality rate

275. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1988?

B595E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1988 are still being received, the 1988 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1987 is as follows

- (a) 80* (estimate — registrations incomplete)
- (b) 46,3*
- (c) 11,9*
- (d) 19,0*

* Infant mortality rate = number of infant deaths (i.e. deaths of children under the age of one year) per one thousand live births.

Marasmus/kwashiorkor

277. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of (i) marasmus and (ii) kwashiorkor were reported, and (b) children were treated in clinics for each of these diseases, in 1988?

B597E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) and (ii)

Marasmus and kwashiorkor are not notifiable diseases. Exact figures on the inci-

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dence of these diseases in 1988 are therefore not available,

(b) the Department of National Health and Population Development subsidise the provision of skimmed milk powder and a protein-vitamin-mineral powder (PVM) to clinics for the treatment of marasmus and kwashiorkor in children in the age group of 1 to 6 years.

During 1988, 2 242 cases of marasmus and 7 470 cases of kwashiorkor received treatment through this scheme. As only about 12% of clinics throughout South Africa participate in the scheme, it is clear that the incidence of these diseases are probably substantially higher than the above-mentioned figures.

Milk-powder: export and import

281. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported in 1988 and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported in that year?

B601E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) (i) 1 346 113 kg
- (ii) 6 536 137 kg
- (b) (i) R7 381 863
- (ii) R16 213 358

Secondary schools in Western Cape: teachers employed

295. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether two teachers, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were employed in secondary schools in the Western Cape in 1988; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) in what capacities, (c) on what basis and (d) what are their names;

(2) whether these teachers are currently employed by his Department in the Western Cape; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) in what capacities and (c) on what basis; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who made the decision not to employ them?

B635E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

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THURSDAY, 11 MAY 1989

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes
- (a) Intshukumo Comprehensive School Malzo Secondary School
 - (b) Teachers — post level 1
 - (c) Temporary — (Contract period from 1 January until 31 December 1988)
 - (d) Miss Lorraine Shandu Mr Camagu du Rand Mabulawa
- (2) No
- (a), (b) and (c) fall away
 - (i) The renewal of the said persons' contracts was not recommended.
 - (ii) The Regional Chief Director on recommendation of the respective school committees.

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THURSDAY, 11 MAY 1989

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- Siyathuthuka Secondary School 18/01/89-03/02/89 (12 times)
 - Eminyezaneni Secondary School 18/01/89
 - Buhle Buyeza Secondary School 3/02/89
 - Elangwane Secondary School 14/02/89
 - Mehlokazulu Secondary School 17/02/89-1/03/89 (5 times)
 - Vryheid Zulu Secondary School 13/03/89-20/03/89 (6 times)
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) 9 January 1989 to 17 April 1989.
- (4) No.

Fezeka Secondary School: management bodies

312. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether there (a) were any functioning management bodies at Fezeka Secondary School in 1988 and (b) are any such bodies at this school at present; if so, (i) on what dates were they elected, (ii) who presided at the election meetings, (iii) how many parents were present at each of the meetings and (iv) (aa) what was the quorum required and (bb) on what is it based;
- (2) (a) what is the occupation of each of the parents currently serving on these bodies and (b) how many are employed by the State? B655E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes
- (i) The school committee was elected on 14 August 1985 and its term expired on 12 February 1989.
 - A management council was elected on 12 February 1989.
 - (ii) Mr W Komani presided at the election of the school committee in 1985.
 - Mr H M Jimba presided at the election of the management council in 1989.
- (2) (a) Yes
- (i) The school committee was elected on 14 August 1985 and its term expired on 12 February 1989.
 - A management council was elected on 12 February 1989.
 - (ii) Mr W Komani presided at the election of the school committee in 1985.
 - Mr H M Jimba presided at the election of the management council in 1989.

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THURSDAY, 11 MAY 1989

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (iii) When the school committee was elected: 75 parents.
- When the management council was elected: 350 parents.
- (iv) (aa) The quorum required for the election of the school committee was 10% of the parents.
- The quorum required for the election of the management council was 10% of the parents or 50 parents, whichever number was the lesser.
- (bb) **School committee:** Regulation 25 of Government Notice No. R.828 of 30 April 1982.
- Management council:** Regulation 25 of Government Notice No. R.828 of 30 April 1982, as amended by Government Notice No. R.2365 of 25 November 1988.

(2) (a) Minister of Religion
Housewife
Housewife
Domestic Servant
Labourer
Labourer
Policeman
Businesswoman
Housewife.

Loss	(a)	(b)	(c)
0 - 5 000	12 372	192	240
5 001 - 10 000	125 505	32 910	13 316
10 001 - 15 000	152 221	66 096	26 689
15 001 - 20 000	196 062	61 898	34 612
20 001 - 25 000	166 755	34 014	20 161
25 001 - 30 000	159 801	19 105	12 178
30 001 - 35 000	147 376	10 048	6 905
35 001 - 40 000	126 216	5 461	4 177
40 001 - 45 000	99 731	2 946	2 401
	72 652	1 657	1 440

316. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, in 1988 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned by each of these race groups in that year and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such race group in comparison with the previous year? B659E
- THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**
- 1988
- (a) No statistics are kept in respect of total taxable earnings.
- (b) (i) Whites 35 660 051 019
Coloureds 3 111 059 895
Indians 1 913 608 491
Blacks 3 518 487 575
- (ii) Whites +10,8%
Coloureds +15,9%
Indians +10,0%
Blacks +18,3%

317. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

- How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1987-88 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black? B662E
- THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**
- The statistics are not complete, because ±17 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

day jailed for six-and-a-half years.

Call trials 12/5/89 (52)
School hostel may close

EAST LONDON. — Dale College in King William's Town is considering closing one of its hostels, possibly at the end of the year, because of a drop in the number of boarders.

Call trials 12/5/89 (53)
Education College closed

THOHOYANDOU. — The Venda College of Education has been closed following a boycott of classes by trainee teachers, the homeland's Department of Information and Broadcasting said yesterday.

Soweto 15/7/89

A WRANGLE over the ownership of a private school in central Johannesburg threatens the future of about 600 pupils who have been without teachers for two months due to a boycott by the staff demanding payment of salaries.

Pupils at St Michek School in Plein Street, Johannesburg, said they had not been taught for two months. They resolved not to pay the monthly school fees this month if teachers did not resume teaching.

The pupils took the

Wrangle over school

resolution during a meeting at the school. They also elected a committee which will call a meeting of teachers and parents early next week.

Investigations revealed that former Soweto mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, was the owner of the school. He reportedly bought the school from its founder and former principal, Mr Michek Thusini.

But Thusini said the school still belonged to him as Tshabalala had failed to pay the asking amount of R50 000. He said he had initiated legal action against Mr Tshabalala.

A spokesman for Tshabalala said the school no longer belonged to Thusini.

White school fees study over

The Department of Education and Culture's investigation into education fees at white schools had been completed and a model had already been set up for comment from those concerned, the Minister, Mr Piet Clase, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in debate on his own affairs budget vote, he said a decision would be made on the structure of education fees after the findings on the model had been received.

Mr Roger Burrows (DP Pine-town) interjected this would probably only be released after the General Elections.

Mr Clase dismissed this, saying the recent petrol price increase, the bread price increase and other unwelcome news for the consumer, which had not been held back until after the election.

The NP worked in the long-term interests of the country, not the short-term. — Sapa.

84% of Times students pass

By ROGER WILLIAMS

AN 84% pass rate — 16% up on 1987 — has been achieved by the 58 students awarded Cape Times bursaries in 1988, to help pay for their higher education.

The SA Institute of Race Relations bursary office, which administers awards made from the Cape Times Bursary Fund, reports that 49 of the bursars were either promoted to their following year of study or completed their courses.

Seven of the successful students graduated.

Renewal bursaries were granted to all the 1988 bursars who were promoted.

Target

The "very pleasing" 1988 pass rate is the second-highest since the fund was launched seven years ago, with an initial target of R1 million and aimed at helping financially handicapped students to further their studies.

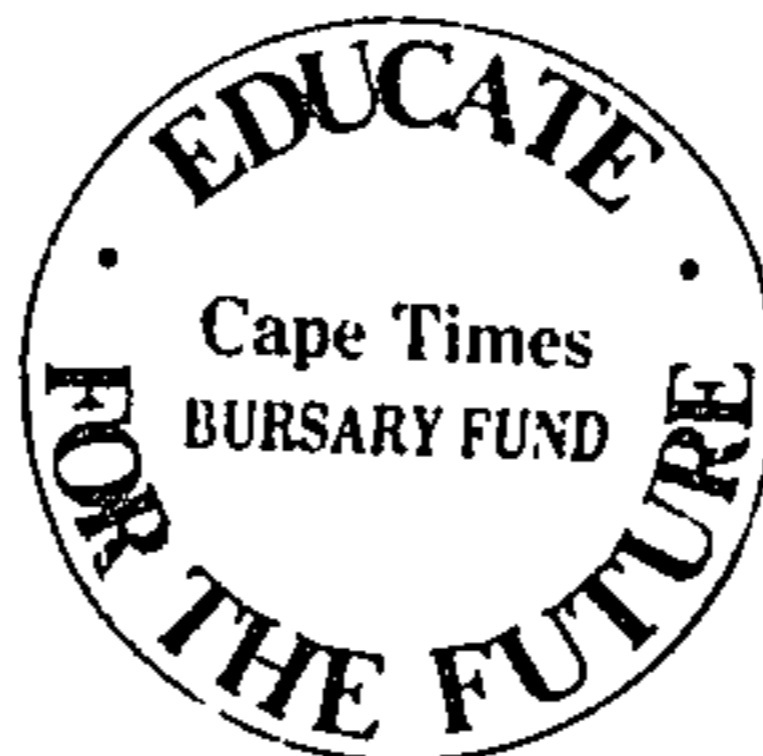
The fund, under the chairmanship of Mr D A St C Hennessy, has received a total of R725 195 in donations so far, and a total of 430 awards have been made, worth nearly R400 000. The trustees have allocated R90 000 for new and renewed bursaries for 1989.

But, says Mr Derek Joubert, manager of the SAIRR bursary office, in his report for 1988 tabled at the latest meeting of the trustees, because the size of each bursary awarded has to be increased to match rising costs in tuition fees (up by 20% to 25% annually) fewer awards are being made from the fund each year.

He points out that well over 5 000 applications for financial assistance were received by his office for 1989 — and that 3 000 of these students met with the criteria of need and academic merit.

And he warns: "The situation will rapidly deteriorate in coming years unless it becomes possible to increase the amount available for disbursement on bursaries."

Mr Joubert says that while most of the bursary money has been going to universities to help pay bursars' fees, with a bias towards courses of study in the arts, "we now feel that



more money should be spent on students at technikons".

The Cape Times Bursary Fund is registered as an educational trust and donations to it are tax-deductible.

• Further donations should be sent to:

The Cape Times Bursary Fund, PO Box 11, Cape Town 8000.

women—at heart. It has proved this. All I can say to the hon members today is that we do agree that disparity must be eliminated. In the second place, we are continuing to work towards that end. [Time expired.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, this debate can easily be summarised by concluding that this hon Minister hates women and the hon members of the CP hate Black people! [Interjections.]

Fortunately for both those categories I can state that the DP loves them both. [Interjections.] When one looks at this question of discrimination, this differentiation when it comes to the payment of salaries to women, I believe there are three areas one can look at.

The first one is the discriminatory aspect in the entitlement of women teachers to equal pay. I do not believe we are talking now of an eight-year process, let alone all its history. Justice has, however, not as yet been done. It was said in another context that justice delayed is justice denied. That applies in this case as well.

Secondly, I believe it is important that the Government decides whether teachers, including women teachers, are a scarce and valuable resource or not. If they do not believe so, then they should be honest and say they have too many of them; they do not need them and they are not going to overpay them. They should tell them then that if some of them leave it is simply bad luck.

The third element is the insult, the element of being taken for granted which undoubtedly deprives women teachers of some of their motivation and scares off some of the potentially best teachers from taking up this profession. The reason always given is that there is no money, and we have the normal equation: The NP equals apartheid, which equals creeping poverty except for those on the gravy train. We have no money for this inequality in education but we have enough money to spend more than R1 million per year on a multiplicity of Ministers of Education, just to give one example. We need R500 million, the hon the Minister said, to close this gap but we have R1.5 billion lying on the table in empty classroom spaces so we can have segregation. [Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister is well aware that one of the constant points where there has been a complaint against

this department and against the Department of National Education in terms of their policies, is that they have never indicated a timetable.

We are already, as the hon member for Cape Town Gardens has pointed out, into the eighth year and soon we will have the tenth anniversary of the Cabinet decision to eliminate disparities and still the R500 million will either have to have been found or one will have to raise up to between R700 million to R1 000 million to meet that disparity. It is getting bigger every year and this Minister knows it. So he and his hon Cabinet colleagues had better decide that they are going to solve this in the next financial year or the problem will simply get bigger.

The hon member for Britis has said that Black parity should be brought about. It is also true of women. If one looks at the position of for example Black women who are in categories AA or ZA, one sees that their position is even worse. They are part of that R500 million which needs to be found to reach parity between a man and a woman. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, it almost seems to me as though these two hon colleagues on the opposite side are becoming very serious about this matter. The fact is . . .

Mr R M BURROWS: You should be married to a teacher!

*The MINISTER: I now understand the hon member for Pinetown very well. [Interjections.] I shall now make my contribution with extra motivation to make sure that things go better for the hon member at home.

Mr K M ANDREW: Have a sex-change operation! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: The hon member for Pinetown argued that our timetable was a little bit too long. He says we must take a decision now.

Surely he knows that that is not possible. He knows that when it comes to the spending of public funds there are at least various factors that have to be considered in various sectors. The hon member must accept that my hon colleague, the Minister of National Education and I, as well as all other education ministers in other departments, have a burning desire to eliminate those disparities, but that this must always be done within the limits of what funds are available.

I want to argue a point with the hon member for Cape Town Gardens. He said we should decide whether we have an oversupply of teachers or not. He asked whether we should not get rid of those teachers. If the hon member is perhaps trying to insinuate that we are keeping disparity so that we can force them to leave in that way, I say it is disgraceful! [Interjections.]

However I do not think that was the hon member's intention, because I think one only finds good teachers in this country. Sometimes one finds those who are better, but one always finds only good ones. We should like to keep each one of the good teachers, but we are also dealing with the realities of this country. If we have resignations and we cannot make use of the services of certain teachers any further, we are always sorry about that. [Time expired.]

(i) regarding the financing of my Department decisions taken in accordance with existing procedures, were taken with my full support. Regarding the levying of tuition fees informal discussions were held and the Minister of National Education is kept informed of the ways the matter is handled by my Department.

(ii) discussions of a formal nature e.g. during meetings of the Committee of Education Ministers, as well as personal interviews between the Minister of National Education and myself take place on a regular basis;

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture/National Education:

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he has had any meetings over the past three months with the Minister of National Education in connection with the (a) financing of his Department and (b) levying of tuition fees; if not, why not; if so, (i) what was the outcome of these meetings and (ii) where did each take place;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B950E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes.
(b) yes.

(2) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he give us an indication as to whether the question of the levying of tuition fees has been discussed in the Committee of Heads of Education on the basis of all departments levying such fees?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, according to Schedule 1 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 1983, it is up to each of the different departments to which the hon the member has referred, to decide and see whether it can collect certain funds in the interest of the population group it serves. The possibility of these tuition fees is an idea which originated in my department and we discussed it in the White Ministers' Council. We did not discuss this matter on the level of the Committee of Education Ministers, because it stands to reason that it might not necessarily belong there. Note that I say it does not necessarily belong there. It can start at a separate department.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Great Trek Festival: assistance rendered

167. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:*

- (a) Which State Departments and organizational components referred to in section 6(1) of the Public Service Act, No 111 of 1984, rendered financial or any other assistance to the Great Trek Festival of the FAK and (b)

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TUESDAY, 16 MAY 1989

what approximately did this assistance amount to in each case?

B401E

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

(a)	(b)
Administration:	Financial
House of Assembly:	Assistance:
	Other assistance:
	R724 778,00
	R19 296,00

Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

R19 351,40

South African Police

The costs involved in the participation by the South African Police in the Great Trek Festival of the FAK, and which consisted mainly of displays given by the various branches of the Force, are not calculated separately because it is regarded as normal actions to promote a positive image of the Force and for recruiting and can therefore not be furnished.

R14 431,00

South African Defence Force

R14 431,00

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

R2 300,00

Bureau for Information

R550,16

International sporting events: Mr S Kerzner involved

293. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any Government Department has underwritten any international sporting events involving a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, and any companies or holding companies in which this person has an interest, if so, (a) in respect of the latest specified period of 10 years for which informa-

1120

tion is available, which (i) events, (ii) Government Departments and (iii) companies were involved and (b) what is the name of the person concerned?

B632E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Yes. Limited organisational assistance was rendered to professional boxing events in three occasions—in October 1979 during the Coetzee/Tate fight at Loftus Versfeld, Pretoria; in October 1980 during the Coetzee/Weaver fight and in July 1985 during the Crous/Qawi fight. The latter two events were held in Bophuthatswana.

(ii) To my knowledge only the Department of National Education was involved.

(iii) Southern Sun Promotions and Sun International Promotions.

(b) Mr S Kerzner

Public Service bursaries

299. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

(a)(i) At which universities and (ii) in which faculties are recipients of Public Service bursaries currently studying in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B639E

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

(a) (i) University of Cape Town
University of Stellenbosch
University of the Western Cape
University of Port Elizabeth
Rhodes University
University of Natal
University of Durban-Westville
University of Zululand
University of the Witwatersrand
Rand Afrikaans University
Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education
University of Pretoria
University of South Africa
University of the North

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TUESDAY, 16 MAY 1989

University of the Orange Free State

University of Fort Hare

Medical University of South Africa

(MEDUNSA)

University of Bophuthatswana

University of Venda

Vista University

(ii) Faculties:

Arts

Natural Sciences

Agricultural Science

Law

Economic and Managerial Sciences

Veterinary Science

Education

Medicine

Dentistry

Engineering

Forestry

(b) 19 April 1989

Long distance rail passengers: Government-subsidized fares

361. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long distance rail passengers travelled at Government-subsidized fares in 1988?

B763E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) NA. (For the financial year 1988/89)

Self-governing territories/Black states: residents employed by RSA

377. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

How many residents of each of the (a) self-governing territories and (b) independent Black states were employed in the Republic by the South African Government in 1988?

B779E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

No distinction is made in the Public Service for purposes of recruitment between residents or citizens of the Republic and those of the self-governing territories or the independent Black states. 30 September 1988, 730 528

1122

persons were employed by departments listed in the Public Service Act, 1984. To answer the question the individual records of all these personnel would have to be scrutinised. The desired information is therefore not readily available.

Own Affairs:

Schools closed

52. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any (a) primary and (b) secondary schools have closed down in the last 10 years; if so, (i) how many schools in each province and (ii) what maximum number of pupils could these schools accommodate at the time they closed down?

B872E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)(i)	(ii)
Cape	130	*	2	*
Natal	14	4 766	2	1 260
OFS	29	4 600	3	1 250
Transvaal	23	3 362	0	0

* Information not available.

Teacher-training colleges closed

53. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any teacher-training colleges have closed down during the past 10 years; if so, (a) how many and (b) what maximum number of students could each such college accommodate at the time it closed down?

B873E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, but three teacher-training colleges namely, the Natal College of Education, Graaff-Reinet College of Education and Deneoord (Stellenbosch) have been converted from initial training colleges to colleges for further training.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Schools: statistics
 54. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 6 March 1989, his Department has as yet received statistics for 10 March 1989; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in each province as at that date?

	(a)		(b)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	160 900	134 400	122 501	91 021
Natal	83 375	67 017	55 001	42 099
OFS	55 330	35 415	42 000	28 861
Transvaal	397 848	245 064	287 194	203 075

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 May 1989.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! In spite of the fact that I kindly requested hon members a few days ago to be present in the House when their questions are being replied to, the hon member for Durban Suburbs is not here today.

Damage to school buildings

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

(a) How many cases of damage to school buildings occurred in 1988, (b) in which areas were these schools situated and (c) what is the total estimated amount of the damage?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING:

- (a) 1088
- (b) Country-wide
- (c) R643 876

New question:

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN — Education and Culture. [Reply standing over.]

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Port Elizabeth Harbour: vacant sheds/warehouses

14. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any sheds or warehouses are vacant in Port Elizabeth Harbour; if so, (a) how many and (b) to what uses were they put previously.

(2) whether it is his intention to put these buildings to other uses; if so, to what other uses;

(3) whether any applications have been received from outside bodies or organizations to lease such sheds or warehouses from the State; if so, (a) from what bodies or organizations, (b) when and (c) to what effect?

C90E

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) Four

(b) Shed No 1
Shed No 12

— Cargo shed
Initially as
Cargo shed and
thereafter for
the parking of
fork lift trucks
— Various purposes in the past but most recently as depot for the Electrical Department

Basement of Shed 10 /11 — Pre-cooling of fruit

(2) Yes.

Shed No 1

— Storage of crane spare parts and other warehousing purposes on a temporary basis

Shed No 12 — Promotional purposes of Port Elizabeth Harbour e.g. Harbour Festival, exhibitions and regattas

Shed No 13 — To be used as "hive of industries" in terms of the Burggraaf Committee's findings.

Basement of Shed 10/11 — Available for leasing

(3) Yes.

Parents want non-racial school ⁵²

Parents of pupils at the Pretoria High School for Girls have voted overwhelmingly in favour of opening the school to pupils of all races.

Mr G W Donaldson, chairman of the school's management council,

said yesterday that a survey showed 571 parents wanted an open school, while 275 opposed the idea. *Ster 1715757*

He said 29 teachers at the school were in favour of such a move and 16 had voted against it.

The management council was considering what further action should be taken.

The Transvaal Education Department has been informed of the survey results. — Sapa.

Thursday

1131

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY 1989

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The contributions were stopped with effect from 1 April 1988 because of the curtailment of state expenses.

Citizen Savings Bonds	691 466 744
Loan Levy	4 294 375
Tax Redemption Certificates	154 264
Total	1 423 558 908



Airports: runways/facilities closed
413. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any (a) runways and/or (b) other facilities have been or are to be closed at any airports in the Republic in 1989; if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) on what dates, and (iii) why, in respect of each such airport?
B834E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) No, as far as State airports are concerned.
(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

Government: amounts owing to private bodies/ persons

478. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:
What amounts were owing to private bodies and persons by the Government, other than on bank facilities and stock issues, as at (a) 31 December 1988 and (b) the latest specified date for which figures are available?
B916E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) As at 31 December 1988	R
Indefinite Period Treasury Bonds	484 391 000
Bonus Conversion Bonds	80 591 185
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	197 515 000
Indefinite Period Senior Citizen Savings Bonds	739 936 844
Loan Levy	4 538 662
Tax Redemption Certificates	154 264
Total	1 507 126 995
(b) As at 30 April 1989	R
Indefinite Period Treasury Bonds	478 718 050
Bonus Conversion Bonds	77 017 075
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	171 308 400
Indefinite Period Senior	

1133

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY 1989

1134

Coloureds — None
Indians — None
(d) 3%.

Own Affairs:
Parow School Board area: capacity/number enrolled

56. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(aa)				
Aristea Primary (Kraaifontein)	750	750	641	648
Bastion Primary (Brackenfell)	700	700	542	601
Belpark Primary (Bellville)	600	600	733	738
Bellville Hoër	700	700	818	807
Bellville Hoër Tegnies	700	700	703	701
Bellville Laer	700	700	322	284
Bellville-Noord Laer	550	550	470	481
Bosmansdam Hoër (Bothasig)	650	650	564	501
Bosmansdam Lae (Bothasig)	650	650	449	457
Boston Primary (Bellville)	700	700	660	619
Brackenfell Hoër	700	700	705	706
Brackenfell Primary	600	600	924	968
De Kuilen Hoër (Kulsrivier)	500	500	756	754
De Kuilen Laer (Kulsrivier)	900	900	755	748
De Ruyter Hoër (Ruyterwacht)	500	500	353	328
De Tyger Laer (Parow)	600	600	501	543
De Vrije Zee Primary (Vrijzee)	700	700	398	406
De Waveren Laer (Ruyterwacht)	600	600	357	324
Durbanville Hoër	650	650	836	738
Durbanville Laer	1 000	1 000	573	586
Durbanville Voorbereiding	400	400	397	441
D F Malan Hoër (Bellville)	800	800	1 098	1 060
Eben Donges Hoër (Kraaifontein)	600	600	1 224	1 097
Kraaifontein No 2 Hoër (Nuut)	0	0	0	222
Edgemead High	850	850	371	533
Edgemead Primary	700	700	937	948
Edgemead Primary	750	750	926	951
Eversdal Primary	700	700	540	551
Excelsior Laer (Bellville)	800	800	661	656
Fairbairn High (Goodwood)	700	700	925	876
Fairmont High (Durbanville)	700	700	761	791
Fanie Theron Primary (Kraaifontein)	750	750	800	893
Gene Louw Laer (Amanda Glen)	850	850	332	367
Goodwood V'oorbereiding	450	450	820	837
Goodwood-Park Laer	750	750	724	735
J G Mering Hoër (Goodwood)	700	700	484	482
J J du Preez Hoër (Parowallem)	600	600	703	739
Kentridge Primary	700	700	487	433
Koos Sadie Laer (Goodwood)	650	650	240	213
Labiance Laer (Bellville)	150	150	545	570
Mikro Laer (Kulsrivier)	700	700		

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) What was the (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at (aa) each specified school, and (bb) in total, in the Parow School Board area in 1988 and (b) (i) what are the corresponding figures for 1989 and (ii) in respect of what date are these figures furnished?
B928E

Monte Vista Laer	650	650	568	529
Panorama Laer (Welgelegen)	700	700	736	810
Parow Voorbereiding	300	300	182	172
Parowvallei Laer	500	500	274	273
Parowvallei Voorbereiding	300	300	181	178
Parow-Noord Laer	650	650	241	230
Parow-Oos Laer (Parow Noord)	600	600	359	347
Parow-Sentraal Laer (Gesluit)	550	0	186	0
Parow-Wes Laer (Parow)	450	450	524	645
President Hoër (Vrijzee)	800	800	872	857
Ruyterwacht Voorbereiding	400	400	277	258
Saffier Laer (Parowvallei)	550	550	229	265
Simonsberg Laer (Kraaitontein)	600	600	805	764
Stellenberg Hoër	850	850	713	894
The Settlers High (Bellville)	600	600	876	843
Totius Laer (Bellville)	500	500	370	405
Tygerberg Hoër Handel (Parow)	900	900	618	553
Tygerberg Hoër (Parow)	850	850	948	964
Vredelust Laer (Bellville)	400	400	273	294
Vrijzee Voorbereiding	450	450	353	355
Welgemeed Laer	700	700	578	607
Westcliff Special School (Bellville)	450	450	495	518
Wolraad Woltemade Laer (Bothasig)	600	600	571	576

* Capacity in respect of permanent structures only.
 capacity as at 1989-05-05
 enrolment as at 1989-01-27.

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 WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY 1989

HOUSING

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

* 1. Mr P A CHENDRICKSE—Law and Order.
 [Reply standing over.]

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Mini-bus taxis: accidents

13. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many accidents involving mini-bus taxis were reported during the latest specified period of six months for which figures are available and (b) (i) how many persons were (aa) injured and (bb) killed in these accidents and (ii) what were the ages of those (aa) injured and (bb) killed;
- (2) whether his Department is taking any measures to ensure the safety of mini-bus passengers; if so, what measures;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C89E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:
 (1) (a) Between July 1988 and December

1988 an estimated 19 000 mini-buses were involved in collisions.

(b) (i) (aa) 5 500
 (bb) 310

(ii) (aa) and (bb) The ages of the injured and fatally injured ranged from 16 to over 60. Of these 88% were between 20 and 50 years of age.

The above reply is based on information published by the Central Statistical Service. Since the information does not distinguish between mini-bus taxis and mini-buses used for private transport, the assumption was made that all mini-buses are used as taxis.

- (2) Since it is one of the Department's functions to improve the safety of all road users, officials of the Department have had various discussions with the organised taxi-industry on this matter. As a result of these discussions, as well as awareness amongst taxi-operators themselves that the number of mini-bus collisions should be reduced, the National Transport Commission resolved to contribute R254 000 towards a research programme to train taxi-drivers in basic driving and management skills and vehicle maintenance. Likewise the National Road Safety Council is engaged in planning a number of projects with a view to improve the safety of mini-bus passengers.
- (3) No.

1137
 WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY 1989

HOUSING

Skw 17/5/89

Some private schools 'abuse the system'

Parliamentary Staff

Private schools that discouraged the singing of *Die Stem* and presented pupils with anti-Government propaganda in a programme of "so-called post-apartheid education" earned a lashing from Mr Brian Edwards (NP, Pietermaritzburg South).

Speaking during debate on the Education and Culture budget vote, Mr Edwards accused these schools of "prostituting" the education system.

Certain private schools, which received a 45 percent subsidy from the State, had "embarked on a dangerous indoctrination programme".

ATROCITIES

At some of these schools the pupils were encouraged to celebrate Biko Day, Soweto Day and Workers' Day.

Recently, Mr Edwards said, a group of Namibian church representatives had toured private schools, making claims that South African forces had committed atrocities in the region and portraying South Africa as the aggressor.

He said: "I call on school leaders to stop this disgusting programme of disinformation."



Skw 17/5/89

Vlok hits at the UDF and Cosatu

Political Staff

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, has blamed the United Democratic Front and Cosatu for the continuing violence in Natal's black townships.

'ANC FRONT'

In levelling the accusation in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Vlok said the organisations were the creation of, and a front for, the ANC.

Mr Vlok rejected the interpellation which called for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the violence, saying it would only be considered after the situation had returned to normal.

● See Page 6.

Skw 17/5/89

President's Council will pass Budget

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council is expected to meet early next week to pass the main Budget, which was blocked in Parliament when the House of Representatives rejected the vote of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

This has caused a snag which is also delaying the passing of several financial Bills.

The second reading of the Budget has been set down for debate in Parliament on Friday after which it can go to the President's Council.

THREE DAYS

The secretary of the council, Mr J. Weilbach, said yesterday that a decision would probably be taken tomorrow about when the council would meet to consider the Budget.

It could not meet later than Wednesday of next week as Parliament was due to rise at the end of the week.

The council would probably need no more than three days to consider the Budget. If it met on Monday, the Budget could go to the State President for signature by Wednesday.

skw 17/5/89

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'Communication gap' behind school tension

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

CONCERN about rising tension in black schools in the Western Cape and the lack of trust and inadequate communication was expressed today by Mr Ken Andrew MP, the Democratic Party's spokesman on black education.

He said the fundamental problem was that a system of education which the black community did not want was being imposed on them.

The government had silenced movements such as the Democratic Teachers' Union and the National Education Crisis Committee and had made it impossible for the parent, teacher and student associations to function normally.

Mr Andrew called on the government to lift arbitrary restrictions on parent, student and teacher organisations, to withdraw the charges and lift the 14-month suspension of five teachers and to charge or release the detained I D Mkize teacher and students.

He said the parent-teacher-students associations should be allowed to function normally so that communications could be established. Communities should be allowed to play an integral part in the decisions affecting their schools.

These steps should be taken without delay. What was needed was one education system in a democratic and free South Africa.

Mr Andrew pointed out the cost of segregated education sys-

tems was underlined once again by the disclosure that 203 white schools had closed in 10 years. Few of the buildings were now used for education.

Also, there were a 250 000 empty places at white schools and facilities worth about R2 000-million were not being used.

The Defend Democratic Teachers' Union Committee has called for the immediate resignation of Mr Leon Nel, deputy-regional director of the Department of Education and Training, writes The Argus Education Reporter.

The committee said Mr Nel had failed to identify the problems and had decided to use the iron fist.

Its warning to the DET of the folly of appointing "ignorant, verkrampte" white principals at black schools had been ignored.

'PRIMARY SCHOOLING DEPRIVED'

S2

RIAN SMIT

THE private sector and the state have not paid sufficient attention to pre-primary and primary education as opposed to secondary and tertiary education, a researcher from the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has found.

The researcher, Monica Bot, also suggests a negotiating forum — representative of the different interests in the private sector — be set up for influencing policy changes in black education.

Primary education received 7% of the estimated R143m spent on black education in 1985. 610m 18/5/87

Private sector spending on education has not increased over the past few years, Bot says, because the number of companies belonging to the Signatory Association declined from 183 to 70 during 1985-88.

"From a macro-economic perspective, World Bank studies have shown that 'primary schooling increases productivity in all sectors of the economy ...'"

To address the issues of mass-based education and segregation, education departments should be addressed themselves. Bot says a negotiating forum could fulfil this task.

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shareholders containing details of the
of a general meeting will also, subject to
posted on 5 June 1989.

nts; and
cting of Zozo's shareholders being called
nates to Rabie;
d of its interests in its operating and
the approval of Zozo's and Rabie's
("the agreements") in terms of which
the approval of the JSE, be posted on
reholders incorporating, inter alia, the

Tuesday, 27 June

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Indian Schools: classrooms

14. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) (a) How many (i) additional classrooms at existing schools, and (ii) classrooms at new schools, administered by his Department were built in 1988 and (b) how many classrooms in each of these categories were built for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils;
- (2) whether there is a shortage of classrooms for Indian pupils at present; if so, (a) what was the shortage in respect of classrooms

1167

1168

for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of providing these classrooms?

D86E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) (i) 36
(ii) 322
- (b) (i) Nil
(ii) 151
(iii) 207
- (2) Yes
- (a) (i) 477
(ii) Nil
(iii) Nil
- (b) ±R13 million
- As at 16-05-89.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

SADF: publications financed

476. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many magazines, periodicals or other publications were produced, financed or in any way financially assisted by any section of the South African Defence Force in 1988, (b) what is the name of each of these publications and (c) what was the cost to the Defence Force of producing, financing or financially assisting each specified publication?

B914E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) The 15 publications in List A were financed directly, and the 97 in List B were financed indirectly through the use of personnel and existing facilities.

(b) (c)

Publication	Cost to the SA Defence Force in the 1988/89 financial year
LIST A	
Bospos	R1 000
Bulletin for Educational Technology	R1 400
Cadet	R56 000
Contact	R23 851
Disa	R360
Indaba	R23 184
Liaison Letter for Military Veterans	R2 700
Livango	R24
Masidbane	R3 470

Publication	Cost to the SA Defence Force in the 1988/89 financial year
LIST B	
Militaria	R42 340
Military Academy Yearbook	R3 472
SA Defence Force SA Weermag	R33 014
The Warrior	R10 833
Zipfel	R240 000
	R4 000
LIST B	
47 Skriba	
Aardvark	
Ad Astra	
Aegere Victoriam	
Allie Pete	
Armour Action	
Bastion	
Bateleur 44	
Bivouac	
Bravo	
Bulletin	
By-Bee	
Certa Cito	
Channel 506	
Chiroptera	
Corbatus	
Crescendo	
De Goede Hoop	
Die Mosdop	
Enclaver	
Gerbera	
Indlovu	
In Hoc Signo	
Insizwa	
Kiewiet	
Klengeld-Kommando	
Kloofnuus	
Knersus	
Koraal	
Lichawe	
Medic	
Medic Medium	
Medlyn	
Militia	
Milmed	
Motseta	
Mvele-Phanda	
Navy News	
Nine Flames	
Newletter 2 Medical Battalion Group	
Newletter 14 Artillery Regiment	
Newletter Drakensberger	
Newletter of the Johannesburg West Commando	

Militaria	R42 340
Military Academy Yearbook	R3 472
SA Defence Force SA Weermag	R33 014
The Warrior	R10 833
Zipfel	R240 000
	R4 000
LIST B	
47 Skriba	
Aardvark	
Ad Astra	
Aegere Victoriam	
Allie Pete	
Armour Action	
Bastion	
Bateleur 44	
Bivouac	
Bravo	
Bulletin	
By-Bee	
Certa Cito	
Channel 506	
Chiroptera	
Corbatus	
Crescendo	
De Goede Hoop	
Die Mosdop	
Enclaver	
Gerbera	
Indlovu	
In Hoc Signo	
Insizwa	
Kiewiet	
Klengeld-Kommando	
Kloofnuus	
Knersus	
Koraal	
Lichawe	
Medic	
Medic Medium	
Medlyn	
Militia	
Milmed	
Motseta	
Mvele-Phanda	
Navy News	
Nine Flames	
Newletter 2 Medical Battalion Group	
Newletter 14 Artillery Regiment	
Newletter Drakensberger	
Newletter of the Johannesburg West Commando	

Howard

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Central Energy Fund: amount collected

462. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What total amount was collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund in the 1988-89 financial year?

B900E

Individual taxpayers

479. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What was the (i) number of individual taxpayers in each income category and (ii) tax assessed in each income category expressed as a percentage of total tax assessed in the 1987-88 tax year and (b) what percentage of each group of taxpayers is Black?

B917E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Only interest and dividends amounting to R438,575 million.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) and (ii) (b) The statistics are not complete because ±17 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

Income Category	Number of Individual Taxpayers In Income Category	Tax Assessed in Income Category as Percentage of Total Tax Assessed	Percentage Black Taxpayers In Income Category
Loss	12 846	0,00	0,00
0 - 5 000	205 687	0,02	1,63
5 001 - 10 000	352 168	0,96	5,13
10 001 - 15 000	391 066	3,84	4,72
15 001 - 20 000	258 461	5,83	1,80
20 001 - 25 000	207 276	8,09	0,78
25 001 - 30 000	170 696	9,88	0,30
30 001 - 35 000	138 707	11,00	0,14
35 001 - 40 000	106 434	10,87	0,06
40 001 - 45 000	76 419	9,64	0,03
45 001 - 50 000	51 784	7,82	0,02
50 001 - 60 000	57 110	10,66	0,02
60 001 - 70 000	25 484	6,07	0,01
70 001 - 80 000	12 327	3,58	0,00
80 001 - 90 000	6 693	2,28	0,00
90 001 - 100 000	4 125	1,61	0,00
100 001 - 150 000	7 490	3,85	0,00
150 001 - 200 000	1 944	1,50	0,00
200 001 - 250 000	714	0,72	0,00
250 001+	920	1,76	0,00
Total	2 088 351	100,00	14,63

NOTE: The above statistics do not include taxpayers under the Final Deduction System.

Company tax

What amount in company tax was collected from (a) mining and (b) non-mining companies in each month of 1988?

480 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

B919E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

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The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

1988

	(a) Mining R	(b) Non-Mining R
January	1 044 645	767 132 955
February	852 162 154	234 710 342
March	103 436 089	594 030 325
April	1 231 200	619 723 397
May	110 047 184	81 767 117
June	186 408 753	402 051 857
July	3 477 292	1 646 254
August	695 245 300	308 626 335
September	85 281 843	1 019 806 053
October	58 268 687	1 470 317 366
November	71 837 892	116 671 313
December	513 472 641	477 856 994

Own Affairs:

Hostels: capacity/enrolment of pupils

55. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) (a) What is the (i) capacity of, and (ii) enrolment of pupils at, hostels in each

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cape					
M E Snyman	1987	Carnarvon		Taken over by Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	40
Frans Loots	1987	Vosburg		Leased to the Vosburg Agricultural Society	60
De Rust	1988	De Rust		Alienation being investigated	60
N J Heyns No 2	1988	Kimberley		Accommodates a CED Regional Office and art centre	60
Saamwerk	1988	Clanwilliam		Alienation being investigated	58
Barnard	1988	Graaff-Reinet		Alienation being investigated	43
Natal					
Melmoth Primary	1981	Melmoth		Private pre-primary school and accommodation for NED officials	40
Stanger High	1981	Stanger		Natal Provincial Administration Ambulance Service and accommodation for NED officials	100
Dannhauser	1986	Dannhauser		NED environmental education centre	60
Primère				Private after school care centre	50
Harding Primary	1987	Harding		Accommodation for NED officials	70
Ellerron	1988	Ixopo			
OFS					
Anna van Gent	1987	Bethlehem		Transferred to Technical College	96
Huis Klomp	1988	Kroonstad		To be utilised by a special school	108
Kroonstad Primary	1988	Kroonstad Primary		Prefab building in poor condition: demolished	100

province in respect of (aa) secondary and (bb) primary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any school hostels closed during the past 10 years; if so, (a) which hostels, (b) when, (c) where are they situated, (d) what are they being used for and (e) how many pupils could they accommodate;

(3) what is the current cost of building a hostel for (a) 50 and (b) 100 pupils?

B927E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) and (bb) The honourable member is referred to the reply given to question 27 of 1989-03-21,

	(a) (i) (aa)	(a) (ii) (bb)	(b)
Cape	16 379	6 642	1988-12-31
Natal	3 963	1 046	1989-03-07
OFS	6 784	3 313	1989-03-10
Transvaal	23 634	3 125	1989-03-06

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Howard

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Transvaal				
Laerskool	1987	Gravelotte	Accommodation for teachers	168
Gravelotte	1986	Nylstroom	Unutilised	80
Laerskool				
Nylstroom				
(3) (a)	on average ±R2 100 000			
(b)	on average ±R2 900 000			

Cape School Board area: capacity/enrolment

57. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What was the (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at (aa) each specified school, and (bb) in total, in the Cape School Board area in 1988 and (b) (i) what are the corresponding figures for 1989 and (ii) in respect of what date are these figures furnished?

B929E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(aa)	* (a) (i)	* (b) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (ii)
Aliwal Road Primary (Wynberg) (Closed)	200	0	51	0
Bavia Special School (Claremont)	500	500	405	392
Bergvliet High	850	850	836	768
Bergvliet Primary	700	700	583	588
Camps Bay High	450	450	656	624
Camps Bay Preparatory	100	100	133	138
Camps Bay Primary	400	400	255	233
Cape Town High	650	650	422	371
Claremont Primary	400	400	200	208
De Grendel Spesiale Skool (Milnerton)	500	500	465	457
Ellerlie Girls' High (Seapoint) (Closed)	350	0	152	0
Ellerton Primary (Three Anchor Bay)	350	350	289	311
Ferndale Laer (Ottery)	350	350	442	441
Fish Hoek Junior Hoër	550	550	463	440
Fish Hoek Preparatory	150	150	137	175
Fish Hoek Primary	700	700	531	516
Fish Hoek Senior High	700	700	623	623
Gardens Commercial	700	700	291	270
Golden Grove Primary (Rondebosch)	500	500	432	384
Good Hope Seminary High (Gardens)	650	650	224	195
Good Hope Seminary Junior (Gardens)	450	450	224	132
Greenfield Girls Primary (Kenilworth)	200	200	130	132
Groote Schuur Hoër (Newlands)	300	300	223	241
Groote Schuur Laer (Rondebosch)	500	500	223	216
Groote Schuur Laer (Rondebosch)	450	450	260	265
Grove Primary (Claremont)	700	700	641	666
Jan van Riebeeck Hoër (Cape Town)	700	700	503	503
Jan van Riebeeck Laer (Cape Town)	650	650	437	428
John Graham Primary (Plumstead)	550	550	313	322
Kalk Bay Primary	500	500	160	164
Kirstenhof Primary	50	50	160	164
Kometje Primary	450	450	578	584
Kronendal Primary (Hour Bay)	100	100	119	107
Llandudno Primary	300	300	313	320
Marland High	100	100	75	73
Marland High	450	450	258	254
Marland Primary	300	300	125	135

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(aa)	* (a) (i)	* (b) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (ii)
Mary Kihn School (Observatory)	150	150	63	67
Milnerton High	550	550	701	619
Milnerton Primary	350	350	368	382
Mountain Road Primary (Woodstock)	600	600	221	197
Muizenberg High	400	400	323	305
Muizenberg Junior	500	500	381	368
Norman Henshilwood High (Constantia)	500	500	301	300
Oakhurst Girls Primary (Rondebosch)	650	650	301	300
Observatory Junior	250	250	219	217
Orange Primary (Matieland)	500	500	148	124
Oude Molentechanical High (Pinelands)	500	500	98	91
Paul Greyling Primary (Fish Hoek)	700	700	604	586
Pinehurst Primary (Pinelands)	250	250	176	170
Pinelands High	450	450	395	415
Pinelands North Primary	850	850	792	769
Pinelands Primary	350	350	250	250
Pinelands North Primary	350	350	250	250
Plumstead High	400	400	256	252
Plumstead Preparatory	700	700	650	604
Queen's Park High (Woodstock)	300	300	297	317
Rhodes High (Mowbray)	300	300	237	205
Robbenland Primary	550	550	368	303
Rondebosch Boys' High	150	150	58	65
Rondebosch Boys' High	850	850	737	731
Rondebosch East Primary	450	450	600	611
Rondebosch East Primary	450	450	235	220
Rosebank Primary	200	200	203	206
Rustenburg Girls' High (Rondebosch)	550	550	656	650
Rustenburg Girls' Junior (Rondebosch)	550	550	592	600
SA College High (Newlands)	600	600	650	653
SA College Junior (Newlands)	600	600	588	597
Sans Souci Girls' High (Newlands)	550	550	371	351
Sea Point High	450	450	291	398
Sea Point Primary	500	500	310	291
Seamount Primary (Milnerton)	500	500	278	298
Simon van der Stel Laer (Wynberg)	350	350	281	284
Simonstown High	450	450	478	459
Southfield Laer	750	750	478	459
Sun Valley Primary (Fish Hoek)	450	450	238	232
Sunlands Primary (Kenwyn)	450	450	188	184
Sweet Valley Primary (Bergvliet)	650	650	406	396
Table View High	700	700	483	524
Table View High	700	700	483	524
Table View Primary	650	650	754	952
Tamboerskloof Primary (Cape Town)	700	700	1 022	1 134
Thornton High	300	300	335	322
Thornton Primary	500	500	238	216
Timour Hall Primary (Plumstead)	450	450	239	261
Tygerhof Primary (Milnerton)	600	600	365	346
Voortrekker High (Kenilworth)	250	250	235	258
Vredehoek Primary	550	550	389	359
Weltevreden Laer (Philippi)	250	250	106	95
Westcott Primary (Diepvlief)	50	50	25	24
Westcott Primary (Diepvlief)	350	350	321	321
Westerford High	750	750	715	735
Windsor High (Landsdowne)	450	450	536	489
Windsor Preparatory (Landsdowne)	400	400	226	223
Windsor Primary (Newlyn)	450	450	208	171

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(aa)	* (a) (i)	* (b) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (ii)
Wynberg Boys' High	800	800	740	729
Wynberg Boys' Junior	650	650	616	631
Wynberg Girls' High	800	800	675	690
Wynberg Girls' Junior	750	750	678	692
Ysterplaat High	500	500	327	286
Ysterplaat Laer	300	300	214	222
Ysterplaat Voorbereiding	350	350	220	204
Zonnekus Laer (Milnerton)	650	650	343	318
Zwanswyk Hoër (Retreat)	800	800	336	298
Zwanswyk Laer (Retreat)	500	500	364	372
(bb)	47 000	46 450	36 886	36 383

* In respect of permanent buildings only.
capacity as at 1989-05-05
enrolment as at 1989-01-27

Capacity/enrolment at specified schools

58. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Aberdeen, Jansenville, Graaff-Reinet and Oudtshoorn, respectively, as at 31 January 1989? B944E

What was the (a) capacity of and (b) enrolment in every specified (i) primary and (ii) secondary school in Cradock, Cookhouse,

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(i)	(a)	(b)
Cradock	Cradock Primary Cradock Preparatory	550 250 351 272
Cookhouse	Fish River Valley Primary	200 63
Aberdeen	Aberdeen Primary	300 99
Jansenville	—	—
Graaff-Reinet	Union Preparatory Laer Volksskool	250 450 144 390
Oudtshoorn	Oudtshoorn North Primary Oudtshoorn South Primary Oudtshoorn Preparatory Van Reede Primary Weshank Primary	350 250 300 450 450 204 187 246 343 319
(ii)		
Cradock	Cradock Middelhandse Hoër Handel Marlow Landbou Hoër	400 350 300 262 98 204

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Aberdeen	Aberdeen Hoër	300	61
Jansenville	Jansenville Hoër	400	192
Graaff-Reinet	Union High Hoër Volksskool	650 350	349 292
Oudtshoorn	C J Langenhoven Hoër Oudtshoorn Hoër Oudtshoorn Technical High	550 850 650	359 624 433

Govt considers segregated schooling in mixed areas

The Government does not anticipate any problems in the provision of schooling within the proposed free settlement residential areas.

Addressing delegates to the National Association of Homebuilders conference in Pretoria, Dr Dries Oosthuizen, chairman of the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, said there were a number of options.

Under the own affairs structure the relevant Minister could presently give permission for

members of other race groups to attend a particular school.

Another option would be for private schools to be set up within a free settlement area.

Private schools are allowed a percentage of "other race groups" within their pupil quota.

Another option would

be for schools within free settlement areas to be racially-separated.

"The present situation in white areas is that Afrikaans pupils travel past English-speaking schools en route to attend an Afrikaans-speaking school. I believe the same situation could apply in free settlement areas."



Unrest hits Cape schools

A NEW wave of schools unrest swept the Cape Province this week.

In Khayelitsha, homeguards of controversial mayor Mali Hoza allegedly assaulted pupils at Malizo High School after being called in by the principal, Miss CV January.

Nolitha Sigodi, a 19-year-old Std 10 pupil, said she was beaten with sjamboks, while Mzukisi Snyman, 18, sported a gaping wound on his head after allegedly being hit with an iron rod.

Parents said they feared more children would be injured and demanded that the homeguards be removed from the school.

The Khayelitsha Joint Action Committee has established a monitoring committee in an attempt to defuse the crisis.

The pupils' grievances include the school management committee (appointed by Hoza and January) and the forced payment of levies to January.

Attempts to speak to January were unsuccessful.

Mr WA Staude, regional chief director of the Department of Education and Training, was in Pretoria and unable to respond to queries.

Meanwhile, Mlindi Magxwalisa,

the SRC chairperson of Ntsika High in Grahamstown, was detained under emergency regulations this week.

Pupils at the school have refused to attend classes in protest.

In King Williams Town, pupils are staying away from classes at the Forbes Grant Senior Secondary school in Ginsberg.

They are demanding the reinstatement of a teacher whose services were terminated by the DET last week.

No comment could be obtained from the office of the DET regional chief director in Port Elizabeth.

(2)
8/5/82
K. M. P.

Lessons resume ⁵² after teacher hurt

9725 1715169
By Montshiwa Moroke

Teaching at Madibane High School, in Diepkloof, Soweto, resumed yesterday after classes had been disrupted last Friday following an attack on a teacher by a pupil.

A similar attack occurred five months ago and the school was also set alight this year.

An uneasy calm prevailed at the school as lessons resumed while police stood guard.

The incident came just days before the half-year examinations, which start next Tuesday at secondary schools in the region.

A parents' meeting on the issue at the St James Anglican Church on Tuesday night ended inconclusively. A further meeting will be held at the school at 9 am on Sunday.

After Friday's incident, teachers at the school apparently threatened not to go back unless a group of boys were barred from entering the premises. Sources close to the school said the youths had "terrorised" the school for some time.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Peet Struwig, confirmed there were problems at the school. He had left it to the parents and teachers to decide what action to take.

East Rand pupils in boycott

MORE than 1 000 pupils at a Daveyton secondary school are boycotting classes because their SRC does not have an office on the school premises.

The boycott of classes at Ulwazi started last Friday and is continuing.

Apart from an office for their SRC, the students demands include:

- The immediate re-admission of a pupil who was expelled from the school;
- Immediate release of fellow students who are in detention;
- Recognition of the SRC; and that
- Forty percent of the school budget(s) be granted to various SRCs in Daveyton.

A spokesman for the Highveld region of the Department of Education and Training confirmed that classes have been disrupted in Daveyton. He said it was evident that it was the work of a few pupils who were all out to disrupt normal teaching in the township.

Teachers query DET cautionings

Cape Times 19/5/89 Staff Reporter 52

THREE Paarl teachers have been reprimanded and cautioned by the Department of Education and Training after being found guilty of misconduct, but the teachers claim they were never present at any disciplinary hearings, colleagues said.

The three — Mr N J Allah, Miss N Cacadu and Mr M Petros — are teachers at the strife-racked Simon Hebe High School in Mbekweni, Paarl.

A colleague said at a press conference this week that the three had initially been warned that the DET was investigating charges of misconduct against them and three other teachers.

Last week the three were informed by letter that they had been found guilty, he said.

"Guilty of what I don't know because they had not attended any disciplinary hearing," he said.

He showed a letter from the DET addressed to another Simon Hebe teacher, Mr N Dzuzo, which informed him he could face misconduct charges.

In a statement, a group of teachers at Simon Hebe said there had been problems at their school since the appointment of a new white principal.

The school had had a highly satisfactory matric pass rate of 84% in 1986 and 90% in 1987, they added.

The teachers "abhorred the uneducational stance assumed by the DET's Cape Town office", deplored the "continued harassment" of teachers and called for an end to "victimisation" of teachers.

De Beer sees big boom in the number of black pupils

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — An estimated 6-million black pupils will have to be accommodated in schools by the end of the century.

Deputy Education Minister Sam de Beer said on Friday that to cope facilities for at least 250 000 more pupils would have to be provided each year until the year 2000.

"To accommodate them properly something in the order of 250 to 300 large schools need to be erected and equipped, and some 8 000 new teachers trained every year," he added.

De Beer said when opening Hlomphanang Secondary School at Soshanguve near Pretoria, the number of pupils under DET jurisdiction and departments of education in self-governing territories was increasing rapidly and it is expected to amount to roughly 6 million by the year 2000.

De Beer added: "When compared to the figure of some 800 000 in 1951, this can be termed an educational explosion."

"The education we provide must be in step with the needs of the world in which the child of today will be the adult of tomorrow."

It also had to prepare children for a new social and political dispensation.

Parents should decide whether to open the schools, says TTA

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Government should concede the right to parents to decide whether a particular school should be open to all races, the Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA) said at the weekend.

It was reacting to Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase's statement in Parliament that his department's schools were for whites only.

The TTA had asked National Education Minister F W de Klerk and Clase to legislate to allow parents to make the decision. That was turned down flat.

Earlier this year, parent polls at Pretoria schools showed most supported opening the schools.

In contrast to the attitude of the TTA, the Transvaalse Onderwysvereniging's "disciplined" attitude was that it operated within the framework of the constitution and believed white schools should be for white pupils.

DP education spokesman Roger Burrows claimed there were 270 000 vacant places at white schools, a waste of R1.62bn in unutilised assets.

School for 'dreary' maths boasts 100 pc pass rate

Education Reporter

Maths need not be a dreary, terrifying obstacle in the lives of pupils, says the principal of a maths school which aims at making maths fun for everyone.

