

EDUCATION — SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1993

JANUARY — FEB.

No substitute for swot and sweat!

DESPITE a marginal improvement in the pass rate of black matriculants in 1992, a vast discrepancy still exists between black and white education in SA.

CPM 311193

The 43,8 percent of black matriculants who passed the Department of Education and Training exams stood in stark contrast to the 97,9 percent pass rate posted by white matrics in the Transvaal in 1992, education bodies and political organisations said.

DET director general Bernhard Louw emphasised on Thursday that, contrary to reports based on the slight improvement, his department was not satisfied with the results.

He reiterated he would have been concerned had there been a dramatic improvement in the re-

sults, "because in the course of the year there were too many circumstances which made it clear excellent results could not be expected".

"Too many schools had been subjected to unrest and a lack of order and discipline," Louw said.

Some 130 341 black matriculants passed the exams - an increase of 4,6 percent in 1991 - while 103 934 failed. In 1991, 116 000 black matrics failed the DET exams.

The sharpest criticism of the results came from the ANC which called for an "urgent and total restructuring" of SA's education system to ensure equal education of high standards.

"These appalling results are in stark contrast to the 97 percent pass rate of white matriculants," the ANC said.

Inkatha education spokesman VT Zulu described the results as abysmal and said that "the country's recent cavalier approach to education had lost some momentum".

"But in reality, continuing and gross under-funding of black education, teachers' strikes and pupils' involvement in political activities suggests there was far too little devotion by the State, some educationists and pupils to the crying need for sound education," Zulu said in a statement.

Azapo laid the blame squarely at the door of the black community, saying the pass rate should be a source of shame for the black community.

Azapo publicity secretary Golemolemo Mokae said black matric results will only improve

when "we have internalised the truth that there is no substitute for sweat and swot to obtain good results".

S2

"The culture of Tethargy and anarchy, which began seeping into black education in the mid-'80s, must be completely eradicated," said Mokae.

The DET results revealed that schools in rural areas did far better than city schools, with most of the top 30 students from schools in the homelands and rural areas.

At least 13 schools in Natal and KwaZulu posted a 100 percent pass rate while three in Bophuthatwana, two in northern Transvaal and two in Lebowa scored a 100 percent pass rate. - Sapa

Back to school blues for parents

SOUTH 23/11 - 27/11/93.

PARENTS sending their children to the mixed race Model C schools this year have been hard hit by high school fees and the cost of school uniforms and other accessories.

Expensive uniforms and the insistence by some schools that parents provide all equipment for classroom work has set some parents back by up to R800.

Unlike black schools where uniforms are largely standardised and available at retailers, most Model C schools require that parents buy uniforms and equipment at specialist school and sports stores.

Parents surveyed by SOUTH said although they were not opposed to their children wearing uniforms, they questioned why they could not be standardised so that they could be purchased at a cheaper price at retailers rather than at specialised shops which held a monopoly over certain uniforms.

Major expenses for parents whose children are attending Model C schools are the school blazers and gym slips for girls.

At most Department of Education and Culture Schools in the House of Representatives and schools of the Department of Education and Training, uniforms consisted largely of grey shorts and white shirts for boys and plain navy blue or black gym slips for girls.

These were available at most retail stores at competitive prices.

"It's ridiculous that parents are held to ransom by shops which have a monopoly over the school's colours," said an Athlone parent who had spent R94 on her son's blazer at a specialist school shop.

The holiday headaches are over, now its the high cost of schooling parents worry about,
Rehana Rossouw reports:

"I am also very upset that we are required to buy the equipment the children need in the classroom. The government should supply these things free of charge."

Another parent said she was expecting to spend more every year on her child's uniform.

"These uniforms are only going to last for one year anyway and most of the prices rise per size.

"I will be raising this issue at the first school meeting this year."

With education in crisis, African and coloured schools are also increasingly having to solicit funds from parents.

A mother with a child at a primary school in Khayelitsha where parents are required to pay school fees and buy books said she was even instructed to send a tin of floor polish to school to help maintain the building.

SOUTH took a list of requirements from a Model C school where the fees are R880 a month and compared it to the requirements of a school administered by the House of Representatives:

Model C:		House of Representatives:
School blazer	R86	not applicable in most schools
Shirts & shorts (boys)	R134	R134
Gym tunic (girls)	R172	R74
School colour panties	R28	not applicable
Socks	R22	R22
Shoes	R38	R38
White shorts & T-shirt	R22	R22
Swimwear	R16	not applicable
Sportsbag	R36	not applicable
Badge and tie	R41	R9
School boater	R45	not applicable
Crayons	R16	supplied by department
Art supplies	R22	supplied by department
Chairbag	R7	supplied by department
Colouring book	R6	supplied by department
Pritt	R4	supplied by department
Scissors	R8	supplied by department
Ruler, pencils, eraser	R6	supplied by department
School calculator	R30	not applicable
School bag	R28	R28
Total	767	327

These are the key proposals of the Education Renewal Strategy document.

SOUTH 30/1 - 3/2/93

(S2) (S2)

- Race should not feature in a future education system and educational opportunities must be just.
- Compulsory education for at least nine years should be financed by about 95 percent by the state and could be in place within 10 years.
- Regional authorities will have the power and decision-making autonomy in a central education system, which could promote national unity but at the same time allow for differences in religion, language and culture in education.
- A "dramatic extension" of the role of distance education for teachers and senior secondary schools is also envisaged, as well as a structured system of vocational education and training.
- Community involvement is essential to ensure an acceptance of the new education system.
- The needs of children affected by political disturbances in schools could be met by establishing community colleges. These could also offer basic education for adults.
- Greater cost-effectiveness should be maintained when building classrooms and other school buildings without compromising standards.
- Affordable education should be founded on a pupil-teacher ratio of 35:1 (primary school) and 32:1 (secondary school).
- In view of the high cost to the state, only students who had a realistic chance of successfully completing their studies should be admitted to universities or technikons.
- The demand for student places at universities and technikons meant that a fresh look had to be taken at admission requirements. Study programmes should be more closely matched to manpower needs.

NEWS FEATURE *Pupils have a place in the sun but it's not an enviable situation*

Bleak future for black education

Sowetan 1/2/93.

■ HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

Can schools, like the Phoenix, rise from the ashes? (S) (S)

By Sontli Maseko (S)

GLADYS RADEBE, a higher primary school teacher in Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, only starts her day at 12.30pm. The school at which she teaches, Ikkobetseng, meaning humble yourselves, has no premises of its own, so they have to share the premises of a lower primary school, Seeiso, which starts at 8am. It is a system commonly known as platooning.

She gives only 20 minutes of each subject — English, general sciences and history — and the period is over and it is time for the next.

A short walk from her school is another, Tsolo Secondary School.

Sit-in declared

Last week teachers there, backed by parents and local political and civic organisations, declared a sit-in, later a sleep-in at the Vanderbijlpark offices of the Department of Education and Training (DET) vowing not to leave until they had received desks and furniture.

For the past two years Tsolo, taking in pupils from Standards 7 to 10, also had to platoon, teaching Standard 9s and 10s from 8am to 11am and the Standard 7s and 8s from 11am to 2pm.

Last year's matric pass rate was 17 percent.

The siege was temporarily suspended on Friday after a written confirmation by the DET's regional office that the furniture would be delivered this week.

And in Soweto last week Mr Ambrose Mgulwa, frustrated at seeing the walls of his school, Morris Isaacson, crumble with no sign of help in sight, invited journalists to see students in a class without a roof and pupils holding up umbrellas while receiving a biology lesson.