Amidst a number of colleges claiming to provide a solution to pupils struggling with maths, the College of Mathematics boasts a 100 percent pass rate and offers a written guarantee that should anyone fail maths at school after attending the college, he or she will be taught free of charge for the following year.

The college's principal, Mr Paul de Valdoeiros, says classes are never larger than 10 pupils, which ensures that sufficient attention is devoted to each student.

"We don't criticise what is happening to maths in the schools — all too often teachers are doing their best but have to cope with far too many pupils in a class."

"Mathematical Saturdays" are another aspect of the college's programme when matric work is dealt with in a lecture-type situation on a thematic basis.

BURSARIES

Fees for Std 9 and matric students attending the college for an hour and a half lesson once a week amount to R700 from now until the end of the year.

For Std 6 to Std 8 pupils it is R600.

Bursaries are available to certain students on application.

- (iii) No
 (iv) No
 (b) (i) Yes
 (ii) No
 (iii) No
 (iv) No
 (c) (i) No
 (ii) No
 (iii) No
 (iv) No

(2) (a) Loans R26 774 544

Lines of credit: Guaranteed overdraft facilities R45 000 000
 (b) amount in respect of loans outstanding as at 31 March 1989: R30 032 335
 The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

Distribution of certain publication abroad

405. Mr W J D-VAN WYK asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, is being distributed abroad by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which countries, (b) in what quantities and (c) at what cost;
 (2) what is the name of this publication?

B727E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.

The results of a worldwide survey showed that this publication did not reach opinion-forming target groups and that from a communications viewpoint it was ineffective. These results together with the high costs involved in disseminating it abroad forced the Department to discontinue distribution of this publication and to replace it with a more cost-effective and purposeful image-building instrument.
 (2) "South African Digest."

USSR/RSA: serving of formal links

408. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) When were formal links between the Soviet Union and South Africa severed and (b) what were the reasons for the severing of these links;
 (2) whether these reasons are still valid; if not, to what extent have they changed?

B734E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The Soviet consular representative in Pretoria was requested on 1 February 1956 to close the Soviet consular missions in Pretoria and Cape Town and to withdraw their personnel by 1 March 1956.
 (b) This decision was taken because Soviet consular representation in South Africa at that time was not considered to be in the interests of South Africa.
 (2) The Honourable Member is referred to my comments on this subject in the Extended Public Committee on 3 May 1989.

Industrial accidents

423. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred in 1988 and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) insurance companies;
 (2) (a) how many persons (i) applied for and (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation, in that year;
 (3) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

B844E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1), (2) and (3) Figures for 1988 are not as yet available.

Industrial accidents: disablement/deaths

424. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work in 1988;
 (2) (a) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

B845E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) Figures for 1988 are not as yet available.
 (2) The most recent figures available are for 1985.
 (a) 241 820 as contemplated in the Workmen's Compensation Act, Act no 30 of 1941.
 (b) R90 117 742
 (c) 2 588 404 man-days.

Industrial Court

425. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many cases were referred to the Industrial Court, (b) how many of these cases were settled before evidence was called, and (c) how many status quo orders were (i) granted and (ii) refused, in 1988?

B846E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) 3 838

- (b) Statistics are not kept on this basis. However, 1 251 cases were settled before or after the hearings, and 613 during the hearings.

- (c) (i) 179
 (ii) 274

National Liquor Board: operating cost

504. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What was the cost of operating the National Liquor Board in 1988?

B965E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

R894 756 during the financial year 1987/88 (latest available data). The amount includes the expenditure in respect of the Directorate: Liquor Affairs in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Own Affairs:

Teacher/pupil ratio in schools

59. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the teacher/pupil ratio in schools under the control of his Department in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively?

B951E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1986 1987 1988
 1 : 17,80 1 : 17,79 1 : 17,80

This information is for ordinary public schools.

humania

1227

TUESDAY, 23 MAY 1989

1228

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Whether private school subsidies for 1989 have been decided upon; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be decided upon; if so, how many private schools falling under his Department have been granted subsidies of (i) 45 and (ii) 15 per cent? C100E

(52)

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 16 May 1989:

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No

Private schools: decisions on subsidies

(a) No applications for subsidization were received to date for consideration as the annual closing date is 31 July.

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(b) As soon as the applications are received.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Abrahams, Mr T—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 45

De Jager, Mr C D—

General Affairs:

Finance, 57

Justice, 1091

Abram, Mr S—

Own Affairs:

Budget, 839

Devan, Mr P I—

Own Affairs:

Housing, 507

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Education and Development Aid, 331

Finance, 1192

Eglin, Mr C W—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 443

Ellis, Mr M J—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 468

Health Services and Welfare, 932

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

National Health and Population Development, 7

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs:

Chairman of Ministers' Council, 163

Education and Culture, 618, 809

Burrows, Mr R M—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 94, 259, 699, 1110

Iyman, Mr J V—

General Affairs:

Economic Affairs and Technology, 303

Own Affairs:

Local Government and Agriculture, 281

Coetzee, Mr H J—

Own Affairs:

Chairman of Ministers' Council, 13

Cronjé, Mr P C—

General Affairs:

State President, 1097

Transport Affairs, 790

Johnson, Mr J D—

Own Affairs:

Budget, 181

Dasoo, Mr I C—

Own Affairs:

Housing, 727

Kosberg, Mr C—

Own Affairs:

Local Government and Housing, 381

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*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, I gladly follow upon the hon member for Naboomspruit. [Interjections.] I should like to tell him that with his empty words today he has given no proof at all of any development of own affairs, but has merely reconfirmed the evidence of its abolition, in that we now have 95% general affairs.

The NP has abandoned full-fledged self-determination for the Whites. That is how simple it is. In order to conceal the fact that they have done this from the voters, they now have a concept of own affairs. Nevertheless it has been demonstrated in practice that own affairs are a farce, and to try to equate own affairs with self-determination is plain intellectual dishonesty.

The Whites must take cognisance of the fact that the own affairs concept is a foretaste of what White rights are going to be in the proposed single Parliament which awaits us. In that body White self-determination will only be scaled down even further and will ultimately disappear completely. In that body the Whites will play an inferior role in what is ultimately a predominantly Black Parliament, and in a Black Cabinet under a Black State President. [Interjections.] This is the logical outcome of the pathetic concept of own affairs.

For that reason the NP will be defeated on 6 September. [Interjections.] It will be defeated because it tried to murder the right of the Whites to self-determination.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, it was quite painful to have to witness today how the usually loquacious hon Chairman of the Ministers' Council seemed to have locked up. [Interjections.] The governing party is constantly arguing that we are becoming conditioned to joint meetings and are accepting them with resignation.

Let us place it on record once again here that the CP are fed up to the teeth with the totalitarian way in which collectivity is being forced upon us, and the way our people's right to self-determination is being trampled underfoot. [Interjections.] Our tolerance has its limits. The people whose pride the Government is now destroying, will wreak vengeance on the NP! [Interjections.]

*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Brakpan is but a poor shadow of Mr Eugène Terre Blanche when he tries to sound forceful. [Interjections.]

The hon members of the CP pretend that one only has self-determination when one is alone. In the joint decision-making process, with the spe-

Handwritten: *Handwritten*

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: The Chairman is saying "order", man. Open your ears. [Interjections.]

*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The interpellation has now been disposed of. We shall now proceed to deal with oral questions. Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.
For oral reply:
Own Affairs:

Private schools: registration of religiously-connected group

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
(1) Whether he or his Department recently held discussions with persons or organizations representing a group of religiously connected private schools seeking registration with his Department; if so, what was the (a) purpose and (b) outcome of these discussions;

(2) whether his Department experienced any problems in regard to registering these schools; if so,
(3) whether these problems have been eliminated; if not, why not;
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1030E

*THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:
(1) Yes,
(a) to discuss specific aspects regarding the registration of these private schools,
(b) consensus was reached with regard to the matters discussed;

(2) yes;
(3) no, but individual schools which do not comply with the legal requirements for registration have been granted until 22 May 1989 to address the problems;

(4) no, but the hon member is referred to my media statement of 1989-04-19.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether the hon the Minister intends to close those schools which had until yesterday to comply with the conditions that were set and did not do so.

*THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, in the statement of 19 April that I referred to, it was clearly laid down that if schools did not comply with the minimum requirements on 22 May, we would close such schools.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether he can give us an indication of the number of schools, as of yesterday, that have not complied with the conditions?

*THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, unfortunately I am not able to say at this stage, as I have not yet had any feedback on that. On 21 March there were 6 schools that had previously not complied with the conditions, that did comply with registration requirements then. At that stage there were 45 schools that did not comply with the requirements.

At that juncture we granted an extension until 22 May on the clear understanding — this is supported by Pastor McCauley and Pastor Yoko — that we would give each individual school that had not complied with the requirements to date, the opportunity to visit the Director of Education, at which meeting it would be pointed out to each school on what grounds they could not register. Consequently, they had until yesterday to comply with these requirements. If they do not succeed in doing so, we shall have no alternative but to put an end to the continued existence of those schools, because they have had four months to comply with the minimum requirements. However I do not have the reply at this stage.

For written reply:
General Affairs:

SWA/Namibia: advertisements promoting the settlement plan
350. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

DET appeals to pupils

THE Department of Education and Training (Johannesburg region) has appealed to Soweto pupils to ignore attempts to disrupt the half-yearly examinations which are due to start today.

The department's appeal follows a call by the Soweto Progressive Teachers Committee and the Soweto Students' Coordinating Committee on the DET and school principals to suspend the

SOWETAN REPORTER

June exams until after July 4 when schools reopen for the third term.

The two organisations called a Press conference last week where they condemned the DET's refusal to meet their demands and police interference in educational matters.

A spokesman of Proteco said two of their

meetings, on April 26 and May 10 this year, were disrupted by the security forces. He said the meetings had been called to afford teachers an opportunity to discuss purely educational matters and were in no way a threat to public safety.

He said the meetings were to have evaluated the DET's response earlier on to an end to the transfer of teachers.

freezing of posts, and retrenchment, employment of more teachers, building of more schools, and adoption of an expansion programme for existing schools.

"The police interven-

• To page 2

300 000 to lose jobs - P3

DET appeal

• From page

tion in our meetings was a clear indication of DET's incapability to resolve the crisis in our schools. It was also indicative of the DET's abdication of its responsibility to teachers and students in the face of increasing and deepening security force involvement in policy making," he said.

The spokesman said the reason for the call to suspend the June exams had been triggered off by the DET's directives that all high schools in Soweto write the same examination set by its subject adviser.

He said they rejected the idea for a common exam because the DET had not created a climate conducive to effective teaching in the area by not acceding to their demands.

appeal
(25) Sowetan

...SOWETAN ...

Career advice booklet

THE Careers and Training Guide will be one of the many interesting features of the Careers and Training Expo '89 which will take place from June 23-26 at the Exhibition Centre, Durban.

The 100-page book will contain comprehensive career information; lists of bursaries sponsored by various training and corporate organisations as well as advice for anyone interested in improving their professional and technical skills.

A career is most definitely a way of life, not simply a means of making a living. Choosing the correct career or selecting the appropriate training has become extremely complicated and there is no doubt that a career in the future will not be the same as the career of today. It is important for parents or guardians to assist children with the planning of their working futures.

Competitions, which are open to all, will offer bursaries totalling over R35 000. These are included in the book. The competition draw for the bursaries will take place on the last day of the Expo. *Conclusion 23/5/89*

The *Careers and Training Guide* will be available later this month. The book will be distributed at the show free to scholars of all race groups — or it will be available by mail order for a cost of R5.

For further information contact the editor on: (031) 25-5723 or 304-4255.

21 schools unite in attempt to become non-racial

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Some of the oldest and best known white schools in the country have formed the Open Schools Association to pursue through legal means the right of schools to admit pupils on merit without reference to race, colour or creed.

Chairman Mr Rodney Mazinter said the association saw it as being self-evident that an ever-growing number of parents across the language, racial and cultural lines considered their children's future in South Africa to be inextricably bound up in the happiness and contentment of all the country's peoples.

The association consists of 21 schools.

It was constituted last month.

NO NAMES

Mr Mazinter declined to name them at this stage, but added that members included "some of the oldest and best known schools in the country".

Some of the members could include schools such as South African College whose bid to go open was spiked by a refusal by Mr Piet Clase, Minister of Education and Culture, in the House of Assembly.

Apart from the objective of admitting pupils on merit only, the association would pursue with equal determination the right to engage staff without reference to race, colour or creed; to canvass the support of schools and the public for its ideals; and facilitate among members the smooth introduction of non-racially based education, Mr Mazinter said.

(52)

OPEN SCHOOLS MOVE

Right to admit pupils on merit

SOME of the oldest and best known white schools in the country have formed the Open Schools Association to pursue through legal means the right of schools to admit pupils on merit without reference to race, colour or creed.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Chairman Mr Rodney Mazinter said the association saw it as being self evident that an ever-growing number of parents across the language, racial and cultural lines considered their children's future in South Africa to be inextricably bound up in the happiness and contentment of all the country's peoples.

"Towards that end the provision of what is perceived by some to be the best education be accessible to all."

The association, constituted on April 4, comprised of 21 schools.

Mazinter declined to name them at this stage, but added that members included "some of the oldest and best known schools in the country".

But some of the mem-

bers could include several city schools such as South African College whose bid to go open were spiked by a refusal by Mr Piet Clase, Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly.

Apart from the objective of admitting pupils on merit only, the association will pursue with equal determination the right to engage staff without reference to race, colour or creed (semi) to canvass.

The support of schools and the pupils for its ideals and facilitate among members the smooth introduction of non-racially based education.

Confusion over high school exams reigns

CONFUSION and uncertainty reigned at Soweto high schools yesterday on the first day of the half-yearly examinations for the Std 9 and 10 pupils. The Std 6-8 pupils are due to start their mid-year exams on Monday.

The indecision follow-

ed a call by the Soweto Progressive Teachers' Committee and the Soweto Students' Coordinating Committee on the DET and school principals to suspend the June exams until after July 4 when schools reopen for the third term.

Mr Peet Struwig, the director of the DET's Johannesburg region, confirmed that attendance at Soweto secondary schools yesterday varied. Some schools had no attendance while others had and those present sat for the mid-year exam.

"There was willingness on the part of the majority of pupils to

write the exam, but they were prevented from doing so by outsiders. Many pupils reported at their schools in the morning, but were later driven out by outside elements," he said.

Asked what will happen to those who failed to sit for their exam yesterday Struwig replied:

"Those who missed yesterday's paper have missed it. Yesterday was the opportunity to write. Can we afford to lose more teaching time if we feel we are not prepared? What are the results going to be like at the end of the year?" he asked.

Stayaways and confusion at Soweto mid-year exams

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

Mid-year exams started in 21 Soweto schools on Tuesday, but at 41 others nothing was done.

Regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P Struwig, said of the total of 62 schools in the area, pupils at 22 schools wanted to write the exams, "but were prevented from doing so", while at 19 other schools there had been a stayaway.

There has been a call by the Progressive Teachers' Committee and the Soweto Students' Coordinating Committee for exams to be postponed until after the holidays because in many schools not enough work has been completed to enable

students to write a standardised exam set by the DET.

The DET has said that the standardised exams will only be written in schools which have had teachers since the start of the year. Otherschools will set individual tests.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has warned that the "constantly burgeoning crisis in black schools could culminate in a disaster worse than that between 1984 and 1986".

The SACBC said it was concerned by "reports of retrenchment of Soweto teachers".

The DET has denied any retrenchments. It said some teachers had been transferred to schools where there was a need.

Khayelitsha students teargassed

HUNDREDS of Khayelitsha pupils were yesterday dispersed by teargas for the second day in succession after they had gathered at Lohlaza and Mvuzemvuze high schools, pupils and parents said.

Police confirmed the incidents and said they would be contained in today's unrest report.

Khayelitsha's other two high schools, Malizo and Masile, were deserted.

High school students had planned a meeting at Lohlaza yesterday morning to discuss demands for student representative councils at their schools.

Teargas was fired at them while they were heading for Lohlaze, and on two more occasions, pupils said.

Police 'keep an eye' on exams boycott schools

Star 26/5/87
By Sue Valentine

The Department of Education and Training regional director for Soweto schools, Mr P Struwig, said he was aware that police were "keeping an eye" on schools disrupted by an exams boycott.

"Pupils at 41 of the 62 schools in Soweto are writing exams and in-

formation we have suggests the other 21 schools will join them on Monday," he said.

Mr Struwig added there had been attempts by "outsiders" yesterday to disrupt examinations, but he said he knew of no incidents in which police actively intervened.

Students from the Soweto Students' Co-ordinating Committee said exams were being written at only nine schools.

The boycott of the exams follows protests by students and teachers that a standardised exam is inappropriate when many pupils have been without teachers since the start of the year.

The DET has said that in those cases pupils will write an exam set by their own teachers.

(52) 

Flare-up in Soweto schools disrupts exams

POLICE patrolled schools in Soweto yesterday as student protests over teacher shortages disrupted examinations in many parts of the township. Students at schools in Chiawelo, Moroka and Dhlamini staged a class-boycott and tore up question papers to highlight complaints that a severe shortage of teachers had left them ill-prepared for the examinations.

At schools in other parts of the township, students held mass meetings to discuss the scarcity of staff, the freezing of teaching posts and the authorities' refusal to enrol former detainees.

End-of-term examinations for Soweto high schools had been due to begin on Tuesday this week. At Ngungunyane High School in Moroka, students held a mass demonstration. There was security force action which cannot be reported in terms of Emergency regulations.

The police public relations director in Pretoria referred press queries about the student allegations to their liaison officer in Soweto. The duty officer, Major N Hartwell, said it was not policy to comment on such issues.

A *Weekly Mail* investigation into student grievances found a common complaint to be the introduction of a common paper in each subject for all schools in Soweto — even though thousands of students have received no tuition because of the overload on existing staff. Students rejected claims by the Department of Education and Training (DET) that schools in Soweto had been over-staffed. They said the student to teacher ratio remained as high as 50 to one.

A mass meeting due to take place at Regina Mundi so that students and teachers could discuss the crisis was banned yesterday. DET representatives were not available for comment last night. On Wednesday principals from about 60 schools in the region went into an emergency meeting to discuss the situation. One of those present told the *Weekly Mail* yesterday that students at only 22 schools in Soweto had managed to write their papers while the remaining institutions in the township had been closed for the first term of the year because of unrest and student violence.

The DET was adamant that all schools must hold examinations this term and the authorities had left the school heads to resolve the crisis, he said. They were so concerned about finishing standards that they did not consider the problems of no teachers and covered.

Some principals had requested a police presence on the school premises as they felt the situation had become explosive. Yesterday students who were able to write exams in Soweto sat in class while police sat outside on the grass to monitor the situation. In some schools principals have agreed to set new papers for students who had not received tuition in areas covered.

STOP ATTACKS ON PUPILS

by LINDA GALLOWAY, Supreme Court Reporter

MIR Mali Hoza, Mayor of Khayelitsha, already the subject of an urgent application, has given an undertaking in the Supreme Court not to attack pupils at Malizo Senior School.

At the same time he denied allegations against him.

Mr Hoza, his Lingeletu West Town Council and three town councillors were the subject of an urgent application yesterday by Mr Ngwenya Fadana, Mr MacDonald Selana and Mr Nolutha Sigodi.

The applicants asked for an interdict restraining Mr Hoza, the Town Council, a Mr Gaba, a Mr Mnikina and a Mr Goniwe from "participating in, assisting, encouraging, permitting, authorising or allowing" any unlawful attack on the pupils of Malizo Senior Secondary School in Khayelitsha, interfering with them, preventing any of the pupils from entering the premises to attend school or preventing access.

Mr Murray van Heerden, for Mr Hoza, the Town Council, Mr Gaba, and Mr Goniwe, denied that his clients had acted in any way unlawfully, but gave an undertaking that they would not to do any of the things contained in the interdict.

The hearing was postponed to July 12.

In an affidavit supporting the application, Mr Fadana, a teacher at Malizo, said problems had begun with the "high-handed actions" of the principal, Constance January.

Students had many grievances which had not been resolved and the school had been "plunged into a serious crisis" which had spread to other schools in Khayelitsha.

The pupils allege:

● The unlawful use of corporal punishment authorised and condoned by the principal.

● The assault and abuse of pupils by the principal;

● A refusal to allow pupils to use toilets during school;

● The unfair, unlawful dismissal of pupils earlier this year.

● The unfair way in which pupils have been compelled to raise money;

● Shortages of books and teachers;

● Overcrowding; and

● That pupils are compelled to take part in racial or multi-racial sport.

Mr Fadana said he could not pass judgment on the grievances, but believed that the way in which they had been handled had led to the crisis.

However, the respondents had entered the school and were manning the gates, preventing pupils from entering school grounds or classrooms. Those who did were chased out, allegedly by Mr Gaba, a Mr Mnikina and Mr Goniwe.

Heavily armed

Mr Fadana said these people had occupied the school under the orders of the Lingeletu West Town Council and in particular, Mr Hoza for the past two weeks and had "at all times been heavily armed with sticks, iron and even firearms" and had beaten up pupils who tried to go to school.

As a result, all schooling at Malizo Senior Secondary had stopped and the crisis had spread to other schools.

Mr MacDonald said in an affidavit that he was one of the pupils at Malizo Senior Secondary who had been beaten up and chased by, among others, Mr Mnikina and Mr Goniwe.

RIJAN SMIT

ASSOCOM has resolved to take the initiative in organising an employer lobby at national level to improve "the present inadequate education system".

The FCI had already approached Assocom to co-operate in a joint investigation into educational problems, Assocom said in a statement last week.

"Educationists, commerce, industry and government are all well aware that the country's education system is in a state of crisis. Continued fragmentation of the system, and the wasteful duplication

Assocom and FCI tackle 'inadequate' education

of facilities and administrative authorities, can no longer be afforded."

Assocom said the lobby should represent the unified voice of business throughout SA and should include all major industrial and commercial organisations.

A researcher at the Institute for Race Relations (IRR), Monica Bot, suggested in the May issue of South African Foundation Review that a negotiating forum, representing the different interests in

the private sector, be set up for influencing policy changes in education.

A recent report by the University Planning Committee at Natal University says the number of black matriculating school-leavers is expected to grow at 5,61% a year — from 25 080 this year to 98 187 in 2009.

White matriculating school-leavers will decrease by 0,32% a year from 31 034 this year to 28 609 in 2009.

The report makes it clear that "if the present 'own affairs' policy of govern-

ment continues, whereby universities are identified for specific race groups, then illogicalities and impracticalities of enormous proportions will eventually be".

Figures compiled by the IRR show that 41 out of 1 558 black students who wrote matric mathematics (higher grade) in 1987 and 24 out of 601 who wrote physical science (higher grade) passed. In mathematics, 14 obtained a D symbol or higher, while the figure for physical science was eight.

52 B/May 29/15/87

Many white classrooms in city stand empty

Many white schools in central Johannesburg are only half full, but children of other races living in these areas may not attend these schools. They are forced to travel long distances to crowded schools set aside for other race groups. **SALLY SEALEY AND SUE VALENTINE** report.

White Government primary schools in the central Johannesburg region run on average at half-capacity, while high schools in the same districts rely on pupils outside the feeder areas for worthwhile enrolment figures, according to a report published by Actstop as part of its campaign for a non-racial Johannesburg.

In a survey of 15 primary schools with an accommodation potential of 6848, the 1987 figures showed a pupil enrolment figure of 3877.

In that year, 3715 pupils enrolled at six high schools with an accommodation capacity of 4879. Of these, 1379 pupils came from outside the school board area.

Both Athlone Girls and Boys High Schools have experienced a decrease in pupil numbers. Athlone Girls had a capacity of

609, but enrolment figures in 1982 were 390. In 1986 this had dropped to 328 and in 1987 to 319.

At Athlone Boys, with a capacity of 709, enrolment figures for 1982 were 478, for 1986 they were 440 and for 1987 they were 448.

Pupil enrolment at Jeppe Boys High had increased over the past three years, but this was a result of pupils from outside the feeder area being offered places at the school, often as boarders. Figures show that 611 out of a total of 926 scholars were from outside the school board area in 1987.

At Observatory Girls' Primary School, which can accommodate 429 pupils, numbers

dropped to 266 in 1982. In 1987 there were only 175 pupils.

At Bez Valley Junior School, with a capacity of 174 pupils, enrolment in 1982 was 115. In 1986 there were 65 children and 1987 enrolment totalled 58.

Pupil numbers at Malvern West, a primary school with a capacity of 459, fell to 244 in 1987.

According to Actstop, white parents in the region have expressed concern about the viability of schools.

They asked if pupils from other race groups living in the

area could not attend the threatened schools to improve the situation.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, who heads Actstop's "Towards an Open City" campaign, said white pupils had to be bussed in to fill up white schools, whereas black pupils living in the area had to travel long distances to schools in other group areas.

He said comments from school principals in charge of open-race schools were consistent with studies conducted by the Catholic Institute for Edu-

cation last January.

"Educational standards have not dropped. Admission tests that children must pass sometimes discriminate against children from the Department of Education and Training (DET), but the younger children begin the better they cope," said one principal.

Another principal said children from black DET schools often had to drop to a lower standard.

Mr Dangor said it must be assumed the Government would not abolish segregation

in schools overnight.

"The wisest strategy at this stage might be to push for some sort of local option in which parent bodies could decide whether or not to open a particular school and under what conditions."

Last week, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, said there were "sound historical, cultural, educational and practical reasons for retaining white schools for white pupils only and this stance was in accordance with the majority of white voters".

Mr Dangor said avenues should be explored for preparing parents, schools and pupils for inevitable, and possibly enriching, change.

Ban on schools crisis meeting

Cape Town 30/5/89
BY CHARL DE VILLIERS

A MASS meeting scheduled to address the simmering education crisis in black township schools in the Peninsula was banned yesterday by the divisional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Roy During.

The ban came hours pupils were ordered to leave the grounds of at least one Khayelitsha school, Malizo High.

Brigadier During's decree prohibited a meeting, convened by the University of the Western Cape Association for Democratic Educators, planned for the Athlone civic centre tonight.

Gatherings "advising, encouraging, propagating, advocating or promoting" school boycotts in the Cape Town, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Bellville, Goodwood and Kuils River magisterial districts were also banned by the police order.

Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr Dullah Omar, a scheduled speaker at the Athlone meeting, said parents "very clearly" wanted to get their children back to school.

"Closing our eyes to the crisis is not going to contribute towards solving it."

Democratic Party MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck said: "The ban is not going to solve the problem. It is not going to get rid of the grievances; we are heading for a major crisis."

About 400 pupils and some 20 parents converged on Malizo High yesterday after a decision at the weekend that pupils would return to their schools, eyewitnesses said. They said some of Malizo High Schools' classrooms had been locked.

Schools accept refugees

SOWETAN REPORTER

PORTUGUESE schools in South Africa are now accepting for enrolment Mozambican children living in South Africa, said a representative of the Portuguese community, Dr Joao Fernandes.

He was speaking after a three-day meeting of 60 representatives of the Portuguese communities in South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Fernandes said there was a huge number of Mozambican refugees and workers in South Africa whose children spoke only Portuguese and wanted to be taught in their own tongue.

"One school in the East Rand has more than 20 children from Mozambique," he said.

During the meeting the effect of Portugal's integration in the European community on the Portuguese community in South Africa was discussed:

"Although Portugal's priority will be its integration in Europe, we feel that the Portuguese Government must not forget that there are about one million Portuguese citizens scattered throughout Southern Africa," he said.

Sowetan 30/5/67

Curbs are living hell for Soweto schoolgirls

By CONNIE MOLUSI

LIFE for Soweto schoolgirls Pemmy Majodina and Doris Nkosi has been hell since they were released from detention and restricted.

The girls were among hundreds of detainees — including hunger strikers — who were released and restricted to their homes.

Majodina, 20, — a matric pupil at Lamula Jubilee High School was released on April 3 after a 16-day hunger strike. She had been detained for six months.

She is restricted to her Meadowlands home between 4pm and 5am and must report to the Meadowlands Police Station twice a day. She cannot take part in the activities of the Soweto Students Congress, nor can she speak to journalists.

Her mother says Majodina rushes to the police station before school and leaves school early to report again. After 4pm she becomes a prisoner in her parents' home.

Studying is also difficult, as she can no longer study with friends in the evening at a nearby school.

She can no longer participate in SRC activities, which has deprived colleagues of her sharp ideas.

Doris Nkosi, also of Meadowlands and a Std 8 pupil at Mokgome High School, was released on March 3 after five months in detention. She had been on a 13-day hunger strike.

Unlike Majodina, Nkosi did not belong to an organisation outside school, but represented her class in the SRC.

For Nkosi, 19, the restrictions — including house arrest between 6pm and 5am — are a nightmare. Her life as a normal teenager has been effectively brought to a halt.

Most of all, she misses her study group, which meets in the evenings.

Nkosi's father Phillip said he could not understand why his daughter was restricted.

"She is a quiet person who does not leave the house without asking for permission. Even at school she a very obedient child," he said.



Pemmy Majodina is confined to her parents' home after 4pm.



Doris Nkosi can still manage a smile, in spite of her restrictions.

■ Pic: ANDRIES MCINEKA

52
2/17/89

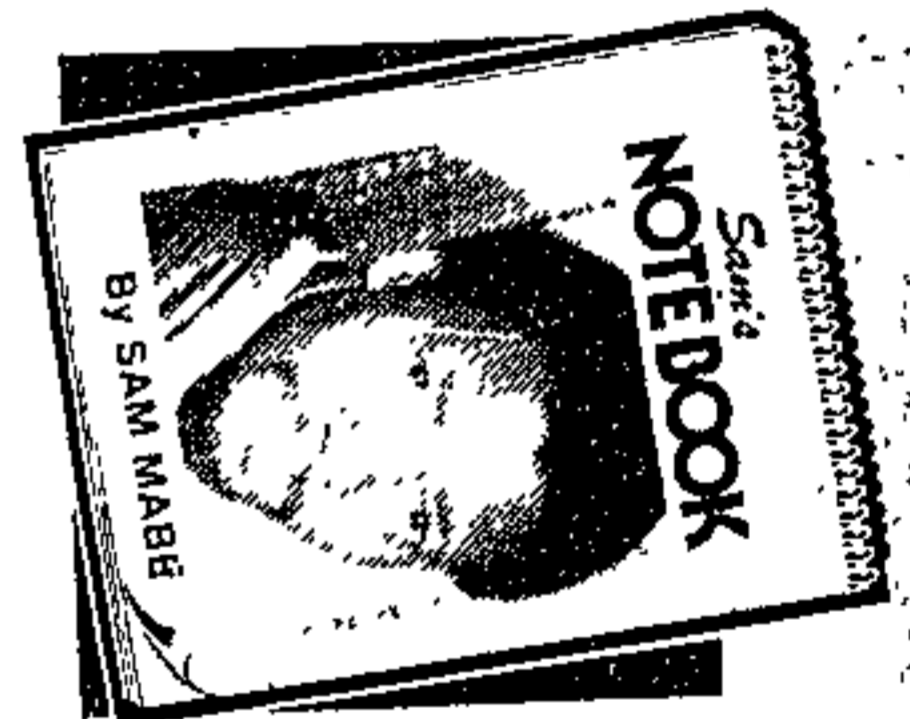
The introduction of politics to what happens in the school classroom could be an interesting subject of debate in the search for a relevant system of education in South Africa.

If we agree that the function of education is to equip the learner with skills to help him deal with challenges of his environment, the system of education we require will have to take account of the challenges facing the learner in South Africa.

Call for new approach to education

Sowetan 30/8/89

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Among other things, he attends an inadequately equipped school; he is taught by underqualified teachers; his education does not help him fit into industrial and commercial life after school; his parents are taxed by a Government that rules them without their mandate; he stays in an overcrowded matchbox house; he is punished for giving an incorrect answer at school; he is detained for exercising his God-given right -- making known his feelings about what he does not like about some of the things he experiences as a black youth.

What we must bear in mind is that even if all laws that determine the content of our school syllabus were to be abolished, that would not make the lives of our learners any better. We need to uproot the poisonous cultural, socio-political and religious values that have been so entrenched in our way of life that the perpetuation of our oppression no longer requires the presence or even the supervision of the oppressor.

Talk openly

The oppressed themselves are doing that quite efficiently and at times, even better than the architects of apartheid. Learners must be equipped to identify structures, values and organs of their domination. This will mean crushing the culture of

silence in the classroom by allowing children to openly discuss their hopes and fears about life and their daily experiences. It is high time we rebuilt all those structures that would give us control over education.

At school, learners listen silently to the teacher who is supposed to know everything. They are treated like empty vessels into whose heads volumes of information is poured. Nobody wants to hear them talk about their hopes, their fears, frustrations or even to express their feelings. For this weakness, we as parents and teachers must share part

of the blame for the crisis in our schools. We have a shameful history of leaders who have time and again dimly failed to deliver the goods. Capable and educated people, with the wisdom to help us out of the mess we are in, are not playing ball.

Our education system is too exam-oriented. End-of-the-year results are used as criteria for determining what school is good or not. But what is the use of a distinction or a first class pass if the learner cannot use it to discipline himself or to settle his differences with a friend by talking him over instead of using violence.

Objectives

Education cannot be divorced from politics because education systems all over the world are designed to achieve specific political objectives which are meant to either uphold or to transform the political status quo. Schools and other institutions of learning can be part of a Nation Building process if they consider themselves as sites of the struggle. Their function should be to help learners to develop a critical understanding of social reality.

This means making a thorough examination of their experiences at home, in the playfield, at church and wherever they live. Teachers must show learners how to learn by giving them questions that will challenge them to do research and seek answers themselves.

The list is endless. All these problems are a result of policies drawn by politicians. They are therefore, political challenges and to deal with them effectively, you have to be politically equipped. The school is one of the institutions that should be doing that.

Politics is like sex. If as a parent you don't educate your daughter about sex out of fear that she may become promiscuous, then you better think again.

Even without prior education about it, we all respond instinctively to sexual stimuli. And if our responses are manipulated the wrong way, disaster is the obvious consequence.

The chaos in our schools and universities is creating as many problems as we try to solve. We need to find its root causes if we are to formulate real, lasting and effective solutions.

Talk more

Children's misbehaviour can at times be an attempt to respond to challenges of the environment. But since their education - at home, at school, at church and at all other societal structures - did not equip them for that, they at times apply uninformed methods that have never been tested in a classroom debate.

We don't talk to our children as much as we should. The only time we talk to them is when we reprimand them. We always react and seldom anticipate or plan for anything in advance. Hence our children's actions always take us by surprise.

Revenge

The question of not attending classes simply because pupils are on a revenge hunt for a suspected killer of one of their schoolmates has to be tabled for debate in the classroom for the pupils themselves to come up with the answers.

Boycott

Sowetan 30/8/89

TWO more Lenasia schools joined boycotts of classes yesterday in protest of next week's parliamentary elections and the fifth anniversary of the takeover of "Indian" education by the House of Delegates.

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About 200 students from Nirvana and Trinity high schools boycotted classes in solidarity with pupils at Lenasia high.

SOUTH Africa's largest and most exciting careers fair will be held at Shareworld between September 25 and 30. Organiser Mr Syd Catton said:

"The choice of a career is the most important decision made in the life of a young adult. Not only for their future but for the future of the country." *Stellen 30/9/89*

"Most young people recognise this, but how many actually know what possibilities are there for them?" he asked.

Over 200 career-orientated talks will be given by more than 100 business people and career speakers during the five-day career event.

There will also be over 200 career films screened in the cinema complex at Shareworld.

A mixture of fun and work has been arranged

Biggest careers guide fair.

for the thousands of young people expected through the doors of Shareworld.

A music festival, competitions, prizes, promotions and a wide spectrum of career promotions are scheduled.

Careers 2000 has arranged for over 150 exhibitors to be present. Big business has snapped up the space and companies such as Anglo American, South African Airways, Iscor and SASOL are participating.

For further information call Maggie at (011) 643-8471.

Over 5000 pupils boycott classes

MORE than 5 000 coloured pupils in several Johannesburg high schools boycotted class and hundreds of pupils turned out for a rally held at St Barnabas College in Bosmont.

By MATSHUBE
MFOLOE

Security police maintained a low profile outside the school campus as hundreds of students wearing anti-election stickers and badges thronged a college hall in defiance of emergency regulations. Scores of singing and toyi-toying students wore T-shirts bearing logos of restricted organisations and displayed "Do Not Vote" stickers.

The schools affected by the boycott were Coronationville Secondary School, Westbury High School and CJB Secondary School. The three schools were deserted by noon and at one school gates were locked. There was also a partial boycott at the teachers' Rand College of Education.

Attempts to obtain comment from the House of Representatives spokesman on education in Cape Town drew a blank at the time of going to the Press.

According to the organisers of the rally, the aim was to educate stu-

dents on the coming September elections. A source told *Sowetan* that the boycott was supposed to have taken off on Wednesday but had to be postponed because of lack of consultation with various student representative councils.

A member of the student ad-hoc committee said the duration of the boycott was for yesterday only, but further action would be decided shortly.

Meanwhile, students at various East London schools in the Eastern Cape gathered to discuss whether or not to write the September examinations. Students decided to vote on the exam issue.

In Cape Town police blocked about 300 protesting black teachers from congregating on Greenmarket Square in the city yesterday. According to Sapa, teachers were earlier prevented from presenting a petition at the Department of Education and Training offices.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

EMERGENCY DETENTIONS

A total of 100 people were being detained under the Emergency regulations on December 30, including 72 in the Western Cape, according to the Human Rights Commission. Those in Emergency detention on Wednesday came from the following areas: Western Cape (72); Northern Transvaal (10); Natal (4); Western Transvaal (2) and Eastern Transvaal (1). These figures do not include yesterday's spate of detentions.

An HRC report of August 26 said that a total of 57 people were being held under the Emergency regulations on August 24, including 39 in the Western Cape.

The latest issue of *Human Rights Update*, published by the Human Rights Commission, said that a total of 2 547 people were detained under the Emergency regulations between June 10 1988 and June 9 1989. Of the 734 of them whose political affiliations are known, 612 were UDF members, seven were UDF and Cosatu members, 55 were Cosatu members, one was a UDF and Nactu member, two were Nactu members, 46 were members of National Forum organisations and 11 were members of the SACC and other organisations.

They came from the following areas: Natal (927); PWV (827); Eastern Cape (296); Western Cape (130); Transvaal country (85); OFS (32); Northern Cape (13) and unknown (237).

Of the 893 Emergency detainees whose details were known 421 were community or political activists, 354 were students or teachers, 90 were trade unionists or workers, 10 were clergy or church workers, 10 were journalists and eight were professional people.

The HRC report states that at least 219 of those detained under the 1988-1989 Emergency were children aged 17 or younger.

The report states that from June 9 to June 30 1989, 153 people had been detained under the Emergency regulations, 76 of them from Natal and 33 from the PWV.

SECURITY DETENTIONS

The latest edition of *Human Rights Update*, published by the Human Rights Commission, states that a total of 906 people were detained under the security legislation of South Africa (including the "Independent homelands"), 886 in 1988 and 107 in the first six months of 1989. A total of 123 people were being held as on June 30, 1989.

Those held in 1988 and 1989 came from the following areas: Transvaal (315); Bophuthatswana (454); Natal (125); Western Cape (97); Transkei (224); Ciskei (96); Venda (68); Eastern Cape (35); OFS (15); Northern Cape (4) and place unknown (359).

They were held under the following forms of legislation: Section 29 Internal Security Act (847); Section 31 ISA (97); Section 50/185 Criminal Procedure Act (two); "homelands" security legislation (842) and unknown legislation (6).

Those detained in 1988 had the following fates as at June 30 1989: Still Held (67); Awaiting Trial (85); Released within 48 hours (12); Released after longer period (78); Charged and Acquitted (11); Charged and Convicted (3); Escaped (2); Died in Detention (one). Therefore by June 30 1,16 percent of all security detainees held in the first six months of 1989 had been convicted of any crimes by June 30 this year.

Those detained in the first six months of 1989 were held under the following legislation: Section 29 ISA (41); Transkei Public Security Act (65); Ciskei National Security Act (one).

when 48 were detained, followed by April when 17 were detained. 65 of these detainees came from the Transkei, 19 from Transvaal, 13 from the Western Cape, eight from the Eastern Cape and one from both Natal and the Ciskei. By June 30 1989 43 of those detained in the previous six months were still being held, 22 were released without charge, 39 were awaiting trial, one had been acquitted, one escaped and one had been convicted. This means that 0,92 percent of those detained under the country's security legislation in the first six months of 1989 were convicted of an offence.

Of the 123 detainees being held under the country's security legislation on June 30 this year 14 had been held since 1987, 29 were detained in the first six months of 1988, 37 were detained in the second six months of 1988 or at an unknown month that year, and 43 during 1989. 60 were being held under section 29, 13 under section 31, one under section 28, 30 under the Transkei Public Safety Act, nine under the Venda Maintenance of Law and Order Act, six under the Ciskei National Security Act and four under the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act.

According to the HRC 74 people were being held under the Internal Security Act at the end of July 1989 and 49 under the security legislation of the "homelands".

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

JOYCE MADUDAFHASI, National Education Crisis Committee executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on August 14 this year and is still being held. In January this year she was released after 25 months in Emergency detention.

Mabudafhasi, a community leader from Mankweng near Pieterburg, was a founder member of the NECC. In May 1986, while employed as a librarian at Turfloop University, she was seriously injured when her house was bombed late at night. She left the area and went into hiding, but was again detained in December that year and was only released in January 1989. At the time of her 1986 detention she was involved with negotiating a return to classes by Port Elizabeth students on behalf of the NECC.

During her 1986-1989 detention her father died and her mother, who was living in Venda, suffered a stroke.

Mabudafhasi, who is in her late 40s, has four children.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation: Dome — Welcome to the Pleasure Dome (SRC, Durban); Bigger than ... GNP 999 B gramophone record (Bigger than Jesus recorded by Kalahari Surfers at Shifty Studios, January 1989); Journal of the Socialist Workers Party of South Africa (Socialist Workers Party of South Africa, London); Buckskin 11 and Buckskin 12 Record (Roy LeBeau); Scope vol 29 no 16 August 1988 (Republican Press, Durban); Spur 4 Rocky Mountain Vamp (Dirk Fletcher); More of the World's Best Dirty Jokes (Mr J); Desk Pad of Colour Code: Desk 1 1989 — calendar (Swan Publishing Company, Pinetown); Maggie's Nude Female Photos (Beau Brummel, Warmbathes); Frank no 154 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Roodepoort); Gazette August/September 1989 (Vleien Promotions, Torfontein); Bunny Girl August 1989 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Roodepoort); Spur 23 San Diego Sirens and Spur 24 Didge City Doll (Dirk Fletcher); Escape to Paradise — film; Black Sands — film; Axeta — film; Madam Bovary — film; Nam Anale — film; Trench — film.

A third force in the Cape school strife: The mothers

EVEN the police do not try to interfere with the mothers of the Cape Flats schoolchildren.

At the first sign of any "action" at school gates, the mothers stride purposefully across to the school gates, summon their children and march them home, thumb and forefinger firmly attached to reddening ears.

Many parents are not allowing their children to go to school during these days of blazing barricades and running battles with police, fearing they will be arrested or shot.

And there are some mothers whose fear for their children's safety translates into furious anger at the police.

Like Ghalima Daniels, who this week told how she approached policemen who were firing teargas at a high school near her Mitchells Plain home.

She asked a policeman why he was firing teargas at the children and he replied: "We are giving them teargas for breakfast."

"If that is the attitude of the police, how are we expected to control our children's actions against them?" she asked.

Daniels was speaking at a press conference called this week in the wake of an attempt by a delegation of leading educationists, parents and school principals to effect a meeting with the divisional commissioner of the South African Police in the Western Cape, Major-General Flip Fourie.

The delegation included the University of the Western Cape's rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, University of Cape Town vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders and Peninsula Technikon rector Franklin Sonn.

They wanted to discuss with police ways of defusing the tensions which, they believe, threaten to throw education in the region into its biggest crisis since 1985.

Two hours before the meeting, Gerwel was told Fourie would no longer be meeting them, in the light of discussions Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok had held with the minister of "coloured" education, Allan Hendrickse — and talks Vlok proposed to hold with principals.

Dismayed by the rebuff, Gerwel said: "Events are beginning to bear a

On one side of the escalating conflict in the Western Cape, the police. On the other, the students. And in between them, the mothers, who march across the lines to rescue their children. GAYE DAVIS reports



Undeterred ... a youth leads the way. Picture: BENNY GOOL, Afrapix

frightening similarity to 1985. "Unless there is discretion and restraint on the part of the police we face a disaster — with serious loss of life and disruption of education in this part of the country."

Increasingly indiscriminate stonings and torchings of vehicles which find their passage blocked by burning barricades have given the government a stick with which to beat the "mass democratic movement".

But there have also been incidents where the police stand accused of reacting aggressively, without provocation — and in some cases, eliciting a violent response.

Police have certainly developed their method of dealing with the media. "Get the photographers" is the standard first order from police, and the signal that security forces are

about to act. Reporters tell of hearing these instructions given shortly before the security forces were unleashed on protestors.

In the eyes of some, the heightened state response is deliberately intended to fuel rather than quell the embers of discontent, creating a climate of insecurity calculated to stampede white voters back into the safety of the National Party laager.

"If the police didn't come the children would get bored. It's happened a couple of times: tyres haven't been burned, the police haven't pitched and kids have gone off home," a teacher told the *Weekly Mail*.

There are also deep suspicions that the state is using *agents provocateurs*. Advice office workers in Mitchells Plain refer to the situation as "Jump Street" — after a TV programme in which police infiltrate schools by passing themselves off as students.

At one Mitchells Plain high school, several students were arrested and charged with public violence after being identified by two young women who had been seen earlier mingling with students at a barricade.

When Gerwel and Sonn ran through clouds of teargas last Wednesday to appeal to police to stop firing at a march of UWC academics, students and workers, they were intrigued to see black and coloured youngsters "dressed like students", one of them wearing what appeared to be a United Democratic Front T-shirt.

Delivering sermons in several Anglican churches in Cape Town last Sunday, Archbishop Desmond Tutu called on young people to stop stoning vehicles and erecting burning barricades.

"I want to call especially on our young people who may be frustrated and impatient. Don't let's undermine a noble struggle by being provoked into acts of violence — the stonings and the burnings ... let the violence come from the system."

Tutu's is not a lone voice. MDM representatives have been urging similar restraint at meetings and rallies, warning of the presence of *agents provocateurs*.

But it is not something that can be

ANOTHER CHURCH SERMON ... WITH SOME UNUSUAL

at all was young, white, Afrikaans-speaking and very formal. Under the circumstances, you are most welcome," he said. "The government wants to tell us we can't speak. We



The pain of resistance. A Mitchells Plain pupil, Gary Gordon, after being shot at a school demonstration. Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

Student activists say they are concerned about the level of violence. The people whose buses are stoned or whose delivery vehicles get set alight and looted are central to the notion of student-worker alliance and members of their own communities. But they don't feel they can come out and say there will be an end to it: "Often it is non-students — the gangsters and criminal elements — who are responsible. And over them

we have no discipline," one said. Another concern is the detention of high-school leaders. According to Moosa Kaprey, chairperson of the National Education Crisis Committee in the Western Cape: "The police ask who is responsible for the burning barricades, the stoning of vehicles? Our question for them is, who detains our students? The struggle is disciplined, but when they take away the leadership it is bound to break down."



Mannenberg 1989 ... people flee as police break-up a protest meeting. Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

After a slow start, E Cape gets defiant

The defiance campaign was slow to start in the Eastern Cape but has now swept the townships, reports LOUISE FLANAGAN

BORDER organisations hit hard earlier in the Emergency are re-emerging in the defiance campaign.

The campaign started slowly but within days thousands of pupils were on the march in towns throughout the area. Organisations are gearing up for an anti-apartheid rally this weekend and pupils are talking about exam boycotts because they were refused the right of peaceful protest.

The Border region was badly hit by the Emergency, providing a disproportionately high number of detainees. Many organisations virtually ceased to function.

Over the last few months, however, organisations have started to regroup. At the height of the detainees' hunger strike, the co-ordinating Border Crisis Committee was launched. This was followed by the secret launch of the Border Civics Congress, which is made up of 15 civics or steering committees and is still growing.

The defiance campaign started with one-off marches in Stutterheim and King William's Town to schools and a Dutch Reformed Church.

Last Friday the hospitals were targeted and about 100 people were treated at East London's Frere Hospital after entering through the whites-only section. The protest was monitored by police but no patients were harassed. Black Sash worker Patriot

A day at the zoo runs into the law

A GROUP of about 30 pupils from a school in Qumbu, Transkei, arrived in East London on Tuesday for a school tour that included a stop at the zoo and the harbour.

Unfortunately they arrived the day after thousands of Border pupils marched on schools in East London, King William's Town, Fort Beaufort and Queenstown as part of the defiance campaign.

Police turned most of the defiance marchers back and were obviously taking no more chances ... when the Qumbu group arrived at the city hall.

A large contingent of riot police in a Buffalo, three trucks and several cars, with dogs in tow, surrounded them. A lone white

Dyanu was briefly detained.

A man known to local activists as a security policeman, Captain G Schooling, was allegedly wearing a white coat with stethoscope in the pocket. He also carried two guns and a pair of handcuffs. Hospital authorities said the man was a volunteer from St John Ambulance.

Defiance campaigners demanded that the hospital publicly declare its commitment to desegregation.

An open air church service in King William's Town had to change venues after the municipality withdrew permission for the use of a stadium.

By Monday, scholars throughout the region were planning to march on schools. Prestigious whites-only government schools were targeted.

In East London, pupils from at least four black schools tried to march to Selborne College. However, police sent them back to their schools where

schoolgirl was whisked away from the bus stop outside the city hall by police. The pupils were allowed to go after one of their teachers frisked the bus.

The Border police liaison officer Lieutenant Colonel Trevor Hayes said afterwards that the police were on a "routine patrol" and stopped to see what was happening. They left when they found out the pupils were on a school tour.

"The pupils were definitely not mistaken as a gathering of defiance campaigners. The police take exception to any attempts to link this innocent incident to action which the police have had to take in recent incidents involving the so-called defiance campaign by the MDM," he said. — Elnews

police guarded the gates.

About 100 pupils from Ebenezer Majombozi High in Duncan Village went to a taxi rank near Selborne College. However, police surrounded them and declared the area "an operational area".

In King William's Town, hundreds of pupils marched on Dale College. Police stopped them but allowed a small delegation into the school. In Queenstown 2 000 pupils marched on Queen's College. Police allowed 20 pupils into the school.

In Fort Beaufort, 3 000 students were stopped by police before they could get to the school.

A police spokesman for the Border region said they had monitored the marches on the schools but no action was taken. He said he didn't know anything about Dyanu being held or about police masquerading as doctors.

FEATURES

we are beaten up."

His words struck a chord: days before, police had taken action against pupils at a nearby school.

But there were other wrongs to address: groups of homeless people in the areas whose shacks were going to be torn down, who faced harassment, arrest and removal because they had no land of their own.

"Even though they only live under plastic sheets, they are sick and tired and have decided to resist ... hopefully those of us who call ourselves progressives and comrades will be there when they do," he said.

But it was the next speaker, a member of the interim committee co-ordinating the defiance campaign in the Western

Cape, that people were waiting to hear. The information they would get about the week's events could never be found on the pages of their newspapers.

They were told of reports that in Mitchells Plain, where police and students behind burning barricades have been clashing almost daily, student informers were being paid R10 a head for each student arrested, that students were being encouraged to make petrol bombs.

Meetings like this are taking place in communities throughout much of the greater Cape Town area. Some are banned, others are not. But even if banned, some still go ahead.

Then, with warnings of a "large police presence" ringing in their ears, they went out into the night.

Indaba called off by Cape principals

52

some for 5/9/87

A MEETING of Western Cape school principals with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, planned for yesterday, has been cancelled by the principals.

delegation with the Western Cape Commissioner of Police, Major-General Flip Fourie, had been called off.

The meeting was to discuss police action at schools.

In a statement, the Western Cape Education Front said the meeting was arranged at the request of the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, after a meeting of an MDM

Informed

The statement said principals were informed last Friday that the meeting with Mr Vlok had been called off. - Sapa.

Pupils protest against polls

ABOUT 700 of more than 2 000 boycotting students from five Lenasia high schools held a mass meeting yesterday morning to

protest against tomorrow's tricameral parliamentary elections.

The week-long boycott of classes in Johannesburg's Indian group areas spread yesterday when about 300 students of Lenasia South High School and 200 of Azara High joined the protests.

Students from Lenasia, Nirvana, Topaz, Trinity and M H Joosub high schools were at yester-

day's meeting at the Joosub school, while the rest stayed in the grounds of their respective institutions.

No incidents were reported as security police kept a low profile outside. Students said a few of their colleagues were questioned after they left the school hall at about 2pm.

SRC members and representatives of the

Transvaal Indian Congress, the Lenasia Women's Congress and the Lenasia Youth League addressed the meeting.

Students sat on the floor of the hall and sang songs to modern-day popular tunes, mocking people who are part of the tricameral parliament, while they waited to be addressed by the speakers.

About 150 students

from Nirvana and about 100 from Topaz walked down Hydrangea Avenue to the M H Joosub school in Bamboo St., Extension 6 while students from Lenasia High arrived at the school in cars.

According to students a local bus company refused to hire buses to them.

(Report by M Ismail, 3 Murzoq Centre, Rose Avenue, Lenasia).

IS

GS

FACTFILE - by Norris McWhirter

7 500 Jo'burg pupils boycott classes

MORE than 5 000 students staged a one-day boycott of classes in Johannesburg's "coloured" townships yesterday to protest against the coming elections.

The boycott was intended to facilitate a four-hour solidarity meeting attended by about 500 students at St Barnabas College in Bosmont.

The boycott affected six high schools and a primary school in Bosmont, Coronationville, Eldorado Park, Westbury and Kliptown, as well as a teachers' training college outside the city.

The meeting was also called in solidarity with students in the Western Cape who are boycotting classes in protest against the presence of security forces on campuses.

Also on the agenda was the lack of functioning students' representative councils in all but three high schools

A DAY OF RAGE By THAMI MKHWANAZI

trail of blood by the forces of resistance.

She said — amid cheers of "Heita Mandela, heita Sisulu" (hail Mandela, Sisulu) that students were already liberated by their resistance against apartheid.

"Your task is to pick up from your true leaders and bring meaningful change in South Africa," she said, a goal to be achieved through the strategy of "teach one, teach all".

She told students not to be contented by talks of negotiation. Amid shouts of "Viva Mandela", she

said: "We cannot negotiate within the structures of apartheid."