Targets of criticism

More and more teachers, often the targets of criticism from educationists and authorities and blamed for appalling results, are opening doors at their schools and exposing conditions which make it impossible for them to teach, let alone produce decent results.

Schools have come to mean two things, they say — well-built school premises like Vuwani in Tshiawelo, no broken windows, intact blackboards and roofs as well as ceiling, but no furniture!

At these schools, children arrive at 8am and by 11am the school is deserted as the pupils spill into the streets.

"Come earlier next time and you will see them just standing in the schoolyard," one teacher said. "They will never go into the classrooms where there is no place to sit."

And then the other type — the disintegrating ones. Doors, window frames and zinc roof sheets are missing and like Morris Isaacson walls are crumbling.

"This school has produced great achievers like one nuclear physicist now working overseas. We have to fight to keep the school, we do not want another Seanamarena (a school in Phiri that literally collapsed last year).

"Do you know what happened there, it was slowly deteriorating and one day the pupils came back from a two week holiday and found their school gone," Mgulwa said.

Morris Isaacson produced a 51 percent matric pass rate, the third-highest in Soweto, Mgulwa says.

Library is gone

Already Morris Isaacson's library is gone, there is only one wall standing, the storeroom and the principal's office burnt by vandals who even destroyed the school's records.

The promises are never kept and the schools and the quality of education get worse year after year.

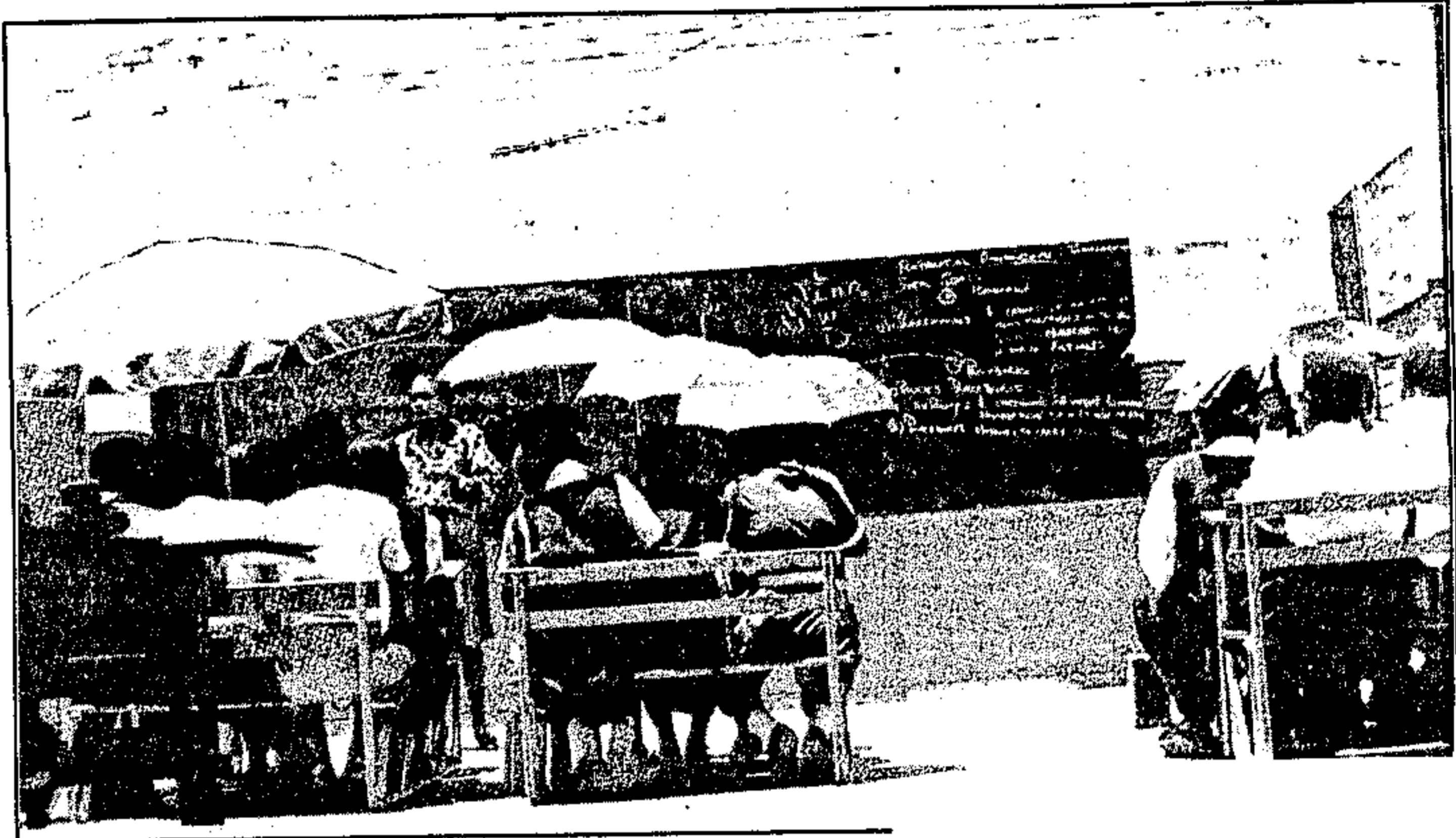
Mgulwa has photographs of all the damage at the school over the past three years, hoping, he says, to show it to the authorities one day. "because they will not leave their offices and see for themselves I will bring the pictures to them", he says.

These problems of platooning, shortages of desks, chairs and collapsing schools have a demoralising effect on the beleaguered teachers who are now opening their doors to the Press. Or like in Bophelong, they sleep in at the DET offices to bring matters to a head.

Ikkobetseng's Radebe believes in the final analysis high school results begin in primary school where pupils are subjected sharing premises or platooning.

In winter, she said, schooling is over even earlier at 3.30pm because the days are shorter and children need more time to get home before dark.

"It is a frustrating job because at the end of the year we



Pupils at Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto use umbrellas as shades against sun and vandalised, has no roof.