Police kept a low profile throughout the meeting. In an apparent effort to prevent the possibility of violence or confrontation, St Barnabas headmaster Michael Corke allowed students to leave the school grounds in small batches.

Students boycotted classes in Bosmont's St Barnabas and CJ Botha high schools and RW Fick primary school, at Willow Crescent in Eldorado Park, at Coronationville High, Kliptown High and Westbury High and at Rand College in Nasrec.

Vincent Mashego reports that students from five schools in Lenasia have been boycotting classes since

the beginning of the week. About 2 500 Lenasia school pupils are no longer attending classes, according to the Lenasia Students' Congress (Lenasco).

In a statement released yesterday, Lenasco said students from Technical and Topaz high schools had joined those from Lenasia, Trinity and Nirvan, in boycotting classes in protest against Wednesday's tricameral elections and "the fifth anniversary of the takeover of Indian education by the House of Delegates".

The statement added that, in general, the boycott was a protest against the "education system" and in solidarity with schools in the Cape, and would probably last until after the general elections.

The Indian Department of Education could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press.

(S) W w w w w 1-7/9/89

PUPILS at the strife torn Central State Secondary School in Soshanguve are allegedly being re-admitted on condition that they reveal names of those who led the recent boycott of classes at the school. (52)

Parents whose children were sent home two weeks ago after they refused to attend lessons in protest against the poor quality of food, told *Sowetan* yesterday that they were angry about the manner in which the Department of Education and Training was handling matters affecting pupils.

They said apart from their children having to inform on others, parents

Pupils told to act as spies

were also refused a meeting with the authorities.

They said the future of their children was uncertain because those who have refused to identify "the so-called trouble-makers" have been given 14 days within which to make up their minds.

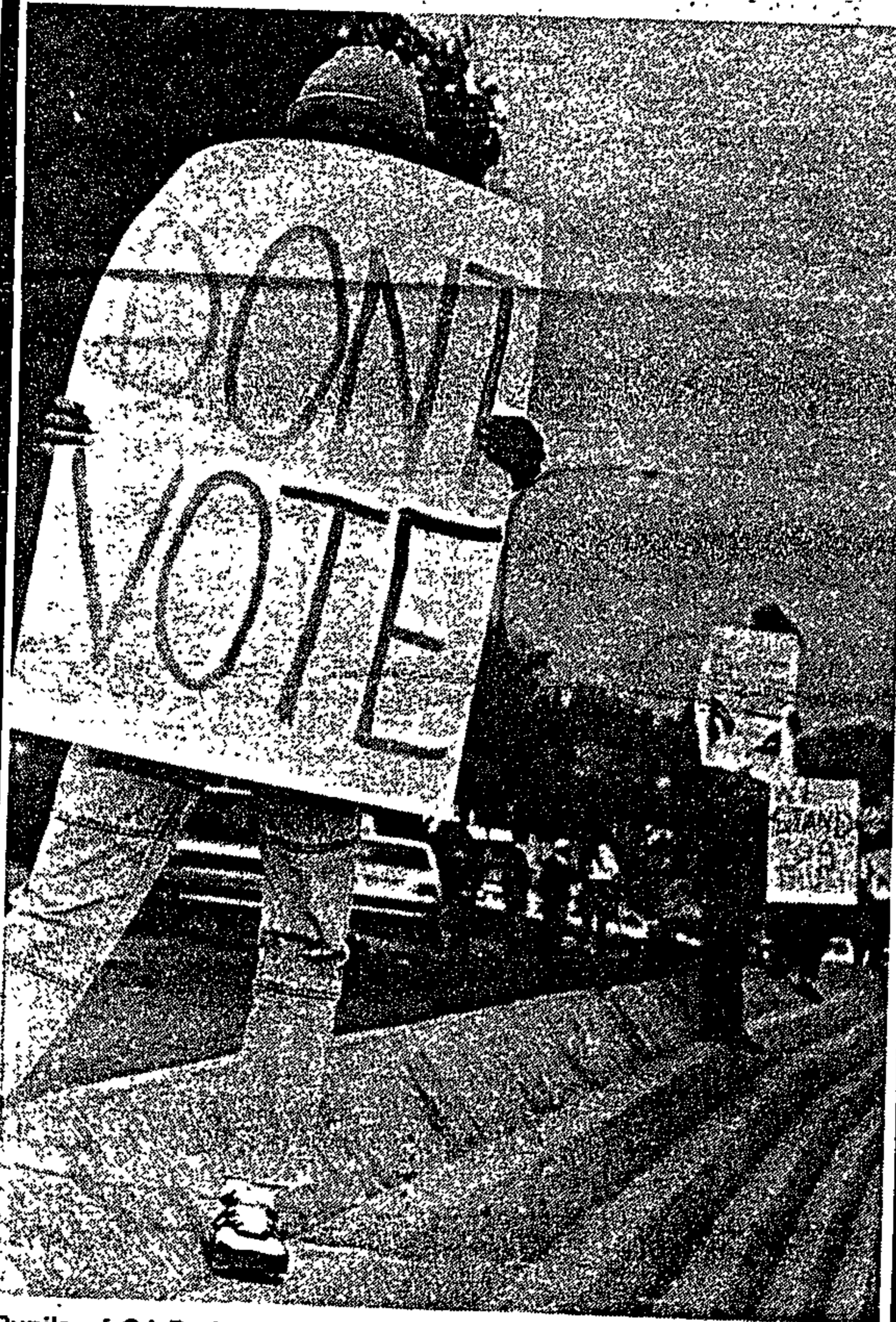
Nobody knows what

will happen if they fail to meet the demand to identify the boycott leaders. *Sowetan* 5/9/87

"We feel as parents that we should have been given a chance to discuss the problems affecting our children with the principal. The DET instead sent us letters informing us that we should accompany our children to school," one parent said.

"On arrival at the school some of us were given canes with which we were to thrash our children with in the presence of the authorities. However, we refused to carry out the authorities' instructions," said a mother.

Bosmont scene



Pupils of C.I Botha High School in Bosmont protesting against the elections yesterday. Sowetan 5/9/89

TUESDAY
September 5 1989
Johannesburg

The Star

44c + 6c GST
Natal and Cape
53c + 7c GST

South Africa's largest daily newspaper.
Established 1887.

Indian, coloured pupils not at school

By Paula Fray

52

Thousands of pupils in Lenasia, Eldorado Park, Bosmont and Coronationville have heeded a call for a two-day stayaway in protest against tomorrow's general election.

Many Soweto pupils, apparently unsure of when the stayaway was called for, reported for school today.

Schools in Bosmont reported a total stayaway of pupils while

the majority of students in Eldorado Park and Lenasia heeded the protest call.

In Bosmont, an official from Chris J Botha Senior Secondary School reported a total stayaway.

A St Barnabas College parent said all the children were expected to stay at home today.

At Coronationville Secondary School some pupils reported for classes.

Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School confirmed there was a stayaway there today. Pupils are not in school at Kliptown High in Eldorado Park.

In Lenasia, most schools reported the majority of pupils had stayed away.

In Zola, at least two primary schools had large numbers of pupils reporting for classes.

● About 2 000 pupils from high

schools in Actonville, Benoni, began a stayaway yesterday in protest against plans to have a polling booth at Liverpool High School. A pupil said about 900 pupils from Liverpool High had walked out of class at 10 am yesterday after the authorities had ignored a petition to halt polling at the school. About 1 000-odd pupils from the nearby William Hills High School were staging a stayaway, he said.

● See Page 3.

'Sjambokked for being late'

(52)

By ANDILE XAYIYA

A CROSSROADS school has been thrown into turmoil after gun-wielding homeguards allegedly assaulted students who arrived late.

Chaos broke out at Crossroads' new comprehensive school, Sebenza High, when several pupils arrived after the white principal had closed the gates at 8.15am.

A pupil, who did not wish to be named, claimed the principal, a Mr Kotze, had invited local homeguards to "punish" latecomers at the school.

"We were shocked to hear the sound of gunshots and students screaming," he said.

"When we looked out the windows we saw men carrying guns and sjamboks beating students who were running hysterically in all directions."

According to the pupils, men driving a yellow Landrover gathered up the pupils' scattered books and took them away.

After the incident the pupils were ordered to return to classes, but they refused and demanded their books.

This week the pupils called on the principal with a list of grievances and a demand that he explain the action of the homeguards.

"He promised to respond the following day. But that response was a warning from the homeguards that pupils who mix education and politics will be expelled," said a pupil.

Residents in the area say trouble first flared at the school when the local homeguards prevented pupils from other areas from attending the school.

Homeguards

They claim that Kotze introduced a ticket system at the school to identify "troublesome" pupils from nearby townships whom he maintained were coming to the school "with radical ideas".

At a parents meeting this week, Kotze was sharply criticised for allegedly attempting to divide the school community.

Angry parents resolved to form a Parents, Teachers and Students Association to resolve the deepening crisis at the school.

The students are demanding, among other things, that the school gates remain open all day, that the local homeguards refrain from harassing pupils, and that the pupils be allowed to organise an SRC.

Asked to comment, Mr WA Staude, Regional Chief Director for the Department of Education and Training, said Sebenza Secondary School had been built to "serve the people of Old Crossroads".

Staude said he was "unfamiliar" with the term "homeguards".

"I do know, however, that the school management council has effected gate control measures in order to counter the problem of late-coming," he said.

He said guidelines for the establishment of a student representative body had been made known to the pupils.

"Since a democratically-elected, functioning school management council exists, the need for a body such as a PTSA is not entirely clear," said Staude.

Spy was not on police payroll, say cops



Mr Gregory Flatt

By PETER DENNEHY

POLICE confirmed yesterday that a former journalist, Mr Gregory Flatt, 21, of Mitchells Plain, was one of their paid informers from early 1987.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said yesterday that Mr Flatt was not a policeman on the payroll of the police, but was a "plain informer".

"The SAP, like any police force in the world, has numerous informers," he said.

Mr Flatt, code named "Mark" and number "CW 935", who used to work for Cape Town-based weekly newspaper South, said at a press conference in Athlone yesterday that he was recruited by police in January 1987 while in indefinite detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, facing a possible charge of terrorism.

His decision to confess his spying activities for the security police was triggered by Lieutenant Gregory Rockman's public statements last week about police brutality. Another factor was the fatal and other shootings by police on election night last week.

Brigadier Mellet said Mr Flatt was arrested in 1986 at the Ramatlabane border post with Botswana while on his way — according to police information — to undergo ANC military training.

However, the attorney-general had "declined to prosecute" on January 29, 1987, and Mr Flatt had been released.

"After his release, he himself came and offered to supply the police with information for a fee," Brigadier Mellet said. But Mr Flatt said he had broken in detention, agreed to provide information, and had then been released.

Mr Flatt said he received an average of R500 a month for the information he supplied. He had taken pictures and filmed meetings and funerals, and identified the people in photographs and films.

He had stolen computer discs from organisations so they could be copied and had provided information which could have indirectly contributed towards the detention of "hundreds or even thousands" of people.

The brigadier also denied Mr Flatt's allegations about a "Jump Street squad" of young-looking policemen who would go to "radical" schools to start incidents of unrest with the purpose of drawing out student activists and detaining them.

MDM spokesman Ms Cheryl Carolus said: "No retribution from our organisations will be forthcoming."

By CHRIS BATEMAN

ANGER at a Kleinvele shopkeeper's apparent refusal to contribute towards the funeral costs of an election-night unrest victim has resulted in high school pupils stoning his shop and a security guard shooting and wounding two people.

Police yesterday confirmed that Mr Cornelius de Klerk, 20, and Miss Ronelle van der Ross, 19, were wounded in the knee, and thigh and buttock respectively, when the security guard opened fire about 8.45pm on Wednesday outside the Basket Budget Shop in Kleinvele.

A docket of attempted murder had been opened, police liaison officer Major Jan Calitz said yesterday.

Workers at the Kleinvele Advice Office said yesterday that about 500 people gathered outside the shop in protest at the perceived refusal by the owner to contribute towards Tuesday's funeral of local pupil Leonard Ras, 13.

They said that yesterday the shopowner and senior pupils had met to discuss the incident and that the shopowner had agreed not to lay any charges against pupils.

CHIEF (int) 15/9/87

Shop stoned, two youths shot

The pupils of Kleinvele Senior Secondary School had also met and agreed that no further violence against the shop would occur "in the name of the struggle. Anyone who does so from now on will do so in their own name and take full responsibility themselves", one advice office worker said.

Another worker said a third pupil had been treated for a minor gunshot injury by a local doctor.

The other two pupils were admitted to a local hospital.

The advice office workers also said that pupils had embarked on a "clean-up campaign" in their suburb after recent tyre burnings and had agreed on no more barricade burning or "disruptions" for the present.

Pupils give Rockman a hero's welcome in Mitchells Plain

15/1/84
but

back to school, he tells them



By CHRIS BATEMAN
MITCHELLS PLAIN
policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, who last week accused the riot police of brutality, yesterday peacefully dispersed a demonstration.

Lt Rockman was called to Mitchells Plain Town Centre soon after chanting pupils from three schools gathered outside the local magistrate's court where six fellow pupils were appearing on public violence charges.

Addressing the crowd from a shop balcony, Lt Rockman said he wanted no stone-throwing or "burning" in Mitchells Plain. The crowd shouted back that there would be none.

ROCKMAN AND PUPILS .. Lt Gregory Rockman placates demonstrating pupils and gets a hero's reception at the Mitchells Plain Town Centre yesterday.

Picture: ERIC MILLER

Rockman the schools hero

HUNDREDS of Cape Town schoolchildren — some carrying banners saying "Viva Lieutenant Rockman" — demonstrated yesterday in support of the the dissident police officer.

Lieutenant Gregory Rockman was greeted with applause and cheers when he addressed the crowd gathered in the Mitchells Plain town centre, the scene of the protest two weeks ago which prompted his searing criticism of the riot squad.

The demonstrators also called on police to release detained students and drop charges pending against others. Thanking them for their support, Rockman urged the students to disperse, saying he didn't want them to get hurt.

This week Rockman's commanding officer, Colonel John Manuel, said the lieutenant had his full support, and that of his colleagues. He urged riot squad members to act "more professionally".

Manuel, South Africa's most senior "coloured" police officer, spoke after an hour-long meeting with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. The meeting was attended by Rockman, some 40 senior "coloured" officers, the regional SAP commissioner Major-General Philippus Fourie and riot squad officers.

Wmail
52 By GAYE DAVIS

15-21/9/89
While Rockman's election-day criticism of riot squad members' "brutal, unprofessional conduct" was a blatant violation of police protocols, no disciplinary action has been taken against him — indicating that there could be some basis to his claims that "hundreds" of other policemen share his views.

Instead, Vlok has ordered an internal inquiry to be conducted by the second-in-charge of South Africa's CID section, Major-General Jaap Joubert. Joubert was appointed by Vlok in May to head the investigation into the slaying of academic David Webster, which has so far failed to find his killer.

Rockman would prefer the inquiry to be headed by a judge and to be public. "They're just trying to cool us off," he said.

This week he received a death threat from a man claiming to be a member of the rightwing *Wit Wolwe*, who told him: "I am a white Afrikaner and I am going to slaughter you in front of your house."

The man had called him a "F***** Hotnot" and a "spineless bastard", said Rockman. "This is not going to stop me. I am not afraid of them."

... ..

'Hanged man murdered' (52)

Wimal 15-21/9/89.

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

RELATIVES of a Soweto school teacher and member of the restricted National Education Union of South Africa, Oupa Sebone — who was found hanging from a rafter at his home — believe he was murdered.

Lawyers said the state pathologist merely reported that the death was "consistent with hanging".

Pathologist Dr Michelle Vorster, who conducted the postmortem examination two days after Sebone, 38, was found hanging, confirmed this.

Vorster said she was not able to say more until the inquest hearing. However, she did not overrule the possibility of either a "murder hanging or a suicide hanging".

Family members said that except for traces of blood on the mouth, signs consistent with hanging were not evident when his body was found at his Zone 1 Diepkloof home on the afternoon of August 28.

A teacher at Thutolore High School in Meadowlands and a member of Neusa, Sebone died 10 days after he

had been detained and allegedly interrogated at Sandton police station.

According to his family, he was allegedly detained on the evening of August 17 while on his way to the taxi rank after attending a meeting at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg.

Sebone's relatives allege he was released the next morning and dropped off at his home by security police.

Except for traces of blood on the mouth, signs consistent with hanging were not evident, family members said.

Members of the family also said they had seen a hole the diameter of a "ballpoint pen" behind his right ear when they inspected his body.

●The public relations division of the South African Police in Pretoria said they had no record of Sebone's detention. They confirmed his death and said it "is the subject of an inquest investigation".

New mass-based schools movement to launch

Wmail 15-21/9/89.

BY THANDEKA GQUBULE

THE restricted National Education Crisis Committee decided at a meeting held at a secret venue earlier this month to launch a national front to be called the Mass Democratic Education Movement.

Former NECC national executive member Iaron Rensburg told the *Weekly Mail* this week "conditions that prompted students to take to the streets nationwide in 1984/85 are today not only prevalent but glaring."

Former NECC members, students and teachers from the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Natal and the Transvaal decided at the clandestine meeting to hold regional conferences over the next six weeks to launch the "broad mass-based educational movement".

The possibility of launching the Mass Democratic Education Movement as the educational wing of the Mass Democratic Movement was one of the major issues debated at the secret conference.

According to an interim committee elected to prepare for the launch of the movement, "students, parents and teachers are rebuilding their organisations to offer a dynamic challenge to apartheid education".

Some startling proposals for protests were also suggested, including having parents register their children at white schools.

The conference discussed the possibility of introducing a single school uniform for all pupils who supported a "democratic and non-racial education system".

In line with the call for open schools, the uniform would be chosen after consultations between pupils, teachers and parents but not with the various education departments.

The conference also decided that a top priority was the creation of a national students' organisation and pledged to provide the resources-needed for building unity among high school pupils.

Students from around the country told the conference of corporal punishment, racism in schools, the lack of toilet facilities and school books and over-crowding.

Students also reported that troops and security officers continued to monitor their schools.

Another concern was the shortage of teachers, particularly for subjects such as maths and physics, as a result of DET policy to freeze the number of teaching posts.

Other issues discussed were the high failure rate among matriculants and the fact that detainees were not being re-admitted to schools.

The conference also noted that the Western Cape was in the forefront of resistance in education.

Rensburg said the crisis in the classrooms throughout the country had manifested itself in frightening ways.

"We have noted the breakdown in relations between parents, teachers and students. The conflict between students has manifested itself in gangsterism and rape," he said.

There were encouraging developments in the Western Cape, particularly where parents had become in-

Top-secret schools meeting with ANC

THE South African Youth Congress, the South African Students' Congress and teachers from various parts of the country held secret meetings with the African National Congress in Tanzania and Zambia last month.

Sayco and Sansco are both restricted in terms of the Emergency.

The previously unreported conference coincided with the 10th anniversary of the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu, Tanzania. Sayco president Peter Mokaba shared a platform with Julius Nyerere, former Tanzanian president, at a celebration rally at the college.

The conference explored ways in which people's education could be implemented in South Africa and looked at the experience of the ANC college.

Sayco then went on to Zambia for a congress attended by a high powered delegation of the ANC, including Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the ANC, and Thabo Mbeki, director of international affairs.

The four-day congress discussed the current Mass Democratic Movement defiance campaign.

A statement released by Sayco in Johannesburg this week said: "Our discussions with the ANC ranged from understanding the present balance of forces in South Africa to very topical issues like repression."

"Negotiations and sanctions and youth problems were discussed. The ANC and Sayco delegations also concurred in their understanding of negotiations."

involved in the search for a solution to the crisis, he said.

He cited an incident in the Cape where parents crowded outside Mondale High School in Mitchells Plain during a raid by police who wanted to arrest pupils for public violence.

The NECC's secret conference was preceded by one held in Mazimbu in Tanzania on August 19 by the African National Congress, the South African National Student's Congress, the South African Youth Congress and representatives of various teachers' organisations in South Africa.

The Mazimbu conference examined ways in which the community could become involved in creating alternatives for schoolchildren's education.

The Mazimbu conference coincided with a day-long anti-crime conference held in Soweto by the South African Council of Churches. The conference was attended by SACC general-secretary Frank Chikane, representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Progressive Teachers' Committee, various parents' committees, the Soweto Civic Association and the Soweto Cultural Committee, Azanian Youth Organisation and the Azanian Students' Movement.

Discussions focused on crime in schools, in particular the recent spate of rapes, abductions and kidnappings of Soweto schoolchildren.

The conference blamed the breakdown in Soweto schools on "an education system which does not prepare young people to become responsible members of the community".

Dissatisfaction with the state of education in South Africa was highlighted over the past few weeks with protests throughout the country.

Aussie re-opens

By NIC van OUDTSHOORN
Sydney

IN a significant softening of attitudes toward South Africa, Australia's most important state government decided this week to re-admit South African Rotary exchange students to government schools after a four-year ban.

The New South Wales Liberal Party government rejected demands from the leftwing teachers' trade union to continue the ban imposed by the state's former Labour Party government.

Decision

The militant NSW Teachers' Federation argued that it was always white students who were chosen for the exchange programme which, it claimed, allowed South African propaganda to spread.

The NSW Education Minister has stipulated that a "balanced" proportion of black and white students from SA be admitted to government schools.

News of the decision has not been released officially, but was leaked to the media yesterday by state government sources. They said the

for SA pupils

decision had been ratified by the state Cabinet this week.

The manager of Rotary International for the South-West Pacific, Mr Max Shepherd, yesterday confirmed he knew of the government's decision to lift the ban.

"We are aware of the move," he said. "South African students are very good students ... it is welcomed that they be allowed once again to come to NSW."

"The youth exchange program provides pocket money for students, it provides costs and preparation and schooling but we do not pay for air fares."

"We don't see many black students ... the reason is that the parents with money are the ones who can send them."

The decision is seen as a significant rebuff for the strong anti-South African policies of Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

No response on Jo'burg school 52

Step 18/19/89 By Sue Valentine

As yet, the Save Our School committee fighting to save the Johannesburg Girls' High School (JGHS) from closure have received no clear response from any of the Government education departments they have approached.

Chairman of the SOS, Ms Sharon Bond, said the headmistress of the JGHS, Ms Elizabeth Niemeyer, had been informed this week that the school would close at the end of the year.

"Already furniture and equipment are being moved out and parents are looking for other schools to which to send their children," said Ms Bond.

"We have sent an urgent appeal to Mr F W de Klerk asking him to issue a directive halting this procedure and have asked him for a reply by noon today.

"If Mr de Klerk, who is also Minister of National Education, ignores our plea for a discussion on an alternative to closure of the Johannesburg Girls' High School, then we believe we will have no alternative but to march from the school to the

TED in Parktown and personally present our petition to them."

She said the management council of the school unanimously endorsed the memorandum the SOS committee had sent to Education and Culture Minister Mr Piet Clase, director of the Transvaal Education Department Mr Piet Bredenkamp, and Mr de Klerk.

Asked whether there would be any revision of the initial decision to close the school, Mr Clase said there had been none yet, but he would grant an interview to a delegation of representatives from the management council in order to discuss the matter.

He would not comment on the chances of the department opening the school, saying he would first meet members of the delegation.

No date has been set for the meeting.

Meanwhile Ms Bond has called on parents of all races who would like their children to attend JGHS to complete an application form that would be published in The Star on Friday in the form of an advertisement for the school.

CP and NP under fire at school debate

The Conservative Party's Mr Clive Derby-Lewis and the National Party's Mrs Sheila Camerer were in the hot seat during a debate on party politics at St John's College in Houghton last night. (S2) ~~2057~~

While Mr Derby-Lewis and Mrs Camerer worked hard to explain their solutions to South Africa's problems, Dr Zach de Beer, Demo-

cratic Party MP for Parktown, had to respond to only two questions during the hour-long question and answer session. *Star 19/9/87*

The three were given an opportunity to outline their parties' political policies before facing a barrage of questions from pupils, who criticised the CP's homelands policy and the NP's "supposed mandate" in the election. — Staff Reporter.



Pupils' plea . . . Lucille Pietrini and Annette Hawthorne protest against plans to close their school. ● Picture by Sean Woods.

Equipment from JGHS ^{Ster 20/9/89} transferred to other schools

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

Equipment in classrooms at Johannesburg High School for Girls is already being removed and taken to other schools controlled by the Transvaal Education Department.

While pupils staged a poster protest after school yesterday calling on newly appointed Minister of National Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen to declare the school open to all races, instead of closing it, science equipment was being transferred from the science classrooms to Wendywood High School.

The driver of the bakkie said it was excess equipment that had been standing around unused. At Wendywood High, a newly established school, those

items would be put to good use.

Chairman of the Save Our School campaign, Ms Sharon Bond, said the committee hoped matters would come to a head within the next two weeks, before schools broke up for on September 29.

"We're aiming to raise funds now," she said. "Two functions have been organised."

On Sunday at 2 pm, a special screening of the movie "Sing" will be held at the Ster-Kinekor cinema in Hillbrow. Tickets are R10 each and a cheese and wine party will be held afterwards.

On Tuesday September 26 Springsteen's in Randburg will hold a fund-raising evening in support of the school remaining open.

STUDENTS WARNED

STUDENTS apparently due to meet the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, on October 20, at the Union Buildings, have no mandate to do so, a joint statement from Saulsville and Atteridgeville Youth Organisation (Sayo) and Atteridgeville and Saulsville Residents Organisation (Asro) said yesterday.

"While we believe that it might be necessary for students to meet authorities on matters regarding education, this cannot be done in secrecy and with-

out consulting the broad student movement, parents, teachers and people involved in education matters," the statement said.

Sowetan 20/10/89
"Students have no organisation of their choice since the banning of Cosas by the Government, of which De Klerk is part."

52 ~~52~~
"De Klerk cannot deliver people's education: he was the head of the racist educational department for many years," the statement said.

School delegation

to see Minister

21/9/89

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

The chairman of the Save Our School committee at Johannesburg High School for Girls, Ms Sharon Bond, is to meet Education Minister Mr Piet Clase.

A statement from the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly confirmed Ms Bond would join a delegation from the school's management council, which had been granted an interview with the Minister to discuss efforts to have the school declared non-racial and kept open.

The statement said the delegation representing the management council was "at liberty to include in the delegation persons it wishes to nominate".

ALL RACES

Chairman of the council, Dr Jack Foster, said he had not received a letter but he hoped to take as many councillors as possible with him to the meeting.

Because of a decrease in the number of pupils attending the school, the department has decided to close it.

The SOS committee, supported by a majority of parents of pupils at the school, is fighting this decision and hopes the school will be opened to pupils of all races while continuing to receive a full Government subsidy.

"It would reflect the sincerity of the National Party's reform plan in the best possible way if they agreed to maintain it as a State school and open it to all," said Ms Bond.

One struggle

Get involved in community workers told at Fawu meet

52
South
21-27/9/89

By CHIARA CARTER

HIGH school pupils sat among delegates during the annual congress of the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) in East London's Duncan Village last weekend.

Their presence was part of Fawu's strong emphasis on trade union involvement in "community struggle".

Fawu general-secretary Mandla Gxanyana said the union's 84 000 members should belong to community organisations otherwise they were "selling out on the union's principles".

The five-day congress was characterised by a strong spirit of unity.

The entire Fawu executive was re-elected unopposed and most motions were passed unanimously.

Delegates said there were few differences of opinion and these were largely resolved before resolutions were discussed.

Negotiation

Said Fawu president Chris Dlamini: "The congress demonstrated a unity unprecedented in the history of this union."

In line with the Cosatu resolution on Namibia, Fawu resolved to support Swapo and to immediately begin collecting R1 from each member to swell Swapo's election coffers.

It will also share media, administrative, organisational and negotiating skills with the Namibian Food and Allied Workers' Union.

The congress expressed support for the Organisation for African Unity's guide-

lines for negotiation and called on the South African government to renounce violence.

There were lengthy discussions about peace initiatives locally and internationally and the union resolved to deepen understanding of these initiatives among its membership.

It voted for September 1 to be commemorated as a day of Peace and Solidarity.

It also decided to focus on women in the union and to ensure that women are represented at all levels within the union.

Delegates resolved to intensify Fawu's campaign for the release of veteran trade unionist Oscar Mpetha and to continue with Cosatu's campaign against the Labour Relations Act.

As a cost-cutting measure, Fawu will in future hold its congress every two years.

EXAMS CHAOS

Report by REHANA ROSSOUW
WIDESPREAD confusion exists at schools in the Western Cape over end-of-term exams.

Disruption of classes over the past six weeks because of the defiance campaign has led to some schools cancelling the exams, while others proceeded with theirs.

Now some matriculants fear that they may not gain admission next year to colleges and universities which insist on the perusal of the September exam results as part of their admission's process.

According to student structures in the Western Cape, pupils at many schools were unhappy over the insistence of teachers and principals that they write exams for which, they claimed, they were unprepared.

Police action

Although none of the education structures called for a boycott of classes or exams, many pupils felt that they could not continue with schooling or exams because of their defiance campaign protests and the action taken against them by the police.

The issue has caused splits and tension between parents, teachers, pupils and schools located in the same area because of the alleged activities of exam "disruption squads".

"Pupils were not in the right frame of mind to write exams," a student source said.

Pupils were also unsure what work they would be tested on — whether it would include work done since the beginning of the year or work supposed to be completed in the third quarter.

Mandates collected from high schools indicated that while many of them had not written exams at all, many others had almost completed.

Student structures then decided that those that had begun exams should continue, although most schools had decided not to.

However, there were widespread allegations of pupil "disruption squads" and "anti-disruption squads" consisting of teachers.

Pupils, especially matriculants, reported that undue pressure was being placed on them by some staff and parents to write their exams.

At Livingstone High in Claremont, parents are divided over a letter from the principal, Mr Reggie Abrahams, calling them to a meeting to discuss the September exams.

The letter said: "If the examination is again disrupted as a result of connivance, collusion and deceit of pupils at this school, no September exams can take place."

The confrontation between the pupils and the staff stemmed from a meeting called by the SRC recently to report back to pupils on discussions at an education summit.

The meeting ran into school hours and was stopped because exams were being written that day. An SRC request to have the examination postponed for one hour until the meeting ended was denied.

The following day, teachers allege that two pupils, a 16-year-old Sid 6 boy and a Sid 9 girl, telephoned Oaklands Senior Secondary and asked them to disrupt their examination.

21-22/89
18/6/89
UNION PAGES

Put money where your mouth is, FW

Star 25/9/89

52

The All Schools for All People campaign urges the State President to include education in his new vision for the country, reports Education Reporter **SUE VALENTINE.**

The national education crisis is one of the major problems facing South Africa which has not been adequately addressed by President de Klerk, says the All School for All People campaign.

In an open letter to Mr de Klerk, the ASAP says the situation at Johannesburg Girls High School offers the Government the opportunity to demonstrate clearly what is meant by reform in education, and the organisation appeals to him to open all schools to everyone.

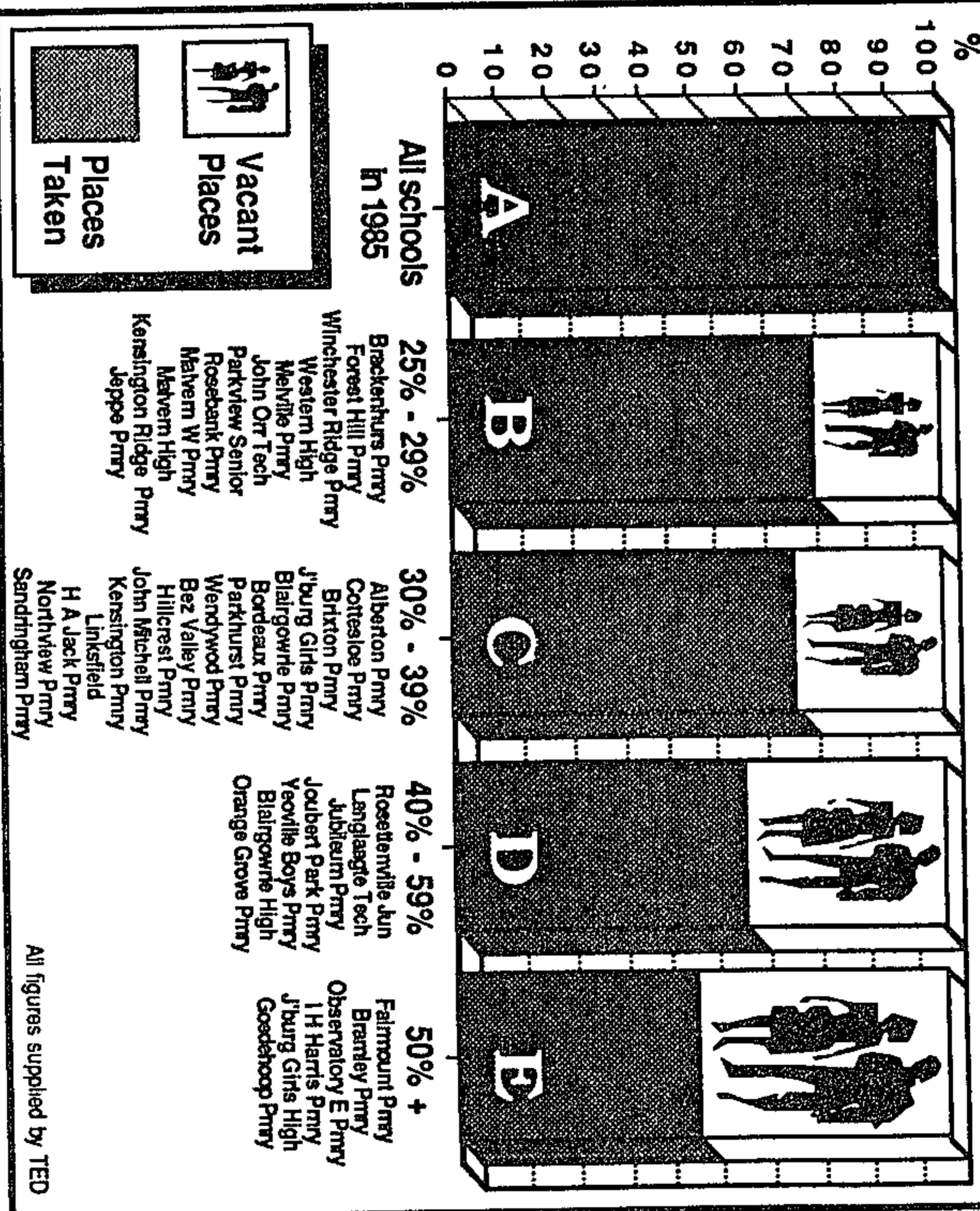
The letter draws Mr de Klerk's attention to the fact that he has promised the country "a new vision" — suggesting the eradication of apartheid and the provision of political rights for all citizens — and that he has described the election results as an overwhelming mandate for reform.

Long journeys

Referring to the changing demographic nature of the inner-city areas, the ASAP says none of those areas has been provided with government schools to accommodate the young people living there.

At present, hundreds of black Hillbrow residents are forced to send their children on journeys of up to 60 km a day to attend school, and the closure of Johannesburg Girls

VACANT PLACES AT SCHOOLS



High School would force white residents of that suburb to suffer a similar fate.

The ASAP rejects the option of private school education for black people living in "grey" areas — a proposal Mr de Klerk allegedly made at an election meeting.

"Private schools provide education for only 2 percent of the entire student population, and education is a human right rather than a privilege to be

enjoyed by the few who can afford it."

The letter urges the State President to prevent the closure of Johannesburg Girls High and to allow it to become what the parents, teachers, pupils and the community want it be — a nonracial government school.

Keeping the school open would partially alleviate the crisis faced by inner-city residents and ensure the continued

use of school buildings for the purpose for which they were constructed at public expense.

The letter appeals to Mr de Klerk to make a major contribution to solving the education crisis in the cities.

"We call on you to open all schools for all people. Such an action would be a source of great encouragement to all who strive for a just and peacefully negotiated solution to our country's problems."

KwaThema pupils asked to return

Sowetan

26/9/84

52

PARENTS of pupils boycotting classes at seven KwaThema secondary schools have appealed to their children to return to school today.

The appeal was made at parents' meetings held at the schools at the weekend. The class boycott which started on August 25 was sparked by the arrest and detention of some pupils at the schools.

Most of the pupils have since been released with the exception of three, who are due to appear in court soon. At a meeting held last week, the joint school management councils also appealed to the pupils to return to school.

In a statement, the joint council said an urgent appeal was being made to all parents as well as the entire community of KwaThema, to ensure that "our children have a future".

Grinaker completes schools

Star 26/9/87
Two secondary schools in the Klerksdorp area have been built by Grinaker Building Company.

The contracts had a combined total of R9 million.

Matloasane School in Joubertina township, which will accommodate 1 000 pupils, has 33 classrooms, science laboratories, library and workshops.

Alabama Secondary will also have a residential component with 224 beds. ~~52~~ 52

These contracts follow on the heels of other educational facilities involving Grinaker Building.

Among them have been the Wits Technikon, the University of Bophuthatswana and the International School at Mmabatho.

School council to meet Minister

The management council of Johannesburg High School for Girls, with Ms Sharon Bond of the Save Our School committee, will meet Education and Culture Minister Mr Piet Clase on Thursday. *Star 26/9/89*

Ms Bond said the meeting was set for 3 pm. She hoped matters would come to a head by the end of the week when Transvaal Education Department schools start a mid-term break. If no "stay of execution" is received,

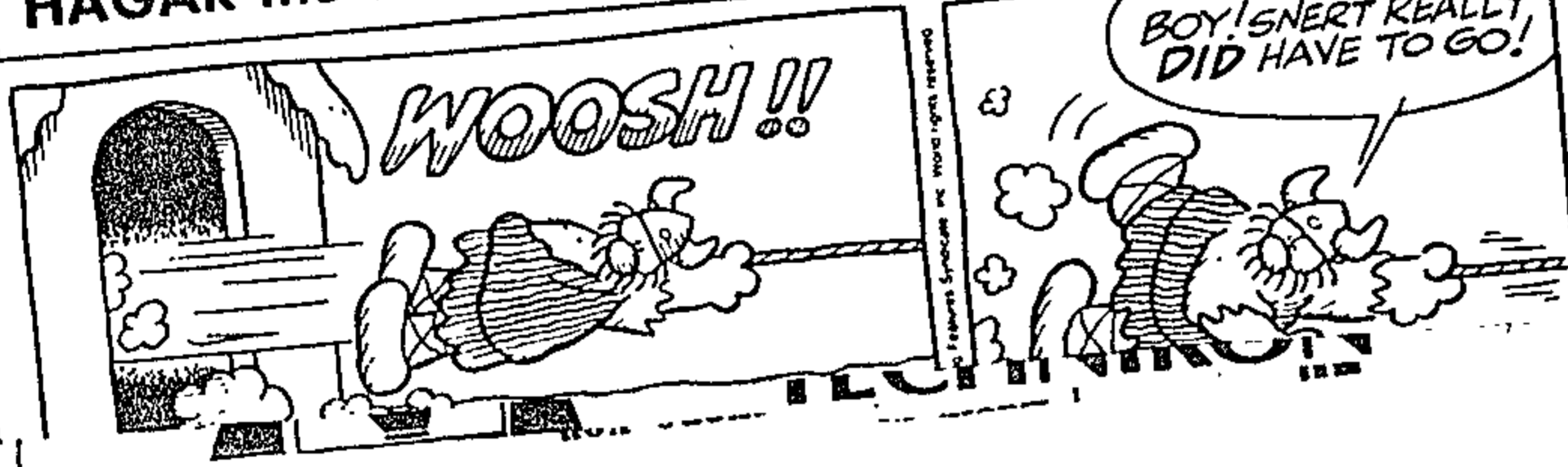
Johannesburg Girls High — the oldest school in Johannesburg — will close down at the end of the year. (52)

● Tonight, Springsteen's in Randburg will host an evening of entertainment to benefit the SOS campaign.

Celebrity guests due to appear include Johnny Clegg, Des and Dawn, Sue Kelly Christie, Annabelle Linder, Sandra Prinsloo, Gene Rockwell, Clive Bruce, Ronnie Robot and Neil Cloud.

By Dik Browne

HÄGAR the Horrible



Our offspring need parental guidance

Sweetan

27/09/89

52

ABOUT two weeks ago, pupils from some Soweto schools gathered in Diepkloof where they unilaterally declared the Soweto Students Congress unbanned. This meant they would no longer recognise restrictions imposed on the organisation by the Minister of Law and Order last October.

The pupils said one of the reasons for their action was that since Sosco was restricted, the rate of crime in the townships and in schools has increased. They have lost confidence in the police. What was happening in the townships was destroying the fabric of society, they said. In the words of their spokesman: "The situation demands that we do something ourselves".

This was both courageous and commendable. If discipline collapses in the townships and we are convinced that structures created to deal with it have become ineffective, nothing should stop us from standing up and addressing the problem ourselves.

By so doing, we will be rebuilding and taking control of structures of power that have collapsed in our communities. That is the path we should all walk towards national self-determination. But though excited by the intentions of these pupils, I was just wondering what methods they were going to use in achieving their goals. Maybe as parents we should form an alliance with pupils and teachers to ensure that the solution of every problem becomes the responsibility of the entire community.

child comes into contact with as it grows, will have to play a role in educating the child and contributing towards its development into full personhood.

The Neighbourhood Committees will have various sub-committees to deal with recreational, health, educational, economic, cultural and other issues of concern to the community. The committees will work in the evenings, during weekends and school holidays in conscientising children on all aspects of leadership and adult life.

Spin-offs

Hopefully, the programme of these committees will be perfected and integrated into the school syllabus when we shall have taken control of formal education in South Africa.

The short-term spin-offs of these committees will be manifold.

The debating of our problems, which at the moment takes place among only a small percentage of the population, will be opened to a wider spectrum of the community. The level of their social awareness will also be heightened.

these will be dictated by challenges of individual communities, the issues to be addressed and the level at which the discussion of issues will be pitched.

Committees

The sizes of the committees could range from five to 20 families each and membership would be open to fathers, mothers and other family members.

The common denominator among participants will include among other things the fact that they will be residents, workers, landless taxpayers and consumers.

The committees will address themselves to hopes, fears and anxieties of the black community. Problems they will deliberate and seek advise on will include community health, education, parenting, child delinquency, adolescence, crime, drugs and alcoholism, sports and recreation, culture, funerals, religion and many other matters of common interest. But these committees are not the final answer or the solution to problems of apartheid. Through them we will be laying the foundation for the creation of structures of power

Sam's
NOTEBOOK
BY SAM MABE

We should consider forming Neighbourhood Committees as permanent structures that will address a number of problems we encounter daily in our homes, at work and at school.

There are five structures around which our lives revolve every day. These are structures of the home, school, church, business and government.

With the collapse of one of these, we cease to lead normal lives. And at the moment all these structures have collapsed or are malfunctioning. They need to be rebuilt.

The Neighbourhood Committees will operate at grassroots level. Their methods of operation will vary from place to place.

which we have to control and run efficiently as they will be the vehicles that will take us to the eventual control of the country and the building of a nation.

Through these committees we will embark on a formal and informal education process for children and adults, a process in which the masses will be taught how to identify values and structures of their psychological and physical enslavement.

For the committees to be effective, we'll have to turn every institution into an institution of learning. In our homes, garages and church halls, we should be talking, debating, asking questions, mapping out strategies, planning, reporting back.

From the time a child is born, all soci-

Sowetan 27/9/89

The Sowetan and The Star join to bring black and white pupils together

SOUTHERN Africa's two largest daily newspapers - *The Star* and the *Sowetan* - are combining forces to bring together pupils and students from a wide variety of backgrounds.

The leaders of educational institutions - principals, teachers, head boys and girls, or any other interested students - are invited, to make contact with other educational institutions to arrange joint events such as discussion groups, debates, sports events or social gatherings of any sort.

The aim is to increase understanding and communication across social and cultural barriers.

How it works

The events will be known as the Students' Indaba and will take place during the week October 9 to 14.

This is how it will work: anyone from any educational institution - a school, college or university - is invited to contact the *Sowetan* giving his or her suggestion for the type of inter-schools contact.

When we have a pool of such suggestions, we will then put the various parties together.

For example, if a white school in Johannesburg's southern suburbs wishes to have a debating

society meeting with a black school from Tembisa, the two newspapers will put the organisers in contact with each other.

When the arrangements have been made for each Students' Indaba, the newspapers will arrange to cover the first R100 of the costs incurred by the schools.

There will be no restriction on the types of activities or the types of schools or colleges involved.

One condition

The only condition is that the contact being made between the schools or colleges concerned must involve a bridging of the cultures.

The Students' Indaba is an important part of *Sowetan's* Nation Building programme which involves, among other things, an afternoon of prayers for the nation at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto; three days of cultural activities at the Market Theatre precincts in Johannesburg; a formal banquet at the University of the Witwatersrand; a day of fun and festivities at Nasrec; and an evening of massed choirs at the Standard Bank Arena.

Anyone wishing to participate in the indaba should telephone Mrs Irene Evans at the *Sowetan*: (011) 474-0128.

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Celebrities turned out en masse to support a Save Our School evening held at Springsteen's in Randburg this week in aid of Johannesburg High School for Girls. The Lolly Peterson trio entertained the crowd, (from left) Johnny Clegg, Ann Powers, P J Powers, Sandra Prinsloo and Des and Dawn Lindberg gathered round to cut the cake. ● Picture by John Hogg.

Welfare Society backs school move

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has come out in support of efforts by the threatened Johannesburg High School for Girls to have its classrooms opened to all pupils.

In a letter to the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, the director of the Child Welfare Society, Dr Adele Thomas, said the organisation was deeply concerned with the effect the lack of access to schools for black and coloured children living in Hillbrow was having on families.

TAXI FARES

"In at least four families known to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, children have had to be sent away from the Hillbrow area to households in the townships which have access to schools," said Dr Thomas.

"We have also been requested by parents to place

their children in children's homes in order to ensure they are educated."

She added that parents whose children were living with them in the city were spending about R6 a day on taxi fares to send their children to school in the townships. This was an additional expense they could ill afford.

In calling on the State to open Johannesburg High School for Girls to children of all races, Dr Thomas said: "We believe this action will assist in eradicating the ongoing social problems, which include family breakdown and juvenile delinquency, which will result, should adequate education facilities not be made available..."

Copies of the letter were also sent to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and to the State President, Mr F W de Klerk.

The SOS campaign fighting to save the school will meet Mr Clase this afternoon with members of the school's management council.

PUPILS, parents, teachers and members of the community picketed outside the Johannesburg High School for Girls early yesterday in a last desperate move before the Save Our School (SOS) committee meeting with Education and Culture Minister Mr Piet Clase today.

Displaying posters which declared "Open this school," "FW - Your chance to reform," the picketers stood outside the school from 7am until 7.45am.

Your ⁵² chance, FW told

Miss Sharon Bond, chairman of the SOS committee, said yesterday's picket was a "last desperate move" before today's meeting with Clase.

"The picket is our last attempt to gain public attention before tomorrow's

meeting," Bond said while picketing yesterday.

"We want our school to stay open."

Bond said the State President Mr FW de Klerk would be making "a fantastic statement," in terms of his reform plans, if he gave the area a State school.

If no stay of execution is received, Johannesburg Girls High - the oldest school in Johannesburg - will close down at the end of the year.

SA
SA
Pupils, teachers
demand school
be opened to all

About 30 people participated in the 45-minute picket.

The Save Our School (SOS) committee and supporters believe the school can be saved only by opening it to all races because nearby Hillbrow has become predominantly black.

JOHANNESBURG. — Pupils, parents and teachers campaigning to save the Johannesburg High School for Girls from closure yesterday demanded, during a picket at the school's entrance, that it be opened to all races.

If their request is granted the school will become South Africa's first non-racial state school. — Sapa

2/9 - 4/10/89.
(52)

Teachers, principals take defiant stand

By REHANA ROSSOUW

A CONFRONTATION is looming between teachers and the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) after principals and teachers defied their instruction to fill in "green forms" explaining their absence from school on September 5 and 6.

The DEC is threatening to discipline teachers for neglect of duty.

Most schools in the Cape Province were closed on at least one of the two days, in support of the Mass Democratic Movement's call for a stayaway.

In the largest support ever shown for a stayaway call, a total stayaway was reported at most schools in the Peninsula, the West Coast, Boland and the Eastern Cape.

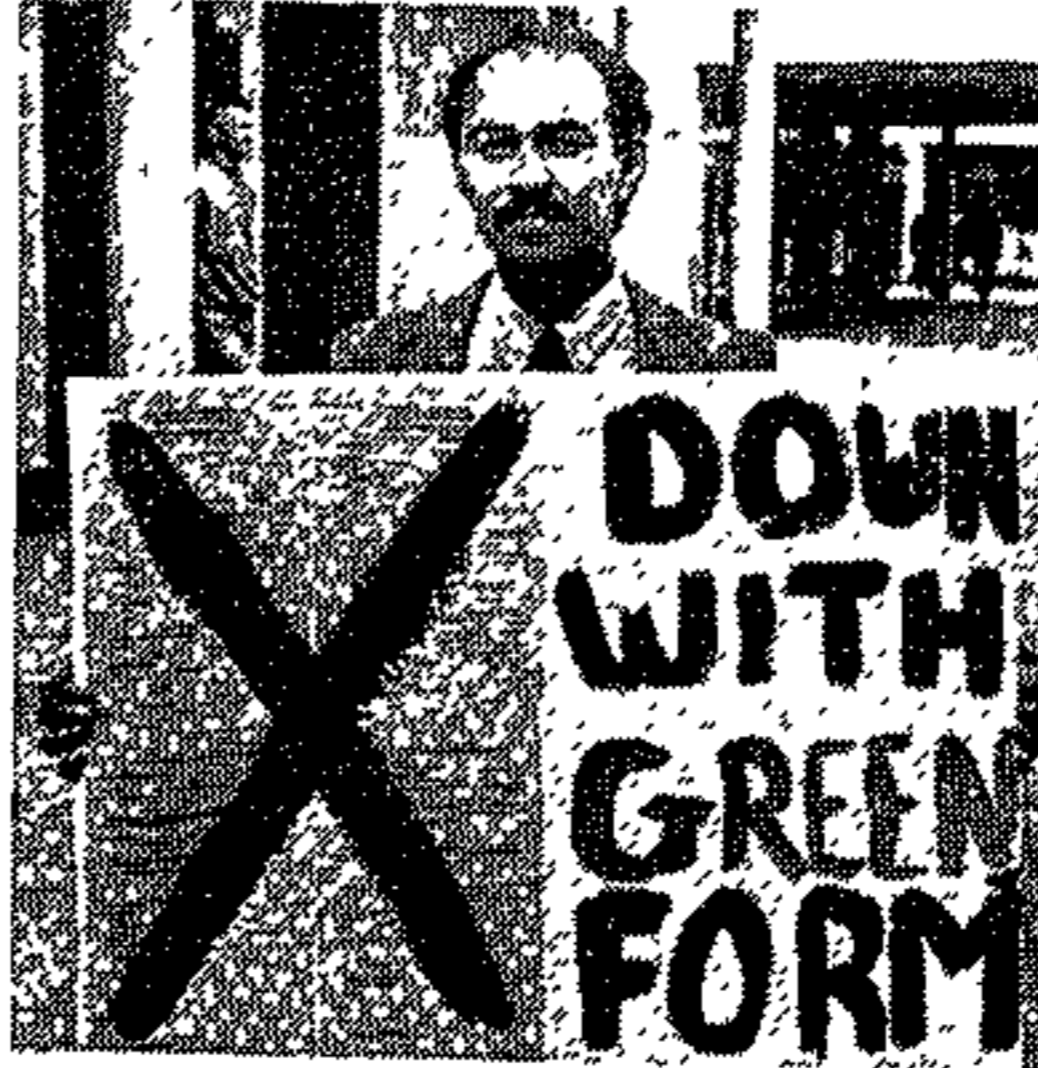
The DEC has instructed principals to ask teachers to fill in leave forms indicating the reason for their absence and to submit a list with their names.

At a meeting held with the Western Cape Education Front two weeks ago, the majority of principals in the Peninsula decided not to submit the green forms or the lists.

However, at some schools, teachers have been threatened by principals to fill in the forms.

The Western Cape Education Front said the campaign around the green forms was part of the unity process between teacher organisations. All organisations have decided that they will not fill in the forms.

"The DEC is threatening to vic-



A teacher protests against the controversial "green form"

timise the thousands of teachers and principals who have made this stand. It is acting in the interests of apartheid and is doing the dirty work of the National Party."

The Front warned that if the DEC carried out the threat of victimisation, it would have to take full responsibility for the turmoil and disorder their actions would cause at schools.

● PEN reports from Port Elizabeth that 700 teachers who took part in the stayaway are facing harassment from the DEC.

At a mass meeting, attended by 300 teachers, it was decided that they would not fill in the leave forms and would meet with community organisations for support.

DEC spokesperson Mr Thinus Dempsey refused to comment.

Govt 'about turn' on open area schools

STAR

29/9/89

52

~~52~~

Political Correspondent
and Staff Reporters

The Government has engineered a "dramatic" shift in policy by accepting full responsibility for multiracial schools in free settlement areas — either as State schools or as 100 per cent subsidised private schools.

Minister of Education and Culture Mr Piet Clase said today the Government had a responsibility to provide education in multiracial schools in open free settlement areas.

Multiracial schools in these areas could either be run by the State or they could become private schools which could be 100 per cent subsidised by the State.

In the latter instance, they would become, in effect, State schools. In the former instance, it is not clear yet under which department they would fall.

Impending closure

Mr Clase said no definite decision had yet been taken by the Government.

He was commenting after his decision to offer the Johannesburg High School for Girls the option of becoming a multiracial school in a free settlement area to avoid the school's impending closure.

The acceptance of State or fully subsidised private multiracial schools in free settlement areas did not represent a change in Government policy, as the Government had no policy yet on schools in free settlement areas, he said. But Mr Mike Ellis, Democratic Party education spokesman, said Mr Clase's statement indicated a "dramatic shift in policy".

"This is amazing and quite exciting," Mr Ellis said.

The effect of the Government's policy shift is that the Johannesburg High School for Girls will remain open if the school accepts one of the Minister's options.

Mr Clase's decision follows a two-hour meeting in Pretoria with delegates from the school's management council and representa-

tives from the Save Our School (SOS) committee. He said it was not possible, under his department, for the school to be opened to all.

This meant it would either have to close down or be placed under the jurisdiction of another department of education.

Mr Clase said he had assured the delegation that if any of the options were selected, his department would co-operate "to the limit of its ability in making the facilities available".

As it was not possible within the framework of legislation for the department to operate the school as a multiracial school and also because it was not considered educationally accountable, the delegation had been informed that the facilities could be made available to a private school at a reasonable price.

The delegation was also informed that the principle of free association, as it would apply in free settlement areas, would "probably render possible the establishment of multiracial schools for those who desire them".

Dr Jack Foster, chairman of the school's management committee, said his committee was satisfied with the outcome.

"Although we couldn't get exactly what we wanted, due to the Constitution, we were pleased with the result of the meeting."

Dr Foster said the committee and the SOS delegation would meet on Monday to discuss the option the school would take.

SOS chairman Ms Sharon Bond said: "It was an extremely positive decision. Next year, the school will no longer be governed by the Transvaal Education Department and will change its name."

"It will be placed under a different education department and will run either as a private operation or an open Government school in a free settlement area, depending on which option we choose."

In an editorial yesterday, the Afrikaans newspaper, *Beeld*, said it made little sense to have mixed residential areas such as Hillbrow and to open municipal facilities to all, but then to prevent a school from opening its doors to all races.

EDUCATION — SECONDARY

1989

JUNE — ~~JULY~~ ~~AUG~~ SEPT.

Portuguese communities meet

Star 1/16/89
Staff Reporter

Portuguese schools in South Africa are now enrolling Mozambican children living in South Africa, said a representative of the Portuguese community, Dr Joao Fernandes.

He was speaking after a three-day meeting of 60 representatives of the Portuguese communities of South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia, held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Dr Fernandes said there was a huge number of Mozambican refugees and workers in South Africa whose children spoke only Portuguese and who wanted to be taught in their mother-tongue.

"One school in the East Rand has more than 20 children from Mozambique," Dr Fernandes said.

During the meeting the effect of Portugal's integration in the European Community on the Por-

luguese community in South Africa was discussed.

"Although Portugal's priority will be its integration in Europe, we feel that the Portuguese government must not forget that there are about 1 million Portuguese citizens scattered throughout southern Africa," he said.

The future of the 3 000 people of Portuguese origin in Namibia was also highlighted at the meeting.

Speakers analysed negotiations between Portugal and South Africa on the transfer of pension rights from South Africa to Portugal.

Diplomats from the two countries met in March to discuss the issue of pension rights.

The formation of a Institute of Portuguese Culture in South Africa, supported by the Portuguese government and charged with education and cultural affairs was also discussed.

Exams threat

(52) (circled)

School invaded

THE mid-year examinations at several schools in the Peninsula's African townships may no longer take place, according to pupils, teachers and education organisations.

With only a few days left before the closure of schools for the winter vacation, class disruptions and tension are continuing at schools in Guguletu, Nyanga, Crossroads and Khayelitsha.

A Western Cape mass meeting convened to address the crisis and which was scheduled for the Civic Centre in Athlone on Wednesday, was banned by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy Doring.

Initially confined to a few secondary schools, class disruptions have steadily spread to several other schools in the Peninsula.

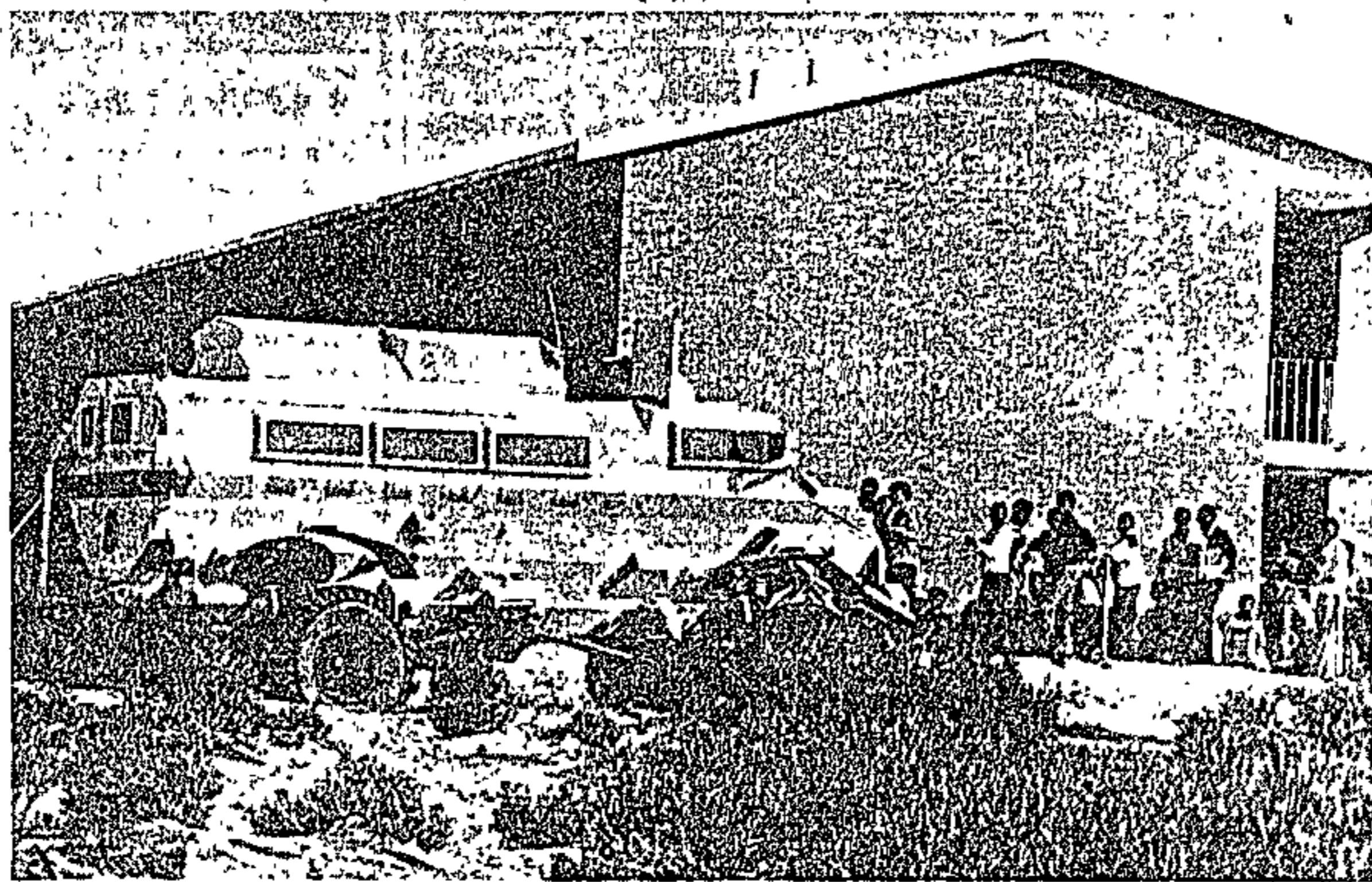
A campaign to end the crisis, which includes the distribution of thousands of pamphlets and stickers, has been launched by various education organisations.

An emergency crisis committee, composed of 10 parents, was formed last week to resolve the tense situation at Malizo High in Khayelitsha.

The committee's first meeting with the school's principal and staff last Friday failed to produce results.

Pupils claimed they were required to re-apply for admission after they had boycotted classes over a refusal by the principal, Ms CV January, to recognise the SRC.

The situation appeared normal at Isilimela Comprehensive and Langa High, while pupils have still not returned to the classroom at Fezeka and ID Mkize in Guguletu, Sizamile in Nyanga East, New Crossroads



Police keep a watch on boycotting pupils at the Luhlaza High School in Khayelitsha

Three and Malizo and Luhlaza in Khayelitsha.

Parents, education bodies and church organisations have condemned the banning of mass meetings.

The Western Province Council of Churches said it noted the banning with "indignation and great concern".

"The inability of the DET and the banning once again affirms our belief that the apartheid government, with all its bureaucratic departments, cannot rule the country and has been declared illegitimate by the continued resistance of our people, especially the students and teachers," the WPCC said.

Professor JVO Reid, the University of Cape Town's acting-Vice Chancellor said the banning merely worsened frustrations.

"Education in South Africa, and in the Western Cape in particular, cannot afford this. The university, therefore, calls on the authorities to reconsider the banning and to allow all parties involved the opportunity to solve the serious problems which exist in our schools."

Mr Salim Mowzer, former secretary of the restricted National Education Crisis Committee, described the banning as bureaucratic and selfish.

"It will only aggravate an already tense and volatile situation," he said.

Speed up 435, say pupils

WINDHOEK. — Pretoria's Administrator-general in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, has threatened to shut schools until next year in the northern parts of the territory after setting an ultimatum to about 30 000 boycotting pupils.

The pupils are protesting over the manner in which the Namibian independence process is being handled.

They are demanding that South African troops be confined to their bases and later fully withdrawn from the territory. They are also demanding that the notorious Koevoet unit be demobilised and not merely sec-

onded to the SWA police (Swapol).

Pienaar threatened to shut the schools if the pupils did not abide by certain conditions which included their re-registration at schools in the presence of their parents.

They also have to undertake not to become involved in party-political matters while on school premises. The pupils have so far refused to abide by the conditions.

Teachers throughout the region have now joined the protest action and it seems as if pupils also have the support of their parents.

EDUCATION RESOURCE AND INFORMATION PROJECT (ERIP-SC)

ERIP-SC is a project of the Centre for Student Counselling at UWC. We are aimed at collecting, developing and providing relevant written and audio-visual resources as well as assisting with educational needs of student, teacher, youth, worker and other progressive community

organisations and institutions. We invite applications for the following fulltime posts from people who can work in a democratic environment and who wish to make a relevant contribution to the field of education. Both posts are available with immediate effect.

MEDIA & PRODUCTION OFFICER

ERIP is looking for a dynamic and educationally experienced person to take responsibility for the production side of all our resource packages, booklets, posters and other educational aids.

The job includes:
 • co-ordinating our publications programme,
 • production of publications - including typing, typesetting, layout and arranging printing;
 • helping with community media needs and liaising with other media projects, • training an assistant.

Requirements:
 • media skill and experience (some training may be provided), • an ability to take initiative and to work unsupervised, • a background of working in democratic organisation.

TRAINING CO-ORDINATOR

ERIP has consistently organised educational and leadership programmes for high school students and

organisations. We have also arranged and conducted workshops on various contemporary issues facing labour and community organisations.

We are now looking for a person to consolidate and take forward this experience by co-ordinating our overall training programme.

The job involves presenting, planning and organising:
 • our overall training programme; • student, youth and worker training courses, • training programmes for community resource workers;
 • presentations and programme preparation for community organisations with their internal educational workshops.

This is an exciting post for someone with a background in non-formal education.

Requirements:
 • Experience and background in the educational process in community organisations; • a preparedness to explore and use creative and teaching methods/techniques, • an ability to take initiative and to work unsupervised, • experience of democratic organisation.

Closing date for both applications is 19 June 1989. All applications should be made in writing to: The Secretary, ERIP-SC,



UWC, Private Bag X17, Bellville, 7530, and must be accompanied by a full CV and references.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

Bates Wells Recruitment C7 2583

Pupils disrupt classes in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG. — DET education continued to be disrupted in Soweto this week following the refusal by Standard Nine and Ten pupils to write their mid-year-examinations.

Attendance at Soweto schools varied while at some school there was no attendance.

Pupils at several of Soweto's 60 high schools were disrupting classes and tore up their exam papers in protest against a

shortage of teachers, which they claim left them ill-prepared for the examinations.

A meeting organised to discuss the problems was banned by the authorities last Thursday.

The hardest-hit circuit was Meadowlands where school teachers had been asked to set fresh examination papers. Only 22 high schools in Soweto were this week sitting for exams.

The chief director of the

DET in Soweto, Pect Struwig, was not available to comment about the situation.

In another development, five Soweto high school pupils who had been on a hunger strike while in detention and were released as a result of representations by their lawyers to Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok, have been readmitted, according to the Detainees Aid Centre.

The lawyers for the five confirmed the detentions. They said Blessing Ndlovu, Morgan Raboshaga, Solomon Dolama, Paul Chauke and Norman Mokhabuki were detained in a pre-dawn raid on their Meadowlands homes on Monday.

Unrest has also spread to teacher training colleges in the Northern Transvaal.

By this week at least five of them were involved in boycotts for reasons ranging from racism by white lecturers to nepotism by the black ones.

In Venda, three out of four colleges had come to a standstill. All the colleges in Venda are headed by white rectors.

In Lebowa, students at two colleges were boycotting classes earlier this week. Their demands included improvements of hostel conditions and the way in which practical lessons were conducted.

Strikes

FROM PAGE 1

"However, we remain firm in our conviction that our final offer is fair. Our average wage of R4,30 an hour is good by building industry standards," he said.

The Cawu spokesperson said Everite had put up posters advertising for temporary workers and about 100 "scabs" had been bussed in to the Brackenfell factory.

About 900 members of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union of South Africa have been on strike at the Hex Tex factory for over a fortnight, following a dispute over service bonuses.

And in Cape Town, about 200 workers are continuing with a three week old strike at African

Products in Bellville.

At Renown Fresh Meats in Matland where a confrontation with police last week resulted in 20 workers being injured and one arrested, settlement has been reached.

The bitter two week strike by about 200 members of the Food and Allied Workers' Union at Renown Fresh Meats in Matland ended on Tuesday night.

Workers accepted management's offer of an R18 increase in the minimum weekly wage of R110 backdated to the beginning of March in return for another increase being implemented in October.

A spokesperson for the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union confirmed that workers at Shell subsidiary Petrocol this week voted in favour of a strike.

Handwritten notes: (circled) South 1-7/6/89

Police called in as exams are disrupted

Star 21/6/81
Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police were called to Langa High School yesterday to "restore order" and prevent the "further intimidation" of pupils after mid-year exams were disrupted, the principal's car stoned and four windows broken.

More than 300 pupils continued with their exams after police had stepped in, said Mr Leon Nel, deputy regional director of the Department of Education and Training.

HIGH ABSENTEEISM

The high absenteeism at Peninsula high schools continued yesterday.

Mr Nel said the general feeling among pupils at all Peninsula black high schools was to write exams because obtaining a good mark was important to them.

"However, we are saddled with a situation where members of illegal Students' Representative Councils are trying to prevent pupils from writing exams."

Police called in after Langa High exams disrupted

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

1965 2/6/84
S-20

POLICE were called in to "restore order" at Langa High School and prevent the "further intimidation" of pupils after mid-year exams were disrupted, the principal's car was stoned and four windows in an examination room were broken.

More than 300 pupils continued with their exams yesterday after police had stepped in, said Mr Leon Nel, deputy regional director of the Department of Education and Training.

The high absenteeism at Peninsula high schools continued yesterday.

Mr Nel said the general feeling among pupils at all black high schools in the Peninsula was that they wanted to write exams because obtaining a good mark was important to them.

WILLING TO WRITE

"However, we are saddled with a situation where members of illegal students representative councils at schools are trying to prevent pupils from writing exams."

Langa High School pupils were willing to write exams, Mr Nel said.

"Then members of the illegal SRC arrived and started intimidating pupils ... members of the SRC stoned the headmaster's car and broke four windows of an examination room."

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION IN A WEEK OF RISING TENSIONS IN CLASSROOMS AROUND THE COUNTRY

INSIDE OUR CHAOTIC SCHOOLS

52
main
2-8/89



Reporter Thandeka Gqubule at school this week. For the story of her brief school career, see PAGE 4

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

As described by a reporter who put on a gymslip and went off to school

THANDEKA GQUBULE reports from Soweto

An on-the-spot investigation into black schools has revealed a picture of complete chaos in which virtually no education is taking place — and nobody seems to care.

Weekly Mail reporter Thandeka Gqubule spent two days as a pupil in Soweto this week, when students were writing Department of Education and Training exams. She found:

- Exam papers often did not arrive, and when they did many had missing pages, were illegible or riddled with errors;
- Neither students nor teachers knew the exam time-table and the tests were postponed at random, regardless of the fact that pupils would be able to get the papers from friends at other schools. Sometimes they did not even know in what language

©To PAGE 2

52 ~~52~~ wmail 28/6/89

●From PAGE 1
 the exam would be written;
 ●Teachers, with up to 42 classes a week in four different subjects and 50 people per class, were unable to prepare for any of their classes;
 ●Conditions in schools were worse than ever, with pupils sharing desks and classrooms without lighting;
 ●Nobody seemed to care. Pupils and teachers said they were powerless to deal with "DET inefficiency".
 It was evident that schools may be quiet and attracting little attention, but there is a deep malaise and plenty of evidence that gives the lie to DET claims that the education situation is improving.
 This has created a situation where indifference runs deep and pupils say it makes no difference whether or not they write the exams, or even come to school.
 It was also apparent that security considerations are taking priority over education. Security policemen visit the school routinely, while DET officials are hardly ever seen.
 This was confirmed by a DET representative yesterday. Solomon Moshokwa, DET regional public rela-

The classroom chaos that seems to bother no-one

I WENT BACK TO SCHOOL
PAGE 4

tions officer, said the security-controlled Joint Management Centres were "very involved in the schools."
 "They are involved in the decision-making. They see to it that schools run smoothly — in the way they want them to run."
 He said this was an indication the education department was concerned with the democratisation of the schools and the involvement of the community.

Moshokwa also said that as far as he knew, exams were going ahead smoothly in most schools. He did not know of any schools in which there were not enough exam papers and was also unaware of any errors in papers given out to students.
 Asked about the shortage of desks, he said South Africa was a developing country, with a phenomenal growth rate.
 He said he was aware of problems in the schools, but had not heard exactly what these were. He was still waiting for the results of a DET investigation into the Soweto school situation.
 This investigation comes in a crucial week for black education — when there are signs of crises in

Soweto, Cape Town and a number of smaller cities and towns.
 In Soweto, students and teachers in some schools have united against the DET and the police. However, police have repeatedly broken up meetings planned by the Progressive Teachers Committee to address the crisis.
 Students and teachers had reached various agreements over exams and the progressive teachers union called for the postponement of exams till next term.
 In some schools teachers have set their own papers, rather than using the DET common exams, while at others teachers have made an undertaking to look at the exam paper before students sit for it and if it is beyond what students can do, to set them a paper in the same subject.
 Two meetings due to be held by the organisation at Funda Centre recently were disrupted by police.
 Another to be held at Regina Mundi was called off by teachers after police visited the church and questioned the resident priest about the organisers of the meeting.
 Moshokwa said yesterday he was surprised teachers did not consider themselves part of the DET.
 He added the DET did not differentiate between officials and the teaching corps. "We are all one company," he said.
 He said there was good communication between DET employees and its top officials.
 Moshokwa assured the *Weekly Mail* that all student and teacher grievances were discussed and addressed first by teachers and principals, then at circuit level, and finally at the level of the directorate.
 But he refused to say whether the problem of the re-acceptance of ex-detainees — a key area of dispute — had been discussed or addressed.
 ●A class boycott at Kelang Secondary School at Mangaung in Bloemfontein enters its tenth day today. The boycott started on May 24 after a maths and business economics teacher, Norman Choane, was detained by security police.

Ban on talks over Cape school violence

A MEETING called to discuss the worsening situation in Cape Town's black schools was banned this week amid mounting concern that the region was heading for a crisis.
 The ban came hours after pupils were forced to leave the grounds of a high school in Khayelitsha, Cape Town's largest black township and the scene last week of violent clashes between police and pupils.
 Pupils demanding the right to elect student representative councils were dispersed by police using teargas on two successive days last week at rallies at two high schools.
 The police action took place as lawyers prepared papers for a supreme court interdict against controversial Khayelitsha mayor Mali Hoza and

By GAYE DAVIS
 several of his councillors to restrain them from assaulting pupils at Malizo High School.
 In affidavits in support of the interdict, parents of pupils at the school said Hoza, his councillors and others acting under the orders of the Linglethu West Town Council were preventing pupils from entering the school.
 Ngwenya Fadana alleged that the men, armed with guns, sticks and iron bars, had been occupying the school for the past two weeks.
 Some pupils who gained access to the school were allegedly beaten and had to receive medical treatment.

Hoza, his councillors and the school's principal, Constance February, had refused to negotiate with a parents' committee elected to try and resolve the problems.
 Pupils are complaining about corporal punishment, as well as being refused access to toilets during school hours, being compelled to raise money for the school on pain of suspension and being forced to take part in racial and "multi-racial" sports.
 Fadana said other problems included a shortage of textbooks and teachers and overcrowding.
 Last Friday Hoza and his councillors gave an undertaking that they would not take part in or encourage any unlawful actions against pupils.



AS TENSIONS RISE IN BLACK SCHOOLS, A REPORTER DISGUISES HERSELF AS A SCHOOLGIRL

I go back to school

Reporter **THANDEKA GQUBULE** put on a gymslip and went to school in Soweto this week. And what did she learn? That school in Soweto has very little to do with education. Here is her account of a chaotic week in which exam papers did not arrive, pupils did not know which subjects they would write, and nobody cared much about anything as long as they could practise the latest dance steps

WENT back to school this week. In a regulation Department of Education and Training gymslip, I joined the Standard 7A class at a high school in Soweto.

Sympathetic teachers, who cannot be identified because of the DET's strict ban on them talking to the press, helped me to pass for a pupil.

I wanted to find out about life in the troubled classrooms at first hand, and chose the days on which the pupils were supposed to write their mid-year examinations. If a parent were to ask me, "What did you learn in school today, dear little child of mine?" the answer would be that Soweto school-kids are more likely to be able to spell the word "security" than the word "education".

The red brick school I chose looked like it had been built in the 1970's, and it was indistinguishable from many others in the township: in Soweto, the most striking feature of schools is their monotony and drabness.

When I arrived, a large group of pupils was gathered on an old unfenced tennis court in the school grounds, laughing, joking and clapping their hands in rhythm. It was

mid-morning, and school had still not begun — even though this was exam-day.

There was no explanation for the delay, but the standard sixes were unconcerned. They had their own way of coping with the cold and the boredom: they were trying out a new dance, *isikhando*. Those who performed its rapid, jerky movements looked as if their heads would drop off and their arms would leave their bodies.

Some time later a female teacher with a small voice called out, telling the pupils to stop the dancing. They ignored her at first, but soon decided — apparently unilaterally — to move towards the classrooms. They were by now a bedraggled, tired-looking bunch, hardly thirsting for education.

Along the way another teacher called out: "What are you lot going in to write?" The youngsters yelled back: "How should we know?" The teacher laughed, and they proceeded unhurriedly toward the exam room.

Nobody had a copy of the exam time-table, but it wouldn't have helped if they did because there is no way of predicting when papers will arrive, or if they will arrive at all. They hadn't sat for the exam scheduled the week before, and didn't give a damn.

There is an air of deep indifference about the exams among the pupils, heightened since the DET ruled that all black students would write a common exam paper. Local teachers used to set papers for their own students, based on what they knew had been

covered; now the questions were centrally drafted, and the pupils were at a loss.

"It makes no difference whether I write the exam or not," said a standard eight schoolgirl, "I will still fail. There is absolutely nothing I can do about it."

The pupils' disgust at the chaos is shared by many teachers. The DET doesn't consider them important, they told me later, and never held meetings

with them to discuss the innumerable problems of the township schools.

"The DET doesn't even know the children they're designing this system for," said one. He suspected that the educational authorities were ceding control to the "securocrat" Joint Management Centres. Security issues, he said, took precedence over the provision of education for the children.

"They say these schools are badly administered," said the teacher, "but the DET doesn't even visit here as often as the police do on their routine security checks."

And their powerlessness makes teachers a target for students' anger. "Teachers are the only symbol of the education system that is immediately available. We give out the instructions. We are in the firing line."

Impossible workloads ruled out proper preparation, the teachers complained. "If you have to teach four different classes — each of up to 50 students — in four different subjects, and you have a minimum of 42 classes a week, when do you prepare?" "In these circumstances, all ideas of creative teaching fly out of the window. And you as a teacher are left to live by the text book, which is what the department wants. They don't want creative teaching."

The freezing of posts, and the lack of personnel in crucial fields such as mathematics, exacerbate teachers' frustrations. And, they say, the length of time taken over registration and extra-mural activities leaves too little time for the students to actually

study. DET inefficiency meant that at this school, they had spent four weeks registering at the beginning of the year, and then a big choir competition meant that practices took up a lot of teaching time. Sports events are also organised in the first term, and they encroach on studies.

Serious teaching started at about the end of March, leaving pupils about eight weeks to prepare for this week's exams.

There are regular boycotts, too, over long-standing grievances which have still not been addressed.

During my second day at school, three plainclothes security policemen arrived in a white car and went into the headmaster's office. They left shortly afterwards. Thus, the pupils said, was a regular occurrence — more routine than visits from the DET officials who run black education.

It was one of many signs I saw that the issue of security gets more attention than education. Another was that the position of hundreds of ex-detainees who have been refused access to schools had still not been addressed, even though this was the cause of boycotts earlier this year.

My second day was chaotic, again.



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- is democratic by nature and able to communicate well
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Salary is negotiable and a six month training with the current co-ordinator will be given. The appointment will be made on ability only, without regard to race, sex, or religion.

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by June 30 1989. Phone (0461) 26318 and speak to Robert for further information.

Andrew appeals for meeting on schools crisis

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Education Reporter

AN appeal was made to security forces and the Minister of Education and Training today to allow parents, teachers and pupils to meet and discuss ways of resolving the crisis at black high schools.

The call was made by Mr Ken Andrew, the Democratic Party spokesman on black education, as the boycott of classes at Western Cape high schools — now in its third week — showed no signs of abating.

Last week Brigadier Ron During, police commissioner in the Western Cape, banned a meeting at which the boycott was due to be discussed, in terms of the emergency regulations.

Until now "unwarranted bans" by Brigadier During and "provocative statements" by Mr Leon Nel, regional director of education and training, in which he had referred to "illegal" students' representative councils, had been the major contributions by the authorities, Mr Andrew said.

"Far from helping matters, these statements have ignored the realities and simply made things worse."

MOUNTING TENSION

The suspension of teachers, detention without trial of pupils, banning of parent meetings and the unwillingness to sanction SRCs at schools were some of the major issues that needed to be addressed urgently, Mr Andrew said.

The crisis, which had affected Guguletu schools in particular, had not come as a surprise to people who were in touch with black education, and neither had the "almost complete breakdown in township schools".

He had repeatedly warned the Deputy-Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, and his department of mounting tension "but they appear unwilling or incapable of resolving major issues", Mr Andrew said.

Instead of of constructive and urgent action "we have an endless dithering and harmful police intervention which aggravates the situation", he said.

Mr Andrew called on Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Training, and the police to allow parents, pupils and teachers to meet to discuss ways of ending the stayaway.

● Yesterday all secondary schools in Guguletu were deserted, but attendance was reported to be normal at Boland schools.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said about 300 pupils at Langa High School, who had been writing exams yesterday, had discontinued them for fear of intimidation.

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Parow schools hit as young families move

M645 8/6/87 52

By SHARON SOROUR
Tygerberg Bureau

MIGRATION of young families from the older-established northern areas and declining enrolment has resulted in three schools in the Parow School Board area closing and others amalgamating.

But four high schools in newer areas — Stellenberg, Edgemead, Table View and Kraaifontein (No 2) — have been built at a cost of R18-million.

Ruyterwacht Primary School closed in 1985. This was followed by Parow Primary in 1986 and Parow Central Primary School in 1988.

The buildings are not empty: Ruyterwacht Primary has been leased to 3 Medical Battalion Group and Parow Primary houses the Hugo Lambrechts Art Centre.

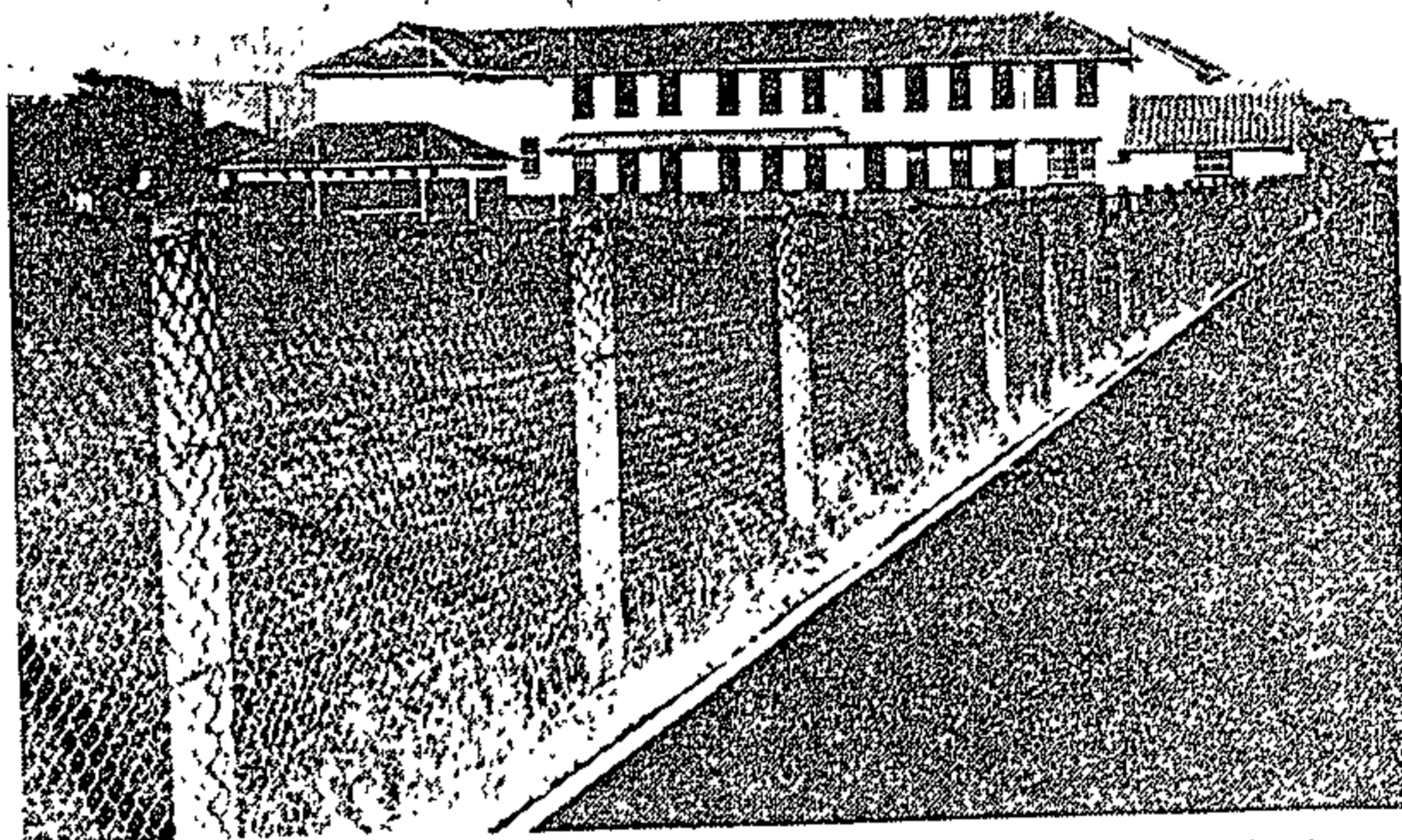
Parow Central Primary's buildings are being used for storage until money is available to convert them into offices.

"Older areas"

Dr Orland Firmani, liaison officer of the Cape Education Department, said a school closed only when there were no longer enough pupils to attend it or when a community requested that schools amalgamate.

"Young families are buying houses in areas where they can afford them, like Edgemead and Table View, and this results in older areas without children."

The amalgamation of schools resulted in staff and facilities being used more productively.



Picture: WILLIE de KLERK, The Argus.

CLOSED: Parow Central Primary, one of three schools closed in the Parow School Board area because of declining enrolment. The buildings are being used for storage.

"This saves the education department a lot of money."

Six schools had amalgamated in the past four years. Ruyterwacht Primary had been joined with De Waveren Primary in 1986, Parow Primary with Parow East Primary in January 1987 and Parow Central Primary with Parow West Primary in January this year.

"Teachers whose posts were abolished were given at least three months' notice. But in most cases teachers are given six to nine months' warning."

"When posts are abolished

teachers may apply for other posts at schools in their own department or other departments. The CED covers the transport costs."

Teachers could also take an early pension and a new appointment in the CED or outside education facilities.

The CED was not expecting any school to close this year.

● The Parow School Board area comprises 20 high schools, one special school, 36 primary schools, six preparatory schools and two pre-primary schools.

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2 Cape Times, Thursday, June 8, 1989

Stayaway: Black schools still deserted

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) has confirmed that most black high schools in the Peninsula were yesterday deserted, with pupils entering the third week of a stayaway.

The regional director, Mr Leon Nel, said that pupils had not been attending school in all the Peninsula's black schools, with the exception of Isilimela Comprehensive in Langa, where attendance was 87%, and Sebenza High in Crossroads, where attendance was 82%.

He also confirmed that "exams had to be terminated" at black high schools with the exception of the two schools.

Mr Nel ascribed the stayaway and exam boycott to "groups of

self-appointed Student Representative Councils (SRCs) who have made it their business to go from school to school to prevent pupils writing mid-year exams".

He said that pupils were being "intimidated" into staying away from schools.

About 300 pupils at Langa High had started writing exams this week but were forced to stop because of intimidation, he said.

The crisis, which had been simmering in black schools since the beginning of the year, came to a head about three weeks ago when pupils in Khayelitsha were tear-gassed by police after a series of meetings on their demand for SRCs.

Mr Nel said that the DET had not banned SRCs and were quite prepared to allow them at schools as long as they complied with certain requirements.

"We would like to have SRCs in the way that we see SRCs. They must be democratically elected by secret ballot so that pupils may not be intimidated.

"If the SRC is democratically elected we would like it to draw up a constitution with the assistance of the schools' guidance teacher and principal."

Mr Nel said that pupils should not make management demands relating to the hiring and firing of teachers.

Trouble began in the schools at the beginning of the year after the DET appointed three white principals to high schools in Guguletu.

Teacher organisations and students have also cited as reasons for discontent, the presence of the security forces at schools and the suspension of some teachers.

Then, when, after in- to see the use of make

Parow schools hit as young families move

By SHARON SOROUR
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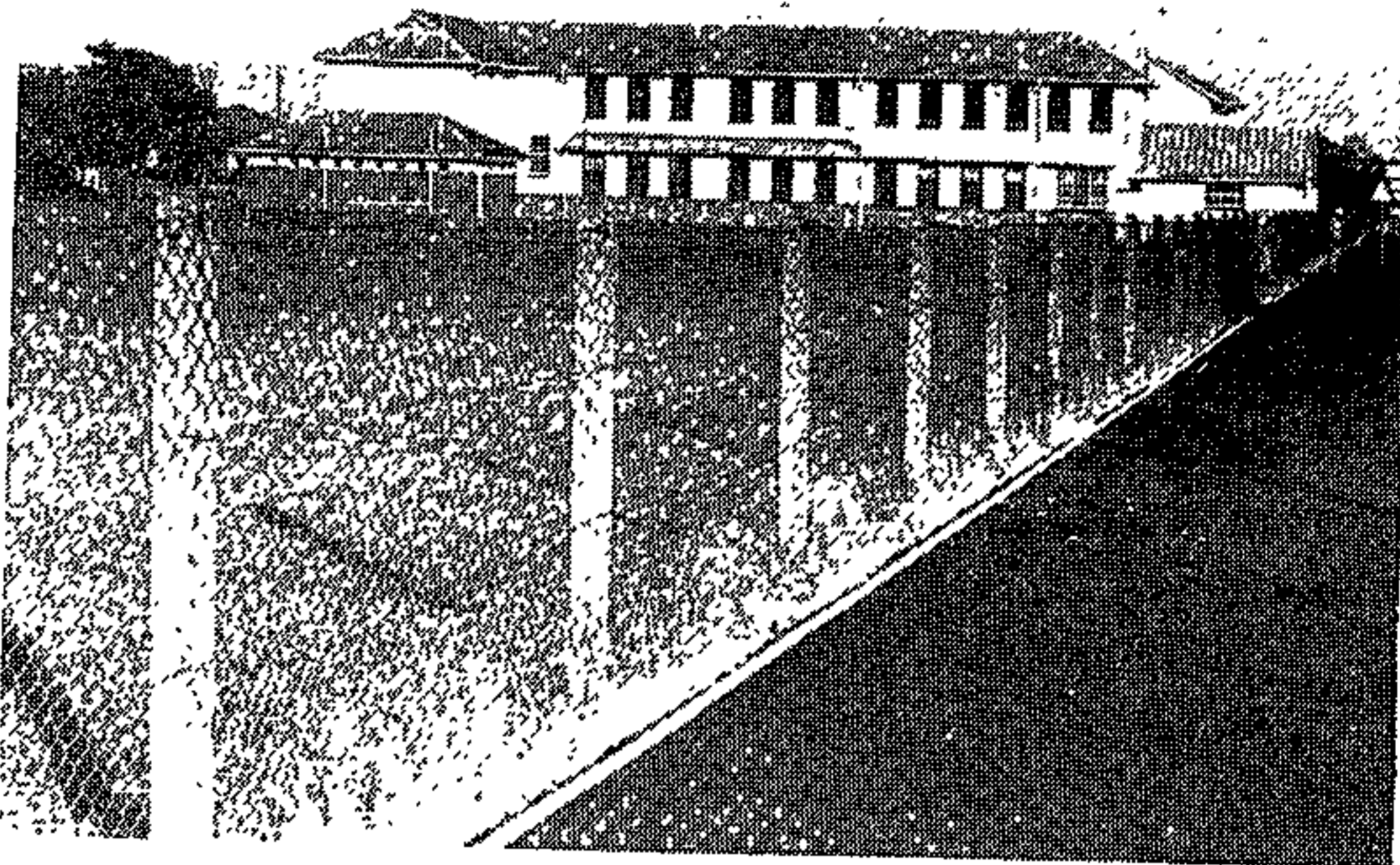
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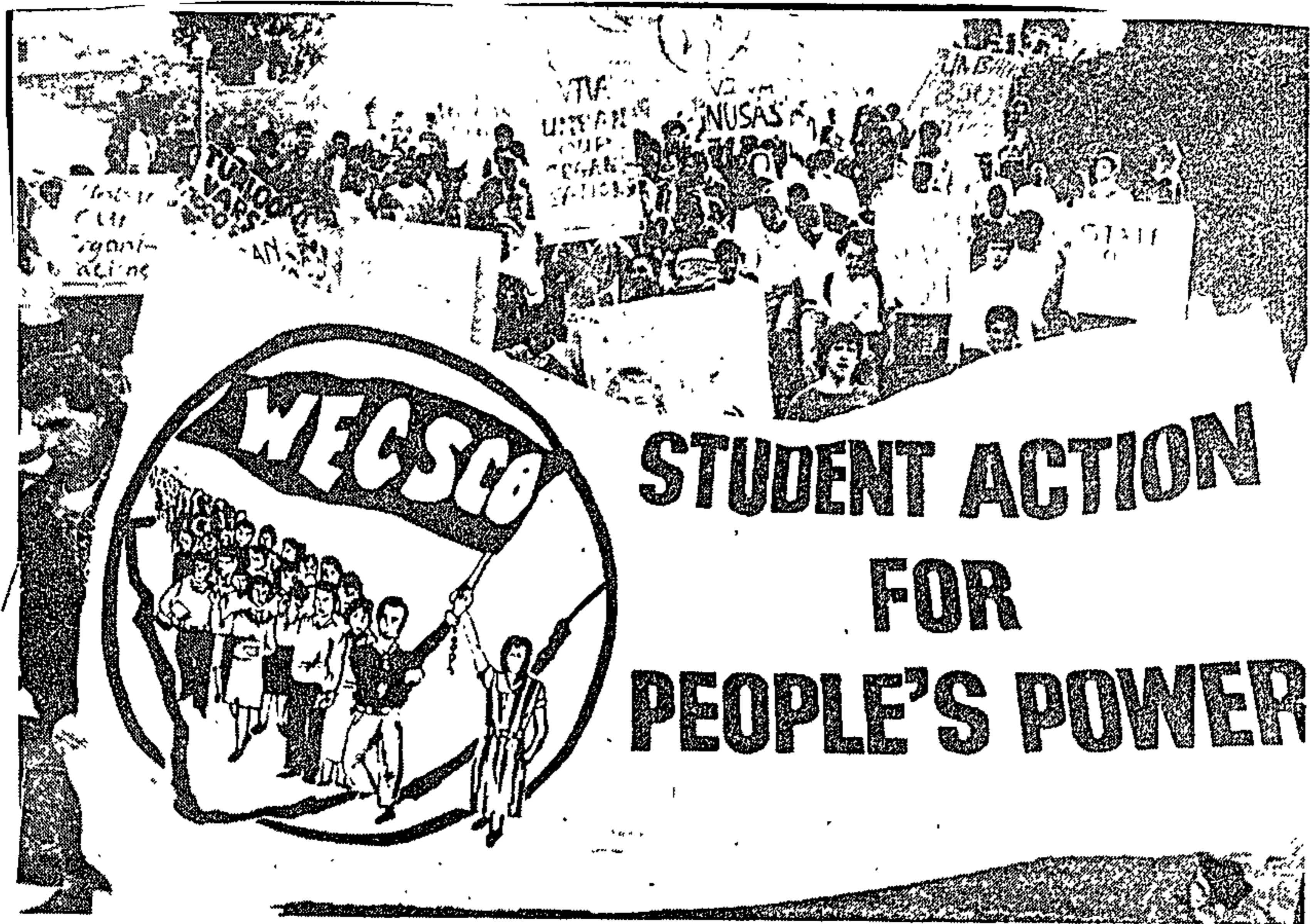
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Students at the University of Cape Town protest against the expulsion of Stellenbosch student leader Leslie Durr, and the continuing state of emergency

Protests taken to streets

UNREST at high schools in the Peninsula's African townships spilled into the streets this week with the stoning and setting alight of vehicles in Guguletu's NY 1.

The police unrest report stated that youths set fire to a vehicle in Guguletu and that arsonists in Nyanga damaged three houses.

The Department of Education and Training confirmed that most schools in the townships were deserted except Isilimela Comprehensive in Langa and Sebenza High in Crossroads.

The unrest has also affected Langa High and two secondary schools, Malizo and Luhlaza, in Khayelitsha.

A spokesperson blamed "intimidation" for the unrest and said groups were going from school to school to prevent other pupils from writing examinations.

Pupils, parents and teachers, however, said the "high-handed" actions of the authorities were the cause of

the unrest.

Some of these actions included the suspension of five prominent teachers, the appointment of white principals against the wishes of staff and pupils and the presence of security forces in schoolgrounds.

With classes and examinations disrupted and several police actions over the past three weeks, concerned parents called a meeting in Guguletu on Wednesday to discuss the growing crisis.

The meeting appointed a committee of five parents to negotiate with the DET about pupils' grievances.

Pupils insisted that their demands be met before the classroom situation could be normalised.

Unrest has also spread to schools in the Free State. At Botshabelo near Bloemfontein pupils are refusing to accept tuition in protest against the area's incorporation into the Qwaqwa homeland about 300km away.

Unconfirmed reports claimed that several pupils had been detained in

recent weeks.

Pupils at about seven schools at Mangaung near Bloemfontein have been involved in protests against the detention of a teacher, Norman Choane, who has been detained under emergency regulations.

Tension increased last week with the detention of a pupil, Zwelinhani Mzuzwane, a Sached Trust co-ordinator, Moses Mokgamisi and an hotel employee, Jan Khaile.

There was also a flare up at several university campuses this week, including the University of Cape Town.

The Ciskei police also took action against demonstrating students at the University of Fort Hare.

The students, protesting against the quality of food at the university's hostels, were dispersed with teargas and buckshot, witnesses claimed.

Few students turned up for examinations at the University of Durban-Westville this week after protests over the expulsion of three students.

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Classrooms empty as 9 000 stay home



Pupils behind the broken panes ... these desks are now empty
Picture: ADIL BRADLOW, Afrapix

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

CLASSROOMS in all but one of the 12 high schools in Cape Town's townships were deserted yesterday as an effective stayaway by an estimated 9 000 pupils ended its third week.

The stayaway began in Guguletu three weeks ago before spreading to schools in the townships of Nyanga, Langa, Guguletu, Khayelitsha and New Crossroads, disrupting mid-year exams.

Starkly differing reasons for the action were offered this week by the Department of Education and Training on the one hand and Democratic Party spokesman on black education, Ken Andrew, on the other.

Leon Nel, regional director of the DET in the Western Cape, said the stayaway had been promoted and enforced by "self-appointed" student representative council members waging a campaign of violent intimidation against fellow students.

Andrew said Nel's statements, far from helping matters, "ignored the realities and simply made things worse".

This week Andrew called on police and the Minister of Education and Training to allow parents, teachers and students to meet to resolve the crisis. A meeting planned last week to discuss the situation was banned by police before it could go ahead.

So far "unwarranted bans" by the police and "provocative statements" by Nel represented the major contribution by the authorities to resolving the crisis, Andrew said.

Among issues demanding urgent attention were the suspension of teachers, students' detention without trial, bans on parents' meetings and the DET's unwillingness to sanction SRCs. The appointment of white principals and the presence of security forces at schools have also been cited as grievances.

Nel said he welcomed SRCs but they had to be "democratically elected by secret ballot" and constituted according to DET guidelines.

The only secondary school with normal attendance is Sebenza High in Crossroads, where *witdoek* leader Johnson Ngxobongwana is mayor.

According to the DET, the situation was also normal at Luhlazo High in Khayelitsha, where classrooms were

Soweto schools come to the boil

By THANDEKA GQUBULE

DISCONTENT is boiling up in Soweto's schools as the June 16 anniversary of the student uprisings in 1976 draws near.

Students are asking whether concessions for which they fought under the banner of the now-banned Congress of South African Students are now being reversed.

Following student and parent pressure in 1985 and 1986, the Department of Education and Training conceded that the payment of fees and the wearing of uniforms were no longer required. The DET also agreed to legitimise student representative councils in black schools.

This year, however, students were not admitted to schools unless they paid a registration fee.

According to the Education Policy Unit attached to the University of the Witwatersrand, sexual harassment of women students by staff remains commonplace.

They add that corporal punishment is still in extensive use at Soweto's 60 schools.

While SRCs exist in some schools, there are still problems around how and by whom they are elected.

Textbooks are also in short supply, forcing students to share and making it difficult to do homework.

In addition to these long-standing complaints, there are new grievances in the schools. The DET's introduction of a common paper for all students has met with fierce protest.

The anger centres on the fact that students who have had little or no tuition in some subjects are expected to write a common paper with all students in Soweto.

Students continue to complain about the shortage of teachers in certain subjects, such as mathematics.

empty only because students had largely completed writing exams and started the mid-year vacation, which officially starts on June 14.

Exams not yet written would be completed after the start of the new term on July 14, Nel said.



Some of the teachers who will take part in the **Sowetan/Educare Winter School** photographed with Mr Mel Dunkin (standing) during preparations for the project.

A WINTER School for Std 9 and 10 pupils nationwide has been arranged by the **Sowetan** and **Educare** organisation to take place at the Alpha Training Centre in Broederstroom from Monday, June 19 until Friday, June 23.

A spokesman for **Educare**, Mr Mel Dunkin, said the week-long school had been made possible by a generous offer by the Alpha Centre to provide meals and accommodation at cost.

According to Dunkin, the course will concentrate on science, mathematics and business subjects.

Programme

The programme has been compiled to allow pupils to study maths in the mornings and to select two subjects from physical science, English, business economics and accountancy for afternoon studies.

He said negotiations were underway with **Escom**, **Iscor**, the Department of Manpower and African Explosives and Chemical Industries (**AECI**) to provide short talks on career opportunities and bursaries.

These will be slotted in during the teaching week.

Winter school opens for matric pupils

S2
Sowetan 13/6/87

Success

"As with the highly successful weekend courses, all meals and sleeping facilities as well as two way transport between Johannesburg and the centre are included in the R250 fee.

"The theme, as usual, will be hard work and growth but evenings will be at leisure and organised entertainment is to be arranged," he said.

Parents wishing their children to attend the Winter School should contact **Educare** without delay as enrolments will be limited to 60 pupils.

Parents may call

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

from today to Friday between 9am and 7pm. Here are the telephone numbers: (011) 880-2646; 880-6801 or 880-6802 or after hours speak to Mel on (011) 678-5939.

Dunkin said the past **Sowetan / Educare Weekend Maths Workshops** have been a great success. He said pre and post course testing of candidates had shown

good results with gains of up to 45 percent in some cases.

Gimmicks

At least 30 of the pupils who attended the last course have reserved their places for the July weekend still to be announced at a later date.

"I believe we are now able to congratulate ourselves upon the development of the first and only proven

remedial maths school in South Africa.

"We make use of no gimmicks but just personal concern, simple explanations in understandable English and plenty of applied examples, with an emphasis on confidence building.

"In this way I am confident that we are making a meaningful contribution to the future of both the black pupil and the nation," he said.

Flak flies as mixed group of pupils tackles human rights issues

By Winnie Graham

Can freedom of speech be abused and result in a violation of other more important rights?

This is one of many points 145 pupils of all races from 30 high schools on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria debated at length recently at a workshop organised by the Black Sash Education Committee. They met at a Johannesburg school to discuss the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights.

The main aim of the workshop was to bring together pupils from different backgrounds to exchange ideas on human rights.

DEBATE

A spokesperson for the Black Sash said article 19 of the declaration, which states that "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in-

cluding the freedom to hold opinions without interference, and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas" prompted lots of debate.

The pupils were divided into heterogeneous groups of five (some boys, some girls, some black, some white) and asked to make a list of what they would expect to find in the declaration. Once they had done this, they were given a copy of the declaration in its

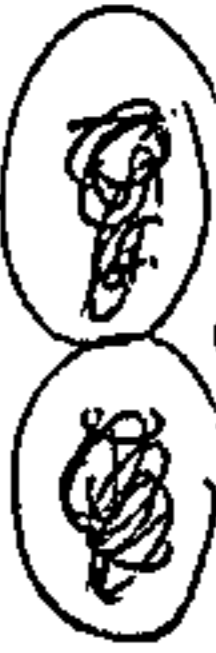
original form for comparison.

A leading lawyer discussed the implications of South Africa's decision not to sign it.

The workshop included a lively question time and an evaluation session.

Educationists and youth leaders who would like to organise similar workshops should contact the Black Sash Education Committee.

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Bl Day 14/6/89

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CP claims housing subsidy scam

BLACK teachers were receiving subsidies for houses they did not own, CP spokesman on black education Schalk Pienaar alleged.

In a statement on Monday he accused Education and Training Minister Gerrit Viljoen of refusing to bring the issue to the attention of the Van den Heever commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the department.

The Van den Heever commission earlier this year found the former director-general of Viljoen's Department of Education and Training (DET), Braam Fourie, and his son had been irregularly involved in the acquisition of interactive video equipment worth R4,8m.

The commission is now investigating alleged irregular transactions between the DET and the son of deputy director-general Jaap Strydom involving R2,5m.

RIAAAN SMIT

Pienaar said there were numerous teachers who were receiving money and subsidies from government, yet did not own or occupy houses.

He claimed school principals had been requested to ask teachers to submit written statements to the effect they owned registered properties.

But, Pienaar alleged, the principals were told not to inform the Press about this.

He said National Education Minister F W de Klerk had also refused to allow him to see the statements.

Approached for comment yesterday, spokesmen for neither the DET nor De Klerk have responded.

Black matriculants lagging in maths

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THE number of black matriculants passing mathematics and physical science in higher grade in the Johannesburg school circuit lags behind the extremely low national figures.

In 1988 3%, or 82, of the 2 689 matriculants who wrote mathematics in the Johannesburg circuit (which includes Soweto and Alexandra) passed on higher grade, while the figure for the rest of SA was 6,6%, or 771, of 11 608 candidates.

The number of matriculants who passed physical science on higher grade in 1988 was 8,2%, or 116 out of 1 411.

This compares with 12,7%, or 1 137 can-

RIAAAN SMIT

didates out of 8 982 in the rest of SA, figures released by the Department of Education and Training (DET) show.

Of the 33 200 DET candidates 4 956, or 14,9%, achieved matriculation exemption passes in 1988. A total of 18 155 students passed. Bl Day 14/6/89.

In 1987, 1 558 candidates wrote mathematics higher grade in the Johannesburg circuit, of whom 41 passed.

Of the 601 matriculants who wrote physical science in the circuit in 1987, 24 passed.

Shack-dwellers upgrade 'homes'

Weekly Mail Reporter

ORLANDO HIGH SCHOOL in Soweto, which has produced a number of prominent Soweto residents, is constantly being eroded — by shack-dwellers, who make off with doors, windows and roofing.

Students have had to vacate the school because its corrugated iron roofing has disappeared, and have been accommodated at three other Soweto schools.

The Department of Education and Training says it will only have the funds to rebuild the school in 1992.

Sam Mabe, who is involved in a committee set up to rebuild the school, said the government was putting obstacles in the way of the committee. He declined to elaborate on the issue.

In 1987 the DET asked a company to demolish a section of the school. Work was begun but not completed.

While students were on holiday, local shack-dwellers began to look on the school as a source of building materials.



WMail
15-22/6/89. (52)

School prefects 'detain' woman over pamphlets

DURBAN — A member of the Black Sash handing out pamphlets at Durban High School this week was flabbergasted when she was "detained" — not by the police, but by school prefects.

On Thursday morning Professor Christene Lucia was handing out the pamphlets — promoting awareness of the plight of black schoolchildren and the significance of Soweto Day — to boys arriving for school.

She said: "I had been there about 15 minutes and the pamphlets were being received with great interest. Then three prefects approached me and asked me to stop and leave."

Their attitude was "aggressive, but polite", she said.

"They said I was trying to brainwash the boys. They objected especially to a page containing newspaper headlines referring to black education

'detain' woman over pamphlets

OWN CORRESPONDENT
17/6/89
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"When I asked why they objected, they said the pupils did not need to read newspapers, and did not need to know what was going on."

"But when I asked what it was in the pamphlet that they felt was brainwashing material, they seemed confused."

"They then asked me again to leave."

"When I told them that I was not standing in school property and did not intend to leave, they insisted that I accompany them to the headmaster's office."

"When we got to his office, the prefects explained to the headmaster, Mr Ken Tomlinson, what had been going on."

"I gave him the a pamphlet, which he didn't appear to even read — but he was immediately angry and told me to leave."

"When I told him that I had not been standing on school property and asked him what he intended to do if I did not leave, he did not answer."

Professor Lucia said pamphlets were also distributed at Durban Girls' High School — without incident.

Professor Lucia, who is the head of the music department at the University of Durban-Westville, said there was nothing subversive about the pamphlet.

"We are trying to raise awareness of the very real way in which the effects of the Soweto uprising still affect black pupils today."

"Through a picture in the pamphlet of a teacher speaking to a class of children of mixed races, we are trying to promote the idea that nonracial classrooms are perfectly acceptable and normal."