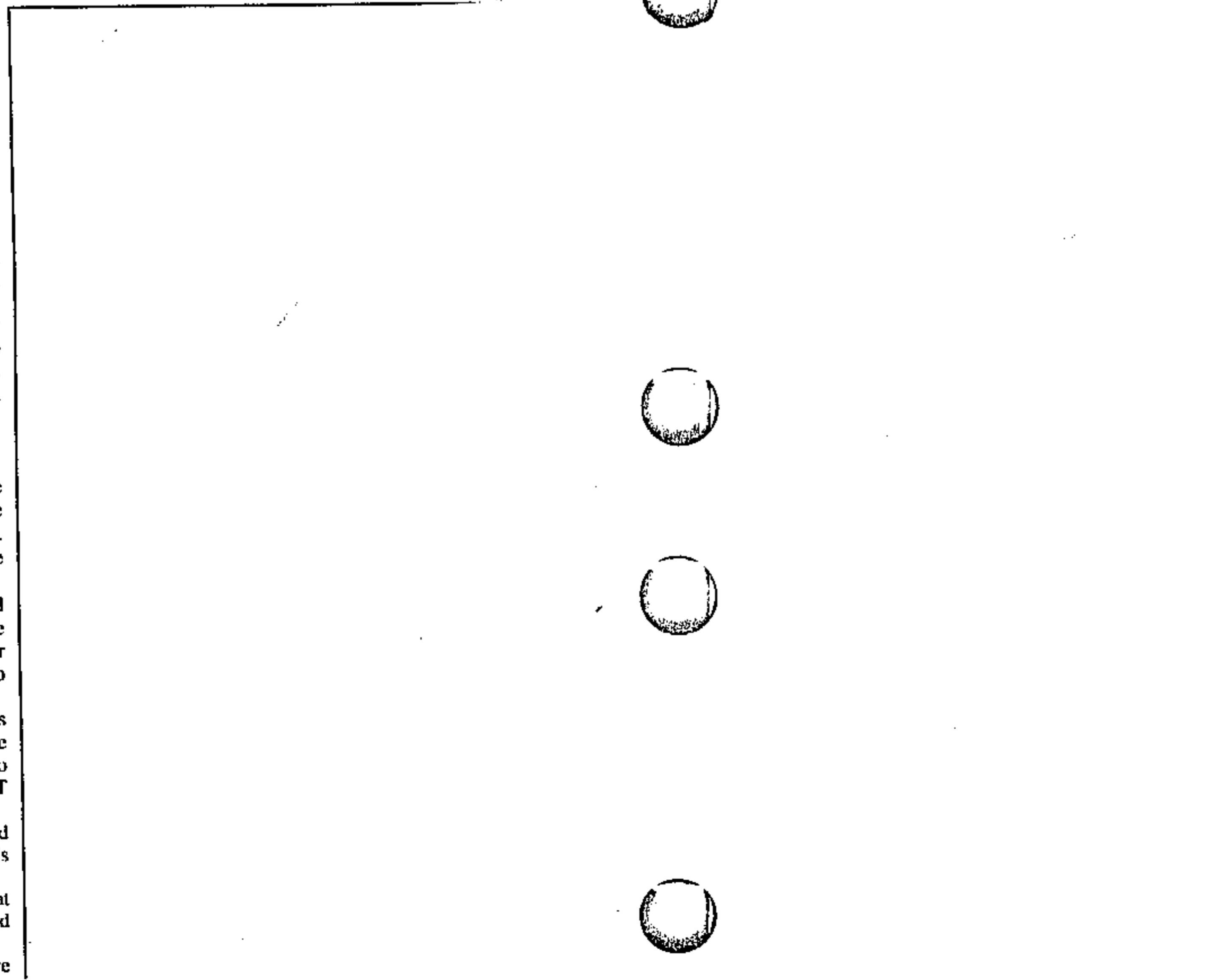
are expected to give good results and we just do not have the time," she adds.

And while the department continues to argue with teachers over chalk downs, it fails to deliver even the most basic necessities.

On the other hand, the community demands proper schooling from the department and teachers, but sits and watches as vandals cart away their children's schools in bits and pieces.

Whither black education?

“The promises are never kept and the schools and the quality of education get worse year after year”



Here learning to cope

is pupils' first lesson

SOUTH 23/1-27/93

(52)

By Sabata Ngcai

OVERCROWDED. Short of books and desks. Short of teachers. Dilapidated buildings. That's Guguletu's ID Mkhize High School.

The shabby-looking building, administered by the Department of Education and Training (DET), looks more like an abandoned block of flats than a school.

Unlike white schools, where neatly trimmed lawns, plants and flowers add life to the well-maintained buildings, ID Mkhize has only wild-growing, sun-scorched grass.

The grass behind the classrooms has not been cut because "the DET has not provided a lawn-mower," principal Mr Bonisile Ciko said.

In a school as impoverished as ID Mkhize, no-one could reasonably expect good learning, good teaching or good results.

The student-teacher ratio is appalling. Last year there were more than 4 000 students with only 33 teachers. This means that each teacher had to deal with over 100 students per class. This year teachers will be in a similar predicament. Students, teachers and parents have voiced their concern and solu-

tions to improve the poor state of education at the school.

Ciko said the most urgent problem was a lack of classrooms.

He said circumstances forced the school to admit more students than the number it was built for.

"According to the DET, we should admit at least 40 students to a classroom, but since the students are turned away from other schools, we feel obliged to exceed the limit."

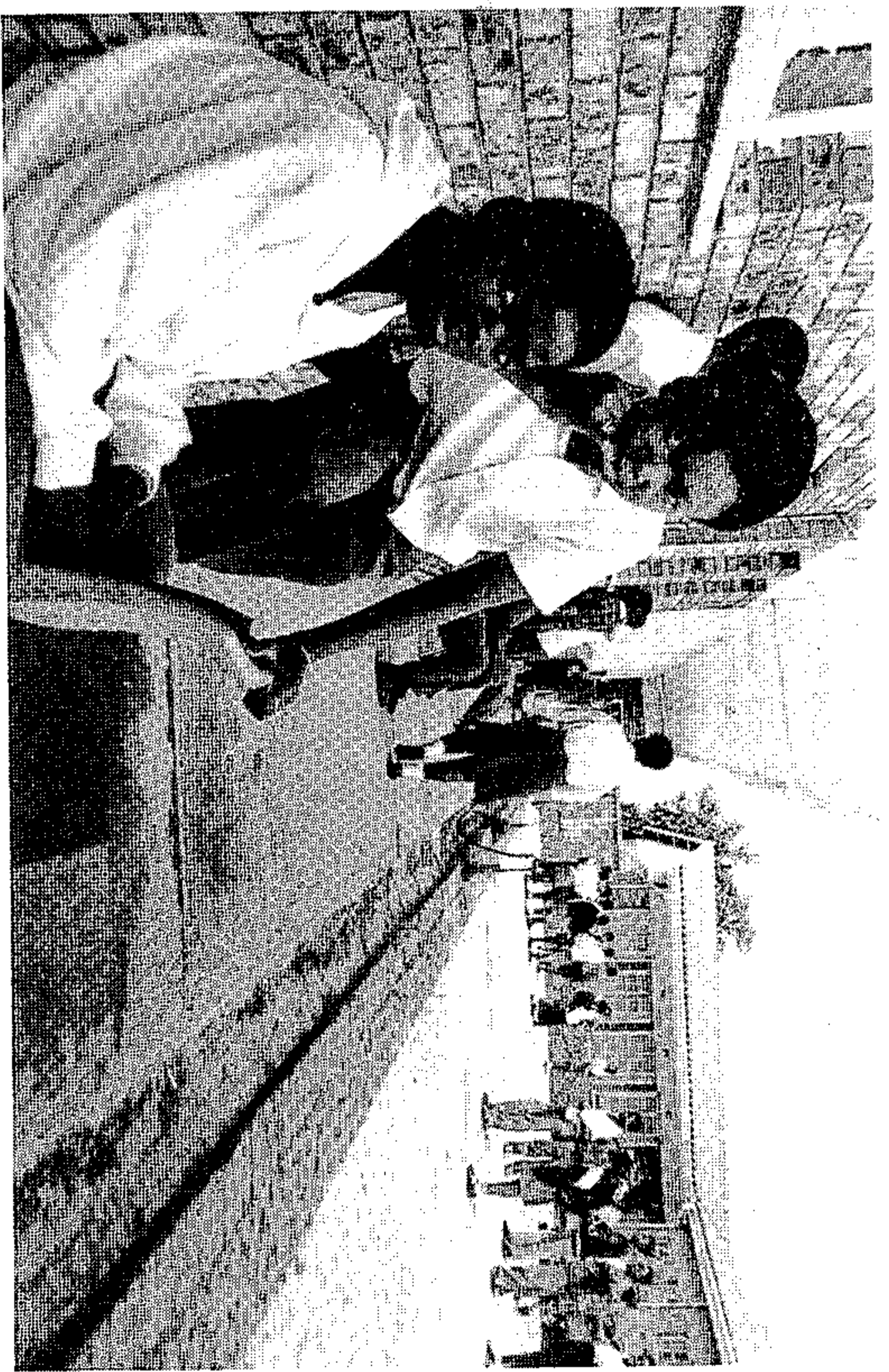
He said last year the school had to accommodate up to 100 students in a classroom.