The pamphlet also features two poems written in

Prefects 'detain' Sash protester

17/6/89
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FROM PAGE 1.

memory of Hector Peterson, the first pupil shot by police in Soweto on June 16 1976.

Mr Mike Ellis, MP, said the action of the three prefects exposed the need for political education in white schools.

Mr Ellis, Democratic Party MP for Durban North, said that because of the lack of political education among children, he understood why the prefects had reacted as they did.

Political organisations on the Left and Right were aware that white schoolchildren "are totally politically naive", said Mr Ellis.

There was tremendous need for white children to be exposed to a complete range of feelings and attitudes — "and at the end of the day make up their minds where they stand".

But he did point out that the Conservative Party tried to hand out pamphlets at a school in the Transvaal recently, "and we criticised them."

"We must be constant in this regard. I do not believe any political organisation should use schoolchildren as a means of easy distribution of pamphlets."

TO PAGE 2.

South 15-21/6/89

Chaos in schools echoes '76 crisis

THIRTEEN years after a protest march by Soweto high school pupils signalled the start of a bloody student revolt, education is once again in a state of heightening crisis.

The catalyst for the 1976 revolt was the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools; today the issues include the presence of security forces in the schools, the

On the eve of June 16, the anniversary of the Soweto uprising in 1976, education is once again in a state of heightening tension. While the protests 13 years ago were about the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools, the issues today include the presence of security forces in the schools, the placing of white principals and the general state of education. But, CHIARA CARTER comments, the underlying causes remain the same:

placing of white principals and the chaotic conditions under which most students are forced to study.

But the underlying causes remain the same — the application of apartheid ideology to the education system.

Future

In the intervening years since 1976, students, teachers and the education departments have been locked in a bitter battle over control of education, including the structure and substance of what is taught. At stake is the future of millions of children.

In both 1980 and the 1984-1986 revolt, thousands of students voted with their feet and abandoned the classrooms.

This month, lessons in

many parts of the country are once again disrupted. Elsewhere, conditions are so chaotic that students and teachers earlier this month abandoned any attempt to write mid-year exams.

While white schools face a declining enrolment, the classrooms in most black schools are crammed to capacity.

Teachers are unable to teach effectively in a situation where there are too many students and inadequate or non-existent facilities.

Classes in Soweto are so jam-packed that the teachers find it difficult to move around, or even to write on the blackboard.

An acute shortage of furniture, books and stationery means students are squashed into desks, share the few books available and have little paper to write on.

There are schools where poor weather means no school because the authorities have not yet repaired damage dating back to the 1984-1986 revolt.

The introduction by the DET of a standard exam for all schools this year has meant further chaos.

Students and teachers claim they were unable to read many of the exam papers because of bad typing, missing pages and poor reproduction.

In many cases, the exams were based on work not covered by the teachers.

Salaries

Education is also bedevilled by double session classes in sub-standards, low salaries for teachers who are often under-qualified, as well as syllabi based on racist ideology.

In 1981, for every

R1 395 spent on a white child, the government spent R51 on each African pupil.

In the same year, of 83 819 African teachers, 74 percent had no matric and the average teacher-pupil ratio was 1:46 as opposed to 1:19 in white schools.

Attempts to redress these discrepancies have floundered.

Cuts in the education budget for this year mean between 20 and 25 percent fewer classrooms will be built this year, although 250 to 300 large schools are needed every year to accommodate a school population which will have grown to six million by 2 000.

Educationists say the way the authorities are handling the situation in schools can only worsen the crisis.

The Soweto Progressive Teachers' Committee has warned against DET attempts to transfer and re-trench teachers.

In the Western Cape, teachers are up in arms over an announcement by the deputy director of education that security forces will in future assist in the administration of schools.

Violence

The appointment of white principals has already led to violence with one principal's car being stoned and set alight.

In the Eastern Transvaal, education was disrupted for several weeks while pupils protested against the racist attitudes of some white teachers.

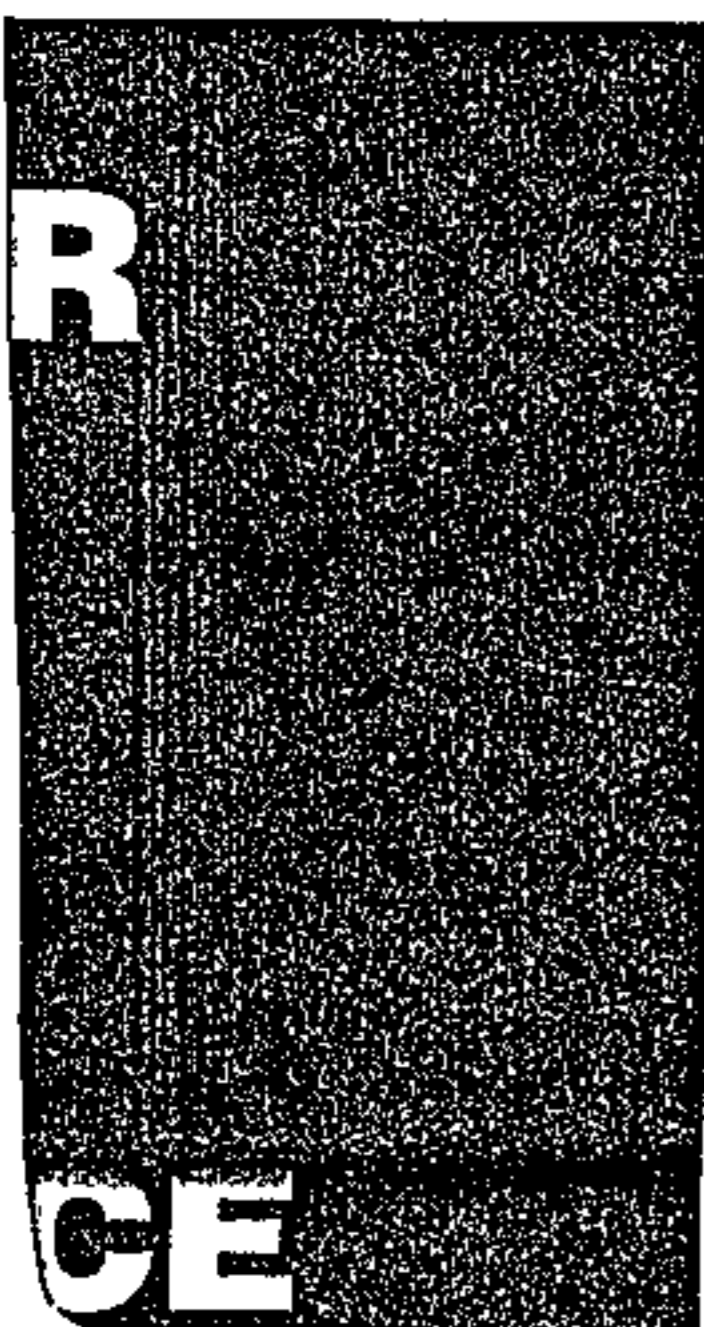
At Botshabelo in the Orange Free State, pupils are refusing to accept tuition in protest against the area's incorporation into Qwaqwa.

Disruption is endemic at some schools in the Eastern Cape and in Natal, where the violent conflict in the Pietermaritzburg area has meant many pupils have not attended school for lengthy periods.

The crisis is not confined to the schools alone. There have been riots at campuses ranging from Stellenbosch to Fort Hare.

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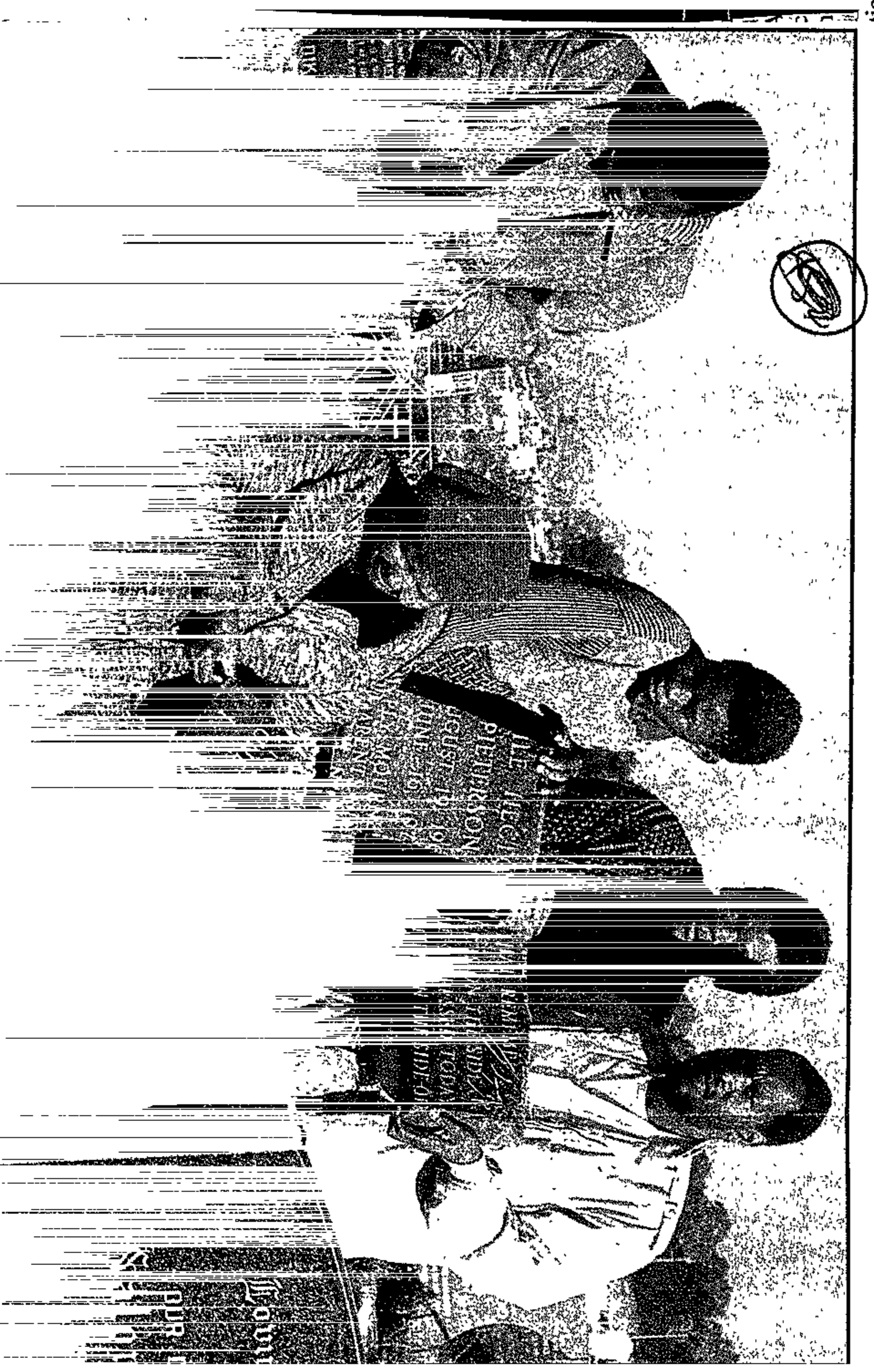
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SOWETO'S GUN-KIDS

Pistol-packing pupils stir classroom panic



By SAMKELO KUMALO

SOWETO schoolchildren are carrying guns into the classrooms.

Teachers are in a quandary. If they report the possession of weapons to police - as the Department of Education asks - they fear being labelled informers.

At least three schoolchildren and a teacher have been shot in incidents involving gun-toting pupils in the township. Two of the pupils died.

Jonathan Morwatsheha, 19, died at Baragwanath Hospital after a classmate shot him in the back with a revolver in a Moletsane High classroom.

A Tadi Secondary pupil was shot dead by a schoolmate off school premises; and

Std 7 Orlando West High pupil Tshupo Manoto was wounded when a former pupil fired through an open window while a class was in session.

Some teachers have threatened to take guns to school to protect themselves.

However, DFT Johannesburg regional director Peet Struwig has discouraged the teachers from carrying weapons.

"Weapons and education do not go hand-in-hand," he said.

"Pupils have no right or reason to carry any weapons."

The practice could be stopped by teachers but parents should be instructed in a row hit the jackpot last Tuesday.

Hail SA's new Pele

By MESHACK MOTLUNG

JOMO Cosmos' young Thomas Madigage is being hailed by Glasgow Rangers as the new Pele!

The 18-year-old Ateridgeville-born star joins them on July 22 and has every intention of proving them correct.

He is so determined that he has decided to sacrifice a year of study.

He has already left preferential Secondary School, for what he considers the chance of a lifetime.

See Back Page

We do it for you!

PUNTERS who followed City Press' Bert Fellows' race selections for the Vaal hit the jackpot last Tuesday.

For a R1,00 outlay they won R71,20 on the jackpot. From eight selections he had five winners, two seconds and a fourth.

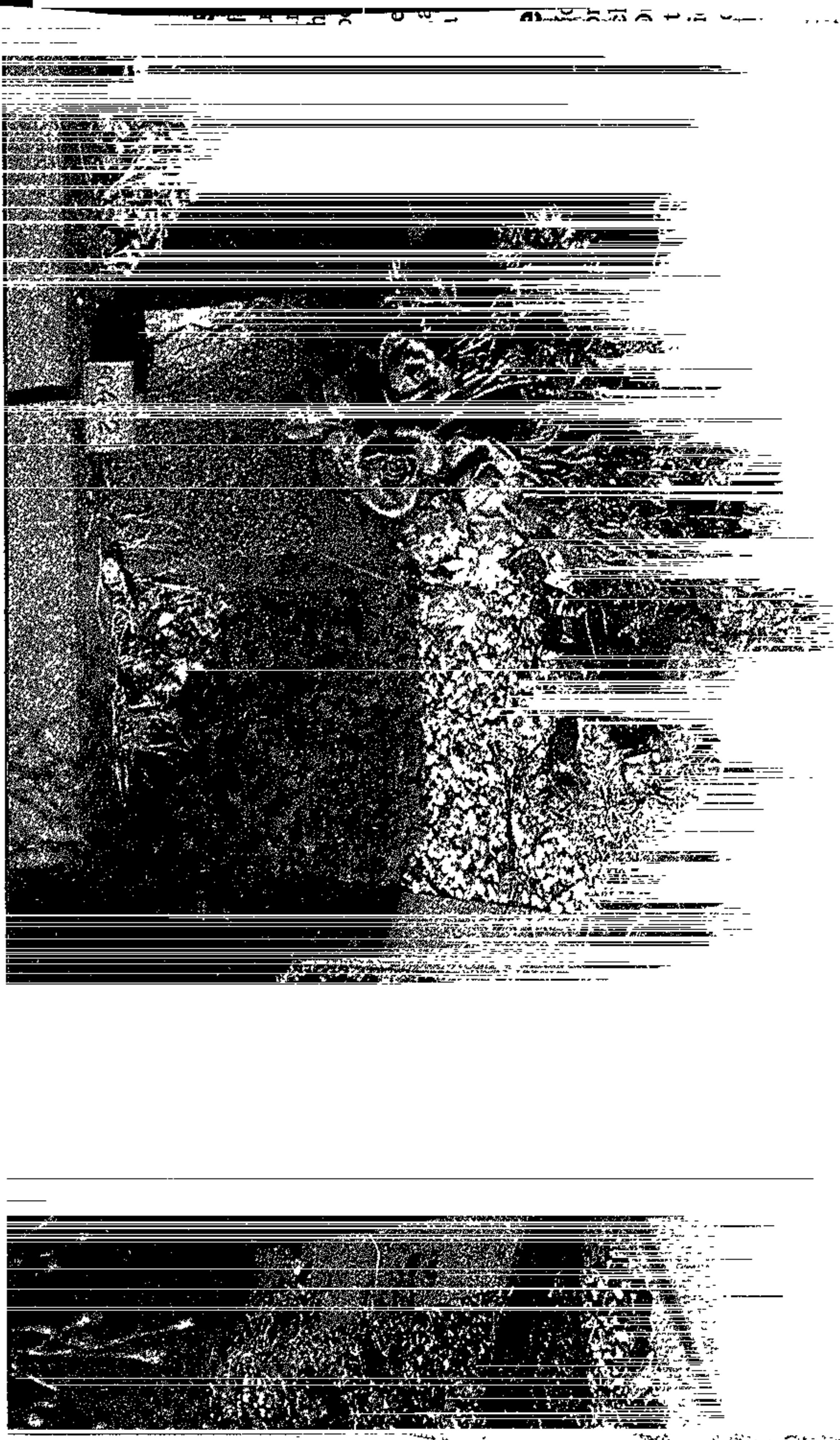
The last four winners in a row hit the jackpot last Tuesday.

White hugs hit Soweto
PAGE 3

Great prizes for the kids
PAGE 13

Win R100 000 for R1
PAGE 4

Place of weeping
PAGE 9



Picking up the pieces — Hector Pieterse's mother, Dorothy Mofifi, and concerned unionists. Pic: EVANS MBOVENI

Outrage over desecration of grave

By SELLO SERIPE

PROMINENT anti-apartheid personalities have reacted angrily to the desecration of the tombstone of Hector Pieterse — the first victim killed by police bullets on June 16, 1976.

In a bizarre twist, the tombstone at Soweto's Avallon Cemetery was desecrated on the eve of the 13th anniversary of Soweto Day.

City Press arrived at the graveside at 7.45 am on Friday (June 16) and found Pieterse's mother, 47-year-old Dorothy Mofifi, baffled by the turn of events.

Mofifi said all had been well when she visited the grave on Tuesday this week.

She was visibly distressed by the act and blamed "agents of the system".

The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) deputy secretary, Cunningham Ngunkana, who accompanied Mofifi to the cemetery, also lashed out at the vandals. "This tombstone represents the martyrs of the June 16 uprising. It is regarded as a monument by the oppressed majority. This act is despicable," said Ngunkana.

A Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedraw) spokesperson said no normal person would have performed the deed. "Graveyards are highly respected in black circles and only sick people could have done this ghastly work."

Thirteen American student journalists, on a two-week tour of the country, were horrified. The tombstone was erected in 1981 by the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu). The grave is alongside that of several other victims of police action on June 16 1976.

Political organisations are holding discussions on raising money for a new tombstone.

Easing of Gumede curbs paves way for peace

By S'BU MNGADI

THE Minister of Law and Order, Adrian Vlok, has modified restrictions on UDF leader Archie Gumede after criticism that the curbs were a stumbling block in the Natal peace talks.

Gumede was effectively house-arrested this week — in addition to earlier restrictions — on the eve of talks between Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF alliance to end the fighting in Natal that has claimed more than 1 000 lives.

In an about-turn on Friday, Vlok lifted the house arrest restriction, tentatively paving the way for Gumede to participate in a peace conference some time in the future.

Meanwhile, curbs on UDF treasurer Azhar Caahalia have also been eased — his house arrest has also been lifted.

Though Gumede and Caahalia are no longer restricted to their homes from dusk to dawn they cannot take part in the activities of the UDF, make public addresses, be quoted or prepare or help to prepare any material for publication.

UDF activists in Natal have urged Gumede to push ahead with his role in the conference and "lead us to peace" but his restrictions are ambiguous and he may not be allowed to participate.

Inkatha and its rivals have confirmed that exploratory peace talks will take place at an undisclosed venue in Durban tomorrow.

LEARNING PRESS IS ON HOLIDAY. CITY PRESS WISHES ALL STUDENTS A GOOD BREAK

Mass killer must hang, rules court

By SOL MORATHI

MASS killer Barend Hendrik Strydom has been refused leave to appeal against his eight death sentences.

Strydom received the death sentences on May 25 for the murder of eight black people in Pretoria last year.

Mr Justice Louis Harms of Pretoria's Palace of Justice rejected the appeal application, saying a different court would arrive at the same decision.

Strydom's attorney, Wim Cornelius, said he would petition the Chief Justice, failing which he would appeal to the State President for clemency.

City Press is produced under the severe state of emergency restrictions.

This was immediately followed by a school boycott, with pupils demanding that those who failed their end-of-year examinations be accepted back into classes.

Last month classes at Madibane High School in Diepkloof were disrupted after a pupil attacked a teacher. Teachers refused to work unless a group of boys was removed from the premises.

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Selected for Wednesday's meetings are on your racing page.
Turn to Page 19

He added that he would not encourage teachers to carry guns to school. "because they must be exemplary in teaching that weapons and education do not go hand-in-hand".

Gun-toting students were threatening to disrupt the calm of the past six months, during which schools were generally quiet.

Struwig told City Press that his department would encourage pupils to attend schools in their home areas where possible, as trouble-makers were often from outside areas, and felt that their parents could not reprimand them.

"This means that when we register pupils next year, preference will be given to pupils from the same area as the school.

"But we will not exclude others if they do not have space in their areas," he said.

The DET and police have called on parents to help disarm their children by surrendering their weapons at the nearest police station.

Early this year about 200 teachers were withdrawn from Diepkloof schools for their own safety after schools and a number of cars were vandalised by youths claiming to want admission to the institutions.

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Last month classes at Madibane High School in Diepkloof were disrupted after a pupil attacked a teacher. Teachers refused to work unless a group of boys was removed from the premises.

Jobs of staff at Jo'burg school 'safe'

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

Teachers on the permanent staff at Johannesburg High School for Girls will be found posts elsewhere should the school close.

The director of the Transvaal Education Department, Dr Piet Bredenkamp, said: "When a school closes down, all teachers who are appointed in a permanent capacity will be placed on permanent relieving staff and appointed to other schools in the Transvaal in that capacity."

Temporary staff would be offered employment in vacant teaching posts at other schools where these were available.

However, said Dr Bredenkamp, no decision had been taken yet on the school's future. The school's management council had entered into discussions with the department, he said.

LOW ENROLMENT

School authorities declined to comment on its likely closure.

Enrolment at the school, the oldest in the city, has fallen from 505 to 237 in the past five years. It has a capacity of 680.

A parents' meeting is expected to be held on Monday night.

Educationists feel the school should be opened to other races.

Brother Neil McGurk, headmaster of Sacred Heart College in Observatory, said falling white pupil numbers had ramifications for white schools throughout Johannesburg.

"It boils down to two stark options — either whites retreat into an ever-diminishing laager or they must face the need for the transformation of the status quo into a non-racial society."

Educationists Dr Ken Hartshorne and Dr Franz Auerbach said they doubted the Government would move to privatise or open the school to all races before the September elections.

Charge or release six pupils, Andrew urges

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

SIX Cape Town pupils should be charged or released because their continued detention was making it impossible for anyone to resolve the crisis at Peninsula black schools, said Mr Ken Andrew.

In a statement yesterday, the Democratic Party spokesman on black education said it was not a matter of who was right or wrong on disputed issues.

"It is the recognition of the need to create the conditions under which serious negotiations can take place that is critical. Releasing the detained students would be a first, but important step," Mr Andrew said.

Most of Cape Town's high schools had experienced an indefinite stayaway because of a number of grievances including detentions, suspended teachers, acceptable parental representations and recognition of Students Representative Councils.

A number of people were trying to get constructive negotiations under way to resolve these problems and bring about a peaceful return to school.

"Police harassment"

"However, these efforts are being made extremely difficult as a result of the detention without trial of pupils, police harassment of pupils and teachers and interference with parent, teacher and student meetings," he said.

He and others had been in contact with the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, and officials of the department to try to resolve these issues.

The pupils in detention, all pupils at I D Mkize High School, are Basil Mtugana, who was detained on May 1, Anthony Madini, Tutu Majozi, Pellie Thanduxolo Bomvana (all detained on May 9), Mxolisi Sogomi (May 18) and Siyabulela Daweti (June 9).

In the latest education crisis, outsiders express th

Soweto's blackbc

PATRICK LAURENCE

SOWETO'S educational system is generating "a new kind of anger".

This is the opinion of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, who, as a teacher in Soweto in 1976, watched angry pupils take to the streets in a protest march which marked the beginning of the black student revolt of 1976-77.

He explains why the wrath which is building up now is different from the rage which exploded in 1976: it is concentrated primarily in the ranks of young people who are excluded from Soweto schools for one reason or another, whereas, 13 years ago, its nucleus was in the schools.

Today's protesters, angry at their exclusion, express their resentment by attacking school property and, more provocatively, the pupils and even the teachers and principals, he says.

Their victims fight back, using fists, sticks, knives and even guns against their armed assailants; alternatively, stung by accusations that they are a privileged elite, some pupils join the protesters.

The violence, feeding on itself, degenerates into anarchy.

Mr Mazibuko is well qualified to interpret the mood in Soweto's 320 schools. Today he is the director of the University Preparation Programme; in 1976-77 he was at the centre of the ferment, first as a high school teacher and then as secretary of the Soweto Action Committee.

The present situation was reflected in a *City Press* headline: "Soweto's gun-kids. Pistol-packing pupils." The report details three episodes in which three pupils and a teacher were shot. Two pupils died.

One victim was shot in the head by a classmate. Another was shot while sitting at his desk by a former pupil firing from outside the classroom through an open window.

Mr Peet Struwig, of the Department of Education and Training (DET), condemns and regrets the shooting. A softly spoken man, he is the DET's chief regional director for Johannesburg. Soweto and Alexandra fall under his jurisdiction. He blames the violence on "outsiders".

Under the stress of unemployment, generated by recession or, at best, slow, minuscule economic growth, many young Sowetans roam the streets; there, sooner or later, they imbibe and succumb to Soweto's sub-culture of violence. The end result is a species of alienated outsiders.

Using a pocket calculator, Mr Struwig and his DET colleague, Mr Corrie Rademeyer, develop their thesis.

They reckon that 30 percent of a "normal society" is at school at one form or other; their deductions show that the figure in Soweto is 16 percent. The remaining 14 percent is neither involved in getting an edu-



DOVES AND HAWKS: Schoolgoers are part of a privileged elite. They and their schools and teachers are the ones who have been excluded from the educational system and are turning their backs on it.

cation nor gainfully employed. The main "troublemakers" come from this strata.

Mr Struwig concludes: "You cannot have normal education if you do not have a normal life in society."

Mr Mazibuko, however, does not exonerate the DET from responsibility. Its policy of controlling and limiting registration of students, of excluding pupils who have failed or who are deemed to be agitators or subversives, is a key cause of the situation, he says.

Mr Struwig denies emphatically that school doors are closed to any scholar who genuinely wants to study. "No child who wants to go to school has been refused admission," he says flatly.

There may be a semantic problem. The DET has extraordinary powers to bar, suspend or expel pupils. Some are draconian, having been forged in the 1984-86 township rebellion.

There may not always be agreement with its decision to exclude a pupil because "he

does not want to study" or because he is engaged in non-approved (political?) activities deemed to be inimical to scholastic progress.

Mr Struwig declares that no child who wants to learn is barred from school. DET regulations make age a criteria for exclusion. Anyone over the age of 21 may be kept out. Soweto is in many ways a typical Third World community; pupils thus tend to be older. As Mr Struwig notes: "We have people who are 22 or even 28 in our schools."

Failure is another reason for exclusion. Pupils who fail matric are not allowed to return to ordinary schools. Last year some 3 000 pupils failed matric in Soweto. They can, however, continue their studies in the afternoon at seven special schools known as "finishing schools".

Mr Struwig says: "Today 1 300 of last year's matric failures are at finishing schools. They have been accommodated."

The arguments and counter-arguments go back and forth. There is no easy way of resolving them. What is clear, however, is that there are a large number of young people who are not at school.

Mr Struwig estimates Soweto's population conservatively at 1,35 million; 14 percent of that is 189 000, a lot of malcontent "outsiders" by any count.

The school system is an important generator of the underclass of outsiders in one important sense. A large proportion of children who enrol at school drop out. Many end up in the streets.

Dr Ken Hartsthorne, a former chief planner of the DET and now one of its most trenchant critics, has done some sums of his own. He has calculated that for every 100 pupils who enrol in Grade 1, 10 reach Std 10; of those who reach Std 10, only five pass, and of those only one obtains a matriculation exemption.

Dr Hartsthorne made his calculations in 1986. The situation, according to the DET, has improved since then.

The "retention rate" from Grade 1 to Std 10 is now 25 percent, Mr Rademeyer says; that means that of every 100 pupils who enrol in Grade 1, 25 — instead of only 10 — reach Std 10. The pass rate has risen from

49 percent in 1984 to over 50 percent last year.

These are globular figures for the whole of South Africa, never. The situation in Soweto, one of the worst areas, is nationally speaking — is worse.

The attrition rate in Soweto schools remains alarmingly high. Drop-outs, having been promoted to the streets, promote the genesis of a bitter class of outsiders who continue to swell its ranks.

Dr Hartsthorne's comments on the drop-outs remains incontrovertible: with little chance of finding employment, they take to the streets. Hartsthorne's words: "Robbed by the education system have become the leaders of the street children."

Violence aside, another sign of light is signalling pressures are building up on the education system and an explosion may be imminent. The matric pass rate is low even by the distressed performance of black schools generally.

Last year the overall pass rate for all black schools, except those in Transkei, was 57,4; in Soweto, however,

Education crisis, outsiders express their anger at being excluded

's blackboard jungle



They are part of a privileged elite. They and their schools and teachers are the targets for attack by the 'have nots' — young people who have been excluded from the educational system and are turning their anger into violence.

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Dr Hartsthorne's conclusion on the drop-outs remains incontrovertible: with little or no chance of finding employment, they take to the streets. In Dr Hartsthorne's words: "Rejected by the education system, they have become the leaders of the street children."

Violence aside, another warning light is signalling that pressures are building up in the education system and that an explosion may be imminent. The matric pass rate is abysmally low even by the distressing low performance of black schools generally.

Last year the overall matric pass rate for all black schools, except those in Transkei, was 57,4; in Soweto, however, it was

38,7, nearly 20 points less.

The results are particularly bad because Soweto should do better, not worse. It has some of the best qualified black teachers, a higher proportion of graduate teachers than any other area in the country and some of the newest and best equipped schools.

A fundamental underlying problem in Soweto, as elsewhere, is the burgeoning school-going population. It is particularly acute at secondary school level.

Between 1976 and 1988 the number of high schools in Soweto nearly doubled, rising from 37 000 to 68 000 (despite many parents sending their sons and daughters out of Soweto to escape the turbulence of South Africa's largest township). The growth in high schools was less spectacular: from 41 in 1976 to 62 today.

Although more money was made available to black education generally — expenditure rose from R50 million in 1975-76 to more than R2 billion in

1989-90 — overcrowding results. Soweto uses "satellite schools" in which primary high school pupils are accommodated in primary school classrooms to relieve the pressure.

But, Mr Struwig says, congestion is exacerbated by wanton destruction of school property by "outsiders". He cites as an example the fate of Fontanus school.

Built at a cost of R3,5 million, it was opened last year. It rapidly became the target of arsonists, vandals, and robbers: the caretaker's cottage and the administrative centre were set on fire, the metalwork and woodwork centres broken into and plundered, the domestic centre raided by thieves and the laboratories ransacked.

Mr Struwig records almost stoically: "At the same school the principal was stabbed by three outsiders."

Outsiders are central to the crisis; that much is indisputable. What is in dispute is whether they are a product of the education system, conceived and reared by its own inner contradictions.

Vista students hold project for matrics

Source

By ALINAH DUBE

27/6/89

VISTA University students at the Mamelodi campus are running a community project to provide matric pupils with information and skills to prepare them for end of year examinations and study at tertiary institutions.

The project, known as Community Outreach, has attracted 200 pupils and they are receiving lectures in all subjects.

52

The project is directed by a final year education student, Mr Stephen Mabasa. Vista students, assisted by some lecturers act as tutors on voluntary basis.

Mabasa said the majority of Vista students, mostly trainee teachers, have a particular interest in education. They were concerned about the high failure rate and the gap between matric and tertiary education.

Mock trial for schoolchildren

Education Reporter ^{SV} and will be taught modified rules of evidence, court procedure as well as direct and cross-examination techniques. A mock trial competition for school pupils will be hosted by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at the University of Natal in Durban in conjunction with the Association of Law Societies (ALS) on Monday July 3. Students will then present their case before an actual judge. Mr Graham Cox, chairman of the ALS's standing committee on street law will present the winning team with a trophy at the end of the trial, to be held at Uthongathi (New Era School's Trust).

Sixty high school pupils of all races from the Transvaal, Cape and Natal will be divided into three defence and three prosecution teams. The case to be argued involves a murder at a classy Durban pub. The mock trial competition forms part of a Space Colony conference during the week of July 2 to 7. It is a constitutional challenge exercise to pupils, designed to teach negotiating skills and analysis of issues.

Before the mock trial starts, students will be trained in the skills of structuring and presenting argument in court

Vista students give matrics extra classes

52 Pretoria Bureau
 A total of 200 matric pupils from kwaNdebele, Pretoria and Hammanskraal are participating in the winter school being conducted by students from the

Mamelodi Campus of the University of Vista. The classes, which started last week, end on Friday. They cover all matric subjects. The university's public rela-

tions officer, Ms Caroline Mbatha, said the students from the local campus were acting as tutors on a voluntary basis and were being assisted by some lecturers from the institution.

Job Category	INCR	L.O.	L.O.	INCR
Grade I	46	46	46	46
Grade II	46	46	46	46
Grade III	46	46	46	46
Grade IV	46	46	46	46
Watchman	46	46	46	46

'Lack of fight' over old school's fate?

sjw 27/6/89
S2

By Sue Valentine
Education Reporter

Parents and pupils of Johannesburg High School for Girls who attended a meeting at the school last night were angry at the apparent lack of determination by school authorities to fight to keep the school alive.

Johannesburg High School for Girls, or Barnato Park as it is often known, is the city's oldest school with a capacity to accommodate 680. At present enrolment is about 225 pupils.

At the meeting, which was closed to the media, the school's headmistress Ms Elizabeth Niemeyer and the chairman of the management council, Dr Jack Foster presented facts and figures to parents to show why the school was no longer viable.

Parents were told that options such as converting the school to all races were sadly out of the question as white education is an "own affair" and it is not policy to open white schools to pupils of other races.

In a statement distributed by "Concerned Teachers in the Johannesburg Area" JGHS was described as an "ideal starting point for integrated education".

The teachers said Barnato Park had coped very well with new cultures and immigrants which had been introduced to the school after the collapse of white rule in Mozambique and Angola. It made perfect sense that black and coloured South Africans in the area should be allowed to attend.

THE crisis in Soweto schools has been with us for several years and the end is not in sight.

While Government policies and the Department of Education and Training are responsible for the mess, part of the blame must go to the pupils and the Soweto community.

I was disappointed at the arrogance of the leaders of the pupils when we as parents were called to a management council meeting at Veritas School in Zone 5, Meadowlands, to discuss the boycott by pupils who complained about the common paper to be written.

As several schools in Soweto and around the country sat down to write, some pupils at Veritas decided to boycott the examinations.

They confronted the principal with pangas and knives and removed the telephone from his office. This was later returned but the wires were cut ostensibly to ensure that the police were not called.

Pupils who entered the examination room were dragged out and others assaulted. It was then that it was decided to call the parents' meeting.

At the meeting angry parents demanded that action be taken against the unruly elements. Some wanted them expelled while others called for police intervention.

Conscience

You can imagine how many of us felt for we did not want the police called. It would confirm what the Government has claimed all along that police are at schools at the request of parents and to protect students who are still interested in their lessons.

Secondly, how could we live with our consciences if we as parents were the people who called the police to act against our children?

Fortunately, common sense prevailed and we decided to keep the police out. However I must warn that our patience as parents is wearing thin and the sympathy that our

HOW DO WE SOLVE CRISIS IN SCHOOLS?

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children enjoyed from us is evaporating; and very fast.

At this meeting the radicals were asked to give their side of the story. It must be pointed out that only one pupil was accompanied by his parents. Perhaps the others were too "big" to be bothered with parents!

One "comrade", barely 14, complained about the lack of books, the absence of qualified teachers and that they wanted the student representative council recognised.

We were shocked to learn that three to four students shared one text book. Is this the case in all Soweto schools? If it is then it means the department did not tell

THIS article has been written for the Sowetan by a concerned parent. His identity has been withheld. The schools crisis in Soweto has been going on since 1985 and most parents want it ended. The Sowetan invites readers to write letters expressing their reaction to this article or what they think should be done to solve the crisis. All letters must be precise and to the point, at most 150 words in length. They must be in by July 9 and we will try to publish as many as we can. The best letter will win a prize of R100,00.

the truth when it claimed that our children had been supplied with books.

Other issues brought up by the pupils were that many of them could no longer sleep at home because of police harassment. Others freed from detention were placed under restriction orders. These factors affected their morale and they could not concentrate on their studies.

At this meeting it was obvious that the principal feared the radicals. He was a bundle of nerves. He referred to these children as Mr So and So, even the 14-year-old.

His explanation was that the department supplied books but many had been worn out and others lost as they had to be used over a period of five years.

This, as far as I am concerned, is arrant nonsense. How does the department expect books to survive five years?

As I pointed out our children have genuine grievances but how they go about them is the problem. Now for the other side of the coin.

Nonsense

It was obvious at this meeting that the radicals did not enjoy the support of all the pupils. They had imposed themselves as the SRC and forced their will on the rest. The majority of the pupils was clearly against the examinations boycott.

One pupil, a matriculant who favoured writing the examinations, said they had been denied the right to elect an SRC.

He did not say by whom. As parents we noted that the pupils who wanted examinations boycotted numbered less than 20 but fear ruled the rest of them and the radicals were able to do as they willed.

The meeting resolved that pupils who wanted to write examinations should do so. The "comrades" promised to abide by their parents' decision. On the Monday pupils went to the examinations room to write and they were again forced out.

If our children see us as part of the liberation struggle then it is about time they respected our decisions. When we

decided that they must write examinations we did not do so because we supported Bantu Education.

We oppose it as much as they do. But what we are concerned with are the effects of class boycotts called at the drop of a hat by the minority and not properly thought out. Obviously this is wrong.

I am also shocked that nothing has been said or done about pupils who chase teachers with knives and pangas. Our community leaders should have denounced this again and again. Our teachers have made sacrifices over the years and they deserve support and sympathy from their community and not harassment.

I am disappointed that our community organisations have kept silent. Is the knifing of black teachers part of the struggle?

Although our organisations are restricted I am sure they can give guidance in what has now become a fall-down in discipline with parents and teachers expected to do what children want, and not vice versa as should be.

I am no government supporter and will never support my own oppression. But I get disappointed when we allow things to go wrong and leave our children to err simply because we want our organisation to be popular with them.

In rounding off I believe that the schools crisis in Soweto can only be solved if we as parents take the lead.

The time has come to intensify the formation of Parents-Teachers-Students Associations (PTSA).

I do not believe that the radicals at Veritas had the support of the Soweto Students Congress or United Democratic Front as they claimed.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlolo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Chance to solve maths problem

By ALI MPHAKI

THE third weekend Maths Workshop, sponsored jointly by *Sowetan* and Educare, will be held at the Alpha Training Centre in Broederstroom from Friday July 21 to Sunday July 23.

Students in Standards 8, 9 and 10 are urged to apply immediately to avoid disappointment. The last course was over-booked quite quickly.

Students can look forward to the very best in teaching, personal support and a clear, well designed set of notes.

The format is un-

changed and will consist of 20 hours of remedial teaching in the syllabus problem areas.

For those within reach of Shareworld Entertainment Centre, the weekly Saturday morning sessions are still in full swing.

Pupils from Standard 6 to matric are welcome at these sessions which are designed to identify and solve the root causes of problems in Maths performances.

The winter weather need not deter you as Educare has obtained warm classrooms and is arranging improvements to the lighting seating.

If your child is not already attending, simply call the numbers below or turn up at the Shareworld venue any Saturday. Note the starting time of 10am means students will now finish at 12 noon.

For the weekend workshop or Shareworld classes contact Educare at (011) 880-2646 or 880-6801. Ask for Mel, Willy, Greg or Jeff.



Arabic textbook launched

A TEXTBOOK of Arabic grammar, the first of its kind in this country, was this week launched at the University of the Western Cape by the publishers, Shuter and Shooter. *S (Two) (52)*
"First Steps in Arabic Grammar", written by Mr Muhammed Haroon and Mr Yasien Mohammed, will be used by students in standards 6 and 7.

Thursday June 29 1989

Beset by disruptions in past year

Black education not yet 'normal'

By Carina le Grange

Normality has not returned to black education, although this is seldom reported, says a report tabled at the SA Council of Churches national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg.

The "Education Desk Report", tabled yesterday by director Ms Sheila Sisulu, notes several instances in which black education has been disrupted.

The report says that despite the state of emergency, detentions and the "general harassment" of students, education began to take on a semblance of normality for a short while due to a "major drive by organisations and certain leaders of the people".

But by August 1988, about 10 000 pupils at 14 schools in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area were boycotting classes, and teaching had been suspended at six schools by the Department of Education and Training (DET), affecting 6 000 more pupils.

In Venda, four out of five schools in Sibasa were boycotted.

There were also disruptions at black universities.

The report highlights the fate of about 14 000 pupils who failed matric last year and were informed they would not be readmitted to DET schools.

"As a result of this, there was once again a period of high tension and anxiety which soon erupted in violent confrontation in some areas, notably Soweto," the report says.

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S2

5/29/6/89

New move could save Johannesburg High

Government may support open schools

Star 30/6/89

By Jovial Rantao

The Government might recognise and subsidise non-racial private schools in free settlement areas, a move which could save State schools such as the Johannesburg Girls' High, threatened with closure as a result of dwindling numbers of white pupils.

Aspects of the National Party's five-year plan released yesterday revealed that the State might support multiracial schools in areas declared open to all races in terms of its free settlement areas policy.

The State has, in the past, refused to open schools to all races even when numbers have fallen dramatically.

Mr Mark Henning, director of the Independent Schools' Council, said today that such a move could save white schools threatened with closure.

He welcomed the tentative move, saying his council believed the provision of a single ministry of education with adequate subsidies could save white schools threatened with closure.

Solution to problem

"The proposal to create an additional department to cater for the non-racial private school is positive to the extent that recognition is being given to non-racial education," he said.

"We believe the establishment of multiracial schools is a solution to the very serious educational problem in this country."

Polls at between 20 and 25 schools have revealed the overwhelming majority of parents would welcome pupils of all races.

Mr Roger Burrows, Democratic Party MP for Pinetown, said in Parliament recently that people had taken this stand out of "moral compunction" and because they believed their children should be educated to live in an integrated South African society.

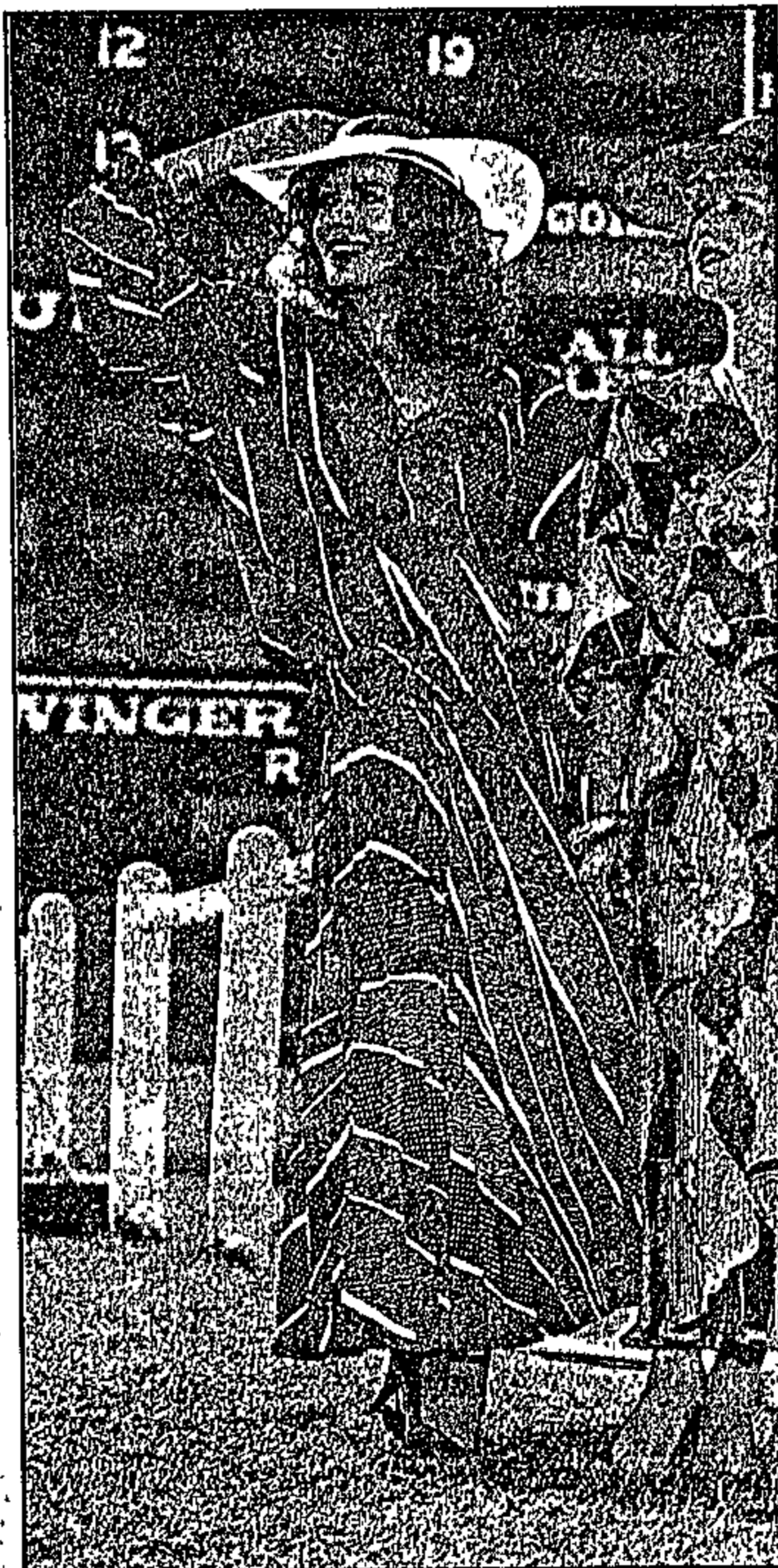
Dr Ken Hartshorne, consultant at the Wits Centre for Continuing Education, said if the Government was prepared to hand over to private enterprise the control and buildings of threatened white schools this could possibly provide a solution.

Disused school buildings in white areas should be made available, so save on building costs.

● See Page 11.

ANC-Inkatha meeting

Showing their form



The fashion-conscious are a-buzz with July fever as they Handicap at Greyville tomorrow. These elegant punters have broad-brimmed hats in preparation for the sunny weather for

Living still cheap in Johannesburg

Staff Reporter
Johannesburg citizens may find it hard to believe, but they are still not living in the most expensive city in the world.

That dubious distinction belongs to the Iranian capital, Tehran, which has ended Tokyo's four-year run at the top according to a blan-

Love match caused Gaby

The Star

LONDON — Tennis star Gaby by South African Ros Fairbank unwanted arrival of an infatua

The Italian, Eugenio Rossi, appeared at her hotel despite away. Now friends are blaming so far at this year's Wimbledon

Govt education policy a glaring lesson in lunacy

Star 11/7/89

MY child has been attending a private school in Springs. Their teaching method was different, with the children working at their own pace, with one-to-one tuition.

I find the school excellent in education and their moral standing. Now the TED has stated that the school can remain open only if they adopt the TED curriculum.'

So wrote a distressed, disillusioned (white) parent in a letter to the editor.

At the same time, there are reports that a white child who attends a school set aside for Indians in Natal may be forced by the education authorities to leave that school — even though everybody else, her parents, teachers and her classmates, are happy to have her there.

Overflowing

In Johannesburg, a school faces closure because it has too few pupils — white, for course. These children will now have to find accommodation at another whites-only school, which will not be a problem at all as most white schools are not fully utilised anyway.

Then, at black schools in the townships, the classes are overflowing, with the teacher-pupil ratio so high that control and discipline of the children is now beyond the teachers and parents. Effective teaching is all but impossible. Results are poor — indeed, disastrous — for this country. And then the blame is put on the children themselves: after all, they are the boycotters and school burners.

This is the picture of education in this country today. A sad, tragic picture, if ever there was one. Forget about the politics. Forget about the revolutionaries that the various Ministers of government keep telling us are responsible for the class boycotts in black schools. The answer stares at us all the time, and the above examples are as good as any of government gone mad.

Take the Springs parent. She states: "The TED cannot claim to have the interest of the children at heart as one of their reasons, for I, as a parent, would never compromise on my children's education."

But, of course, the Government knows better. They wish this child to go to a school which provides attendance of veldschool — that institution which created the likes of

Write On!
JOE LATAKGOMO



Barend Strydom — to prove that they are white. That is paramount — it must be — in the minds of the TED and the Government.

The Durban girl's parents are very practical about the schooling of their child. They wish to have her attend the nearest school, which just happens to be a school for Indians.

And, after all, it is their child they are talking about, so why must somebody else decide which school she must go to? She is not complaining. Her colleagues are not complaining. Her parents are not complaining. So why the interference?

The school which faces closure — the Johannesburg School for Girls — is one of the oldest in the city. The parents of those children — even if only most of them — would not mind their children attending school with black children. In fact, they see this as part of the solution to the school's dilemma, but the problem is that education, being ruled from the top by so many different "education departments", is victim of political manipulation. Those hundreds of bureaucrats are interested in their own future, and not that of the children whose lives they regulate.

Voters

Many public schools have already indicated that they wish to be open to all races, and the decisions were taken in consultation with the parents. Maybe some parents only hope that the Government will not allow it in the end, but the majority, I am sure, are serious about the matter and wish to prepare their children for the inevitability of living in a country with a totally different political structure in the future. And that is what education is all about, anyway.

But, of course, the Government is interested only in the voters — and, for some strange reason, those who have defected to the Conservative Party in particular.

All this is happening while the Government is telling the country and the rest of the world that it is moving away from apartheid.

They can surely fool only themselves.

52 Chwem 2/7

From prison cell to head of new school

1976 rebel Seth Mazibuko comes of age

By SELLO SERIPE

THE solid walls of Robben Island prison and several spells in detention have failed to break Seth Mazibuko who is now the head of an independent school, Bophelo/Impilo Institute.

The school, which started in central Johannesburg in March, is the project of the Bophelo/Impilo Community Association, which start-

ed co-ordinating its activities under its present name in 1982.

The association was initiated by two concerned and energetic women, Anastasia Thula and Dr Ellen Khuzwayo.

Thirty-two-year-old Mazibuko is "father" to 200 students and heads a staff of 13 teachers and five part-time teachers.

There are 32 matric students who sit for their National Senior Certifi-

cate this year.

Mazibuko, of Diepkloof, Soweto, holds a degree in Business Administration from Unisa which he obtained after serving five years on Robben Island for sedition.

He also has a diploma in community development from Wits University.

The Bophelo/Impilo School is funded by the Canadian government, though students pay R85

a month.

"We have also approached a major transportation organisation for sponsorship," Mazibuko said.

Mazibuko praised his staff for the success of the school.

"When the school started, we had no money and teachers sometimes had to endure three months without pay," he said.

"Our students are exposed to integrated edu-

cation. For example, we set tests based on current news and students have to do extensive research. We also offer French."

Mazibuko's involvement in community-based organisations dates back to the early 70s when he was a senior executive in the banned SA Students Movement.

Shortly before the Soweto riots in 1976 he was a member of the now-banned Black Communi-



Seth Mazibuko: "Our students have to do extensive research."

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2/2/89 2/7/81 (50)

All to school mes of age

By LULAMA LUTI

A PROJECT to unite Soweto youth and develop their leadership skills has been launched by the Youth Desk of the South African Black Social Workers Association (Sabswa).

Two workers from the association's Johannesburg branch, Tony Kanengone and Busi Tedile, said the project aims to give direction to youth and bring out their latent talent.

"They have great expectations which when not fulfilled make them disgruntled," explained Tedile.

According to Kanengone, the desk was established in 1978 after the 1976 student uprisings in reaction to the lack of creative activity. "The programme has now developed to the extent that it seeks to cater for their needs while they search for change.

"It seeks to unite them, thus giving direction, while at the same time promoting their latent talent." Programmes offered to the 15 Soweto youth clubs affiliated to the association's desk include career guidance, educational lessons, and leadership courses.

Lessons in these subjects are conducted at the Ipelegeng Centre on Saturdays by volunteer teachers.

Tedile said the leadership courses teach leadership dynamics and instil

Project is launched to unite the youth of Soweto



Busi Tedile... hopes that through Sabswa, the youths' latent talents can be exposed.

in them a sense of responsibility.

Kanengone said it was difficult to co-ordinate the programmes.

"At present, we only have a part-time co-ordin-

ator, and those who want to help, do it in their spare time.

"On the other hand, youth group members, whose ages vary from 9 to 24, carry on with activities on their own and the co-ordinator comes in at an advisory level."

Asked how they catered for the needs of the youth in Soweto, both Kanengone and Tedile said their needs varied, so the association provided guidance, but was not prescriptive.

Said Kanengone: "We are not ignorant of the socio-political set-up around so we emphasise the importance of community activities."

Those interested in the Sabswa Youth Desk can phone Busi Tedile at (011) 986-2108 or 984-4284.



Sabswa social worker, Tony Kanengone... aims to give direction to Soweto youth.

ty Programme.

When the government clamped down on 19 organisations and hundreds of activists in 1977, Mazibuko was also "picked up".

He was detained for 10 months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act - now called Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

As the result, he was unable to write matric exams

Three months after his release, Mazibuko was detained in King Williams Town, and joined his 10 of his Soweto colleagues in a sedition trial widely known as the "Soweto 11" trial.

The trial dragged on for 10 months and involved UDF national publicity secretary Murphy Morobe and activists Dan Montsisi and Sibongile Mkhabela.

At the end of the trial in 1978, Mazibuko and his 10 co-accused were found guilty and sentenced.

Mazibuko passed his matric on the island the following year.

He currently works for SA Institute of Youth Community Projects and the SA Council of Churches.

Besides his job, Mazibuko is on the executive council and planning committees of the following alternative education programmes: St Ansgars College, Centurion Academy, Institute for Progress in Educational Excellence, Schools of the Resurrections and Uwezo College.

cation. For example, we set tests based on current news and students have to do extensive research. We also offer French."

Mazibuko's involvement in community-based organisations dates back to the early 70's when he was a senior executive in the banned SA Students Movement.

Shortly before the Soweto riots in 1976 he was a member of the now-banned Black Communi-

For the past century civilised countries have provided public schooling for children, though the age limits within which this is compulsory and the standard to which it applies, have varied.

I've always felt that to provide schooling for children who need it is a priority, and things like language, sex, "race" or ability to pay comes second.

For me the touchstone was the case of Sandra Laing in the mid-sixties. She had to leave her white school because she was, at 11, starting to look too "coloured". She was then denied schooling for two years for reasons which shouldn't be used to punish a child.

Education is, surely, a fundamental human right for all children.

So when I hear of a boy of nine who lives in Plein Street, in the city centre, and has to travel to Diepkloof daily at great cost to his parents to attend school, or a seven-year-old who also lives in Plein Street and has to take a taxi to Coronationville daily, I must ask why better arrangements to provide schooling for those two can't be made.

I may be told that their parents shouldn't have moved to an area where there are no schools for "coloured" or for African children.

But their parents have moved into the city because, with the housing shortage, there is nowhere else for them to live and get work.

I know that some 60 000 people live in central Johannesburg though the grand design says they shouldn't — so there must be hundreds of children in similar or worse positions, like a little girl who used to attend a Grade Two class in Pretoria.

When her father (classified "Indian") moved to Johannesburg to live near the place where he is studying, he couldn't get her into Fordsburg schools as they were all

Noted educationist **FRANZ AUERBACH** looks at the schools crisis in central Johannesburg for the Five Freedoms Forum Education Group.



FIVE FREEDOMS FORUM

Renowned girls' school may close

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

Headline from The Star, June 21.

full. And schools near where he lives aren't allowed to take her, although the nearest one has an enrolment half of its capacity.

So, like Sandra Laing, she sits at home...

And now we read that the oldest public high school in Johannesburg, Johannesburg High School for Girls ("Barnato Park"), just a year younger than the city itself, will have to close down though the pupils who attend the school, accustomed to living in an area where they actually do "mix" with children classified into "other" race groups, are asking society to allow these children to at-

tend their school rather than have it close.

The State says it is policy not to allow "white" schools to admit "other" children. Well, it's policy not to allow them to stay in white-designated areas, but it's happened all the same. You can't "wish away" 60 000 people.

So does it really make sense to let schools close rather than to allow all children living nearby to attend them if the school is willing to accept them? Johannesburg has always accepted people from different lands, with different tongues and

Does it make any sense to close Jo'burg's school?

How 4/1/89

customs, and has made them into South Africans.

And JGHS made its girls feel they belong together, and belong to Johannesburg, no matter whether they come from South Africa, or Holland, or Poland or Mozambique.

So what is so different in accepting girls who are "classified" coloured or Indian or African if such girls live in the same area as the girls now attending? These girls who are not allowed to attend JGHS are, after all, South Africans.

In an area in which people of different "colours" live together, it would make sense to allow their children to attend the same school so that the school will begin to reflect the residential environment, even if that brings some adaptation problems.

There have always been adaptation problems, and JGHS has coped with them as part of its educational task. It could handle these new ones, too, if the State allowed it.

What interest is served if you let this school close? It won't change the environment in which the pupils live. It will force them to travel further afield to attend school as their sisters in the area, classified black, are having to do already.

So a fine facility, with an excellent educational tradition, will close. A place designed to provide high school education, a place worth millions of rands, will be lost, its assets wasted, its traditions cut off, its classrooms and playing fields empty.

The legislation exists which allows any Minister of Education in South Africa to declare any school under his control open to scholars of other "groups".

Perhaps the Minister of National Education could give a lead, issue a special dispensation, show boldness, give hope to hundreds of girls, to so many parents and teachers... and to South Africa.

Return of black pupils 'encouraging'

Arkus

5/7/87

52

~~236/475~~

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

THE return of black high-school pupils to Cape Town schools after the winter holidays has been described as "encouraging" by the Department of Education and Training and the chairman of the joint association of parents, teachers and students.

"We decided on Sunday that pupils must go back," said joint PTSA chairman Mr Goowdin Daba.

Mr Bill Staude, the DET's regional director, said the attendance was "down" at I D Mkize in Guguletu and Crossroads No 3.

He expected the position to stabilise next week.

Peninsula high schools, particularly in Guguletu, had attendance problems in May as pupils stayed at home, demanding that six I D Mkize colleagues be released from detention.

Mid-year exams

Mid-year exams were not completed at some schools and pupils concerned will resume the exam programme once the situation has stabilised.

Lawyers said the six detained pupils had been freed, but one, Anthony Mandini, had been charged with public violence.

He appeared in Athlone Magis-

trate's Court last Friday and was released on R300 bail. He is due to appear on July 14.

The five freed are Tutu Majozi, Pelly Bomvana, Xholise Sogoni, Basil Mtongana and Siyabulela Daweti.

COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

Dilemma

BY last night the police had still not identified the couple who were blown to pieces when a bomb exploded opposite the Athlone Magistrate's Court at the weekend.

But truth is that there will soon be weeping in at least one family in this country, and not because of natural causes.

All in all there were four separate blasts in the Western Cape at the weekend.

The bombs could have been planted by people opposed to the present system of government, who want to derail the September 6 elections, or by rightwingers who want to embarrass the Government by saying it is soft on security.

Either way, the death of two South Africans in such circumstances is a very sad reflection on this country.

It is obvious that the majority of South Africans are opposed to apartheid, want it dismantled and will go to any lengths to dismantle it. And it is obvious that a tiny minority wants to hold on to power for whites.

Only the Government can resolve this dilemma. The National Party has the clout to bring all the parties in this country to the negotiation table to resolve the country's crisis. It has the power to call an open-ended indaba where a new constitution would be hammered out after input from all.

Instead of doing this, the Government is playing politics. The National Party's Five-Year Plan and the stage-managed meeting between PW Botha and Nelson Mandela are not the solution. The country needs bold action if the deaths of more South Africans are to be avoided.

Sowetan: Cosatu is believed to have circulated a discussion paper almost similar to the one issued by the ANC recently, seeking the views of its member unions on the question of a negotiated settlement in South Africa. Could you elaborate on this issue?

NAIDOO: I am not aware of such a paper, but we have had discussions within our ranks, with the ANC and our allies in the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM). The resolutions from our congress reflect our position.

The resolution (on negotiations) was adopted as a result of discussions within our ranks as well as consultations with a wide range of organisations.

On the question of negotiations, we wish to make it clear that we have never opposed genuine negotiations, particularly as a trade union federation. We are involved in negotiations on a daily basis, thousands of negotiations. But what we are saying is that there has to exist a climate in which the parties to a negotiation process must prove their bona fides.

We are saying, for example, that the ANC has been forced to embark on the armed struggle because of the refusal of the regime to negotiate. Until the regime creates the climate there can be no genuine negotiations.

Because it is responsible for the crisis we find ourselves in, the regime should unilaterally create a climate in which there is free political activity. They can do that only if they unban the organisations, release all political prisoners, allow all exiles to return and repeal discriminatory legislation.

Our view is that because the police and the army are instruments of repression, they have to be confined to their barracks.

Sowetan: On the anti-apartheid coalition pro-

posed by the congress, can you explain how it is going to work?
NAIDOO: Well, what we are seeing here is that increasing numbers of



Jay Naidoo... ANC forced to embark on armed struggle.

but by the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) and the unaffiliated unions as well.

If one looks at the peace initiative in Natal, we have drawn together different organisations to end the violence there.

We have proposed to convene the anti-apartheid conference to plan the democratic alternative to apartheid.

Sowetan: What kind of action do you intend to take at this conference?

NAIDOO: We would not like to pre-empt the meeting, but we hope that there are many organisations and influential people who are against apartheid and who can be brought together to determine a programme of action.

It is obvious that the mass-based organisations of the democratic movement will be the driving force behind that coalition.

Sowetan: There were objections to your inviting certain individuals and organisations to last year's banned anti-apartheid conference. How do you intend to address this problem?

NAIDOO: We are very confident that we will avoid many divisions this year, in the sense that it is a process that must involve debate among the people. There were many weaknesses that we identified in the previous conference: that there was not enough time for consultation and that not all organisations were involved in the process of working towards the coalition or conference.

What we intend to do this year is begin discussions with what we see as the important forces in the struggle: the churches, Nactu, black consciousness groups and even black business.

Sowetan: There is a feeling in some circles in the labour movement that the summit is just a ploy by Cosatu to absorb Nactu and its affiliates into its structures. What is your response to this?

NAIDOO: I think that we would disagree very strongly with that view. We treated Nactu, even though we are much bigger than them, as an equal partner in this process. If one looks at the first summit, they had 250 representatives just as we had. There is no intention from our side to impose, through our numbers, our views on them.

Sowetan: There is a feeling that Inkatha is about to be included into the MDM fold, following the recent developments in trouble-torn Natal. How true is this?

NAIDOO: In Natal, we have been taking part in peace initiatives involving local organisations there. The congress endorsed the positive steps taken by Cosatu and UDF towards building peace in Natal. A meeting of the presidents of the ANC, Cosatu, UDF and Inkatha and their delegations has also been proposed. We have not discussed unity. This is as far as the whole matter has gone.

UNITY IS OUR GOAL

Sowetan 26/7/89



people, even those who have traditionally supported the Government, are losing faith in its ability to provide a solution. This is why we see the regular treks being made to Lusaka, almost on a daily basis.

This is because the people see the ANC and Nelson Mandela as providing the real solutions to the country's crisis.

We also see that the results of our struggle have produced these forces of social change, forces that are disenchanted with the apartheid regime. It is, therefore, our duty and responsibility as the MDM to extend our political and moral influence to these forces.

We believe that these forces can be united around a particular unifying perspective of one-man-one-vote system in a non-racial, democratic South Africa, and opposition to the state of emergency, repression, the Labour Relations Act (LRA) and the banning of our organisations.

The process towards the coalition has already started. If one looks at the Workers Summit or the current campaign against the LRA, it is being waged not only by Cosatu



Worker power in action.

Our political cartoonist is still on holiday.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Tholoe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Barnato prep school in no danger of closing

Education Reporter 52

6/9/15
SAS
Despite the threat of closure facing Johannesburg High School for Girls, the management council has stressed that Johannesburg Girls' Preparatory School is alive and well.

In a statement issued "in a bid to ward off malicious rumours", the council said the primary school was in no danger of closing down.

The school also runs an After Care Centre, where children are cared for and homework is supervised by qualified teachers.

Anyone interested in further details can telephone the school at 642-4571 or the centre direct at 643-5212.

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Barnato Park closing down

52

Future of school is an 'own affair'

31 Dec 6/789

ADELE BALETA

EDUCATION and Culture Minister Piet Clase said yesterday he did not know what the future of Johannesburg's oldest school, Barnato Park, would be after it closed in December.

The axe fell on the 102-year-old Johannesburg High School for Girls in Berea with the announcement yesterday that Clase's department for white education had decided to shut it down after a request by the school's management council.

The move has been condemned by educationalists.

Parents and pupils have suggested opening the school to all races to save it.

Clase, when asked about the future use of the school and whether it would be opened to all races, said a decision would be made "in due course, according to guidelines laid down by the Minister's Council of the House of Assembly."

The drastic decline in pupil numbers over the past few years and the inability of the provided tuition to meet pupils' individual needs were the council's reasons for its request on June 15, Clase said.

The school could accommodate about 700 pupils but had only 225 pupils at present.

Management Council chairman Jack Foster was not available for comment.

In a policy announcement in 1987, Clase made it clear the allocation of white redundant schools to education departments of other race groups was unlikely.

The redundant facility would first be offered to other components of Clase's department, then to other white "own affairs" departments of the House of Assembly administration.

If none of them required the facility then

it would be made available to other state departments, including other education departments.

Clase said other schools in the area were making provision for pupils affected by the closure to continue their education with a minimum of disruption.

The Transvaal Education Department (TED) was arranging to retain the services of staff where possible.

Independent School Council national director Mark Henning said: "We regret that a school with such a long and fine tradition will close, and believe education of quality must be provided to the children living in the area."

"There is an initiative from a number of interested parties seeking to discuss with Government a solution to the entire education problem, given the changing demography in the city areas, and this will continue as a matter of urgency," he said.

DP city councillor Ian Davidson said it was "incomprehensible" the school should be closed when there was a drastic shortage of schools and staff in black areas.

It was common knowledge that Hillbrow was an integrated area from which black children had to be transported to schools in Soweto or rural areas.

"It is regrettable that a bold step could not have been taken to allow integration at a school which is already in the heart of a racially mixed area," he said.

Education consultant to Wits University's Centre for Continuing Education Ken Hartshorne said it should be made a private school.

● Comment: Page 6

on
60789

Notice's overtime 'not irregular'

Fight to save school will go on

By Sue Valentine, **52**
Education Reporter

Pupils, parents and teachers at Johannesburg High School for Girls are determined to fight to save the school, regardless of the statement by Minister of Education and Culture Mr Piet Clase that it would close at the end of the year.

In a statement released yesterday, Mr Clase said the school's management council had made a formal application on June 15 for the school to close at the end of the year because of drastically dwindling numbers.

On Monday, parents, pupils, old girls, teachers and members of the community met to form a 15-member committee to campaign to open the school to all races as, after considering various options, they believed this was the only

way of saving it.

The first meeting of the committee was on Tuesday. It is believed it discussed a plan of action to continue the fight.

Pupils who spoke to The Star late yesterday afternoon said they could not believe the Minister had decided to close the school.

Commenting on the fact that the school, also known as Barnato Park, owed its heritage to a grant from the mining magnate, Std 9 pupil Ida Rossi said: "Today is Barney Barnato's birthday. How can they decide to close the school today?"

BITTER END

The head girl, Kathy Tsakiridis, said she supported all efforts to open the school to other races, adding it was her role to represent the student body, and she believed most of the girls wanted the school

opened to all.

"I think we must fight on until the bitter end, but unfortunately I think it might be a bitter end."

Democratic Party candidate for Hillbrow and city councillor for Berea, Mr Lester Fuchs, said it was a very sad day when a school with more than 100 years' service to the community had to close.

"It seems clear that notwithstanding the Government's five-year plan and reformist mutterings, they do not have the will or the guts to open the school to all races."

According to figures supplied by a teacher, 119 white schools had closed since 1984.

She said it was believed that eight other schools facing similar situations could be closed by the end of the year.



Past and present ... former Barnato Park pupil Mrs Gail Rogers and Std 9 student Annette Hywthorne outside the school yesterday.

Schools crisis continues

South



52

6-12/7/89

AFRICAN schools in the Western Cape began a new term this week with the education crisis still unresolved.

The schools ended the last term in turmoil following widespread protests and stay-aways against the detention of pupils, harassment of teachers and the presence of white principals.

Since then six pupils, who were held for up to 60 days under emergency regulations, have been released without any significant change to the situation.

Pupils are still demanding a redress

of the other grievances as a condition for the return to normality at schools.

This week the Regional Director of the Western Cape, Mr WA Staude, stood by his decision to retain white principals on the grounds that they are "key figures" in the Department's mission to provide "quality education and strong educational leadership".

Staude said pupils had returned to school "in encouraging numbers" after the winter holiday.

"After such a promising start to the third quarter, it is hoped the attendance situation will have fully returned to normal within a very short time.

"Principals will make arrangements for their examination programme to be completed where this is necessary," he said.

TED clams up on Jo'burg school capacities

FOLLOWING the controversy around the closure of Johannesburg Girls High School, the Transvaal Education Department (TED) yesterday refused to release capacity figures for white group areas schools in Johannesburg because it was "inopportune".

The TED, on request, gave Business Day occupancy figures for the same schools on June 22, which shows a declining trend in the number of pupils.

RIAAN SMIT

who have attended white government schools since 1985. But yesterday TED deputy-director Ken Paine said the timing of the latest request, a week ago, by Business Day was "inopportune in the light of (Minister Piet) Clase's) Press release on the closure of Johannesburg Girls High on Wednesday", which said the school

would be closed because of a decline in the number of pupils. The school's management council has proposed the school in Berea be opened to all races to solve the problem of declining pupil numbers. Paine accused the media of misusing figures supplied by the TED and said to release capacity figures would "certainly not be in the interest of the stability of education".

Hospital still lose staff over status issue

PRETORIA — Medical staff resignations from the J G Strijdom Hospital continue while government delays in making a decision on the hospital's future status. The resignations follow a switch in the status of the hospital from a general affairs academic hospital to an own affairs institution. Wits Medical School dean Clive Rosendorff said yesterday services at the hospital had already been ser-

GERALD RILLY

ously affected by the staff drain. Director of Provincial Hospital Services J van Wyk confirmed 33 doctors and 41 nurses had resigned. Last week National Health Deputy Minister M H Veldman said Strijdom Hospital's issue had been discussed and a number of options considered. He gave no further comment.

54 (52)

6/24/89 3/7/89

schools on June 22, which shows a declining trend in the number of pupils.

Challenge to Clase's claim that closure was requested

ADELE BALETA

REPRESENTATIVES of Johannesburg High School for Girls have asked Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase to give documentary proof the school's management council requested the school's closure.

They say they have documentary proof to the contrary.

Clase announced on Wednesday that Barnato Park was to be shut down at the end of the year after a request from the council on June 15.

But Save Our School campaign spokesman and member of a 15-strong committee fighting the closure, Sharon Bond, said yesterday this was not true.

School management council chairman Jack Foster denied on Wednesday the council had made such a request.

Bond said two memorandums had been sent to the minister from the council. The first was sent in February to Transvaal Education Department (TED) director Peter Bredenkamp.

An excerpt from this memorandum reads: "The management council and teaching staff recommend that Johannesburg High School for Girls is a school for which an exception should be made in terms of admission of pupils of other races."

Critical

"We are aware that the TED is not empowered to take such a decision and request this memorandum be forwarded to the Minister of Education and Culture."

A second memorandum sent to the Minister on June 15 stated: "The declining pupil enrolment is critical and is affecting the quality of education offered. It is essential a decision is taken regarding the school's future".

Bond said the minister appeared to have taken the requests out of context. Clase was unavailable for comment yesterday.

He said on Wednesday he was sticking to his original statement that the council had requested the school be closed down because of dwindling numbers and the inability of the school to provide tuition to meet pupils' needs.

Bond said the interim committee, made up of teachers, parents and old girls, was circulating a petition for the opening of the school to all races. A total of 1 000 signatures had been collected in two weeks.

A poll was also being conducted among parents to find out their attitude to the closure and a meeting with parents was scheduled for the beginning of next term on July 28.

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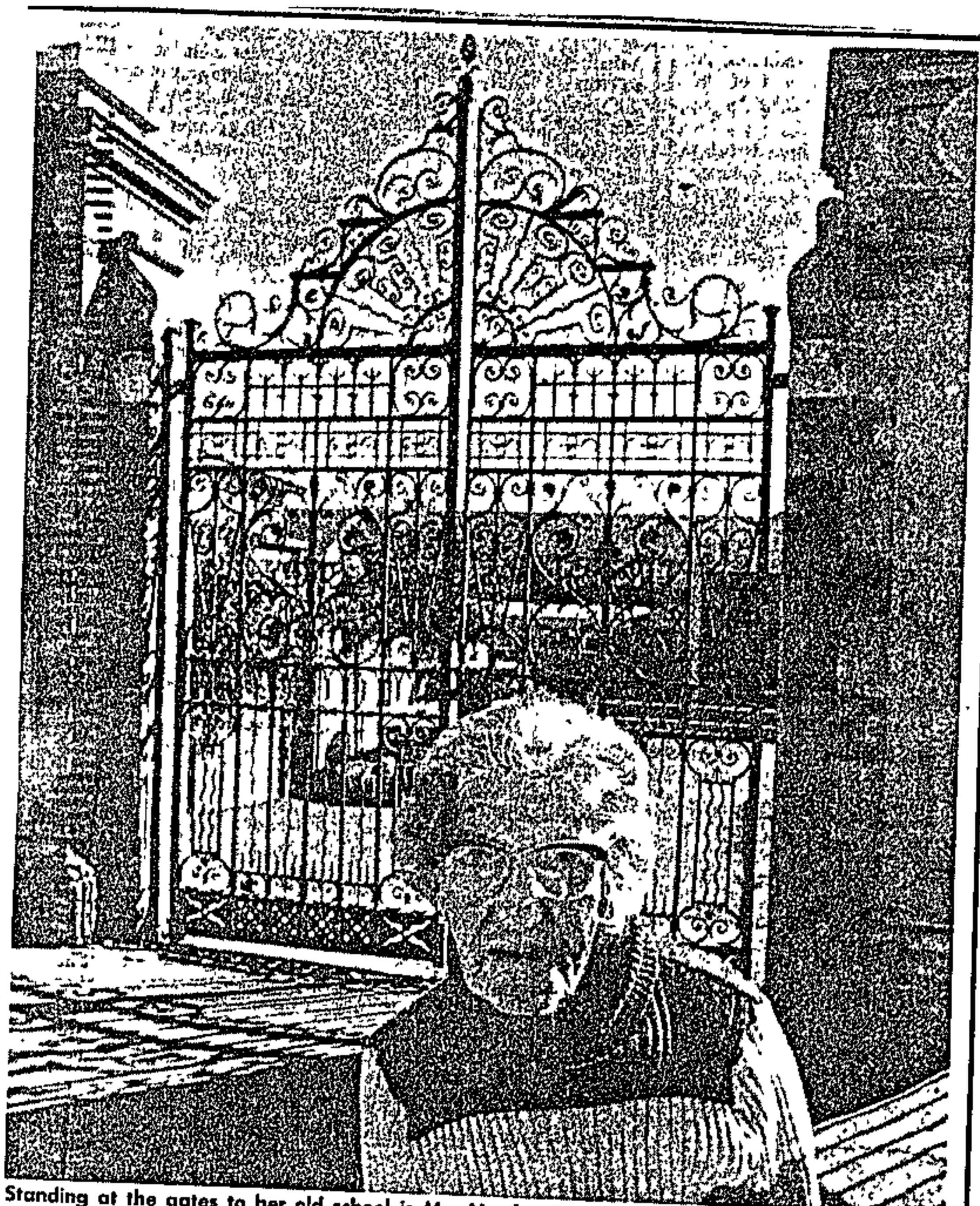
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HAMILTON RUSS VINEYARDS





Standing at the gates to her old school is Mrs Marthe Oppenheim. "Barnato Park is part of Johannesburg," she insists, outraged that the school is to be closed.

Back in the old days of Barnato Park ⁽⁵²⁾

At 83 Mrs Marthe Oppenheim must be one of the most active old girls of Johannesburg High School for Girls, even if she is not, she says, one of the oldest.

Indirectly her links to "Barnato Park" go back to before the school existed, as her father and the one-time partner in the De Beers diamond mining company, who became an affluent Randlord were schoolmates in London.

"Barney Barnato always wanted to have a country mansion and he and his nephew Solly Joel built the Barnato Park complex and Joel House, but he never got to live in it. When he returned to England he handed it over to Miss Fanny Buckland to establish the girls' school and boarding school."

It was Miss Buckland, "a roly-poly, rosy-cheeked woman" and "relic of the Victorian/Edwardian era" — according to Mrs Oppenheim — who decided a girls' school was necessary in Johannesburg. She opened classes with just one pupil at the end of 1886 in a house in Bree street near the corner of Delvers Street.

By 1887 she had collected more girls and the growing school was presented with a house in Leyds Street, Joubert Park, by an American who named it after his home state. For many years the school was known as Cleveland House.

This building was later incorporated into the Joubert Park technikon. Mrs Oppenheim stresses that in the early days Cleveland House — which became the fledgling Johannesburg High School for Girls or Barnato Park as it was and still is more popularly known — was a paying school without government support.

"Miss Buckland and her sister, Alice, were the first teachers. Miss Friquet was the French teacher. She always wore tailored jackets and looked like a man. She was very strict and a stickler for rules and regulations."

"I started at the prep school in 1912 when it was still situated in prefabs in town. I can't remember the exact date I completed my

One of the old girls of Johannesburg High School for Girls, Mrs Marthe Oppenheim, is outraged at the prospect of the school closing. She told SUE VALENTINE her memories of how the 102-year-old school started.

schooling, but I think it was in 1922."

She remembers in that year of the 1922 strike, when government troops took up arms against striking white mine-workers, seeing the soldiers, who were camped at Ellis Park, walking up along the Judith Paarl tramline.

Mrs Oppenheim said to pick out the names of old girls who had assumed prominent positions in public life or who had succeeded in various spheres would be "invidious".

"The school produced leaders in every field — cultural, intellectual and sporting. I'd probably forget someone if I had to list the old girls who had achieved great things, but all of them — and there are some in their nineties — are loyal and fiercely proud of Barnato Park.

"Our motto was 'vincimus' — we shall overcome. But this was never to be by force. We were to try to overcome poverty and other misfortunes that befell people."

Mrs Oppenheim, a life member of the Old Girls Club of Barnato Park who served on the committee for 20 years, said she still attended all the functions they held.

Besides her association with the school through the Old Girls Club, Mrs Oppenheim also taught there for nine years in the 1960s and 70s.

"It was at the special request of Miss Dorothy Langley, who was then headmistress. The Minister of the Exterior, Mr Trollip, had recruited immigrants for South Africa and they were more or less dumped in areas like Doornfontein, Berea and Hillbrow. Large numbers of Greek and Portuguese girls flooded into the school.

"Many of them were illiterate and they could not take in a word of what was being said in the classrooms. Miss Langley asked me to come to teach these immigrants so they could learn some English.

"Often I would have 25 or 30 girls, ranging from Std 6 to 10, in one class at the same time.

"It's an absolute disgrace to close this school. Barnato Park is part of Johannesburg."

Response to Education Minister

Community poll to be held on school closure

52

B/Dca 11/17/89

THE Save Our School (SOS) campaign, formed to fight the closure in December of Johannesburg High School for Girls (JHSG) in Berea, will conduct a poll of the community to establish the urgent need for the school to remain open.

SOS spokesman Sharon Bond said yesterday the idea of a poll was a response to a recent statement in Parliament by Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase that parents of pupils at a particular school could not be said to represent their community.

Bond said parents and pupils were part of the community and as such represented the educational needs of that community.

"However, we intend to poll the surrounding feeder areas — Hillbrow, Berea, Yeoville, Braamfontein and Joubert Park — to establish the degree of necessity and desire for the school to be opened to all races."

The campaign maintains the only way to save the school would be to open it to all races.

Bond said pupils at present in Standard Five would also be polled to find out how many would still be prepared to attend the high school, also known as Barnato Park, if its doors were opened to all races.

ADELE BALETA

Recommended

Clase said he had a letter dated June 15, signed by school management council chairman Jack Foster, proving the council had requested closure of the school. The Minister was replying to SOS requests that he show documentary proof that the council had requested closing Barnato Park.

Foster said yesterday the council request came only after it recommended to Clase the school be opened to all races to save it.

"As the Minister did not agree to this recommendation we felt the school would be educationally unviable and should be closed," he said.

BANKERS BID TO HALT ROBBERIES

B/Dca 11/17/89

21

PRETORIA — Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok and four police generals held discussions with top bankers and private sector security chiefs in Pretoria yesterday on ways of stemming the spate of bank robberies on the Reef.

Lt Peet Bothma, of Vlok's office, told the meeting more than R38,6m had been stolen during the first six months of this year on the Reef. He said the situation could not be allowed to continue.

CID chief Gen Alwyn Conradie said no one had devised a fully successful way of preventing a robbery once robbers had entered a bank, and that the answer lay in access control.

Bankers countered, however, that committed armed robbers easily pierced such a system, and that police reaction time should be improved.

Vlok said the authorities were considering the possibility of appointing certain businesses as statutory bodies so their personnel could search members of the public.

Bankers said yesterday they resented the media publicising robberies, particularly lucrative heists, because this encouraged other robbers. — Sapa.

Open school to all, urges teachers' body

Stur 21 718
52 Pretoria Correspondent

The Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA) has called on Mr F W de Klerk to open Johannesburg Girls' High to all races.

Reacting to the announcement that the school was to close at the end of this year, TTA president Mr Mike Myburgh said Mr de Klerk — in his capacity as Minister of National Education — should remove the school from the white Department of Education and Culture's jurisdiction and open it as a "pilot scheme".

Mr Myburgh said it was "economically unsound to close down educationally active institutions, retrench teachers and squander investments in buildings and equipment" where there could be continuance with a "differently constituted pupil community".

In an editorial in the latest TTA magazine, *The Transvaal Educational News*, Mr Myburgh said the association had voted in favour of white schools being allowed to open their doors to black pupils.

He praised Pretoria Boys' High and Pretoria High School for Girls for surveying parents' opinions on the issue.

The posh St Stephen goes black

Sowetan 12/7/89

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

A bridging school for black children has opened in the heart of the Johannesburg's glamorous suburb of Atholl, Sandton.

St Stephen Kindergarten, which has served the white community since 1950, this year became a predominantly black bridging school. Four years ago, it was declared multi-racial by its founder and principal, the Rev Dr Unez Smuts.

"Most white parents were not pleased with the new arrangement," she said.

Decision

"We decided then to give preference to black children as they are underprivileged. They need the services we are offering while there are a lot of schools for white children.

"Our lessons are prepared for the individual needs of each child. We do our best to prepare our students for admission and good performance at any private school countrywide."

The 69-year-old principal, fondly known to children as Padre and who has pledged her life to helping the poor and the underprivileged, is a pastor for St Stephen Church and holds honours in divinity, a B Ed and a Phd in psychology.

"I personally draw up the lessons geared to deal with each child's difficulties. They are mainly

based on perceptual development, to make reading easy for the children.

"Our syllabus changes with the needs and times we are living in. Children need lessons to stimulate their imagination and creativity and also lessons to hold their concentration."

Staff

Padre runs her kindergarten with the help of four other people - two teachers and two interpreters. Children are accepted at the age of three for a three-year bridging course.

"We prefer to have the children at an early age because a year is not enough to prepare them. For the first two years we teach them with the help of interpreters.

"We do not teach them Afrikaans because they are still learning their mother tongues and English at the same time.

"We have also experienced problems where an employer sends her domestic worker's child to the school. When the worker is fired, the employer also withdraws funds for the child's education," Mrs Olivia Hearle, one of the teachers, said.

"We now need a guarantee that the 'madam' will pay for her employee's child's education for the next 10 years before we accept that setup."

Boycott over corporal punishment

POTGIETERSRUS — About 800 pupils at the DG Tsebe High School in Mahwelereng township, near Potgietersrus, began boycotting classes yesterday in protest against corporal punishment.

A letter submitted by pupils to the school authorities demanded that:

- Corporal punishment be abolished.
- Broken windows and doors be fixed.
- Teachers refrain from sending pupils on errands during school hours and from using pupils to clean school premises in school hours.
- Classes begin at 8 am instead of 7.30 am.

- Star 13/7/89.
- The second entrance to the school be opened.

School principal Mr L Nkwashu was unavailable for comment but sources at the school confirmed that all the pupils had boycotted class yesterday, demanding an end to corporal punishment.

This is the second time in two months that pupils have demanded an end to such treatment. In May, pupils at Dennis Mahlaba II School in the Bakenberg area protested against corporal punishment, resulting in the dismissal of three pupils. — Sapa.

TTA joins battle for Jo'burg High

Star
13/7/84 By Sue Valentine

52

220

The Transvaal Teachers' Association has thrown its weight behind attempts to have Johannesburg High School for Girls opened to all races and prevent its closure at the end of the year.

In a statement on Tuesday the president of the TTA, Mr Mike Myburgh, appealed to the Minister of National Education to intervene and remove the school from the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture.

"This will open the way for a state-run open school which could serve as a pilot scheme for the future as indicated by acknowledged demographic trends."

He said the TTA believed children

had a right to education in a democratic society and parents had a similar right to take part in choosing the educational institution, teachers and management councils of such institutions.

"Children and their parents have the right to expect the provision of state education close to their area of abode. White schools in the 'grey areas' are being kept artificially viable by children travelling to them from distant suburbs, while black children living in the area have to travel out to township schools.

"It is educationally unsound to expect children to commute long distances daily to and from school."

52 (scribble) w mail 14-20/7/89.

The great trek to school (yet there's a school nearby)

Next-door is a venerable old school, about to be closed for lack of pupils. Meanwhile, the neighbourhood pupils take taxis across town to broken-down township schools ...

WHILE Johannesburg Girls' High School in Berea faces closure, hundreds of black pupils living nearby must trek to Soweto and further to attend school.

The school is one of eight white government schools in Johannesburg under threat of closure in an area where the number of residents is growing daily.

Johannesburg Girls' High School has space for 680 pupils, yet less than half the places are taken. There are not enough white pupils in Berea, Hillbrow or Yeoville to fill the school.

Children living in central Johannesburg have to travel vast distances each day to attend township schools. "Their parents are paying high rentals and cannot afford to spend too much on education," says Actstop publicity secretary Cas Coovadia.

"Some stay in the surrounding townships or 'homelands' with friends or relatives, causing family splits and accompanying social problems."

Joubert Park resident Miriam Landanane says her children travel by taxi to a "broken-down school without windows and blackboards" in Soweto.

She spends almost R100 a month on their travel expenses. But she says her constant worry about their safety is worse than the financial burden: "They are too young to go by themselves to Soweto, and too young to walk the long distances to the taxi ranks. And the taxis are just not safe — I panic when they're late. I always think there's been an accident."

Although many parents expressed similar fears, they saw education as vital, whatever the cost. "They must go to school, wherever it is," said one parent.

According to Coovadia, there are cases where children are locked up in their homes all day, because their working parents cannot afford private creches and are barred from state-funded ones.

"While blacks living in Johannesburg contribute to the city's revenue in the form of taxes, they are denied access to the very facilities they help subsidise."

The only other option available to black parents is to send their children to independent schools — whether progressive institutions like Sacred Heart and St Barnabas, or "street academies" catering mainly for matriculants in the city centre.

Joe Muller, of the Education Policy Unit at Wits University, says these schools have reached saturation level, with three pupils out of five being turned away. "The 1988 statistics show that 10 000 pupils applying to independent schools were refused ad-

Principals learn to 'play the system'

WHITE population growth, in line with trends in the West, shows a decline, and currently stands at a near-static 0,5 percent.

White schools are doing everything to overcome the dearth of pupils, from offering more attractive curricula to giving false figures on pupil numbers and turning a blind eye to "darker-skinned" pupils.

A teacher, who asked not to be named, said: "Principals are learning how to play the system. At the school where I taught, about half the pupils were coloured and Indian."

"The principal makes sure the paperwork is OK, and spends a great deal of time getting kids with one white parent 'reclassified'. Otherwise his job, and those of his staff, are on the line. The Transvaal Education Department inspector connives at the whole thing. There seems to be a tacit agreement at official level that it's the only way to keep things running."

mission."

Muller says most of the street academies are not simply business ventures. "Most are trying to do some good to alleviate the crisis. They can't be in it for the money, because they simply do not make profits. They often run on fees alone," he said. But most independent schools' fees are out of many parents' reach.

Fees at a third of these schools are less than R1 000 a year per pupil, while the remaining two thirds charge between R1 000 and R2 000. Muller says 75 percent of the independent schools say parents battle to pay their fees each month.

According to Muller, the majority of pupils attending Johannesburg's street academies are from surrounding townships. "Kids come from all over the Reef, sometimes from as far as Mamelodi, to attend these schools."

"They are refugees escaping the education crisis in the townships ... and the thirst for education is simply huge."

Says Actstop's Pressage Nkosi: "Those schools in the city create numerous problems. Children spend more time on the streets than on learning. There is an undisciplined atmosphere in the centre of town, and many bored kids are resorting to drugs, glue-sniffing, gambling and sleeping around."

"What we need is the opening up of schools in surrounding suburbs like Yeoville and Berea."

Just what the government plans to do about the situation is unclear. It is unlikely state schools will open and continue to be state schools — despite the fact about 20 schools countrywide openly favour this option. Deputy Education Minister Piet Clase has firmly rejected it as a means of solving the crisis.

arrests have been made.

resentations to the Govern-

under the state of emergency.

School opens post-matric centre

(S2) Education Reporter
Founders Day at St Stithian's College, Randburg, on Saturday was marked by the opening of a new centre for the sixth form class — the Henning Block — named after the school's third headmaster who served from 1969 to 1988.

The block, used by the 31 post-matric students, was opened by the chairman of the school's council, the Rev Stanley Pitts.

He said the sixth form programme had been launched to improve results achieved by first-year university students.

Mr Mark Henning, now national director of the Independent Schools Council, said all great schools depended on the quality of their staff.

He said there was an urgency about the present times, adding: "The only dangers to a school such as ours are dangers from within. We need a prophetic view of what the school stands for and where we're going." *Star 17/7/89*

Mr Clive Watson, director of sixth-form studies, said results achieved by students, whose curriculum included first-year Unisa courses, had been good so far.

US team helps in disaster exercise

Star 17/7/89
The Star's Africa News Service GABORONE — A team of US military medical personnel is in Botswana assisting the Botswana Defence Force in joint disaster relief exercises.

The team will take part in a simulated civilian disaster in Selibe Pikwe.

The US team will also be involved in medical aid to rural residents and in the training of injury stabilisation and preventative medicine.

Vista to aid pupils in English

Education Reporter

Saturday morning classes to help pupils with the matric English syllabus will start on July 29 at Soweto's Vista University.

All aspects of the Std 10 English syllabus — setworks, grammar and creative writing — will be covered by staff from Vista University.

Registration for the course, which will run from 9 am to 11 am each Saturday until the end of October, is on Friday July 21 from 8 am to 4.30 pm.

Telephone Vista University at (011) 938-1701 ext 140 for further information.

2 killed and 2 injured in E Rand accidents

**By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau**

An unidentified man was killed when he was hit by a train in Birchleigh, Kempton Park, at the weekend.

A Kempton Park Fire Department spokesman said the man was walking across the tracks when the accident happened. He was decapitated.

● An unidentified man was critically injured when a tree, which he had been sawing down, fell on top of him.

A Boksburg Fire Department spokesman said the accident occurred on Saturday. When the man sat down to rest, the tree toppled over.

The man's pelvis was crushed and he received head and internal injuries. He was airlifted to Baragwanath Hospital.

● An unidentified man was killed and another critically injured when a bakkie and a car collided in Cason Road, in Boksburg North, early yesterday.

● A fire caused extensive damage to the home of Pastor D Evans, of Ravensklip, at the weekend.

Lindenberg shone before gearbox blew

LUGANO (Italy) — South African Peter Lindenberg was hot on the trail of the race leader, Britain's Jonathan Jones, after 42 laps of the 50-lap World Series Formula Grand Prix powerboat race yesterday, when his gearbox blew.

Lindenberg qualified fourth fastest during the time trials.

In the main event Lindenberg was second around the first buoy. After dropping back to third position, he fought his way back to second place behind Jones when the race was stopped in the 20th lap after an accident.

CP protests over cash for schools

The Conservative Party has strongly protested against the continued government funding of repair work to black schools damaged during unrest.

The CP's spokesman on Development Aid, Mr Schalk Pienaar, said in a statement that this was yet another example of how the government was prepared to throw "dearly-bought" white taxpayers' money into a bottomless pit to repair unrest damage without a similar contribution from the black community.

He said the assurance from the government that funding for such repairs would be borne by black parents and

the community appeared to be another empty promise. (S2)

"This is in the light of continuing evidence from sources in black education that black headmasters are being given assurances that money will be provided to repair damaged schools and equipment."

The CP had received information from certain people involved in black education who claimed that repairs to unrest-related damage cost up to R500 000 a school, for damage to the school grounds, headmasters' houses or storerooms. — Sapa.

(News by Kim Cloete, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)

Is it fair to criticise veld schools root and branch?

Sfor
18/7/89

It is both interesting and depressing to note that the June edition of *Early Times* (Today's News by Tomorrow's Leaders) devotes its front page and editorial to an attack on veld schools.

The article based on "random interviews with pupils" claims to "lift the lid on veld schools". The young reporter (*Early Times* is written by teenagers) alleges that veld schools are guilty of racism, sexism and "lack of sympathy". The report quotes three pupils who claim to have "suffered" physically and emotionally at unnamed veld schools.

The veld school programme, which commenced nearly 20 years ago, is linked with the ongoing youth preparedness and moral preparedness programmes in schools. These have all faced regular attacks from those who categorise them as agents of destructive and negative indoctrination.

While hundreds of thousands of pupils have en-

Written by a member of the
TRANSVAAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

joyed the nine-day courses at veld schools (in their Std 5 and Std 8 years) some have chosen not to attend. While youth preparedness plays a worthwhile role in some schools, in others it is a burden and a waste of time.

Veld schools are an integral part of the preparedness programme within our schools. Much of the programme is clearly intended to inculcate establishment thinking and to reinforce the views of an authoritarian government. There is also, however, room for flexible interpretation and differing approaches. The programme is presented by people and people will always have more impact than a curriculum.

Before we condemn preparedness programmes we should consider two opinions from widely different sources. Mr Sam Mabe, assistant editor of *Sowetan*, states:

"My greatest criticism of our education system is that learning is presented to real life situations."

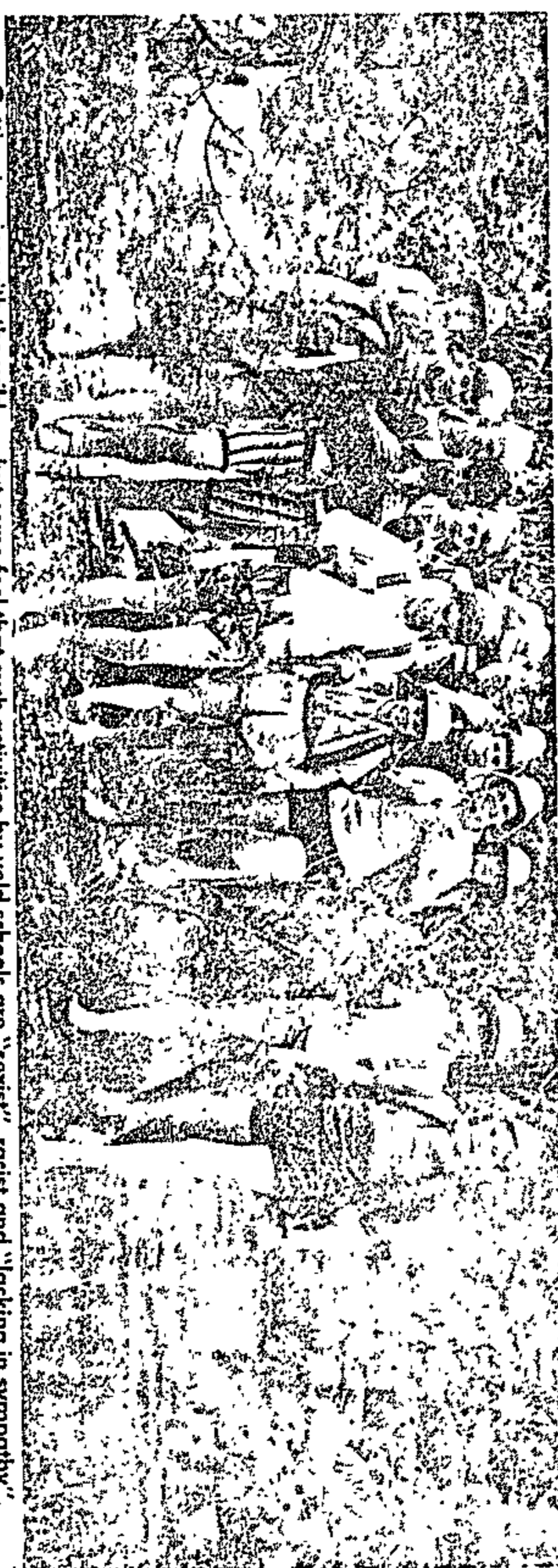
Subjects

He concludes that discipline, languages, history, culture and the religion of the community were (once) among the subjects children were taught.

These are some of the structures that have collapsed in our communities. They need to be rebuilt (TUATA, March 1989).

The *Saskatchewan Bulletin* (Canada, May 1989) comments on "the multitude of issues teachers are tackling for the sake of children in schools — child abuse, poverty, racism, sexism, Aids, mainstreaming and numerous others . . . It is clear that teachers are preparing themselves to accept the challenges that major societal changes are forcing on schools. It is also clear that teachers cannot do this alone."

There is, without doubt, an urgent need for preparedness programmes in all societies. In ours there is a need to combat a lack of spirituality, to inculcate a value system, a sense of pride, a respect for others. To promote an awareness of ethics and an



Getting to grips with the wild . . . but some feel that such activities by veld schools are "sexist", racist and "lacking in sympathy".

appreciation of etiquette. To expose prejudice and muddled thinking.

These programmes, both in veld schools and in regular schools, can be dull and stifling. They are often simplistic and biased. They sometimes serve to alienate rather than integrate. Those who present them have often not given thought to the key questions. Who needs to be prepared, by whom, for what? Those educationists and journalists who condemn veld schools and preparedness programmes could well give thought to Groucho Marx's definition of politics: "Politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it everywhere, diagnosing it incorrectly and applying the wrong remedies."

If we look for trouble in the preparedness programmes we will find it. But we need to diagnose it accurately. The trouble lies not with the concept but with the implementation and we can determine the implementation. Communities need to utilise all their resources to make these programmes positive and relevant. People of energy and vision have to be

involved. If the programmes become boring and irrelevant it is because they are presented by (and to) boring, irrelevant people.

Sport and games, dramatics and debating, community service and festivals all form part of a school's preparedness programme. Many principals recognise this and use these activities as the core of youth preparedness.

Some schools have changed the name of the programme, from the militaristic "Youth Preparedness" to a more creative title such as "Civic Action". Many teachers are aware of the need to be constantly vigilant against "the dreary desert sand of dead habit". They avoid lectures and concentrate on activities. They encourage the discussion and debate of contentious, provocative topics. They recognise play as a legitimate learning experience and construct innovative "fun" activities. They refuse to descend to drill, drill, drill.

Many principals ignore departmental regulations by inviting experts and concerned groups to pre-

sent programmes and lead discussions of real, pertinent issues.

The preparedness curriculum is one of the most challenging areas facing principals, particularly the principals of English-medium schools. It is possible to breathe the soul into the curriculum and allow it to come alive in the classroom. But this demands careful thought and courageous, creative implementation.

"Tomorrow's leaders" condemn veld schools for superficial and unsubstantiated reasons. They need to look at deeper causes such as a community that has sold its soul, that worships the false gods of material goods and comforts. A community that lacks the courage and creativity to adapt the programme to today's needs and tomorrow's challenges.

They need to make aware that a curriculum depends on its teachers and a community that holds its teachers in low esteem will be ever less able to steer its own course and become master of its own destiny.

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Nov 18/7/89

Upington 14: letters from around globe

Political Reporter

Democratic Party MP Mr Peter Soal has been inundated with letters from all over the world expressing support for the Upington 14, recently sentenced to death for the "common purpose" murder of a black policeman in the township of Paballelo near Upington in 1985.

Mr Soal said copies of the letters — he was receiving about 20 a day — had been sent to the State President, the Ministers of Justice and of Law and Order, the SA ambassador in Washington and the Attorney-General.

He said the DP would again raise the issue in Parliament, and he would present the letters to Parliament during the next session.

Mr Soal added that The Star's six-part series on the killing played an important role in educating the public about what happened in Paballelo.

● The last possible legal step to save the 14 from the gallows was taken yesterday when a petition requesting leave to appeal against the sentences was handed to the Chief Justice.

● When passion inflames a crowd — Page 21.



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Most families ⁵² want school open

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

The vast majority of families with children at Johannesburg High School for Girls support the opening of the school to pupils of all races, a poll conducted by the Save our School (SOS) committee has shown.

SOS chairman Ms Sharon Bond said: "There are 185 pupils from Std 6 to 9. We have contacted 163 families and, of those, 153 are in favour of Barnato Park becoming a Government-subsidised open school."

She said a letter had been sent to Education and Culture Minister Mr Piet Clase asking him to suspend his decision to close the school.

Teargas, sjamboks for Plain pupils

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

A GROUP of pupils at Spine Road Senior Secondary School in Mitchells Plain were dispersed by men wielding sjamboks and firing tearsmoke, teachers said yesterday.

A police liaison officer in Pretoria, a Colonel Labuschagne, said that information would be contained in today's unrest report.

Teachers said the incident took place about 11am after a group of pupils marched to a vehicle parked at the perimeter of the school.

After the pupils were "teased", they started to chant and a stone was flung on to the vehicle.

Teargas was fired into the school grounds and the pupils were dispersed, teachers said.

Mitchells Plain teachers said last night that since last week pupils at several high schools had been involved in "awareness programmes focusing on Mr Nelson Mandela's birthday, the forthcoming general election and the ongoing education crisis".

A senior Athlone teacher said pupils at Athlone high schools had had similar programmes yesterday.

(Report by A Koopman, 122 St George's St, Cape Town)

Education of SA children 'falls short'

Being at school is one thing, but learning is another, a CSIR conference in Pretoria has been told. Education Reporter SUE VALENTINE reports.

The education of children in South Africa still falls far short of the minimum regarded as essential for a developing country, says the chairman of the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, Mr Michael O'Dowd.

Speaking at the three-day Southern African Conference on Education Technology being hosted by the Council for Scientific Research (CSIR) in Pretoria, Mr O'Dowd said the minimum period for a child to attend school in developing nations was usually regarded as six years.

In the First World, the accepted goal was 10 years.

But being at school was one thing, and learning another, he said. In many First World

countries children still emerged functionally illiterate after 10 to 12 years of formal education.

The crisis in South Africa in recent years has been precipitated by the failure or malfunction of methods used to expand the educational system.

Mr O'Dowd said it was important not to think too much in terms of crises, with their implications of emergencies, but rather to prepare for a long haul.

Educational technology was relevant to South Africa because it did not have the resources to provide all children

with the education they ought to have.

"The search is therefore on for any methods which are more cost-effective than those currently in use. If we can teach children equally effectively for less money, we will be able to teach more children — or some children more. This is what we need to do."

He said most educational technology developed in the First World appeared to be of a

luxury nature.

"Luxurious, nice-to-have educational technology is something which we should not ignore, but we must face the fact that it has very little to offer in our current situation."

Mr O'Dowd said his impression of educational technology suggested that the areas in which machines could replace teachers were limited. Books became available thousands of years ago, and

"some people, both talented and motivated, have been educating themselves out of books with little or no help from teachers for hundreds of years."

Mr O'Dowd warned against an over-confidence in the use of television as a teaching aid. He pointed out that there had been ample time for films to have become established educational aids, but over 60 years they had not.

Most educational technology was an aid for the outstanding teacher and not a means of replacing a teacher, nor a crutch for the weak teacher.

"The effective use of high-powered educational equipment makes greater demands on the teacher than talk and chalk. If this is true, it does not invalidate educational equipment, but it alters its significance."

One clear exception appeared to be the interactive computer, which could replace the teacher in one of the most tedious and time-consuming tasks: marking of exercises, where no judgment was required.

"The interactive computer has the additional great advantage that marking is instantaneous and the feedback much more effective ... but even here the question of cost-effectiveness has to be faced."

The cost of equipping one teacher's training college with the necessary equipment for effective drill just in mathematics exceeded R250 000.

Mr O'Dowd said the chances of equipping all schools in this way seemed an impossibility in the foreseeable future.

He did not intend to disparage technology, but emphasised that the technology which contributed to human progress was that which was cost-effective — and people who were pursuing its development should have the words "cost effectiveness" ingrained on their hearts.

Langa pupils go back ^{AR 6/5 27/1/81} after fighting

Staff Reporter  

PUPILS at the Langa Comprehensive School, where classes were suspended on Monday because of fighting among rival gangs, today returned with their parents to "re-register."

A pupil, who cannot be named for fear of reprisals, said five students were hurt in "fierce" fighting between members of the various gangs at lunchtime on Monday.

He said pupils were sent home and were told to bring their parents today so that they could re-register. It was the third such incident at the school this year, he said.

MEETING

Today, parents accompanied their children to school for a meeting with school authorities to discuss ways of stopping the fighting. The press was refused admission and the principal, Mr K Schuster, refused to comment.

He said a similar meeting, involving "all concerned with education," would be held on Sunday at the school.



Pupils at schools throughout the Cape Peninsula protested this week against the September elections and the banning of the Western Cape Students Congress

PIC: BENNY GOOL

Students rally against elections

S2
South
27/7 - 2/8/89

ANTI-ELECTION protests spread to several schools in the Western Cape this week and led to several incidents involving the police.

The normal functioning of schools was disrupted as pupils held placard demonstrations at schools in Athlone, Bellville South, Belhar and Mitchells Plain.

At least four pupils were reportedly held in Mitchells Plain.

Several burning barricades were erected in Elsie's River, Hanover Park and Belhar.

Bellville South pupils, attempting to reach schools in Belhar, marched through the campuses of the

Peninsula technikon and the University of the Western Cape.

They quietly dispersed at the Belhar town centre.

Pupils in Mitchells Plain attempted to hold a picket in the town centre but the police prevented it from taking place.

Details of the police action cannot be reported in terms of the emergency regulations' media curbs.

Placard demonstrations were also held at Alexander Sinton High school in Athlone.

(Report by C Carter and D Tshabalala, of 95 Sir Lowry Road, Woodstock)

Half a ^{Sowetan} million ^{28/7/89} kids are without schools ⁵²

THE Zulu Schools Trust will be launched next month to raise funds from the private sector to tackle the acute shortage of schools.

This is in response to a desperate situation in which more than half a million children have no schools to attend. About 14 000 classrooms are needed.

"One can't compare need against need, but the sheer weight of numbers without access to education in KwaZulu is greater than anywhere else in the country," said Mrs Mary



King Zwelithini, patron in chief

Rose, co-ordinator of the Trust's efforts.

It is believed there are more than seven million people living in KwaZulu. This figure, in relation to the size of the area, makes it the poorest of all black

regions in South Africa.

"If we are to get on line, 1 934 classrooms need to be built each year between now and 1997, while 14 000 classrooms are required immediately to make up the backlog."

Rose said at present there were 3 194 schools in the area with a total pupil enrolment of 1 393 386.

"Reports claim 50 000 children have no school to attend, but we suspect it's more. We intend that water and sanitation facilities, as well as a small clinic, should be incorporated into each school."

"Most rural schools have no such facilities and there is a dearth of clinics throughout the region."

The schools will also be used in the evenings as centres for adult education.

King Zwelithini Goodwill KaBhekuzulu, the Zulu monarch, will serve as patron-in-chief of the Trust and KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, will be the president.

Rose stressed, however, that the Zulu Schools Trust was completely apolitical and had no links whatsoever with Inkatha. The trustees are a group of Johannesburg business people.

Warring pupils force school to close

By DOCTORSON TSHABALALA

PUPILS armed with pangas and knives forced the closure of their school in Langa this week.

Lessons were violently disrupted at Langa Comprehensive on both Monday and Tuesday after rival gangs fought pitched battles against each other in the classrooms and in the school-grounds.

The school's principal, Mr JK Schutte, and several teachers tried to quell the conflict by disarming the teenage gangsters.

Schutte said gang activity had plagued the school for the past two years. The situation was now "getting out of hand".

According to Schutte, girls have also joined the gangs.

Carry weapons

"They are the ones who carry the weapons for the boys, and bring them unnoticed into the school premises.