"When I exceed the limit, I have to go around to other schools asking for extra desks to assist the students."

SOUTH visited one of the many classrooms which was overcrowded with desks and students.

The arrangement of desks starts from the back of each classroom and ends just in front of the blackboard. In some classrooms teachers do not have tables because they cannot fit into the room.

Ciko criticised the poor planning of the education system. He said schools have to accommodate students from the squatter areas because the government has failed



HARD LESSON: Pupils at the ID Mkhize High School in Guguletu

to build schools there.

Ciko said the school was not admitting new matric students this year because the fate of last year's matric students was uncertain.

He said the DET had refused to hand over last year's Biology results because it claimed there had been irregularities at the school during the exams.

Ciko, who said he was not aware of any irregularities, said only 24

percent of the students had passed the remaining five subjects.

He said the school would admit the Standard 10 failures pending the Biology results.

Ciko called on the DET to provide more schools and more teachers, and to deliver books and stationery.

Teacher Mr Knowledge Sigwela said the overcrowding had resulted in a "lack of individual attention

which led to the high failure rate".

Physical Science teacher Mr Andile Jonas, said the school has one laboratory for both Physical Science and Biology.

Matric student Fezile Calana said he was disillusioned with the DET.

"After providing us with books towards the end of the year, now it's withholding our results."

The DET was unavailable for comment on Wednesday.

Parent protest closes school

C/Prm 24/1/93.

By MOSES MAMAILA

HARDLY three weeks after the re-opening of schools, labour disputes have rocked Messina High, resulting in its indefinite closure.

The school was closed last week after a group of parents beseiged the institution demanding the immediate resignation of the white teachers so that black staff members who were to be transferred could retain their posts.

According to South African Democratic Teachers Union official Abram Luruli, the move by parents was not racist but the only mechanism at their disposal to force the authorities to stop harassing black teachers.

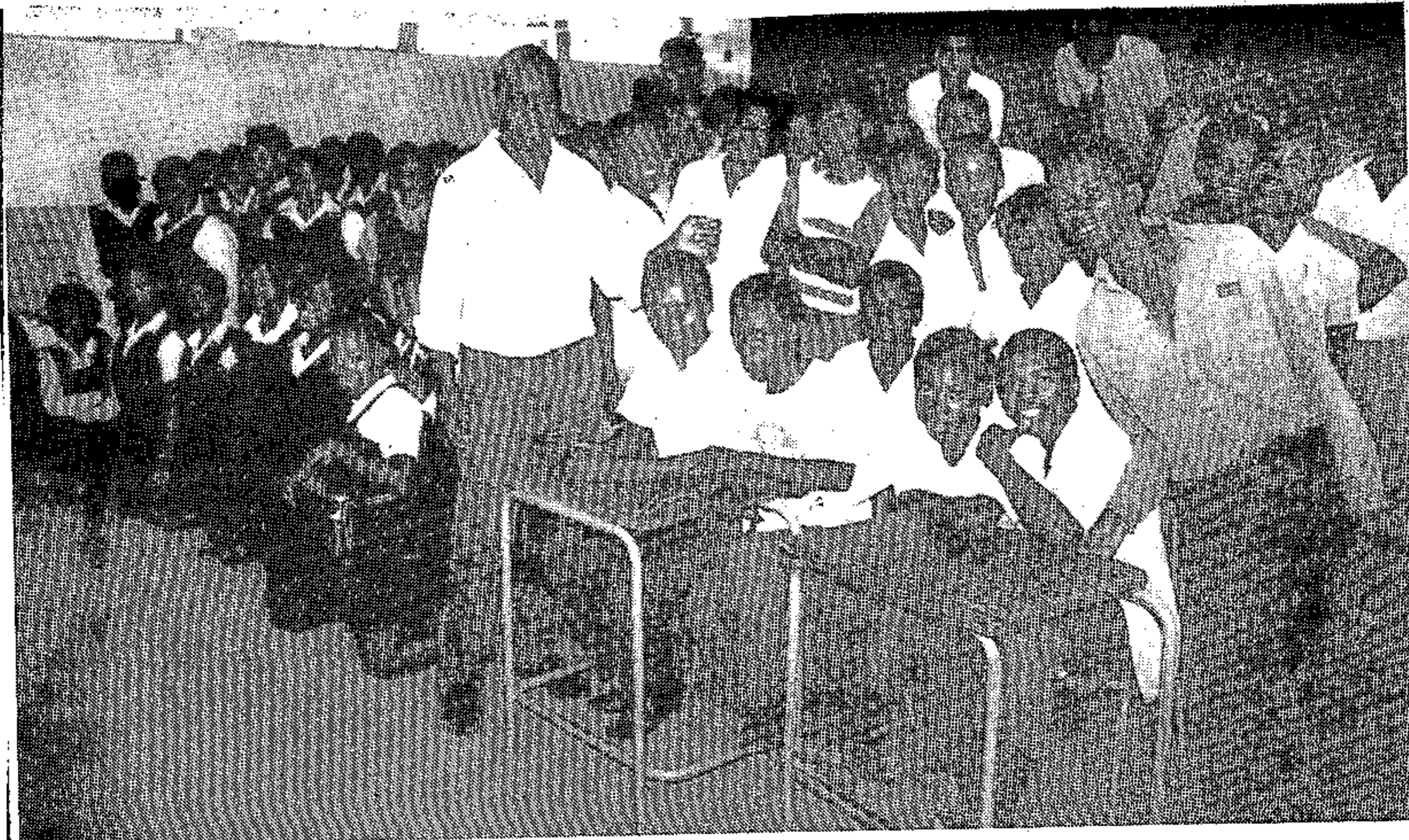
He said black teachers were constantly victimised by being transferred to farm schools far away from their homes while white teachers were not affected by the transfers. (SL)

The dispute started at the end of the last term when two Messina High schoolteachers were told by the Department of Education and Training to report to a farm school.

In a bid to force the DET to reverse the decision, a group of parents stormed the school last Tuesday. (SL)

The school was closed the following day and a department spokesman told the staff the school would only re-open if the safety of white teachers was guaranteed by the parents.

Another condition was that the transferred teachers should report at their new schools.



BLACKBOARD BUNGLE ... Fontanus High in Soweto is a school in name only. There are no desks, textbooks, toilets or chairs. ■ Pic: THULANI SITHOLE

A SCHOOL? MORE A SCANDAL!

By **THEMBA KHUMALO** and **JUSTICE MOGALE** (52)

FONTANUS Comprehensive High School in Soweto is the most neglected learning institution in Soweto with no desks, chairs, laboratory apparatus, chalk and textbooks.

Lack of facilities has stopped effective learning.

Angry teachers said a circuit inspector told them their school was priority number 16 on his list. That means their plight might only be looked into late next year or in 1995, they said.

On Thursday irate teachers took City Press on a comprehensive tour.