"It seems there are feuds among the pupils and they resort to gangsterism to sort it out."

Several pupils were injured during the incident and teachers are now expressing concern for their own safety.

"We appeal to parents to find a solution or at least to tell us what to do under the circumstances," said one teacher.

Schutte said he and his staff attempted to control the fighting by meeting with the various gangs.

"We have asked them to make peace with each other and they have agreed."

The pupils are expected to return to school after a parents' meeting this week.

Anti-SRC pamphlets dropped at Flats schools

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

THOUSANDS of "high-quality and sophisticated" pamphlets criticising student representative councils and today's stayaway at Cape Town schools have been distributed on the Cape Flats.

The pamphlets, apparently dropped overnight near high schools, claimed that radical students were being "commanded by SRCs and other problem-making organisations".

Radical students, according to the pamphlets, were not going to school today because "a radical must be stupid and uneducated and throw stones".

Students had to stay away from schools "otherwise we get educated, civilised and wise".

Radicals, claimed the pamphlets, would give pupils jobs in future.

"I will, for instance, become a medical doctor even though I will not know anything about the human body."

In a paragraph in which the words "the truth is" have been underlined, the pamphlets claimed that pupils would one day tell their children that "they threw stones

and killed people instead of learning and preparing for a future".

An Athlone principal said the pamphlets were of a high quality and sophisticated.

"The people responsible for this have become very subtle. In the past they used poor language and paper. However, this is a clever pamphlet," he said.

Police liaison officer Captain Hendrik Opperman said he did not know about the pamphlets but would find out more.

Meanwhile, an educationist has warned that the general election will precipitate a school crisis.

The deputy-president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr Randall van der Heever, said the tension at Cape Flats schools did not bode well for education this term.

"It is clear that the government elections of September 6 will again precipitate a major crisis in our schools," he said.

Students at teachers' training colleges also stayed away today in protest against the planned closure of Zonnebloem Teachers' Training College.



FLEEING . . . A Manenberg youth, with a little boy slung over his shoulder, flees after a rally in the area was dispersed yesterday.
Picture: BENNIE GOOL

City pupils burn tyres and stone cars in protests

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THOUSANDS of Cape Flats high school pupils throughout the Peninsula held protest rallies yesterday, setting tyres alight in streets and stoning vehicles after confrontations with police.

The well co-ordinated protest campaign embraced most high schools in Elsie's River, Athlone, Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel, Heideveld, Manenberg and Kraaifontein.

Headmasters dismissed pupils early at several schools at the request of senior riot policemen.

Several of the Peninsula's black township schools were also deserted yesterday — for the third consecutive day.

A Department of Education and Training (DET) spokesman, Mr James McNeil, said six of 15 local schools were not attended yesterday.

A police spokesman at Pretoria headquarters said there were incidents of stone-throwing in Belhar, Elsie's River, Modderdam Road, Bellville South, Kraaifontein and Ravensmead. In Bellville one person had been injured and one arrested.

In Bonteheuwel at Arcadia Senior Secondary School, pupils holding a memorial service for ex-pupil and Sunday's Athlone police station blast victim, Ms Coline Williams, were ordered to disperse by police.

At Mitchells Plain stones were thrown and teargas was fired after a rally at Woodlands Senior Secondary school.

Mr Cyril Beukes, deputy-director of Education in the House of Representatives, said the situation was being assessed.

Mortar attack threat to Namibia peace

From KEVIN JACOBS

SWAKOPOLD, Namibia — Namibian police are hunting a van at a northern police base shortly before a mortar attack that broke a nervous three-day ceasefire over the United Nations independence programme.

The South African and UN officials played down the threat of a mortar attack in low-key reports. But for opposition it is likely to reinforce recent warnings from administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar of a possible guerilla ceasefire violations, despite the current ceasefire.

Five mortar bombs were fired at the bush camp at 12.50am, but all fell at least 100 metres short of the perimeter and caused no injury. Government spokesman Mr Eberhard said yesterday.

The five projectiles were found unexploded and identified by police as Soviet-made. The camp is located about 16km south of Oshana, near the Angolan border, and some 3km west of the Namibia-Ondangwa road.

Capital rocked by blast

An explosion rocked the capital

Woman held in Flats slaying

Staff Reporter

A 30-YEAR-OLD Mitchells Plain woman has been arrested in connection with the death of a young mother who was shot dead on Monday night by robbers at the mobile shop where she worked as an assistant.

The woman will appear in court today on a charge of murder, according to police liaison officer Captain Hendrik Opperman.

The dead woman, Miss Charmaine Klaasen, 22, was shot at a mobile shop — a truck parked in Daphne Crescent, Eastridge, about 300 metres from the police station at the town centre in Mitchells Plain.

Police estimated the amount stolen from the truck at about R30.

Vertical advertisement strip containing logos and text:

- Top: Large stylized letter 'E'
- Middle: A portrait of a woman's face.
- Text: "Disco Super"
- Text: "CL MI"
- Bottom: A large stylized letter 'C'

THE FACTS

CITIZEN TIMES 29/7/59 (206) 52
ON page one of yesterday's Cape Times, it was incorrectly reported that stones were thrown and teargas fired after a pupil rally at Woodlands Senior Secondary School in Mitchells Plain. Rallies did take place on Thursday at some Mitchells Plain schools, stones were thrown and teargas was fired — but not at Woodlands Senior Secondary. A Woodlands school spokesman said attendance on Thursday was 80%. The Cape Times regrets the error.

Gr. 7-15 2/17/87 (52)

DET broke pact with schools, court told

Court Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) had broken a "carefully drawn-up" agreement with parents, teachers and students at black schools, a Cape Town regional court heard yesterday.

This was said by Mr L Daba, chairman of the Parents' Teachers' and Students' Association (PTSA), during the trial of Mr Allie Parker, 47, of Lansdowne, who has pleaded not guilty to contravening emergency media regulations in January last year.

He is charged under the Public Safety Act with printing five pamphlets allegedly containing "subversive statements" urging students not to register at black schools at the beginning of 1988.

Mr Daba said the registration forms produced by the DET at the beginning of 1988 were not the same as the ones drafted by PTSA and DET officials at the end of 1987.

Mr J K Klopper was the magistrate. Mr E Grobelaar prosecuted. Mr L Rose-Innes, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for Mr Parker.

High school attendance plummets

By PETER DENNEHY

ATTENDANCE figures in Peninsula high schools plummeted to "very low" levels yesterday as pupils responded to calls from organisations which form part of the "mass democratic movement".

Mr Thinus Dempsey, a government spokesman for coloured schools, said attendance had been "very low" at Peninsula schools, and black schools spokesman Mr Bill Staude said pupils at Fezeka, I D Mkize, Sizamile and Crossroads III High Schools "did not turn up" yesterday.

An unidentified schoolboy at the 2 000-strong rally at the University of the Western Cape said the Northern Cape Schools Congress and the Northern Areas Students Congress had called for the

stayaway after mandates from schools. The UWC meeting was held to protest at the threatened closure of Zonnebloem Teachers Training College and to consolidate links between schools and tertiary institutions.

A massive police roadblock was in force near the university.

Mass democratic movement leaders also spoke of the impending defiance campaign. Ms Cheryl Carolus said it was "a campaign to defy all apartheid laws".

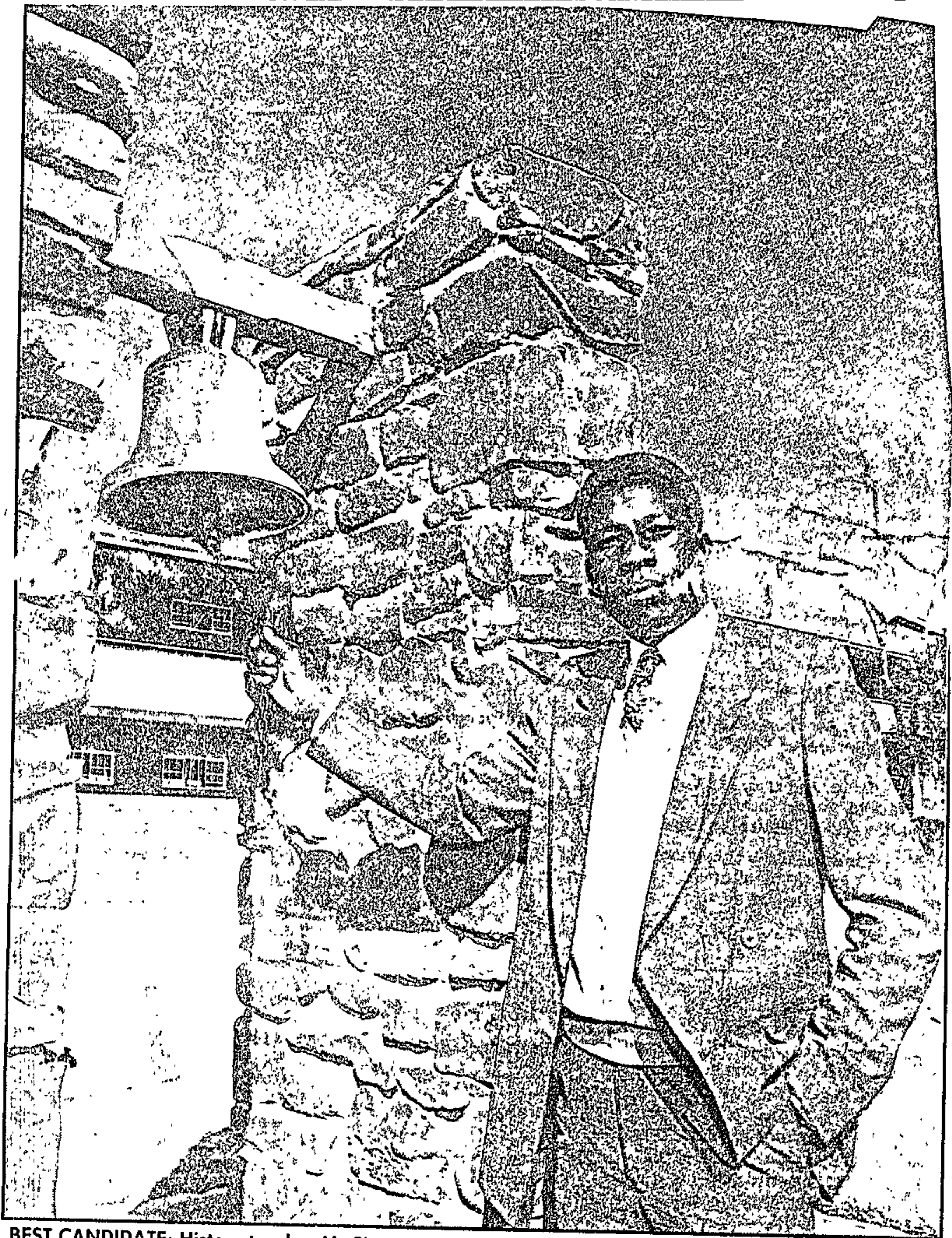
Mr Graeme Bloch said that from August 20, it would be "illegal for our organisations to be illegal" and ballots would be held at various places to enable people to vote "for democracy rather than for the tricameral fraud".

He urged students not to try to close

UWC over the election period, and said there was nothing wrong with going back to school next week as calls for a five-week boycott would create disunity.

After the rally, students marched out of the Main Hall and faced police outside the university fence. Police told lecturer Mr Randy Erentzen, who liaised between the students and them, that they would open fire if stones were thrown, he said, but none were.

Police confirmed to lawyers and family members that three Mitchell's Plain pupils were detained yesterday under the emergency regulations: Ms Walleen Mostert, 17, and her sister Ms Frieda Mostert, 18, both of Mondale Senior Secondary, and Mr Jacques Baartman, 18, of Cedar Senior Seco-



BEST CANDIDATE: History teacher Mr Simon Ntsimane starts work at St Albans College in September. The black teacher to join a white school in Pretoria says his appointment does not have political connotations.

Star 29/7/87
 Nts
Simon looking forward to new job

WHIPPING up political waves is not on the agenda of the first black teacher to join a white Pretoria school.

Mr Simon Ntsimane (35), who will teach history, English and Afrikaans to pupils at the elite St Albans College from September 1, says his appointment does not have political overtones.

"The post was vacant, I heard about it and applied," he said yesterday. "I have not even thought about politics."

The tall, soft-spoken teacher

CLAIRWYN REILLY 52

with two Unisa degrees — BA and BEd — took pains to emphasise he did not believe his appointment was controversial or unusual.

"I presume the fact that I was appointed indicated I was the best candidate," he said.

Mr Ntsimane, now a lecturer at Hebron College of Education in Ga-Rankuwa, admitted to being apprehensive about taking up his post but said the prospect of starting any new job was daunting.

"But I am happy to be given the opportunity to be employed at a dynamic institution like St Albans, which is contributing to solving the problems in our country by providing everyone who is here with a good education."

Mr Ntsimane, whose wife Georgina is a nursing sister, is working on his Masters degree in education through Potchefstroom University. The couple have a 10-year-old son.

Mr Ntsimane has served as headmaster in Kuruman and Bophuthatswana.

Twenty white schools face crisis like JGHS

By Sue Olswang

HW 11/8/89.

Johannesburg High School for Girls could not be allowed to die because its history would be repeated as more and more schools in South Africa's white metropolitan areas faced the same crisis, said Brother Neil McGurg, principal of Sacred Heart College, when addressing a meeting of more than 500 people at the school last night.

"It won't end here. This predicament is shared by at least 20 other schools," Brother McGurg said.

Last night was the first formal meeting between the Save Our School (SOS) committee and parents. Messages of support were received from the Transvaal Teachers' Association, the Old Girls' Club, the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations, the Faculty of Education at Wits University, Actstop, the *Early Times* monthly newspaper, St Mary's Cathedral, and many old girls.

Ms Sharon Bond, chairman of the interim SOS committee, said they had already made representations at high level to central government. SOS has so far collected 4 000 signatures in its petition drive.

The aim was 20 000 signatures and a petition drive would be held this Saturday by pupils and others concerned about the school. Once all the petitions have been collected they will be sent — with a poll of the community and a survey of parents — to the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk.

(52) ~~scribble~~ ~~scribble~~ Star 2/8/89

'Anti-apartheid' Vlok asked to help school

By Sue Olswang

The Save Our School (SOS) committee, which is fighting against the closure of the Johannesburg High School for Girls and campaigning for it to be opened to all races, has asked Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok for a message of support following his "apartheid is no longer the policy of the National Party" statement this week.

Ms Sharon Bond, chairman of the SOS committee, said she sent a copy of the letter to Mr Vlok yesterday afternoon. It was in response to comments Mr Vlok made at a political meeting in Standerton on Monday night.

The letter reads: "We were delighted to read in *Business Day* on August 1 your statement made at Standerton that 'apartheid is no longer the policy of the National Party'.

"We, a group of moderate South Africans, parents, teachers, and pupils fully support your statement.

"We are fighting for the life of our 102-year-old school which Minister Klaase has threatened to close because there are insufficient white pupils in our area.

"In view of your statement — and the recognition of your Government colleagues of the need for a new South Africa — we feel sure you will support our call for a State school open to all races.

"We shall appreciate a message of support from you."



10 000 sign petition in bid to open Rand school to all

MG 43 8/8/87 SZ

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 10 000 signatures have been collected by members of the Save Our School committee who are fighting to have Johannesburg High School for Girls declared open to all races.

Last month the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, ruled the school would close at the end of the year.

A petition drive was very successful according to committee chairman Miss Sharon Bond, who said 6 343 signatures were collected in one day.



"We had news coverage from several international television agencies as well as the British Broadcasting Corporation and Reuters and one of our old girls has written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher asking her to liaise with Mr F W de Klerk on the matter," she said.

Supporters

Among those who turned out to support the SOS campaign were: Mrs Helen Suzman, Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg the Right Rev Duncan Buchanan, American actor John Savage, film director Bill Faure, editor-in-chief of the Star Mr Harvey Tyson, the headmasters from Jeppe High School for Boys and Parktown Boys and secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association Mr Hugo Ackerman.

The committee plans to have all the petitions in by August 14 and it is hoping to secure an appointment with Mr de Klerk when they will be delivered to him.

Cape pupils demonstrate against polls

Stm  8/8/89  Crime Reporter 

Pupils went on the rampage in coloured townships in the Cape Peninsula yesterday and unrest in the area is expected to increase as the election draws nearer, police said today.

Police said pupils erected barricades, staged placard demonstrations and stoned the deputy headmaster of the Westridge Senior Secondary School in Mitchell's Plain, leaving him injured.

A petrol bomb was hurled at a delivery vehicle in Bishop Lavis.

According to SAP public relations chief Major-General Herman Stadler, the revolutionary climate in the western Cape is "fairly tense" and unrest is expected to increase as September 6 approaches.

He said that next to Natal, the western Cape was the most unrest-prone spot in South Africa. This was in contrast to Soweto, which was now quiet.

"It does seem as if the unrest is building up towards the elections. We saw this last year with the municipal elections and in 1984. It goes hand-in-hand with propaganda.

"There are genuine grievances in the area, but someone is exploiting them. We can expect the unrest will increase towards the elections," General Stadler said.

Schools seem to be the focal point of the unrest. Police said all yesterday's unrest in the Cape area happened at or near schools.

No arrests were made by police yesterday, but they used teargas three times to disperse pupils.

(Report by C Kotze, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Morale low, say Soweto teachers

Tension high after assaults in high schools

By Montshiwa Moroke

Tension is running high in several Soweto high schools after assaults of two teachers by pupils and sackings of a number of school principals the Department of Education and Training (DET).

Several teachers said yesterday that morale was low. A spokesman at one school said the DET had decided to "come down heavily" and described the situation as "disconcerting".

The latest incidents relate to the assault of two teachers at Naledi High School, Diepkloof, which resulted in the disruption of classes and the dismissal of Mr Joe Hlabana as principal.

Two weeks ago teachers at Fidelitas High School, Diepkloof, downed tools after they were threatened by pupils with knives.

Veil of silence in place

Officials at Naledi and the DET yesterday confirmed the incidents had taken place but were reluctant to elaborate.

According to sources at the school, two teachers were assaulted with baseball bats and pick handles after they had tried to apply disciplinary measures last Wednesday. One of the teachers was stabbed and only the timely intervention of other teachers saved the two.

It is understood one of the pupils was seen brandishing a firearm.

The school closed on Thursday and Friday and teachers were required to report to the DET offices in Ophirton on those days.

The two teachers and others failed to report for work yesterday.

Several parents were seen with the principal yesterday and some were elected to visit the homes of the pupils who were allegedly involved in assaulting the teachers. The parents were told to arrange another meeting to be held next Sunday.

Meanwhile, pupils at the Naledi High returned to school yesterday after the DET had suspended classes last week after the acting

principal for nine years, Mr Hlabana, was told by the regional director, Mr Peet Struwig, to step down and go to another school as a teacher.

On Wednesday an inspector was jeered when he tried to inform pupils about the DET's decision. Police later arrived at the school to find pupils in their classes.

Mr Struwig said yesterday Mr Hlabana had been transferred to another school as head of department.

Classes had been suspended as pupils did not leave his department "with much choice" after they had rejected the new principal, a former teacher at the school.

At a meeting at the weekend parents called for the reinstatement of the dismissed principal.

Mr Struwig said he would hold a meeting tonight with the school's governing council to discuss recent developments at the school.

Other principals who have recently either been dismissed or "pressurised" to resign include Mr Nick Tlhapane of Mafori Mphahlele High School, Molapo, and Mr Brian Makhubela of Nghunghunyane High School, Chiawelo.

EMERGENCY UPDATE

Vandals hit M Plain school

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

VANDALS have struck at a Mitchell's Plain high school, leaving a trail of destruction and graffiti which read "Viva SAP".

Teachers at Glendale Senior Secondary School said today that hundreds of rands of damage had been caused when vandals hit the school yesterday.

The vandals had not stolen anything, ignoring a tape-recorder in the secretary's office.

However, pamphlets advertising a joint meeting between Mitchell's Plain teachers and pupils were removed.

A slogan which had read "Viva UDF" was changed with black spray to read "Viva SAP".

The damage was discovered by the school's security guard when he reported for duty late yesterday, but the place was still in disarray when The Argus visited Glendale today.

Ten doors, including the one at the principal's office, were extensively damaged in the administration section of the school and will have to be replaced; sports gear was strewn over the staff room, and sections of the ceiling had been ripped open.

● Sapa reports that the police confirmed that schoolchildren erected barricades and staged placard demonstrations at schools in the Peninsula yesterday.

In an "interim" unrest report, police reported stone-throwing incidents and a petrol-bomb attack.

They said a school principal was slightly injured in stone-throwing.

"In three cases, police used tearsmoke to disperse unruly mobs," the report said.

Today's police unrest report said stones were thrown at police in Sidwell, Port Elizabeth. A policeman was slightly hurt and a police vehicle damaged. Quirts were used.

CAPE TOWN

8/8/89

52

Police confirm schools unrest

By CHRIS BATEMAN

POLICE yesterday confirmed incidents of stone-throwing, barricading and placard demonstrations at several Peninsula schools. A petrol bomb was also thrown.

Colonel Vic Haynes, head of the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria, said police used tearsmoke to disperse pupils at Westridge High in Mitchells Plain, at Belhar No 2 and at John Ramsay High in Bishop Lavis.

At Athlone a deputy principal had been slightly injured

by a stone-thrower.

At Beauvallon High School in Valhalla Park, where an "awareness" rally was planned, the headmaster, according to reports, dismissed pupils on orders of the police after an incident of stone-throwing and teargassing in Modderdam Road.

Several hundred pupils from Bishop Lavis High School and John Ramsey High had marched to Beauvallon.

Two students were arrested and questioned. They were later released.

According to a source, pupils had been seen running with petrol bombs in Modderdam Road where it had appeared a milk truck had been looted.

Colonel Haynes reported one incident of petrol bombing involving a delivery vehicle, but did not specify where.

Pupils had apparently also gathered in Kraaifontein, at Scottsville High School.

At Manenberg High and at Phoenix High in Manenberg police dispersed pupil placard rallies.

IMMACULATA CLOSES

(52)

9/8/89

Soweto

CLASSES at Immaculata High School in Soweto have been suspended after yesterday's class disruptions that led to pupils terrorising Diepkloof residents.

The school management committee's decision followed a confrontation between pupils and a Diepkloof family in which an unidentified man was shot and had to be hospitalised.

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

Three pupils were arrested in connection with the incident.

A Zone 6 businessman, Mr Isaac Malinga, said his home and cars were stoned by a group of more than 150 boys from Immaculata High School, who wanted to hijack his truck last week.

"These boys have started a reign of terror," he said.

"They are terrorising

everyone in the neighbourhood. Since yesterday morning they have been hijacking cars and chasing people around."

The management committee said they suspended classes because they fear for other people's lives.

"We do not know what is happening and why," the school manager, Mr R M Makobane, said.

"For two weeks the situation has been explosive."

Widespread protests as Cape schools rally to defy

CAPC Trucks 9/8/89

52 (9/8)

Staff Reporter

POLICE yesterday warned the public to take care on entering areas such as Athlone, Modderdam Road and Mitchells Plain after a second day of widespread defiance protests at schools and campuses.

At UWC, police fired teargas at singing students seated on the campus ring road after a rally of more than 2 000 students in a university hall.

Colonel Vic Haynes, head of the police public relations division, said stones were thrown at police vehicles before teargas was fired.

The "sit-in" came after students carrying placards marched singing around the campus, with a police helicopter overhead.

Colonel Haynes said that other "unrest-related" incidents included:

- Pupils setting burning road barricades outside Tafelsig High and Beacon Hill High in Mitchells Plain and at Scottsdale High in Kraaifontein.

- Illegal gatherings dispersed at Scottsville, Kraaifontein, near the

A SENIOR Democratic Teachers' Union executive member, Mr Andile Jonas, yesterday called for a halt to township gangsterism which he said could be used by the state to launch undercover attacks on activists.

Speaking at a teacher-pupil rally attended by about 800 people at the Samaj Centre in Athlone, Mr Jonas appealed to "all those who've laid charges against those trying to stop gangsterism" to withdraw them.

He appealed to pupils to stop joining gangs.

Mitchells Plain railway station, at Belhar No 2 High and at UWC.

Other rallies were at the Samaj Centre in Athlone, the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville and the Anglican Church hall in Westridge, Mitchells Plain.

After the Samaj Centre rally, attended by about 900 students and pupils, sjambok-equipped police advanced on a chanting crowd bearing a large ANC flag.

The students dispersed, some taking refuge in the centre.

Soon afterwards, Grassroots photographer Mr Bennie Gool and two prominent community leaders — the Rev Syd Lockett of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility and Mr Pierre van der Heever of the Western Province of Churches — were briefly detained.

At the Westridge rally, police stood at the back of the hall while speakers wearing Western Cape Teachers' Union and UDF T-shirts delivered speeches.

A feature of the protests was the large numbers of teachers present.

Back to school

A GROUP of 204 pupils locked out of their school premises sighed with relief yesterday when it was announced that they could return as the gates would be unlocked.

9/18/89
South
The announcement was made in the Rand Supreme Court following an urgent application for an order that Mr Bernard Matthews should remove all the chains and locks on the gates of Uwezo College in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, failing which a deputy sheriff should hire a locksmith to remove or cut the items on the gate. *S2* *880*

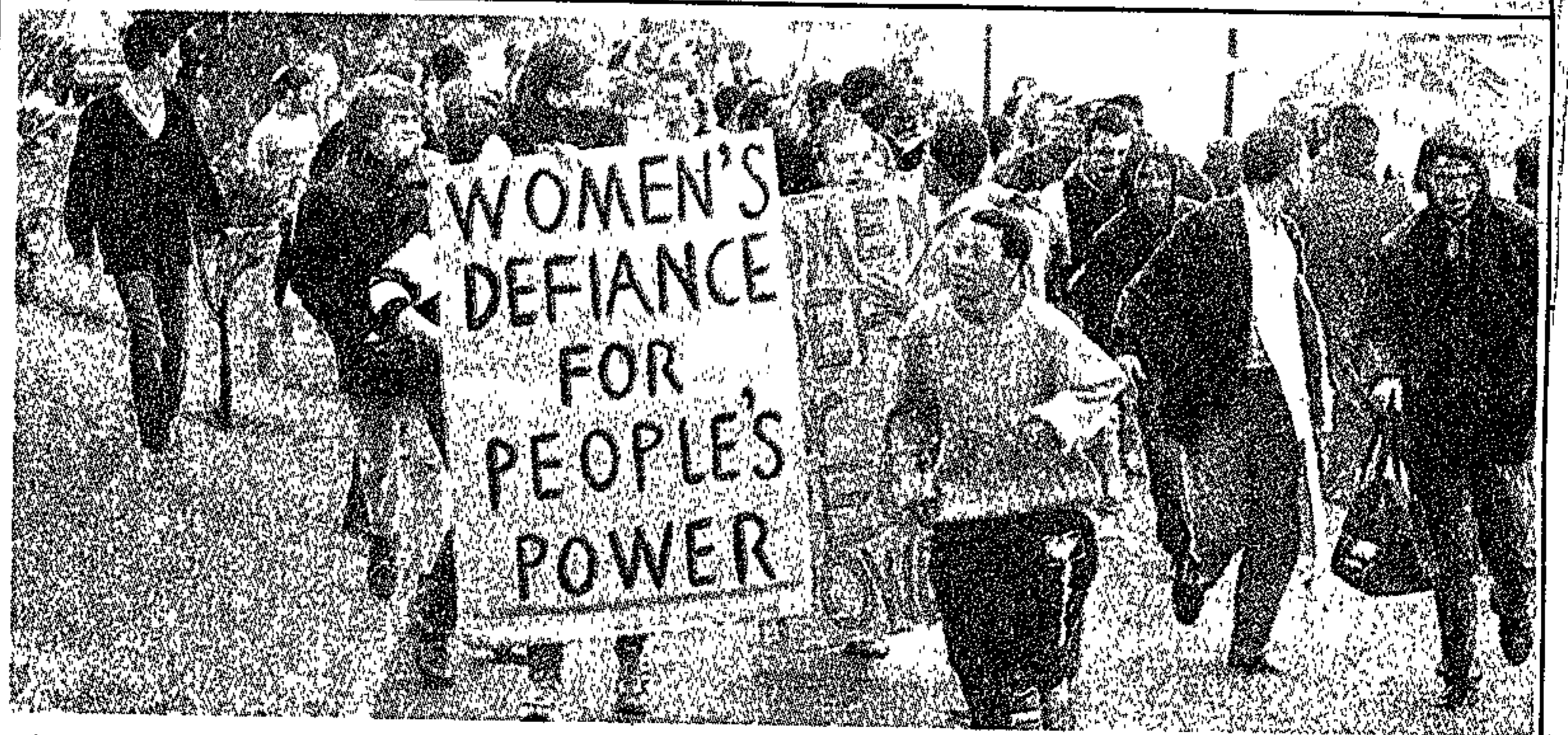
Postponed

A group of pupils filled the court's public gallery yesterday waiting for the outcome of the application by their school teacher, Mr Richmond Bahlekazi.

The pupils were later informed by one of the lawyers that an interim agreement had been reached.

The interim agreement was that the pupils and teachers should be allowed to return to school, a committee consisting of representatives of the PCP and the parents school committee should administer the school until the matter was resolved.

The case was postponed to August 16.



STUDENT RALLY . . . UCT students walk along the verge above De Waal Drive yesterday after police had called: "Can we have your attention." This followed a National Women's Day rally on campus.

Unrest, teargas at Cape campus

*Cape Times
10/8/89
52*

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL incidents of unrest and teargassing took place on the campus of the University of the Western Cape and at Peninsula schools yesterday.

At UWC the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) organised a rally to commemorate National Women's Day.

Moulana Faried Essack, national co-ordinator for the Call of Islam, told about 1 800 people: "The participation of women in the struggle for liberation is essential. Sexism has exact parallels to racism.

Placard-bearing

Many years of white domination were about to come to an end. "We are on the brink of remoulding this country. We can see the regime crumbling before our eyes."

After the two-hour rally about 500 placard-bearing students sang and marched down the campus road towards the entrance where teargas was fired.

Police confirmed that six journalists, Jimi Matthews and Aziz Tassiem of Visnews, Sahm Venter and Adiel Bradlow of Associated Press and Siphwo Ralo and Meshack Mokoena of CBS, were briefly detained.

WHITE schools in the Cape have been told by the Cape Education Department to tighten up security during the election.

Dr Francois Knoetze, deputy director of the Cape Education Department, confirmed yesterday that unwritten directives had been issued to all his department's schools by school inspectors.

Dr Knoetze declined to comment on whether the measures were introduced in response to fears in some quarters that black children might demand to be registered as pupils in white schools during the defiance campaign by anti-apartheid organisations.

He said the measures were a "routine adjustment of existing security measures" at schools.

"I want to make it clear that nobody's safety is in question. No incident has been reported. It is just a precautionary measure."

After incidents of stonings and teargassing the rector of the university, Professor Jakes Gerwel, mediated between police and students.

There were also reports of teargassing at Westridge High School in Mitchells Plain, at Bishop Lavis and at Belhar.

At the University of Cape Town, about 150 placard-bearing stu-

dents chanted on the grass verge above De Waal Drive as police stood on the opposite side of the road, carrying perspex shields. They later dispersed.

Two priests who were present at an illegal gathering at the Sanaj Centre in Athlone yesterday were arrested when they refused to leave the scene, police have confirmed. They said the priests resisted arrest and "some force had to be used to place them in the police vehicles".

Police could and would not allow a state of unrest on the scale of that of 1986/87 to redevelop, Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said yesterday.

Concern

Police would also act against the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) if its actions crystallised into violence, he said.

Responding to a National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) statement expressing concern at the recent arrest of advocate Mr Johnny de Lange outside Groote Schuur Hospital, a police spokesman said: "People who act defiantly and openly ignore warnings by the police must not expect the police to stand by idly and forsake their duty to act."

(Report by C de Villiers and Y van Broede, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

Cape Times 11/8/89 (52) (circled) (circled)



DISCUSSING . . . A representative of a group of Bishop Lavis teachers discusses a petition with police in Bishop Lavis during yesterday's march. Police later allowed a small delegation to hand over the petition to the station commander of Bishop Lavis police.

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW

Teachers deliver petition to SAP

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN a hundred teachers from Peninsula high schools yesterday delivered a petition, addressed to the Western Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police, at the Bishop Lavis police station.

Students, teachers, clergy and principals requested in the petition that all pupils be left alone and police be removed from schools.

Democratic Party MP Mr Jan van Eck said teachers from Bishop Lavis High were joined by teachers from John Ramsay High in Bishop Lavis and Beauvallon High in Valhalla Park.

The group of teachers was stopped by policemen about 500 metres from Bishop Lavis High School.

After negotiations, three teachers and three clergymen were allowed to proceed to the police station where the petition was handed to the station commander.

On Wednesday police used teargas to disperse a crowd of people in Bellville who had been stoning cars. In another stoning incident in Bellville, a policeman was hurt when a stone hit him, police said.

Two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set alight by youths in Guguletu on Wednesday.

Blackboard jungle

WHILE politically motivated class disruptions and boycotts seem to decrease in Soweto schools, thuggery and disorder have set in as gun-toting pupils threaten the lives of teachers and fellow-pupils.

Tension has been running high at a number of Soweto high schools in the past few weeks, particularly in Diepkloof where there have been class disruptions in some instances.

Pupils at Namedi High School recently attacked two teachers with pick handles and baseball bats.

Several principals in Diepkloof are reported to have received threatening letters ordering them "to stop oppressing comrades."

The beginning of 1989 has seen assaults on teachers by students becoming a common practice.

Pupils have been shot in school premises, two of them fatally, while knife-

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

fighters and rape incidents have also been reported at different schools.

"Teaching in Soweto is like sitting on a time bomb," a Soweto high school teacher, who may not be named for fear of victimisation, said.

"We have to watch our mouths and actions to avoid being branded 'sell outs.' We can no longer carry out our disciplinary duties.

"Before the 1986 class boycotts the teaching profession was a challenge; we felt we were doing something for the nation and the children were prepared to learn," he said.

"Now they are not interested in their studies, they are unresponsive and one gets no feedback from them. They have a negative attitude towards their studies."

Students can be classified into three sections; those who are interested in their studies, those who attend lessons but never pay any attention and those who are always in the school yard but never inside the classroom.

The school disorders are a matter of concern and parents have formed committees to solve the problems.

Youth and students organisations have also pointed to the negative achievements of the three year schools boycotts.

Teachers and pupils live with danger

"While the Department of Education and Training's refusal to consult with students and parents organisations is the main cause of school chaos, previous class boycotts without alternative tuition have always contributed to the chaos," Azanian Students Movement publicity secretary Mr Siphosiso Masoko, said.

"The slogan 'Liberation Now, Education Later' also confused students who are not yet liberated and their young

minds were made generally susceptible to be hostile towards education.

"Boycotts were previously taken as a principle and not as a strategy. Students were pulled out of school to pursue liberation as if it was around the corner," he added.

A spokesman for Action Youth, Mr Salim Valli, said the early 1980's boycotts should be taken as a lesson and should not be allowed to degenerate into mindless violence and thuggery.



Mr Peet Struwig...
"demotivation"

"Boycott is a powerful weapon and it must be used wisely, mostly as a last resort," he said.

"Schools are the site of struggle. We must turn them into centres of liberation and not surrender them to the enemy through irresponsible behaviour and thuggery. The present educational

system should be challenged to prepare our youth for the labour market."

The DET Regional Director, Mr Peet Struwig, attributed classroom thuggery and disorder to demotivation.

"Soweto students need motivation such as job opportunities," he said.

"We have enough schools to educate Sowetans but what do they do with that education? Frustration suffered by jobless graduates can turn them into criminals and it can demotivate those still at school.

"Classroom thuggery is not educational problem, it is a reflection of the frustration and anger caused by the social, economic and political state of blacks," he said.

JOHANNESBURG. While politically-motivated class disruptions and boycotts seem on the decrease in Soweto schools, thuggery and disorder have set in as gun-toting pupils threaten the lives of teachers and fellow-pupils, the Sowetan reported yesterday.

Tension has been running high at a number of Soweto high schools in the past few weeks, particularly in Diepkloof where there have been several class disruptions. The beginning of 1989 has seen assaults on teachers by students becoming a common practice. Pupils at Naledi High School recently attacked two teachers with pick handles and baseball bats.

Soweto teachers in fear of gun-toting pupils

CH 7/12/89 12/11/89 5/2

Several principals in Diepkloof are reported to have received threatening letters ordering them to "stop oppressing comrades".

Pupils have been shot in school premises, two of them fatally, while knife fights and rape incidents have also been reported at different schools.

"Teaching in Soweto is like sitting on a time bomb," said a Soweto high school teacher, who may not be named for fear of victimisation. "We have to watch our mouths and actions to avoid being branded 'self-

louts'. We can no longer carry out our disciplinary duties.

"Before the 1986 class boycotts the teaching profession was a challenge; we felt we were doing something for the nation and the children were prepared to learn. Now they are not interested in their studies, they are unresponsive and have a negative attitude towards their studies."

Concerned parents have formed committees to solve the problems.

Youth and student organisa-

tions have also pointed to the negative results of the boycotts.

Azanian Students Movement publicity secretary Mr Siphoshe Maseko said: "While the Department of Education and Training's refusal to consult with student and parent organisations is the main cause of school chaos, previous class boycotts without alternative tuition have always contributed to the chaos."

A spokesman for Action Youth, Mr Salim Valli, said the boycotts of the early '80s should be taken as a lesson, and violent boycotts avoided.

DET Regional Director Mr Peet Struwig attributed classroom thuggery and disorder to demotivation. — Sapa

Concern over unrest at schools

By Stan Hlophe

The general crisis in Soweto schools was a matter of great concern to the community and the problem needed to be addressed as a matter of urgency, the Soweto Civic Association said last night.

The SCA made the call in response to the growing crime and unrest at State and private high schools.

Tension is running high at a number of schools, particularly in Diepkloof where there have been class disruptions.

Immaculata High, a Roman Catholic Church school, was closed two weeks ago when pupils went on the rampage after alleged rapists and gangsters had terrorised schoolgirls.

Last week, pupils at Namedi High attacked two teachers with pick handles and baseball bats. Several principals in Diepkloof had received threatening calls ordering them to stop "oppressing comrades".

Gun-toting pupils have threatened the lives of teachers and pupils in other parts of Soweto.

Since the beginning of 1989 assaults on teachers by pupils have become common. Pupils have been

shot on school premises and rapes at schools have been reported.

In a statement, the SCA said attempts by pupils to resolve problems of thuggery, gangsterism, molesting of female pupils and abuse of drugs in the schools was commendable.

"Residents must not forget that the central problem in education and our schools is apartheid and Bantu education. The Department of Education and Training and its functionaries have been trying hard to give a different picture altogether.

"It is a fact that attempts have been made to set up parents against their sons and daughters by calling meetings that were designed to divide us. Needless to say, such meetings have failed to have the desired results. Instead, parents are united against Bantu education and apartheid, and are determined to destroy it."

● Thousands of pupils in black townships around Durban stayed away from school yesterday in protest at the detention of political leaders.

The "charge or release" campaign by pupils at 49 schools in kwaMashu and 13 in Ntuzuma is expected to end today.

13 more Mitchells Plain pupils held

Cape Times 16/8/89

SL (20/8) (20/8) (20/8)

Staff Reporter

THIRTEEN high school pupils were arrested in Mitchells Plain yesterday and are expected to appear in court on charges of public violence today, according to local crisis centre office worker Mrs H Oosterwyk.

The arrests of the pupils — from Mondale, Portlands, Princeton and Tafelsig high schools — follow several alleged incidents of stone-throwing yesterday.

One Std 7 boy at Mondale was slightly hurt yesterday by a tear-gas canister.

Yesterday a police spokesman in Pretoria declined to issue any statement on arrests or other events in Mitchells Plain, and local police will not comment on "unrest".

Earlier this week Pretoria police said that if such news was kept to a minimum there might be less unrest than otherwise.

According to yesterday's police unrest report, covering Monday, "the Cape Peninsula was generally quiet with the exception of Mitchells Plain", where several stone-throwing incidents and a few road barricades had been reported.

"On a number of occasions police had to use tearsmoke to

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 6 900 students — the total student body of the University of the North — were in their second day of class boycott yesterday in protest against police raids on campus.

Nusas has called on acting State President and Minister of National Education Mr FW de Klerk to stop "his vicious security police" from harassing students.

A university statement said a mass student meeting on August 11 resolved to "extort a public condemnation of what they call persistent police raids".

disperse the mobs. A few vehicles were damaged by stone-throwers. After two separate stone-throwing incidents, police arrested a number of coloured youths.

"In the first incident, four youths were arrested after a private vehicle was stoned and in the second incident five youths were arrested after stones were thrown at a police vehicle. No injuries were reported."

Yesterday morning five Glendale pupils, two pupils from Spine Road, one from Tafelsig and one other youth appeared in Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court in connection with charges

of public violence.

The pupils, who are all under 18, were not asked to plead and were released into the care of their parents. They will appear again in October.

In Cloetesville, near Stellenbosch, 18-year-old Hannaleen Simmers, the head girl of Luckhoff High School, where pupils have not attended classes for the past five days, was "taken in for questioning by police", her mother, Mrs Elizabeth George, said yesterday.

Attorney Mr Essa Moosa confirmed this week that five students from Touws River and Worcester and three teachers from Paarl were detained under the emergency regulations last Tuesday.

They are Mr Manuel Koopman and Mr Neville Padiachy of Worcester, Mr Borris Nel, Mr Isak Ockhuis and Mr Dan Swarts of Touws River and Mr Tamsanqa Jacobs, Mr Timothy Ndzuzo and Mr Julius Allah, three teachers at Simon Hebe High School in Paarl.

● Sapa reports that the other incident of unrest on Monday, according to the police unrest report, was in Daveyton (Benoni), where a private house was petrol-bombed. No injuries were reported.

Education body hits ⁵² at the DET

THE Mamelodi Education Forum has condemned the Department of Education and Training for allegedly conspiring with the Mamelodi Town Council in setting up a junior council.

Mamelodi elected its first junior mayor and deputy mayor from high school pupils in the township recently.

The elections took place in the local council chamber and 18 members of the junior council, pupils from high schools in the township, took part.

Already plans are afoot to have a junior council in Soweto at the beginning of November this year.

^{Soweto}
16/8/89
The MEF, comprising parents, teachers, students and community organisations, has written a letter to the DET protesting against students being used by the council,

Black schools need help

5/16/89
By Winnie Graham (52)

Hundreds of black schools on the Reef need sponsors to help them get the extras they need to make life more convenient, but they don't have the contacts.

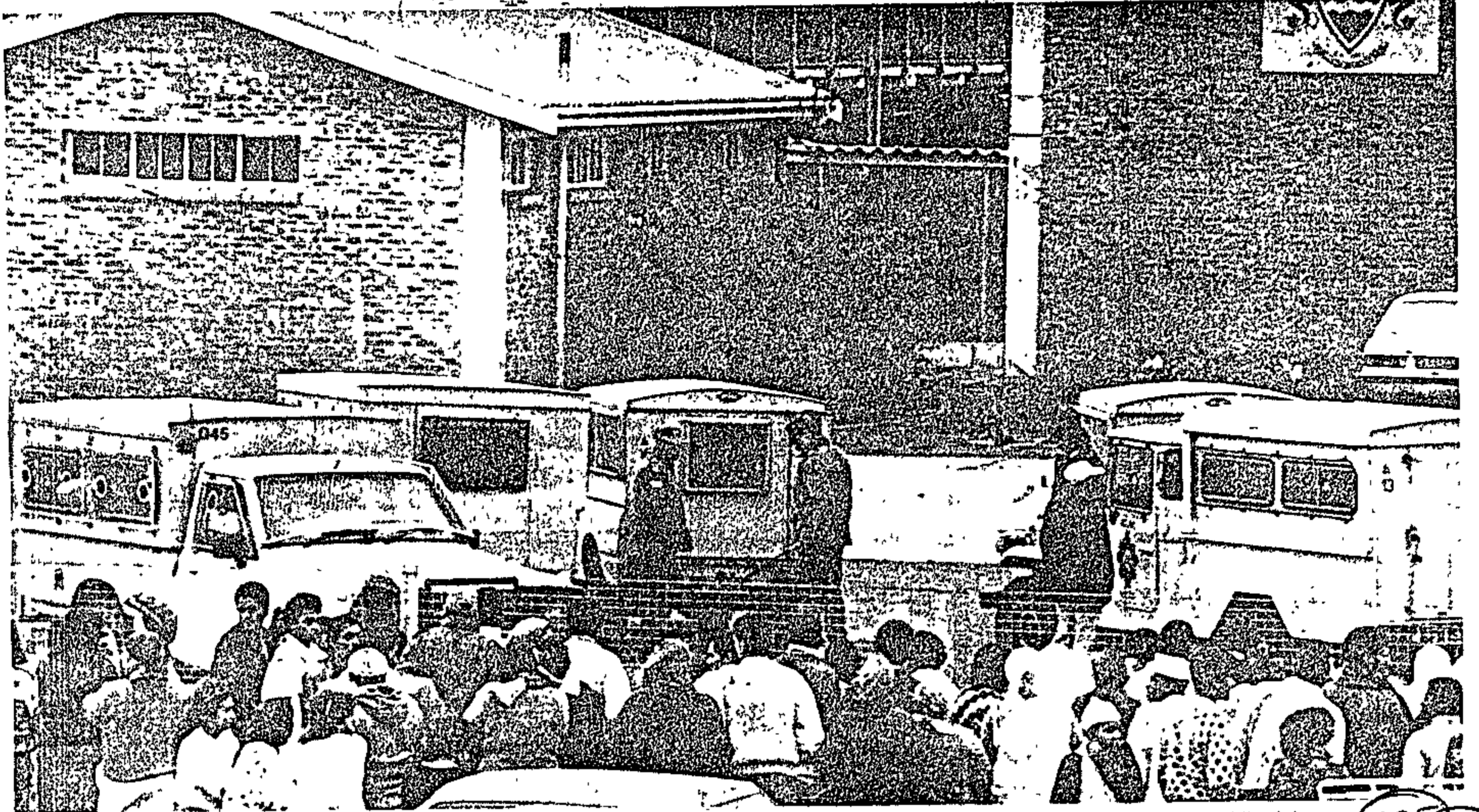
Dr Patrick Ruck, head of Preventive and Educational Dental Services in several Reef townships, has offered to act as a go-between. He heads a team of eight oral hygienists who regularly visit black schools.

"Some schools are lucky

enough to have two or three sponsors," he said. "When they need something like photocopying equipment or heaters for the classrooms, they appeal to a sponsor who will usually help."

But many schools lack even basic equipment. He is concerned about the schools which have no contacts in the commercial world and is willing to put caring companies in touch with them. For information, telephone him at (011) 935-1123.

SCHOOLS SIEGE



TENSION. Anxious parents crowd outside Mondale High School in Mitchells Plain during a police raid to arrest pupils for public violence

Boy, 12, 'savagely beaten'

A 12-YEAR-OLD pupil was allegedly dragged from a taxi in Langa and savagely beaten by sjambok-wielding men after a student meeting at Langa Comprehensive School.

Several other youngsters were also injured, including a four-year-old boy who was allegedly trampled when pupils were pursued into a private home.

An affidavit by the pupil, Bonga Gula, was among others submitted to the Minister of Law and Order by the MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, on incidents in the Western Cape last week.

A spokesperson for the Minister's office, Brigadier Leon Mellet, refused to comment. He said receipt of the affidavits had been acknowledged in a letter to Van Eck.

Bonga said in the affidavit he and fellow pupils at Langa Comprehensive

TO PAGE FIVE



Langa Comprehensive pupil, Bonga Gula, 12, who was allegedly beaten with a sjambok

'Like 21 Jump Street' in Mitchells Plain

By CHIARA CARTER
AS BARRICADES burnt in several Cape Town suburbs for the third consecutive week, high schools in Mitchells Plain were reported to be in a state of virtual siege after police allegedly entered the premises of several schools to search for students.

The raids on the schools were in connection with public violence allegations and a large number of pupils later appeared in court.

Mitchells Plain advice office worker, Mrs Hester Oosterwyk, said that police had entered the grounds of Glendale, Spine Road, Mondale and Cedars high schools.

She said that plainclothes police had mingled with pupils at several secondary schools in the area.

"It's like 21 Jump Street," she said,

referring to a television programme in which police infiltrate schools by passing themselves off as students.

The Western Cape Education Front (WCEF) this week accused the police of "conducting a war against schools and teachers".

The police unrest report issued on Wednesday morning said that there were several incidents of stonethrowing in Mitchells Plain and that police had used tearsmoke and rubber bullets on occasions to disperse people the previous day.

Full reports —
Pages 4 and 5

Three youths were arrested at a burning barricade and a man and 11 youths were arrested after a stonethrowing incident in the area, the report said.

A truck was damaged when it was stoned by a group of youths in Bontheuvel.

WCEF spokesperson Mr Graeme Bloch said a delegation of leading educationists planned to go to the Regional Commissioner of Police to ask him to release detainees and re-

strain the police. *Smith*
By Wednesday this week, about 30 pupils had appeared in court on charges of public violence and at least 12 more were being held in emergency detention.

Meanwhile, supporters of the Mass Democratic Movement are gearing up for the next stage of the MDM's defiance campaign.

A spokesperson for the MDM said that it intended challenging beach apartheid in Cape Town by bussing hundreds of its supporters to a picnic on the whites-only beach at the Strand on Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday, the sixth anniversary of the founding of the United Democratic Front, organisations intend to "unban themselves".

On the labour front, unions are gearing up for action against the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRAA).

In Cape Town, thousands of workers are expected to attend a mass rally at the University of the Western Cape stadium at 6pm next Tuesday.

(Report by C Carter, of 95 Sir Lowry Rd, Woodstock.)

INSIDE: UK bid to stop cricket rebels * Careers * Dube's 'Lucky' break * Rape in marriage

P.T.O.



Principal must go, say parents

By ANDILE XAYIYA

SCHUTTE must pack his things and go!

This is one of the demands which the Langa Comprehensive School Parents Teachers Students Association (PTSA) is to take to the Department of Education and Training (DET) in the next week.

The resolution was taken at an angry parents meeting in an attempt to defuse the tension which has gripped the school after several pupils were allegedly assaulted by sjambok-wielding men last Wednesday.

The school's principal, Mr JJ Schutte, whom parents claim called the police, was not present at the meeting.

Trouble flared at the school after Schutte refused permission for the pupils to hold an awareness programme on August 10 to commemorate National Women's Day.

Mzukisi Jack, a member of the school's Student Council, said Schutte ordered the pupils to disperse after insisting that they treat the day as a normal school day.

"We were beaten with sjamboks," said Jack. "There was absolute chaos. Pupils were scattering everywhere, and some injured themselves by jumping over the barbed-wire fence."

Black teachers at the school told how Schutte locked them into the staff-room in a bid to stop them mediating with the students.

The teachers managed to free themselves and tried to intervene.

White teachers at the school allegedly took batons from their cars and assisted in charging the pupils, said black teachers.

A large contingent of police vans and hippos patrolled the school after the incident.

A spokesperson for the Defend Detu Committee condemned Schutte's actions and said "white verkrampte principals" were placed at black schools for "ulterior" purposes.

A spokesperson for Detu said the role of such principals was not as "educators of our children" but as "oppressors and maintainers of Vlok's Law and Order".

Beaten, claims boy

FROM PAGE ONE

had been refused permission by their principal, Mr JJ Schutte, to commemorate National Women's Day on August 10. They had been ordered by Schutte to proceed with classes as normal.

On August 10 the pupils were holding a meeting when they saw a helicopter hovering above the school and sjambok-wielding men jumping from vans.

He said he ran towards a nearby taxi rank and climbed into a taxi, but was dragged from it by two men who sjambokked him.

Bonga and several other pupils then ran to a nearby house to seek refuge. The woman living there let them in and locked the door behind them.

"Not long after, we heard a banging on the front door and eventually the door was kicked open and three men who came into the room," said Bonga.

He said he was hit on the chest, back and head, and saw the other children being beaten, as well.

With blood pouring from his head, he made his escape, and was later taken to Langa Day Hospital.

Miss Vuyiswa Gciltshane, 29, who had sheltered the children, said her sister, Nomvuselelo, had also been beaten, and her four-year-old son trampled and thrown him into the mud.

This report has been censored to comply with the emergency regulations.

Schools flare up



Pupils (who may not be identified) being led away by police after being arrested for alleged public violence

MORE than 50 people have been detained or charged in a huge security clampdown to quell the growing schools unrest in the Western Cape and Boland.

By Wednesday this week, close to 30 pupils had already appeared in court in connection with charges of public violence and at least a dozen more were detained.

This pushes to 23 the number of people detained in the Western Cape under the state of emergency since the flare-up of unrest at schools more than a month ago.

Most of the detained or charged pupils are from Mitchells Plain. However, detentions have also been reported from areas in the Boland as far afield as Touws River.

On Sunday three pupils, Boris Nel, Isak Ockers and Jan Swarts, were detained at the De Kruinen Senior Secondary School in Touws River.

Former principal

On the same day, two students, Emile Koopman from Esselen Park Senior Secondary School and Neville Padaychie of Songe Training College, were held in Worcester.

The former principal of Simon Hebe High School in Paarl, Mr Timothy Ndzuvo, and another teacher, Mr Julius Allah, were detained in an early morning police swoop on Monday.

On Tuesday four pupils, Mzukisi Mdimba, Tony Jacobs, Warren Carolus and Patrick Diedrich, were detained in Paarl.

The following people are also being held in the Western Cape under the state of emergency: Jaques Baartman, sisters Waleen, 16, and Freda Mostert, 19, Siraaj Ibraheim, 18, Neil Mentoer, 17, Ronald Jacobs, 18, Estelle Leonard, 19, Gloria Veale, 19, Errol April, 21, Eugene Paramoer, 17, Denver Christians, 18, and Basil Mtungana, 17.

Strife hits schools, varsities

CLASSES were disrupted and students stayed away from schools and universities in several major centres around the country this week.

In Durban, thousands of pupils stayed away from schools in the black townships to protest against the detention of political leaders.

The "charge or release" campaign is being supported by pupils at 49 schools in Kwa-Mashu and 13 in Ntuzuma.

According to the police unrest report, a

youth was wounded and three people arrested when police fired at a group of people in Inanda near Durban.

The report said a group of youths was dispersed after a headmaster of a school in Umlazi fired a shot at a crowd attacking the school.

In the Ciskei, Veritas News Agency reports students from Fort Hare university were prevented from marching into Alice on Tuesday.

The students held a placard demonstration

on the campus in support of the Mass Democratic Movement's defiance campaign.