The multi-million school built by the government in 1987 was in total shambles. There was no roof on some buildings, all the typewriters used by about 200 typing students were broken, classrooms did not have windows. All toilets and taps were broken and teachers and students are often forced to relieve themselves at toilets in the neighbourhood.

The administration block resem-

City Press 24/1/93
bled a deserted building which was shelled during a civil war.

Thugs have plundered furniture and every bit of school property they can lay their hands on.

The school's timetable - which starts at 8 am - has been reduced to five hours of basking in the sun by teachers while the pupils mill around and play games in the yard.

Said a disgruntled teacher: "What else can we do? There's nothing we can do without the necessary facilities. We don't have chalk, textbooks or stationery. At first we tried to ignore the problems and taught, but the DET's indifference discouraged us."

Another teacher said hours before our arrival some boys were playing with guns and fired a few shots in the air as they playfully chased each other around the school premises.

Two girls aged 16 and 20 were saved by teachers last week from a possible gang-rape after they were accosted by members of the notorious Mashona gang which terrorises local schoolgirls.

Members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) at the school have declared war on the gang and on Wednesday they cornered the alleged gang leader and hacked him brutally. He was saved when police appeared and rushed him to hospital.

During our interview with the teachers, armed Cosas members came to escort home girls who had been threatened by the gang.

"We are raiding them (the gang) today and we will sort them out with guns and knives," they said.

Some teachers accused the education department of racism. They claimed the DET neglected the school because the students and staff chased away an "arrogant white principal" three years ago.

One teacher said: "I wish some of the critics of the Sadtu strike could come and see the conditions here. If we go on strike tomorrow we will be roasted by every arm-chair politician. It's high time these pundits saw conditions for themselves before they criticise us for going on strike."

School is something special

Sowetan 26/1/93.

■ One of the best in Soweto:

By Joe Mdhlela

(52)

WHAT is so special about Letsibogo Girls High School in Meadowlands, Soweto?

Nothing, might be the answer, except that it is an all-girls school located in one of the most troubled spots in the country.

But the school is special in many ways. It defied all odds to attain a 72,5 percent matric pass rate.

That is a great achievement considering that some of the old established schools in the Johannesburg region performed so badly as to obtain pass rates as low as 15 percent.

The school is special in that it was affected by disruptions like all other schools in Soweto but managed to post excellent results.

It is also special because it is headed by a woman, Mrs Ellen Matseke-Kondowe, who presented her first matriculation candidates last year.

Interview

In an interview, she pointed out that it had not been easy, especially with the disruptions that became the order of the day.

"People should not think that we were not affected by these disturbances - but in the end it was hard work that saw us producing these good results," Matseke-Kondiwe said.

"We have to be seen as being part of the community. If there is a strike we don't defy it. We are aware that there are many wrongs that have to be corrected," she said.

She attributed the success of her pupils to the strategies used at the school.

These included calling in experts to motivate pupils, career guidance seminars and educating the children about the world outside the classroom.

Teaching career

Matseke-Kondowe started her teaching career in 1979 after training as a teacher at the Hebron College of Education.

She has since obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of the North and a degree in education from the University of the Witwatersrand.

She is presently working towards a Master's degree.

She is the daughter of well-known Soweto educationist Dr Solly Matseke.

On the success of his daughter, Matseke said: "It makes me proud that she has done so well. I want to congratulate her and her staff as well as the pupils."

Parents fight for classrooms

CT 28/1/93

(2)

By RAMOTENA MABOTE

SCHOOLING came to a halt in two Langa schools yesterday over a struggle for classrooms between the two schools.

Chaos erupted when the parents of Mokone Primary School pupils went on the rampage to claim back three of their children's classrooms which had been occupied by pupils from the adjoining Khulani Secondary School on Tuesday.

The pupils from Khulani — who were already using seven Mokone classrooms — refused the Mokone pupils entry to their classes and threw out their furniture.

Yesterday a group of toyi-toying Mokone parents with placards started throwing out all the furniture brought into the three occupied classes by the Khulani pupils and putting back the Mokone furniture.

Khulani, which was started in 1990 without classrooms, was allowed to teach only Std 6 and 7 pupils and was offered classrooms at Mokone, which had recently acquired 13 new class-

DET to blame for space crisis

rooms.

However, admissions at both schools have grown substantially since then.

Khulani principal Mr M S Nduna said that he had warned the Department of Education and Training that if alternative accommodation for his pupils was not organised quickly, the pupils would take the issue into their own hands.

Deputy-SRC president at Khulani, Mzimase Sithole, said the DET had offered to make a new building available to them, but nothing came of it "and the pupils felt they could not wait any longer".

"The whole problem lies in the hands of the DET, which after

giving us the go-ahead to use Mokone's classes, never notified the principal there, and it came as a surprise when we took this action."

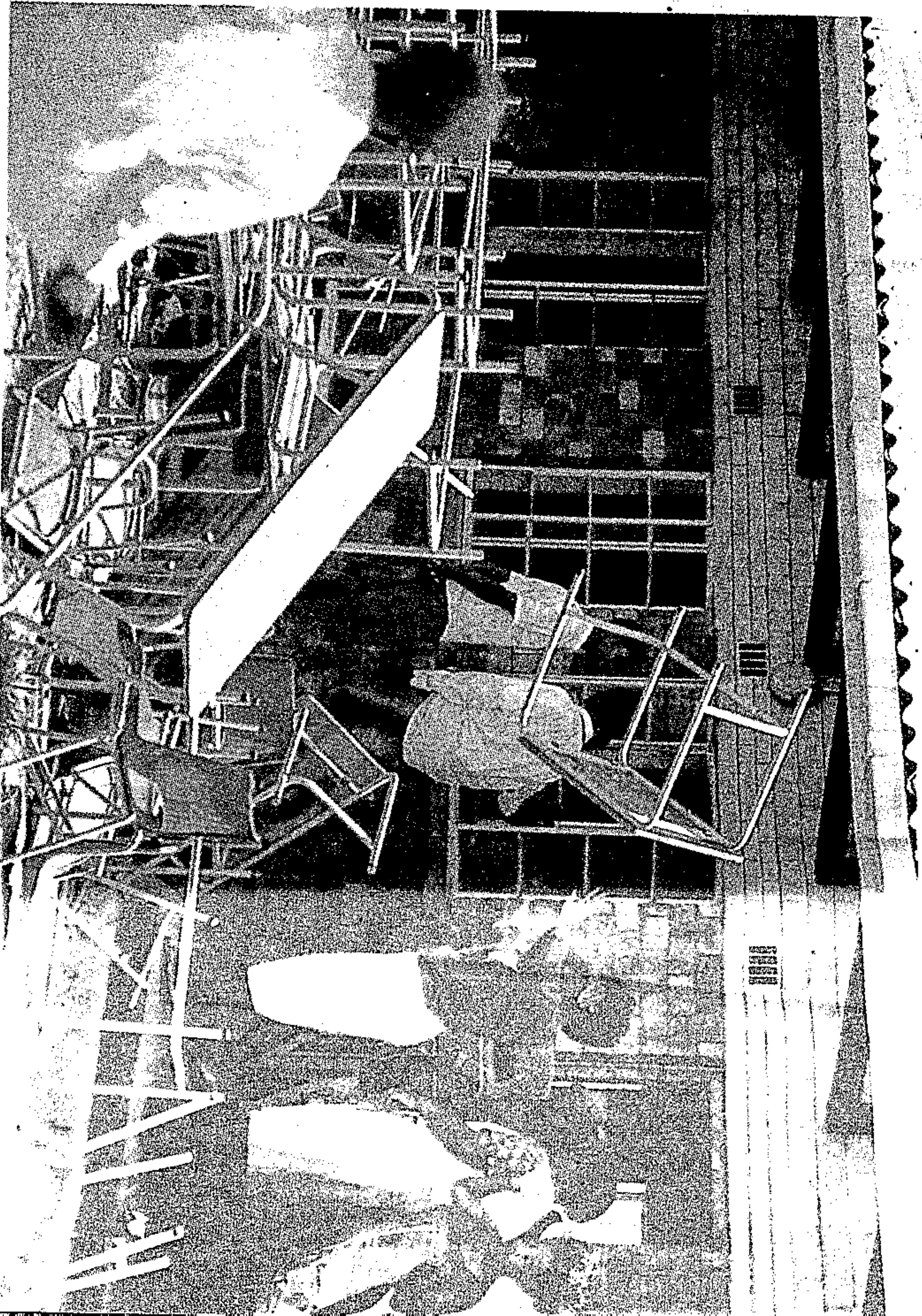
He said their action wasn't unfair to the young pupils of Mokone because the whole problem was the creation of the DET which was now "afraid" to meet with the two schools to explain the situation.

Mokone principal Miss Lulama Mantsha also blamed the DET, saying it knew of the pending outbreak of violence "or at least the threat to take our classes", but chose to ignore it.

She said her teachers did not know what to do and so far the matter has been handled by parents who have asked to see the DET as soon as possible.

The director-general of DET, Western Cape, Dr J H P Brand, was not available for comment yesterday.

A meeting planned between the two schools for yesterday afternoon was cancelled but the parents and teachers at Khulani were expected to meet last night.



PARENTS REACT . . . Angry parents at Mokone Primary School in Langa throw out furniture that pupils from Khulani Secondary School brought in earlier this week when they occupied classrooms at the primary school.

PHOTO BY [unreadable]

Schools crisis

By Diane Coetzer

Special case won't solve problem

SOUTH 30/1-3/2/93

THEY came in their hundreds.

Ten double-decker busloads of angry Alexander Sinton High School students, teachers and parents, came to lay siege to the Roeland Street offices of the House of Representative's Department of Education and Culture on Monday.

They came to demand that substitute teachers be given posts.

"We will come here day after day until we get the teachers our children deserve," said Mrs Khairunnisa Adam, a mother of a student.

However, it took until Tuesday morning for the department to offer the Athlone school some relief.

In a letter to principal Mr Khalid Desai, the department said it was prepared to appoint as substitutes those teachers seconded to the school and those substituting for teachers on unpaid leave.

This leaves three teachers without work, a situation which is, one of the three told SOUTH, "still unacceptable".

It makes a "special case" of the school which many there feel is morally wrong as it will not solve the problem at other schools.

Alexander Sinton's experience

this week is just one of the responses to the continuing chaos at schools left without vital teaching staff following a House of Representatives decision to drastically cut back on substitute teachers.

No teaching has taken place since the school opened and an attempt at sorting out a timetable is only being made this week.

Staff, students and parents have, however, responded vigorously to the crisis.

The mood at the protest in Roeland Street was militant, with parents holding placards saying "Finance education not apartheid", and "Don't sack our teachers".

When Chief Director of Education and Culture Mr Awie Muller took the loudhailer he was heckled.

"You are the one who is illegal," angry parents shouted at him when he attempted to disperse everyone by referring to the protest as an "illegal gathering".

Speaking to SOUTH while a del-

egation met with Muller, parents were keen to vent their anger.

"We cannot accept the lying of the department," Mr Shiraz Adams said.

"If they had at least been honest with themselves and with us then we may have a little understanding for their position but that is out of the question now."

Parents, Mrs Miriam Lutshiti, and Mrs Rose Molefe, said the affair was demoralising students who had just entered high school.

"How can the government say it has no money when it is prepared to sponsor the rugby World Cup?" asked matric student Rafoek Louw.



Campaign to open empty white high school for black pupils

By **AYESHA ISMAIL** (52)

PRIMARY school pupils in the Karoo town, Aberdeen, will return to school tomorrow after a three-week boycott aimed at persuading education authorities to open a disused former whites-only school for black high school pupils.

The Aberdeen High School was closed last year because it had only 15 pupils.

Aberdeen Action Committee spokesman Mr Desmond Coetzee said the town has never had a high school for coloured and African pupils.

"We have to send our children to Graaf-Reinet and Beaufort West, the Transkei and Ciskei for secondary education," he said.

The three high schools in Graaf-Reinet were overcrowded as it had to cater for pupils from the surrounding areas as well.

While white pupils have hostel facilities at their schools, only the one coloured high school in Graaf-Reinet had a hostel, he said.

"Children who go to school in Beaufort West have to look for private accommodation and often cannot afford to pay the rates. As a result many drop out of school." *S/Times (Cape metro)*

An Aberdeen resident, who did not want to be named, said she believed the school was closed because the education authorities did want black children to attend the school. *7/2/93*

"Instead of opening the school to all races, they closed it," she said.

She said the school was big enough to accommodate all the high school pupils of Aberdeen.

Transfer

Mr Coetzee said they had written to the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives (HoR) and the Department of Education and Training last year, about the need for a high school for black pupils in Aberdeen.

"We also wrote to the Cape Education Department requesting the use of the Aberdeen high school building," he said.

Education authorities in the HoR wrote back to the action committee saying that they had sent a fax to their white counterparts regarding the transfer of the school to the HoR.

Spokesman for the education department in the HoR, Mr Henni Jansen, said his department had advised the Department of Education in the House of Assembly of the need for "secondary accommodation" in Aberdeen.

He said the matter was being taken up at "ministerial level" this year.

The Director of Communications for the Cape Education Department, Dr Orland Firmani, said that as the Aberdeen High School had closed, the Cape Education Department had "relinquished its right to the school building".

He said that after the closure of the school, the building had become the responsibility of the Department of Local Government and Works.

A spokesman for this department said the building had not automatically become their responsibility, but that it first had to be transferred to them by the Cape Education Department.

Controversial Goodhope College harassed by rightwing men

Pupils harassed by bigots

By Alinah Dube

Sowetan 8/2/93
NO SCHOOLING Parents demand refunds

and have threatened to withdraw their children:

A GROUP of schoolchildren claim to have been harassed by white right-wingers at an old dingy hotel building serving as a boarding house in the centre of Pretoria.

The building is used by the Goodhope College Centre, a school linked to Acme College which closed down in central Johannesburg two years ago after its headmaster was arrested for fraud.

Some of the children interviewed by *Sowetan* said the men arrived at the building in a minibus and started swearing at them.

When a group of boys who had been sitting outside ran into the building, armed white men chased after them.

"They went from room to room, shone torches into our eyes and pointed firearms at us. We all sat still fearing they would kill us. They then left," pupils said.

The building, which houses boys and girls, has

no electricity and students have to use candles to study.

Angry parents from as far as Vereeniging told *Sowetan* that they were conned into bringing their children to the school.

They said all the "good things" they learnt about the school in newspaper advertisements turned out to be false.

"The last thing we expected was that the authorities would expose our children to such danger," said a mother who had come to the school to withdraw her children.

Apart from this incident, white teachers employed by the school when it resumed this year have left amid allegations that they had not received their January salaries.