About 7 000 students at the University of the North (Turfloop) are boycotting lectures this week in protest against police raids on the campus.

A police spokesperson confirmed that two students were arrested on the campus on August 10, but denied that security police were involved in daily raids on the campus.

Police have confirmed that a group of black students was dispersed by police using quirts in Vosloorus on the East Rand after three buses were stoned.

Mono Badela reports that tension is high at several Soweto schools, particularly those in Diepkloof where there have been several class disruptions.

Immaculata High, a Roman Catholic School in Diepkloof, was closed two weeks ago when pupils went on the rampage after being terrorised by gangsters.

South African Council of Churches (SACC) general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane, blamed state repression for the escalation of violence and crime in Soweto high schools.

Chikane this week consulted teachers, parents and community leaders of Soweto in an effort to resolve the crisis. He plans to call a conference in Soweto aimed at ending the violence.

He said the problem lay in the breakdown of community structures as a result of state repression.

Chikane appealed to youths to exercise restraint and discipline.

Bodies for anti-poll summit

THE Western Cape's various education sectors will meet next week for an historic summit to work out a set of demands and a programme of action in the run-up to the September 6 poll.

The summit will involve SRC's at secondary schools, teachers' organisations, structures at tertiary institutions and church organisations involved in education.

Decisions and resolutions adopted at the summit could possibly lead to an intensification of the defiance campaign.

The summit will kick off with a joint sitting of all the sectors to be addressed by speakers from Cosatu (Congress of South African Trade Unions) and the Mass Democratic Movement.

The different sectors will then meet separately to process their own political and education demands.

An organiser of the summit said the meeting would be the first of its kind in the Western Cape.

He said delegates might decide to re-launch the "Education Charter" originally initiated by the now-banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

"Organisers are going from school to school to obtain mandates from pupils while teacher organisations are doing likewise to obtain mandates from their membership.

"It will also serve to promote the difficult unity process among democratic teacher organisations involved in the summit and the process leading up to it," the organiser said.

The summit will be held at the University of the Western Cape.

(Report by M Williams, Of 95 Sir Lowry Rd, Woodstock)

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NICRO

South African National Institute for Crime Prevention & Rehabilitation of Offenders

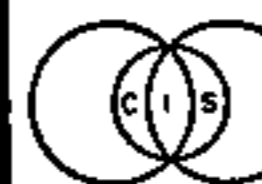
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM of NICRO Cape Town Branch will be held at the HOLY CROSS CONVENT HALL, Kaizengracht St, Zonnebloem on WEDNESDAY 30 AUGUST 1989 at 5.30pm

Topic: CRIMES OF POWER IN THE FAMILY

Guest Speakers: ANNALIE TAUTE ROSIE SHAPIRO

CENTRE FOR INTERGROUP STUDIES



Personal Secretary Assistant to the Director

The Centre for Intergroup Studies is an autonomous body, committed to the facilitation of communication between conflicting groups as a means of reaching a just peace in South Africa. We are situated on the upper campus of the University of Cape Town, but do not form part of the University.

Applications are invited for the above position, for appointment as soon as possible.

The successful applicant should be fluent in English and Afrikaans, and snelskryf/shorthand skills would be a recommendation. MS Word experience is essential, as well as the ability to work under pressure in a systematic, organised manner. Applicants should be able to relate comfortably with people of all political persuasions as well as company executives and government officials.

Salary is negotiable according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should submit a full curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees to Ms T J Clegg, Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, by 31 August 1989.

Applicants are considered irrespective of gender, race or creed.

Years of sub-standard education and the anger it has provoked among black school pupils have made a serious impact on schools in Soweto. In the wake of recent calls for a boycott of the mid-year exam, JOVIAL RANTAO AND SUE VALENTINE examine the conditions under which pupils are trying to study at school.

More than 210 000 primary and secondary pupils in Soweto attend classes under derelict roofs in classrooms without doors and windows. School libraries and heating, taken for granted in white schools, are luxury facilities.

During a recent cold snap, pupils at Laveia Secondary School burnt scraps of paper in dustbins to warm their classroom, which had no door. In another case it was reported pupils chopped up a desk for firewood.

Many classroom doors have been stolen by squatters to reinforce their shanties in the sprawling township.

Earlier this year, the lack of places for students provoked widespread anger and violence against the DET. Since then, following the establishment of several "satellite schools" (high school pupils accommodated in primary school classrooms) — which tutor 1 300 students according to the DET — there has been an apparently "quiet" period. In June the crisis in Soweto schools once again surfaced.

Shocking

A call to boycott the mid-year standardised exam programme went out because many pupils had not had teachers from the start of the year and were behind in the syllabus.

Although the DET reported 59 out of the 62 high schools in the township wrote the exam, these took place amid shocking conditions, according to many sources.

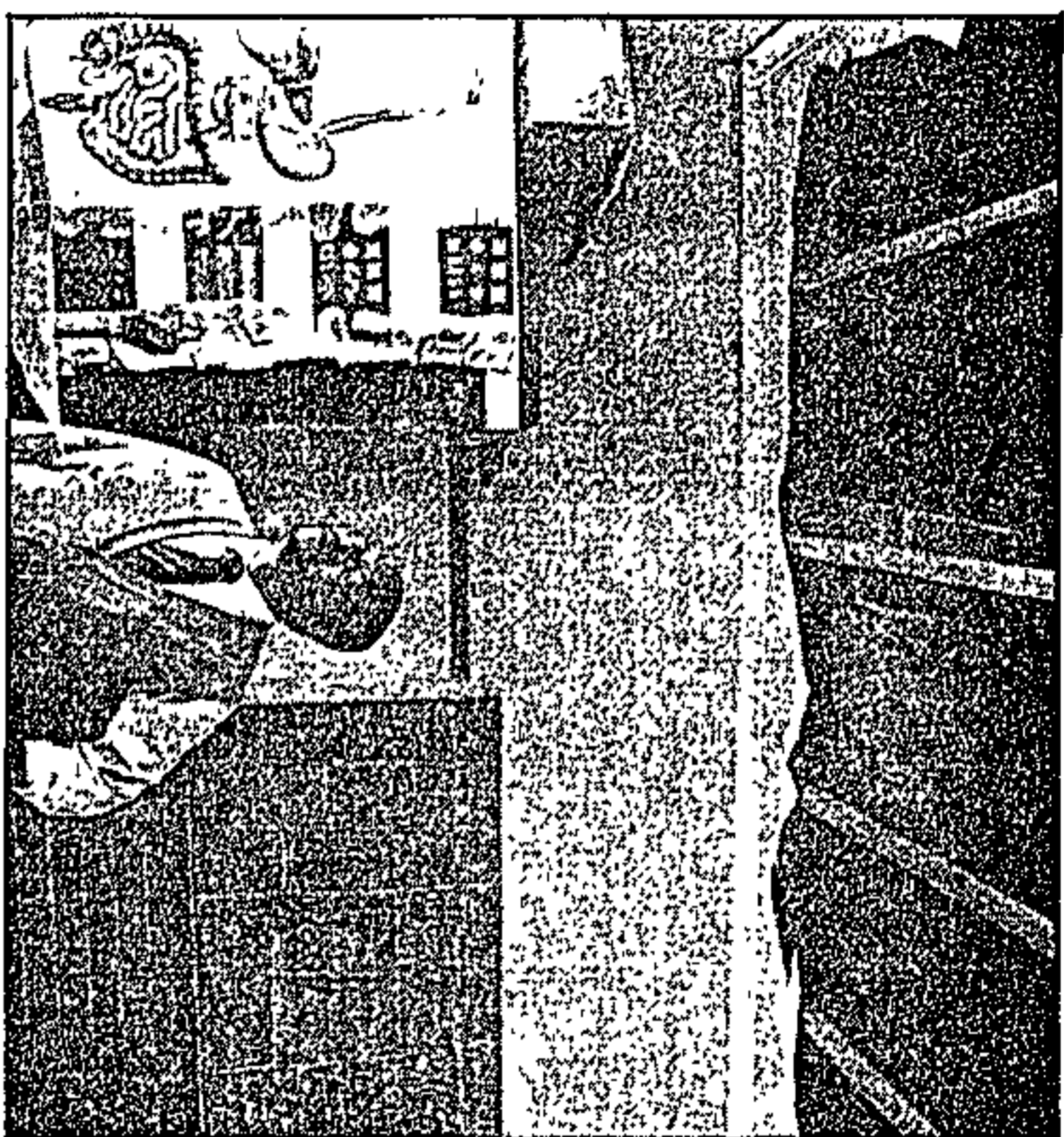
The poor organisation of the unreliable, insufficient exam papers and illegible question papers made a mockery of any serious attempt to evaluate pupils' knowledge.

"Our school did not write the common paper and we didn't trust the confidentiality of it," said one teacher.

"The content of the Std 9 English exam was okay, but the presentation was appalling. It was poorly typed or duplicated so some questions could not be answered because they were illegible.

At other schools I gather there were not enough copies of an exam and pupils had to share."

DET regional director Mr Peet Struwig acknowledged this problem and said: "Principals waited too late



The principal of Khula Ngo Lwazi ("Grow with Knowledge") Primary School, Mr Mandla Simelane, gazes at the rafters in one of several ceiling-less classrooms in his school.

No end in sight for Soweto's school crisis

to have exam papers typed and re-produced because they expected the exams to be postponed.

Education officer at the South African Council of Churches Ms Sheila Sisulu said the exams seemed to have been introduced to monitor teachers who were not progressing at a satisfactory pace through the syllabus, as well as pupils.

This point was also acknowledged by Mr Struwig.

"Testing children in order to catch out the teachers is an absurd practice," said Ms Sisulu.

The DET is not capable of overhauling the system. They are trying piecemeal reforms. We will have to look to ourselves and grapple with the problems created by the DET for today's educational needs and the immediate future."

The pass rate for these exams was put at 40 percent by the DET.

"Where we've found schools doing badly we'll move in with subject advisors and work to upgrade the quality of teachers by the end of the year," he said.

More recently, a new element of gangsterism — abductions and gang rapes — has emerged, exacerbating the crisis.

Abductions

An alleged rapist was burnt to death by angry students outside Immaculata School in Diepkloof. This was done after the students alleged that police did nothing to stop the rape of abductions and rapes.

Education analyst Dr Franz Auerbach says the headache which



Moving from one class to another is a simple procedure at Lamola Secondary School in Meadowlands, Soweto. Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

is emerging comprises a new and very nasty element.

"People who can't go to school are disrupting those who are there. We need to get teachers, staff and students to come together to tackle the issue, but it's difficult when students feel if they gather to voice their grievances they'll be harassed."

Manager of Immaculata High in Diepkloof, Father Remigius M Makubane, agrees with this view. He sees the recent spate of hijacking of cars, abduction of girls and general signs of gangsterism as an after-effect of the large number of pupils who dropped out during the 1985/86 school crisis.

"Possibly we are having to bear the consequences of that education crisis. Pupils who dropped out be-

fore matriculating now can't find jobs and this has led to a feeling of sour grapes."

A veteran Soweto educationist and director of the University Preparatory Programme, Mr Farwana Mazibuko, confirms the school situation in Soweto is generating a new kind of anger.

Alienated

"The current rage is concentrated in the ranks of young people who are alienated from one another, whereas 13 years ago its nucleus was in the schools," he says.

"Today's protesters, angry at their exclusion, express their resentment by attacking school property and, more provocatively, the pupils and even the teachers and

principals."

Mr Hamilton Diamtzenze, the general secretary of the African Teachers Association of South Africa, believes class disruption and boycotts are products of the Government's policy towards black education — but are a waste of time.

He said those in charge of the bureaucratic structure of the DET should be made more accountable to the parents of the children.

There is a growing call among parents and community groups for the DET to be accountable to them. It is possible that a more democratic approach could solve many of these problems in education — but it remains to be seen if the DET's financial and ideological constraints could accommodate this

Sowetan 18/8/89

Maths course for std six, ⁽⁵²⁾ seven

THE Sowetan, through its Nation Building campaign, continues its drive to upgrade mathematics performance among secondary students with the introduction of two new courses to be held during September.

The first will be held at Alpha Training Centre, Broederstroom, from September 1 to 3 and will be limited to Std 6 and 7 pupils.

This is the first time that this group of students has come under the spotlight, all previous courses having been aimed at senior secondary pupils. The critical nature of these two formative years makes this course a must for any child not regularly scoring more than 65 percent at this stage.

As with previous courses, students will be treated to three meals a day, accommodation and two way transport between Johannesburg and Pretoria and the centre, as well as 20 hours of expert remedial tuition by the teaching staff of Educational Support Services (ex Educare), all inclusive in the course fee.

The second course for Std 8 to matric pupils will be held at the KwaNdebele resort of Zithabiseni, near Dennilton.

This Spring School will be covering a full week of tuition in the problem areas of the new maths syllabus. Much time will be spent on practise examination papers and supervised project work as well as the formal teaching.

Held over the period of September 18 to 22, it will fall during the short spring vacation and thus has been structured to include some organized recreation.

ESS have many years of experience in the field of remedial teaching particularly in mathematics and science.

Parents wishing to get more information on either of the above courses should contact Greg, Willy or Mel on (011) 886-6173, Monday to Friday 8.30 am to 7.30pm.

APR 19 1987
Fight grows
to keep open
girls' school
(52)

PAT DEVEREAUX

THERE are 450 parents who want to enrol their children at the Johannesburg High School for Girls which faces closure because of the dwindling number of white pupils.

Concerned parent Mrs Sharon Bond was speaking at the launch of the "All Schools For all People" campaign meeting this week.

It was disclosed that more than 42 of Johannesburg's 175 white primary and high schools risk being closed within the next five years unless they admit black pupils.

Mrs Bond said half the parents who want to enrol their children are white and "want them educated in a non-racial school".

"Why should only the privileged be able to afford non-racial education?" she asked.

"Eighty-eight percent of pupils' parents have agreed that the school should be integrated, and 11 115 signatures have been collected by the 'Save Our School' committee."

The principal of the Sacred Heart College in Observatory, Brother Neil McGurk, said: "The declining white schoolgoing population will lead to about 500 white teachers losing their jobs each year."

He listed shocking statistics showing the wasting of educational resources because of apartheid.

Cops rush in to stop matrics' set-work!

By TERRY van der WALT

A GROUP of matric pupils had a brush with the law when police swooped and confiscated the script for their play, Detention Without Trial, minutes before they were to perform for their drama examination.

Instead of finding a sinister political production in progress, police were left holding the script of an innocent play based on a school set-work, To Kill a Mockingbird.

Startled pupils at Amanzimtoti High School near Durban apparently had to wait two hours in the school hall while police in Pretoria made a decision on the script which had been hurriedly faxed to them.

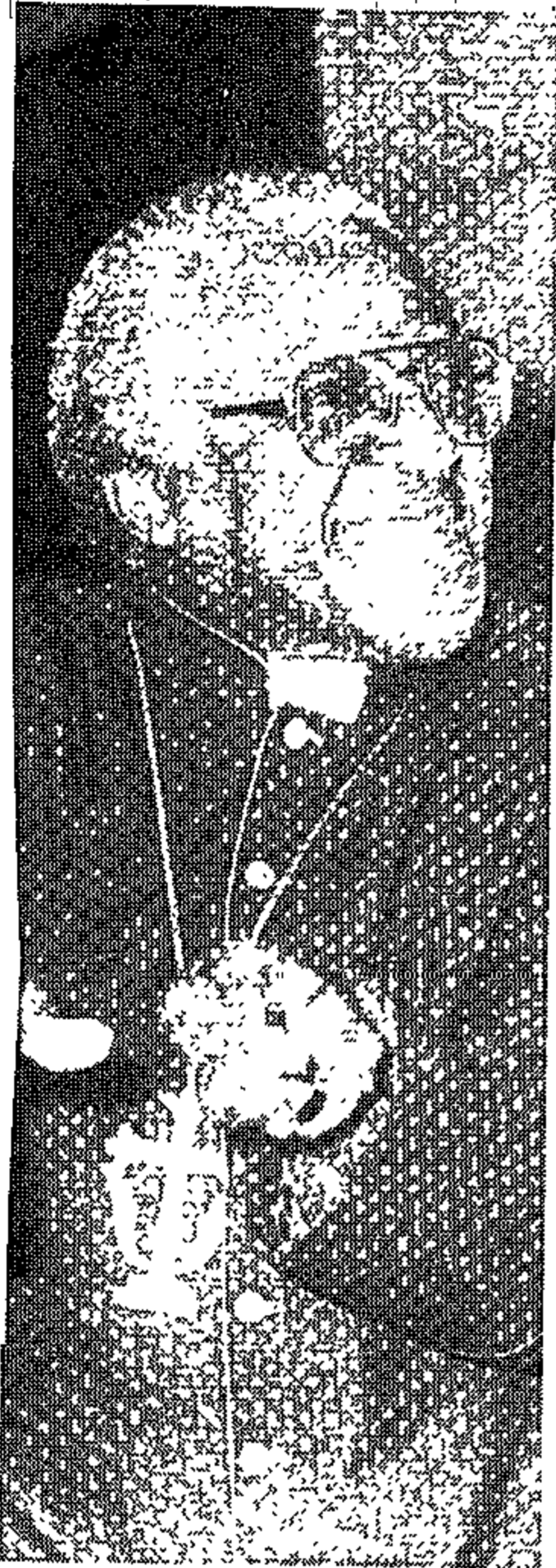
Innocent

Eventually the play, based largely on an extract from To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee, was allowed to continue before an audience of school pupils and examination adjudicators.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Bala Naidoo said security police received a tip-off that the play was being staged at the school.

The headmaster, Mr Don Lamont, told reporters the play was innocent and bore no relation to the title.

He presumed someone had complained to the security branch.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu addresses the church service.

'Free our pupils' plea by Gerwel and parents

Argus 21/8/87 52

Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape rector Professor Jakes Gerwel and a group of other educationists and parents are to hand a petition to police asking them to release detained pupils, stop their actions at school and to permit pupils to meet.

The delegation plan to hand the document to the Major General Philippus Fourie, regional commissioner of police, tomorrow. Members of the delegation will report back to parents at a meeting to be held Westridge Anglican Church, Park Road, Mitchell's Plain, on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Mr Awie Muller, executive director of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, has urgently appealed to parents to give "our children the best advice regarding their participation in stayaways, vandalism or any related activities you may not approve of".

He made his appeal in an advertisement which was published in Weekend Argus.

"Every child has a right to a good education. They must make full use of the educational opportunities offered to them to ensure progress. We cannot afford to place obstacles in the path to a better future. Without a sound education, we shall never be free."

Mr Muller alleged that pupils sometimes involved themselves in activities of their own accord, but "more often as a result of pressure from persons who do not seem to have the best interest of the children at heart".

The community had worked hard to attain certain ideals and had been able to open doors that "apartheid had closed for us in all spheres of life".

He appealed to parents in the interest of children and the community at large "whose well-being and progress lie close to my heart, to stand together in trying to prevent a repetition of the traumatic events of the past".

(Report by D Cruywagen, 122 St Georges Street, Cape Town).

Police thwart Paarl pupils' protest march

By SHARON SOROUR
Tygerberg Bureau

TENSION mounted in Paarl when about 150 Mbkweni school pupils gathered in the town's centre to protest against the detention last week of five members of the students' representative council.

A heavy police presence yesterday prevented the Simon Hebe High School pupils from marching, as planned, from the bus depot in Lady Grey Street

to the security branch offices in Main Road.

The protest was thwarted as buses carrying pupils into town were refused entry, according to the Rev Andrew Hunter of the Mbkweni Anglican Church.

Two supermarkets closed their doors for almost 30 minutes.

"We were advised to close our doors and put bars on the windows," said Shoprite manager, Mr Morkel Erwee. Policemen watched closely as

the youths stood around for about 45 minutes.

The pupils then boarded a bus bound for Mbkweni and began to sing and chant while banging on the sides and windows of the bus, which was escorted out by police.

Two members of the Black Sash monitored the proceedings and 13 teachers from the school were also present.

Tension had been mounting at the school following the detention two weeks ago of two teachers and the SRC presi-

dent, Thamsanga Julies, and the detention on Saturday of five other SRC members.

"Mbkweni is a highly politicised township.

"There has been a lot of tension in the school the whole year and it has mounted over the past two weeks," said Mr Hunter.

"This is a reflection of the crisis facing black education at the moment.

"Most of the trouble started with the appointment of a white principal in January.

All fairly calm at schools

SCHOOLS around the Peninsula had few disruptions yesterday in comparison to recent weeks and disruptions were reported only at Belhar and Paarl.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman said there was an average attendance rate of 82% at secondary schools at 9am yesterday.

Pupils said that at two Belhar secondary schools there were placard demonstrations followed by stone-throwing and pupils were tear-gassed. At two other schools in the area there were awareness programmes.

Pupils at Mitchells Plain schools were dismissed early and no disruptions were reported at Athlone schools.

According to Mrs Sue van der Merwe of the Black Sash, Paarl pupils and teachers gathered to march to the Magistrate's Court but agreed to disperse before arriving at the court.

Black pupils refused use of empty white school

By Bernard Gunzenhauser

On the outskirts of Benoni, long grass and weeds cover the playground of an empty school that until December housed the town's smallest white primary, Rynsoord, with a total of 70 pupils.

Just 2 km away in central Benoni, a private school for blacks, St Francis, with 108 pupils and a long waiting list, is battling to find adequate facilities.

St Francis at present uses offices and passages in a near-vacant shopping centre as its classrooms. There are few facilities, and the children make use of the building's first floor car park as a playground.

The headmistress of the school, Mrs Dian Cockcroft, has exhausted all the options open to her. She had her request to use the former Hans Moore High School refused, because the authorities said they had received "no suitable application".

The school was then leased to a local businessman who has sublet it

to a group of small businesses.

The application for the use of the vacant Rynsoord School was refused on the grounds that the Transvaal Education Department no longer had any need for it, and said it would be offered to other State departments.

Mrs Cockcroft has since been told that the school will be sold by public auction.

"This is really a tragic situation, as I cannot house any more pupils at my present location," she said.

"Since starting this school I have been inundated with calls from parents who wish to enrol their children, and from those who thank me for the education that their children are getting."

At present, St Francis has five full-time teachers on its staff and uses English as the medium of instruction. Its pupils come from Daveyton, Tembisa and Vosloorus.

Mrs Cockcroft said she would continue to fight for premises that were more suited

50



ABOUT two years ago, short-story writer and actress, **Geina Mthophe**, revived an old but noble black tradition of story-telling.

She moved around the townships telling tales and legends to school-children.

Today, it seems all has been forgotten about her initiative. This is simply because many people did not attach a lot of importance to what she was doing. We failed to realise that she was making a small but very revolutionary contribution towards the creation of the chemistry we thought would bring back the excitement of schooling to our children.

We failed to recognise an important structure that needed to be rebuilt for the cultural, personal and mental development of our children.

Through Management

Revive the

stories

Councils, parents and teachers could have invited senior citizens in the black community to help in reviving this tradition which would have given education its rightful place in the community.

If we want to introduce change in our education system, we should disabuse ourselves of the belief that the Government will do it because it won't. The Government's objectives about education are in conflict with ours. We must also stop viewing education as the responsibility of the school teacher alone.

All of us are teachers in our own rights and every institution should not only be regarded as an institution of learning but

should be used as such. Bantu Education has its shortcomings but there are other things that should be the responsibility of the community irrespective of what system of education prevails or who rules the country.

There should be a scramble among churches, women's clubs, youth clubs, trade unions and all other organisations to assume these responsibilities.

These are things we are not prevented by any law from doing. And we

should be doing them. It is by showing aggression on such small things that we can prepare ourselves for greater leadership roles we will be expected to play in a new South Africa.

Earlier this year, my former school teacher, Fanyana Mazibuko, spoke about Neighbourhood Education Committees which he said could be formed in the townships as support structures to help in running extra-curriculum classes. He was basically talk-

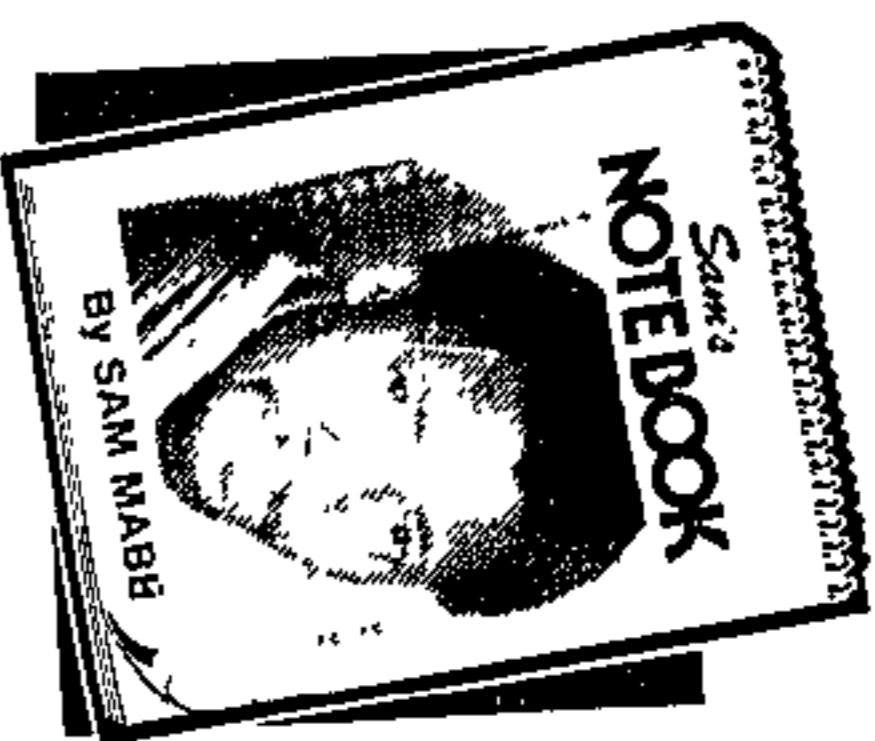
ing about the rebuilding of structures that have existed in our communities before: which have now collapsed.

In the olden days, we had a variety of institutions in our communities through which ideas, knowledge, codes of social conduct were transmitted from generation to generation. They helped in the preservation of our cultural heritage and exposed the youth to the knowledge of their history, politics and the management of their village affairs.

Every member of the community played a part in keeping these structures going. Story-telling was used effectively in developing

children's imaginations and creativity and instilling correct and relevant social, cultural and religious values. These were also reinforced through song and dance which forms the basis of our cultural lifestyles.

Educational Trust last week launched a programme called Readathon, through which it hopes to 'instil awareness in children on the importance of reading and story-telling. The organisation will be hosting a well-known American story-teller, Dr Elin Greene, who will



deliver a two-hour lecture to parents and teachers at Funda Centre, Soweto, during her month-long visit to South Africa in September.

Dr Greene will comment on the importance of reading and story-telling. In other countries of Africa and overseas, reading and story-telling have been institutionalised and in South Africa, some white parents still do story-telling and reading for their children.

Read's Co-ordinator, Mrs Thandi Chaane, says story-telling is one of the most effective means of introducing children to the pleasures of reading and motivating them to become readers.

She says it also teaches children to follow events in sequence and, out of the words they hear, to make pictures in their heads of scenes, actions and characters in the stories which develop imagination and thinking skills.

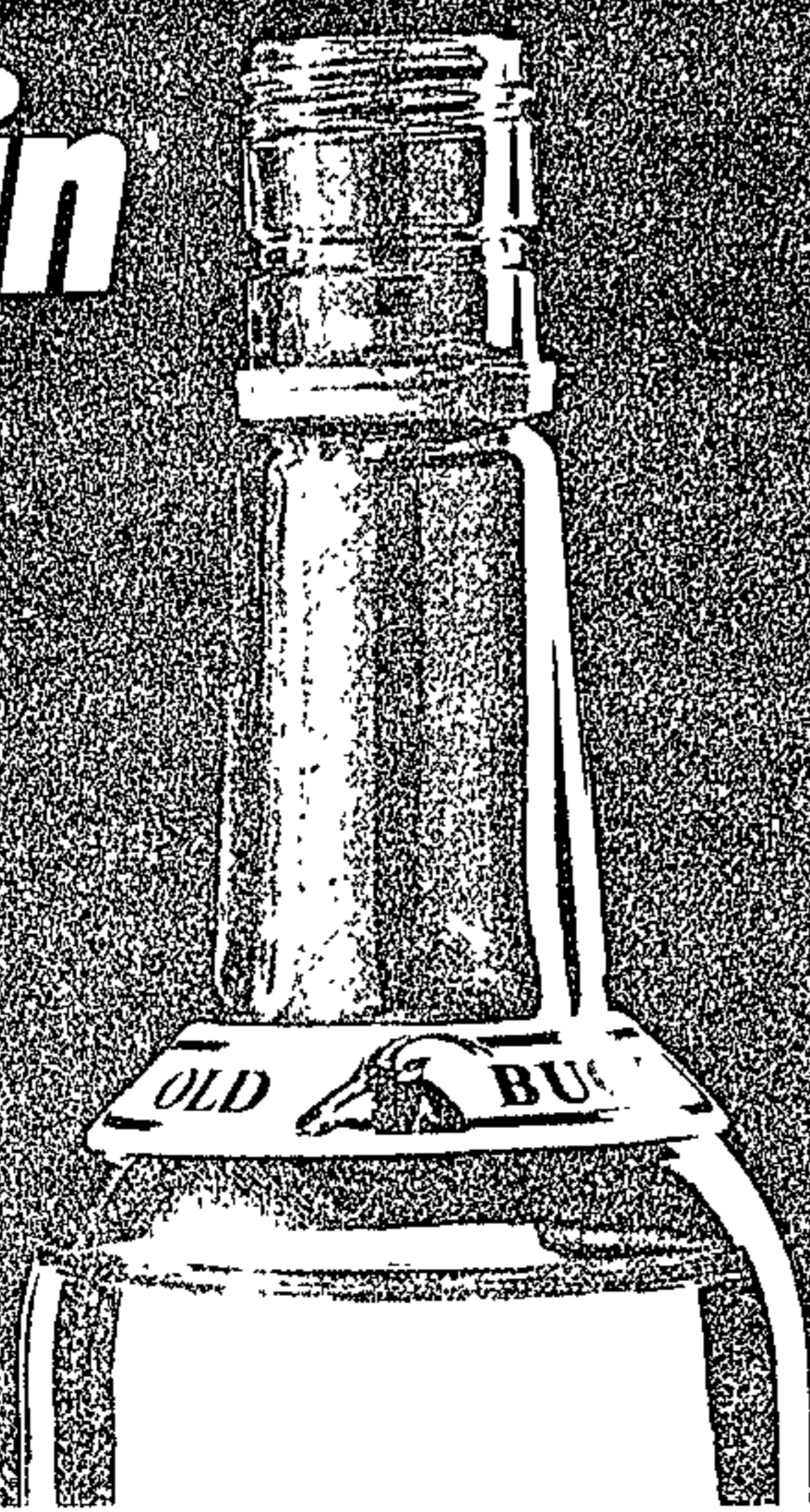
(52) SW : 24/8/89

Police present as parents protest against principal



Confrontation . . . Mr Abdul Bhamjee debates with police as parents of pupils at Johannesburg Secondary School prepare to march to the school to demand the resignation of the principal, Mr M R Masher. ● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

ways win with uck Gin



By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

About 200 parents staged a peaceful protest at the Johannesburg Secondary School in Fordsburg yesterday, demanding the principal's resignation.

As parents gathered in the car park of the Oriental Plaza opposite the school, police threatened to break up the protest on the grounds that it was an illegal gathering.

A spokesman for the parents, Mr Abdul Bhamjee, told the commanding officer (who refused to identify himself to The Star) that it was not a political meeting, but rather a group of concerned parents wanting the best for their children.

The school principal, Mr M R Masher, could not be found at the school during the protest and attempts to contact him were unsuccessful.

"We believe he will not develop the children and give them the education they need as future leaders of this country," said Mr Bhamjee, who is pub-

lic affairs manager of the National Soccer League.

The parents said Chief Executive Director of Education Mr A K Singh had sympathetically received their appeals, which included a petition.

Parents had told him that if by Monday (August 21) Mr Masher was still at the school, they would tell him to leave.

While pupils remained on the playground, the parents, led by the school's educational committee, went to the principal's office to deliver a letter detailing their dissatisfaction with him.

OBJECTIONS

They claimed he had an "unstable career history and short tenure" at several schools and they had voiced objections when notice was first given that he would be appointed in January.

Despite initial assurances by Mr Masher that there was no cause for concern, numerous meetings had been held at which parents, teachers, pupils and cleaners had voiced dissatisfaction.

Tutu warns of disaster

CNT Tim 15
24/8/89
52



TEARGASSED . . . Archbishop Desmond Tutu (second from right) and the University of the Western Cape rector, Prof Jakes Gerwel (on his right), try to escape the teargas fired outside St Mary's Church in Guguletu yesterday.

Staff Reporters

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu says South Africa is on the brink of a disaster if police continue to act in a "reckless manner".

He directed this warning yesterday to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, during a press conference at Bishopscourt after a day of a widespread protests and police action in the Peninsula.

Archbishop Tutu was teargassed in one of the incidents. Among those with him at the time of the gassing were the rector of the Peninsula Technikon, Mr Franklin Sohn, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, lawyer Mr Esra Moosa, Anglican Dean of Cape Town the Very Rev Colin Jones and DP MP Mr Jan van Eck.

The incident happened after a meeting by pupils at St Mary's Church in Guguletu. The archbishop's press secretary, Mr John Allen, who was present at the teargassing, said it occurred after the leaders had "successfully defused a threatening confrontation between police and Guguletu students and teachers".

"Teargas was fired by police after some of the leaders emerged from the meeting," he said. He said Archbishop Tutu's group had gone to Guguletu after hearing that teachers and pupils intended to march to the local police station to demand the release of detainees. The archbishop urged them not to march.

'Changed minds'

Mr Allen said police arrived at the school and gave people five minutes to disperse. They then agreed to give the archbishop and other leaders 30 minutes to defuse the situation.

"However, well before the 30 minutes were up police changed their minds and renewed their five-minute warning," he said. After further negotiations Archbishop Tutu's group asked a delegation of teachers and pupils to accompany them to Manenberg police station to present their demands.

"He was referred to Manenberg police station but was unable to speak to Colonel Frik Kelleman, head of the Peninsula Riot Squad, and returned to the church," Mr Allen said. Archbishop Tutu asked the pupils to disperse quietly.

"As the archbishop and other leaders emerged from the church ahead of most of the students, a group of students were dancing in the street outside."

Page 2

Colin Gie buys Spurs

Staff Reporter

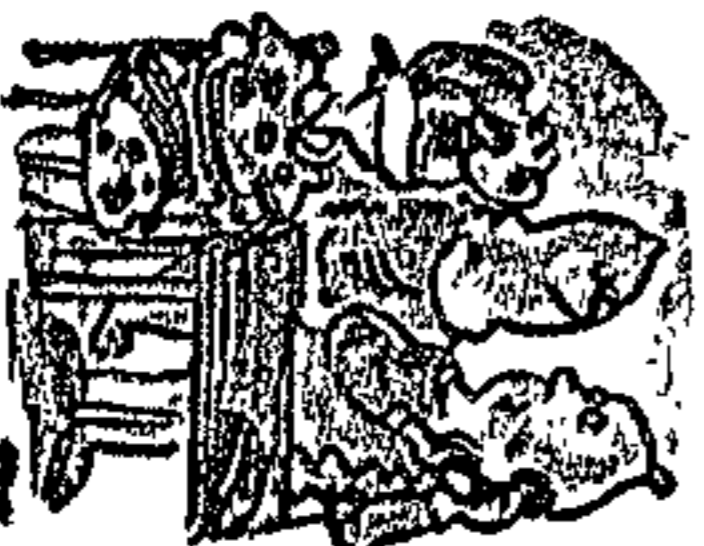
FORMER soccer star Colin Gie bought the Cape Town Spurs football team for R194 000 last night. Mr Gie, who opened the bidding at R100 000, became the new owner when the club was auctioned in the boardroom of the Cape Trustees in Long Street. Auctioneer Mr Jonathan Smetdt closed the bidding at R194 000 to Mr Gie. Former Cape Town City manager Mr Frank Lord was also present but did not bid.

City's Pru is the Best

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Cape Town businesswoman Mrs Pru Puhll has won the 1989 Businesswoman of the Year award. Mrs Puhll is the managing director of the Biggie Best chain which sells home fabrics and accessories. The award was made at a banquet in Sandton by the Executive Women's Club. Mrs Puhll, 41, turned one small shop in Cape Town into a nation-wide network of 51 franchised retail outlets in less than four years and developed a full-scale manufacturing operation that has made Biggie Best a brand name.

Crack of dawn



He says we can keep her. He's not giving up his last tickets.

Syrets Cape Times

SHIRAZ CHILICHO

TODAY'S PRIZE: R4 200

Tel: (021) 419-6500

ASSISTANCE IN TIME OF NEED

Mr A L Langley writes in a letter that he feels Auto & General Insurance Company is very outstanding, and remarkable for their excellent assistance in a time when he needed it most. He says that when his car was un-economically repairable that the company assisted him without hesitation. His claim was done telephonically and within less than a week his claim succeeded.

"I would advise most of the motorists to insure their motor vehicles with this company. You can have the assurance of assistance in time of need," he states in his letter.

WAS WORRIED

"I would like to mention that when I submitted my claim, I was very worried that it would take a couple of months

P.T.O.

Parents stage demo at school

PARENTS and pupils at the Johannesburg Secondary School in Fordsburg yesterday staged a placard demonstration demanding the resignation of headmaster Mr Melvin Masher whom they accused of gross misconduct.

More than 100 parents took part in the placard demonstration on the school premises. Several parents, including Mr Abdul Bhamjee of the National Professional Soccer League and Mr Piroshaw Camay, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, addressed the parents. They read out a memorandum demanding the immediate resignation of

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

Masher and detailed reasons for his removal from the school and the Department of Education.

Masher, who was absent from the school, is alleged to be a gangster who since his appointment at the beginning of the year failed to maintain discipline and molested pupils.

The school's education committee which comprises parents said in the memorandum, addressed to Masher, that he had an unstable career history and short tenure at several schools including Stanwest, Roshnee, Palmridge and Lenasia West.

The public relations officer for the House of Delegates, Mr R S Maharaj, said the department was fully aware of the matter after meeting the school's education committee on August 17.

Sowetan 24/8/89

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STREET FIGHTS

OF FIGHTS

It's war in our schools'

THE streets of Cape Town's townships were turned into a battleground this week with burning barricades and continued student protests at high schools, colleges and universities.

The situation in the Western Cape was teetering on the "brink of disaster", said Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who was allegedly teargassed in Guguletu on Wednesday.

The incident happened at St Mary's Magdalene Church where Tutu, University of the Western Cape rector Jakes Gerwel and Pentech rector Franklin Sonn, defused a confrontation between police and students who had threatened to march to the local police station to demand the release of detainees.

Peaceful dispersal

Tutu said he was "distressed by the reluctance of the police" to allow the peaceful dispersal of the crowd.

He called on Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok to restrain the police, whom he described as "over-eager" to use force.

"I want the world to know that I fear our children will shortly get killed by people who have become reckless," said Tutu.

The SAP public relations division in Pretoria said in a statement that Tutu had been with a group of 200 students near a school in Guguletu.

"They wished to hold a meeting but were warned by the police that they would not be allowed to hold a meeting."

It said a group later gathered at the Anglican Church on the corner of NY 2 and NY 3 while another group gathered outside in the street.

"A while later the group who had gathered in the church, joined the group in the street. They had placards in their possession. An officer of the SAP warned the group of dancing and provocative school-ars to disperse. When they failed to comply with the warning, tearsmoke was used to disperse them.

"The SAP wish to point out that, according to re-

ports, Archbishop Tutu was present on several occasions where groups of people were busy with illegal actions and on some occasions, he even encouraged them."

On the same day, the campus of the University of the Western Cape resembled a battlefield following a march by staff and students on the campus.

A procession of university academics and about 4 000 students marched to the university's gates after a lunchtime protest meeting attended by university staff.

Teargas and rubber bullets were fired to disperse marchers after they had hoisted the flag of the banned African National Congress. Barricades were erected on the campus.

Several people were injured in the incident and others, including freelance photographer Hettie Zandman, were held.

A flag in the colours of the restricted United Democratic Front fluttered over the University of Cape Town on Wednesday morning.

At Hewal Teachers' Training College in Athlone, teargas was used to disperse students on Wednesday.

Also in Athlone, several primary school pupils were among a group of people affected by teargas outside the Alexander Simon High School on the previous day.

Lunchtime protest

Incidents also occurred at several schools in the Northern suburbs this week.

These include Kasselstveit, Bellville High and Elises River Secondary schools where police took action which cannot be reported under the emergency regulations.

Following this action there were several incidents of stoning.

According to the police unrest report, stoning also occurred in Guguletu where a bus was set alight outside the Ullunu centre on Wednesday.

A teacher from Kasselstveit said that events at the school this week resembled a battle.

"It's war in our schools," the teacher said.

Teachers from Elises River High School plan to march to the Elises River police station today to de-



CAMPUS PROTEST:

Student

demonstrators on the campus of the University of the Western Cape this week after declaring two restricted student organisations unbanned. Several academics and students were later arrested by the police

PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

liver a letter demanding "the immediate suspension of police brutality against scholars."

In a report to the inspector of education, the teachers claim that police "kicked and beat children with whips" after a church service at St Monica's church in Elises River on Wednesday morning.

In Steenberg, a large crowd of students from Grassy Park, Retreat, Steenberg and Lavender Hill were stopped by police after they had marched down Concert Boulevard on Wednesday afternoon.

Police took action against the students which cannot be reported under the emergency regulations.

In New Crossroads, the police acted against a pupils' rally at a local school on Tuesday.

More than 100 toddlers at a nearby day-care centre were sent home after three teargas canisters landed in the crech's grounds.

In Mitchells Plain, police took action on Tuesday at Cedars and Glendale high schools.

(Report by C Carter, D Tshabalala, A Xayiya and M Williams, all of 95 Sir Lowry Rd, Woodstock.)

Principal 'pressured by Muslims'

Sowden
25/8/89

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THE principal of Johnesburg Secondary School in Fordsburg whose resignation is being demanded by parents of pro-Muslim forces, his brother said yesterday.

BY THEMBA MOLEFE

Mr George Masher said his brother, Mr Melvin Masher, had received death threats and was told he would be killed this week. He said he was being hounded out

of the school because he was a Christian. The school's education committee was dominated by Muslims. He said Melvin Masher was first forced to leave Stanwest High School in Standerton after it was discovered he had

an affair with an "appa" - a female Muslim. Muslims in the area who were against the affair campaigned to kick him out of town. George Masher denied allegations that his brother was a gangster and challenged JSS

parents' spokesmen Mr Abdul Bhanjee and Mr Cassim Saloojee to a public debate over the issue.

Demo

On Wednesday parents and pupils staged a placard demonstration at the Department of Education in the House of Delegates has said it removal after accusing

him of gross misconduct. The parents have sent a memorandum detailing reasons why they wanted Masher out. They said he was not fit to run the school. George Masher said he did not know his brother's whereabouts.

Rioting spreads to more Cape townships

Crime Reporter and Own Correspondent

Widespread rioting again disrupted many Cape coloured townships as mobs erected burning barricades and went on the rampage yesterday, police said.

For the first time, rioting spread from the Peninsula to other townships in the western Cape. Also, rioting spread to the black township of Langa.

Police arrested 22 white women staging an anti-apartheid demonstration in the centre of Cape Town and tear-gassed 2 000 University of Cape Town students.

Black Sash members protested in Cape Town's Greenmarket Square yesterday with placards and a banner condemning apartheid and segregated schooling.

The women were arrested after holding a public meeting in the Methodist Church and deciding to stand for 30 minutes in defiance of the emergency restrictions.

UCT vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, is to raise with

police the firing of rubber bullets and teargas on university property.

A mob of Mass Democratic Movement supporters attacked a policeman in Diazville, near Vredenburg.

Police said a large mob of pupils marched to the community centre, displaying placards which read "We support MDM government".

The mob stoned a policeman on duty at the centre and he retaliated by firing two rounds of birdshot.

In Paarl-East, a policeman was slightly injured and a police vehicle was damaged when a mob of pupils stoned police, who dispersed them with teargas. A man and three youths were arrested.

In the same area, a police vehicle was stoned and damaged and once again police dispersed the attacking mob with teargas, arresting a man.

There were other stoning and unrest incidents in Guguletu, Bonteheuwel, Ravensmead, Steenberg, Valhalla, Elsies River, Langa and Mitchell's Plain.

In Elsies River, about 250 teachers from seven schools marched to a police station in protest at the detention of pupils and staff.

A police armoured truck cut them off halfway between the school and the police station and a police officer told them to disperse.

The teachers refused to go until an officer arrived to accept a letter signed by the principals demanding the release of detained pupils.

The Democratic Party spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Tian van der Merwe, has called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to visit Cape Town so that he can make a personal evaluation of the tension.

In an open letter to Mr Vlok, Mr van der Merwe said recent actions by police had played into the hands of more violent and militant elements by creating the impression that peaceful protest would not be tolerated.

● Police have opened a murder docket after a man died in a fall from the back of a lorry when the vehicle was allegedly stoned during unrest in Guguletu.

58/8/5 C 2005

Bloody murder disrupts school

Classes at Meadowlands High School were disrupted for the whole of last week after students went on a manhunt for a man who killed their colleague.

A 19-year-old pupil at the school, Michael Cindi was stabbed to death at a shebeen in Zone 2. He

was buried yesterday.

"Michael went with his friend to the shebeen to look for his friend's brother. On arriving they found the brother involved in a brawl with the assailant," said Mrs Cindi, the deceased's mother.

"The man pounced on

Michael and his friend without any provocation. Michael could not flee from his assailant as the shebeen doors were suddenly locked, giving the murderer - who kept sucking blood from the wounds as he repeatedly stabbed him - ample time to kill him," added the mother.

A teacher at the school said pupils gathered as usual for the morning devotion on Monday but later left the premises after deciding to go on a manhunt for the killer.

"The situation has not gone back to normal as pupils have not been going to class," said the teacher.

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Vlok responds to schools-unrest plea

I will tell police to avoid using teargas'

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent
Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse met Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in Pretoria yesterday to appeal to him to restrain police from "harsh" handling of protests at Western Cape schools.

Mr Vlok had agreed that the police would handle the schools unrest "with caution", Mr Hendrickse said after a meeting lasting an hour and 45 minutes.

Mr Hendrickse — acting in his capacity of Minister of Education in the House of Representatives as well as party leader — said Mr Vlok assured him he would ask the police "as far as possible" to avoid using teargas in school buildings and school grounds.

Mr Vlok had also agreed to meet principals as soon as possible to discuss the unrest.

Mr Hendrickse said he and his education department felt strongly that education should return to normal and would not close schools. He

appealed to teachers and pupils for co-operation.

"We brought to Mr Vlok's attention the unnecessarily harsh attitude of some police in some circumstances. We are disturbed by the way police have entered school premises in some cases.

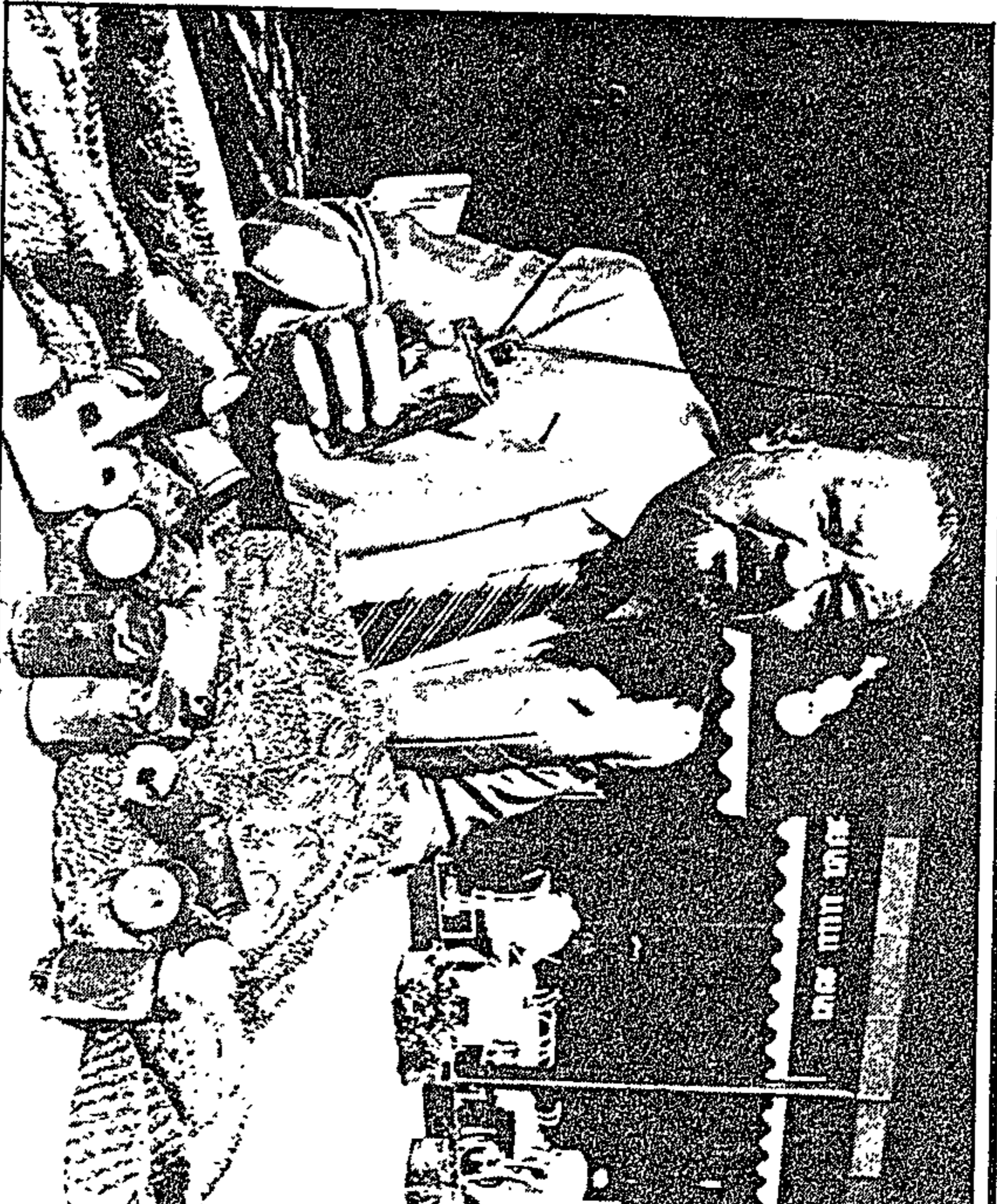
"For example, at Excelsior School everything was quiet up to the 9th period on a certain day when the police barged in by kicking in the doors. We told Mr Vlok this sort of arrogant approach was hardening attitudes of pupils and teachers."

Mr Hendrickse said he also told Mr Vlok he believed that the underlying political situation had given rise to the unrest.

"Our reception was cordial. He showed understanding for our concern about the escalation of unrest that has taken place. We said the political problem must be addressed. He accepted this statement."

As a result of the meeting, there would be further close contact between the police and the education authorities to discuss mutual problems.

(Report by P Fabricius, 47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)



The Rev Allan Hendrickse with a collection of teargas canisters. He says Mr Adriaan Vlok has assured him he will ask the police "as far as possible" to avoid using teargas at schools.

PHOTO COURTESY OF...

Top-level city talks on police and schools

Staff Reporters

THE heads of the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape and Peninsula Technikon are to have urgent talks today with Major-General Philippus Fourie, Western Cape commissioner of police, over police action.

Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Police, has also agreed to meet Western Cape principals to discuss unrest at schools, according to the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives.

The news of the meeting came as police appealed for calm in the Mass Democratic Movement's "defiance campaign" and Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss, withdrew City Council doctors from Langa and Guguletu.

UCT rector Professor Jakes Gerwel, UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders and Technikon rector Mr Franklin Sonn will hold a Press conference today after their meeting with General Fourie.

Mr Hendrickse expressed concern about boycotts and stayaways at some of the schools and promised steps to alleviate the problem.

He said there was particular concern about the situation at schools in the Mitchell's Plain, Bellville and Ravensmead. On the other hand, there was an attendance of up to 80 percent in other areas.

He did not have information for yesterday because he was in Pretoria meeting Mr Vlok and then started an election tour of Natal.

From events last week it was clear, however, that there was, above all, the problem of action and counter-reaction between schoolchildren and the police.

One case that caused concern was when a schoolgirl had a burn mark from a teargas missile which went through her jersey. This showed that the teargas had not been fired into the air.

(Turn to page 3, col 8)

Top-level city talks

(Cont from page 1)

Mr Hendrickse said that in his talks with Mr Vlok he had been assured that the police would not use teargas on school premises.

The minister had also agreed to talk to school principals as soon as possible.

Mr Hendrickse said he understood the dissatisfaction with the political situation but it was still necessary to try to involve parents with teachers and children in attempts to defuse the situation.

He appreciated a call by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION

Yesterday Mr Vlok agreed to meet principals after a three-hour meeting with Mr Hendrickse, who said in a statement that his delegation felt strongly that normal instruction must proceed and schools should not be closed.

"We appeal to teachers, community leaders, parents and pupils for their co-operation," he said.

Police would approach the school situation with "circumspection".

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma yesterday declined to confirm or deny whether detained United Democratic Front leaders Mr Willie Hofmeyr, Mr Trevor Manuel and lawyer Mr Bulelani Ngcuka were on a hunger strike in their cells in Cape Town.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

He said said hunger strikers would be dealt with by the police as in the past.

Previously police have sent hunger strikers to Grootvlei Hospital near Bloemfontein to provide medical treatment while maintaining security.

He warned that police would act against all those who broke the law and threatened public safety.

"We appeal to everyone to remain calm. If everyone remains calm and does not take the law into their own hands, there will be no need for the police to act.

"Our duty is to see law and order are maintained and that people's lives and property are not threatened," Lieutenant Bothma said.

(Report by T Wentzel and D Cruywagen, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

Vlok to meet school heads

2/1/87
52
Southern
29/1/87

LAW and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok would meet Western Cape school principals soon to discuss the unrest situation at schools, according to a statement by Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, in Pretoria yesterday after a meeting with Vlok.

Hendrickse said his party felt strongly that normal schooling should continue and "therefore we won't close the schools."

"We'd like to appeal to teachers, community leaders, parents and pupils for their cooperation."

"In the light of this, there would be close liaison between the police and the education authorities to address mutual problems."

"The police will approach the schools situation with circumspection," said Hendrickse.

"The Minister agreed at my request to meet school principals in the Western Cape soon," he added.