When *Sowetan* visited the school on Friday a security guard said none of the officials was

present. Parents, who had come to demand refunds because no teaching is taking place, said they considered laying charges with the police.

Goodhope has been at the centre of a controversy since last year. It was then run by the former headmaster of Johannesburg's Acme College, Mr Reginald Shai.

It operated without being registered in Pretoria and when pupils found out about this, they withdrew from the school.

It then closed down after teachers walked out due to non-payment of their salaries. Most of the parents who withdrew their children were not refunded their money.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said the school was now registered under Mrs EL Ngalo. Ngalo is Shai's daughter.

The culture of bargaining at the expense of children's education is gaining momentum as teachers flex their muscles, writes PHIL MOLEFE.

An expensive lesson

Special 19/1/93.

52



On the march... a recent protest by angry teachers showed how the profession has swung towards militancy.

THE dust that accompanied the announcement of yet another round of disastrous black matric results had hardly settled when the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadu) last week threatened to call a teachers' strike.

This shockwave hit townships before the first lessons of the year had been taught. The strike threat was made on January 10 and schools opened on the 11th.

The spectre of a chalk-down is a daunting one for parents and pupils.

Community organisations and political groups were astounded and unhappy.

"Our children will suffer the most," was the general outcry.

Community leaders dismissed the strike call as irresponsible and said the action would serve the interests of the Government rather than those of black children.

Azanian Students' Congress president Mark Mfinko said: "Black children are being used as pawns in this game."

But Sadu assistant general secretary Thulas Nxesi hit back.

"Where are these armchair critics when teachers are transferred to faraway schools, retrenched or dismissed arbitrarily?" he asked.

"Where are they when pupils have to do without textbooks, stationary, classrooms and other essential learning aids?"

He lashed out at critics who concerned themselves with education only when there was a teachers' strike and when matric results were announced.

Nxesi says teachers are demanding the provision of facilities such as libraries and laboratories and learning aids such as textbooks and stationary. Improved conditions of service, an end to the unilateral

restructuring of education, and an end to arbitrary dismissals, retrenchments and transfers.

Whatever reasons Sadu have for calling the strike, this action will have a serious impact on the learning process this year.

The 30 000-strong Sadu has the capacity to wreak havoc.

Whether the teachers are right or wrong in opting for a strike, the reality is that the culture of bargaining at the expense of children's education holds great dangers.

Militant educators increasingly see themselves in the same position as workers who withdraw their labour to force employers to meet demands.

What they have lost sight of is that workers can always make up for lost production time, whereas school days that are lost cannot be regained. Like class boycotts, which

took root in the 1970s and were hailed at the time as weapons of struggle, teachers' strikes are set on a path to nowhere.

In the wake of 1976, schools and the education system were regarded as "the site of struggle". Class boycotts were used to force the authorities to give in to demands.

The result? A culture of class boycotts developed that is now difficult to eradicate.

While part of the blame has to be apportioned to the Government for the disaster in black education, strikes and boycotts have caused untold harm to hundreds of thousands of children.

Now South Africa has to contend with a generation of marginalised, unskilled and unemployable youngsters.

The teachers, like the class of 1976, have genuine grievances. But they must examine the

methods they use to redress the appalling conditions under which they are expected to teach, and by what they perceive is a reluctance on the part of political leaders to get involved in finding a solution.

Teacher militancy heightened early in 1990 when they took to the streets, held jam-packed meetings and, for the first time, openly defied the Department of Education and Training.

From Soshanguve and Mamelodi in Pretoria to the Vaal Triangle townships of Sebokeng and Sharpeville in the south, from Soweto and the West Rand to Kaitleng and Daveyton on the East Rand, thousands of teachers said: "Enough is enough."

The first public defiance was in February 1990 when 5 000 teachers from Soweto and Alexandra marched to the of-

fices of the Johannesburg region of the DET.

Immediately thereafter, thousands of Vaal Triangle teachers demonstrated and the protests spread countrywide.

About 3 000 defiant teachers from the Vaal townships of Bopalong, Bophelong, Evaton, Sebokeng and Sharpeville hurled thousands of their green workbooks on to a heap in front of the DET's Vereeniging offices. Black schooling ground to a virtual halt.

In March 1990, the first organised chalk-down strike, involving about 6 000 teachers, brought all schools in Soweto and Alexandra to a standstill.

The National Education Union of South Africa, a precursor of Sadu, threatened to export strike action to unaffected areas if the DET failed to meet its demands. The significance of the

March 1990 teachers' strike was that it set a precedent and heralded an era of defiance campaigns by educators.

Behind the confrontational attitude lay years of suppressed anger. Not since 1965, when black teachers protested against the introduction of Bantu Education, had they come out so strongly against education authorities and the Government.

Spirit of '76

The bulk of the present crop of teachers were high school pupils during the 1976 era, when the system was fought with stones and petrol bombs.

That spirit of defiance and using schools as a "site of struggle" has lingered. Despite their militancy, these teachers are aware of the adverse effects of the strike.

Said Nxesi: "We are not saying there will be a strike on a certain date but if the Government is not prepared to negotiate and address our demands, we will be forced to use that weapon even if it is undesirable. Our action is motivated by our desire to see a situation conducive to learning."

Nxesi says community and political organisations, which are clearly opposed to the strike action, should suggest alternatives.

Whatever these organisations may suggest is likely to be met with a stern "we have tried that before" response.

Sadu maintains it has exhausted all avenues. "We have held a series of meetings with the DET, we have put forward proposals to the authorities but we seem to be going nowhere," says Nxesi. □

Soweto schools face collapse

Sowetan 25/2/93
■ **STRIKE THREAT** Mass action expected to hit

tertiary institutions countrywide soon: (52)

By Sonti Maseko

SOWETO schools face a complete breakdown as teachers threaten to go on strike over the alleged retrenchment of 27 of their colleagues by the Department of Education and Training.

Yesterday hundreds of Soweto teachers staged a picket in the city offices of the DET in support of a "sleep-in" by retrenched teachers who have occupied the Zondi, Jabulani, Zola and Emdeni offices of the department since Monday.

The Congress of South African Students issued a statement on the spot in support of the teachers issuing a "24-hour ultimatum" for the DET to meet the teachers' demands or face action from the organisation.

However, the DET has rejected allegations that it served retrenchment notices on teachers. DET regional spokesman Mr Norman

Malebane said the teachers had been employed on temporary contracts and the letters served on them only stated that their temporary or contractual employment had expired.

A Sadtu delegation held a meeting with the regional office of the DET in Braamfontein to seek a moratorium on all retrenchments late yesterday.

"We are a recognised union and if the department is going to take unilateral actions that affect our members without consultation, that is a recipe for confrontation," Sadtu official Oupa Mpetha said yesterday.

Meanwhile mass action is to hit tertiary education institutions countrywide on March 8 in support of student demands for an end to the financial crisis and the disbandment of the Independent Development Trust.

The South African Students' Congress (Sasco) yesterday produced statistics showing plummeting student numbers at some universities due to financial restraints. — Sapa.

DET unconcerned - ANC

CIPres 3/1/93

(52)

THE ANC this week criticised the Department of Education and Training for its "cynical approach" and "lack of general concern" about the state of education in SA.

Reacting to the DET's announcement of the black matriculation results, the ANC said in a statement the pass rate of 43,8 percent was "unacceptably low" and there was no comfort in the fact that it was 4,6 percent higher than last year.

"We are disturbed that DET director general Dr Bernhard Louw can venture to express his satisfaction with these results.

"This is indicative of the cyni-

cal approach and lack of genuine concern by DET officials about the state of education in South Africa, and the plight of the many thousands of black matriculation candidates who failed.

"These appalling results are in stark contrast with the 97 percent pass rate of white matriculants, and the exultation of newspaper headlines that announced 'the best results ever'. Clearly there are still huge discrepancies between standards of education in the white and black communities," the ANC said.

It called for the "urgent and total restructuring" of education in SA. - Sapa

End anarchy — Azapo

CP News 3/11/92
THE fact that only 10 percent of black matric candidates received exemptions should be a source of shame for the black community, Azapo said this week. (52)

DET director general Dr Bernhard Louw said the pass rate for 1992 had increased by 4,6 percent from 39,2 in 1991 to 43,8 this year.

But Azapo said in a statement that the slight improvement in black matric results "pales into insignificance when compared to the white matric results".

Matric results will only improve when "we have internalised the truth that there is no substitute for sweat and swot to obtain good results".

It called on black teachers, students and parents to strive towards a return to a work ethic in schools next year.

"The culture of lethargy and anarchy which began seeping into black education in the mid-80s, thanks to attitudes like 'Liberation now, Education Later', must be completely uprooted," the statement said. — Sapa

Effective learning urged

CPM 31/1/93 (52)
THE Council for Education and Training is not happy with the pass rate achieved by the 1992 Std 10 candidates, council chairman Prof CTD Marivate announced this week.

Marivate said the council believed satisfactory examination results would be realised when effective teaching and learning took place in all schools.

"The 43,8 percent pass rate in the DET as against the 86 percent by coloureds, 94,7 percent by Indians, and 97,9 percent by TED schools, must be regarded as a reflection of the low level of the functionality of the schools," Marivate said.

The council invited all pupils, parents, teachers and other interested parties to strive towards the improvement of the functionality of schools in 1993. - Sapa

Soweto's matrics fail to impress

CP/News 3/11/93. (52)
By THEMBA KHUMALO

COMPARED to the national average Soweto schools received the worst black matric results this year – with only one student obtaining three distinctions.

This is despite the fact that nationally there was an improvement in black results compared to 1991.

The student who obtained the best matric pass in the whole country was Mpho Simon Mashishi of Pax High School in Lebowa. He scored distinctions in northern Sotho, English, accountancy, mathematics and economics.

A total of 1 873 distinctions were obtained countrywide, including in the six self-governing states.

Cyntheria Nomkhosi Sibiya of Pace Commercial College saved Soweto from the embarrassment of not producing one distinction by obtaining distinctions in economics, business economics and accountancy.

Soweto's poor results are particularly disappointing when weighed against the fact that the area has more than 50 high schools.

Pace, headed by veteran educationist TW Kambule, became an oasis of tranquillity during school unrest when teachers downed tools under the auspices of the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) to fight for the reinstatement of their colleagues late last year.

Department of Education and Training director general Dr Bernhard Louw

blamed the poor results on problems such as stayaways and class disruptions.

Other hard-hit areas included the Vaal Triangle and the East Rand where learning was seriously affected by political rivalries.

Of the 30 schools whose students achieved the highest symbols, Natal and KwaZulu came out tops with 17 learning institutions obtaining 28 distinctions.

Distinctions came mainly from private schools such as Sacred Heart Secondary in Durban, Inkamana Secondary in Vryheid and Umlazi Commercial High in Durban.

They were followed by Bophuthatswana with eight schools achieving similar results at St Mary's Secondary, Pinagare, Sekete and St Joseph Secondary.

The results have been widely condemned as an "insult and scandalous" by various education and political organisations.

The wide gap of results between black and white students required the government to hasten the formation of one education department to obliterate the discrepancies in black education, said the organisations.

However, Louw said he hoped for an improvement of results after 11 000 candidates complete their supplementary examinations in March.

He asked all the matric students to report to their schools and to check newspapers tomorrow for their full results.

Louw satisfied

with increase

in pass rate (52)

DET director general Dr Bernhard Louw expressed satisfaction this week at the 1992 matriculation results, despite the fact there has been only a marginal increase in the pass rate.

Louw said 130 341 full-time candidates passed the Std 10 examinations, an increase of 4,6 percent.

Of these, 30 542 had achieved university entrance.

He also told a press briefing in Pretoria that 20 schools from 10 departments of education throughout SA had obtained a 100 percent pass rate in the 1992 examinations, and a further 10 obtained a pass rate of above 96 percent.

Louw said the schools were from the DET institutions in SA as well as from homelands and self-governing territories (Lebowa, KwaZulu, Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, QwaQwa, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

The results had been dispatched to regional offices and to head offices of the various departments for distribution to schools, he said.

The results were expected to be available to candidates tomorrow.

The results were as finalised by the SA Certification Council, but 16 839 (12 777 in 1991) of those who sat for the examinations in 1992 would not receive complete results.

"This is because some candidates wrote subjects on grades other than those for which they had registered. Also, some candidates registered at one examination centre but wrote at another centre.

Incomplete

"These candidates will receive incomplete results. They are asked to contact their principals who will forward their names to the department," Louw said.

"Their results will be finalised as soon as their information has been received."

He added that some of the 11 353 candidates who had failed to sit for examinations because of reasons such as illness, were eligible to write the March 1993 examinations, but would need to present a medical certificate when registering.

"Candidates who have passed, but who wish to improve their results, as well as the 103 934 (116 000 in 1991) who have failed the Senior Certificate but have achieved an aggregate of at least 25 percent, may enter for supplementary examinations in either March or May/June 1993.

"Candidates who have achieved an aggregate of less than 25 percent may enter for the examinations as private candidates in May/June 1993," Louw said.

He announced that 17 (19 in 1991) candidates achieved A-symbol aggregates, while a total of 1 873 subject distinctions were attained.

One candidate achieved five distinctions, three obtained four each, 12 obtained three each, 67 obtained two each and 1 686 candidates achieved one distinction each. - Sapa

Matric results

(S2)

THE Department of Education and Training has objected to the suggestion in a comment from the ANC, reported on Thursday, that DET director-general Bernard Louw was satisfied with the 1992 black matric results. The ANC said Louw's "satisfaction" indicated a cynical approach and lack of genuine concern by DET officials.

BLOOM 4/11/93

The DET said Louw had not said he was satisfied with the results, but: "Had there been a dramatic improvement in the results I would have been concerned, because in the course of the year there were too many circumstances which made it clear that excellence could not be expected."

REPORTS: Sapa-Reuter, Business Day Reporter.

Cape improve performance

(52)

Sowetan 4/1/93

■ Western Cape not among top 30 pupils and schools but improves on last year:

NONE of the schools in the Western Cape produced any of the top 30 black 1992 matrics and neither did they feature in the top 30 schools announced by the Department of Education and Training.

The Western Cape did improve its pass rate to 46,7 percent, above the national average and up from 42,4 percent last year.

Of the 16 601 who registered for the exams in the Cape, 6 362 passed, 1 257 with matriculation exemption.

Venda was the region with the highest pass rate with more than 55 percent of candidates successful and most of the top 30 matrics named by the DET came from the homelands and rural areas.

Simon Mpho Mashishi, from Pax High in Lebowa, was the top candidate with five distinctions.

The DET named 20 schools in Natal, Northern Transvaal, Bophuthatswana, Lebowa and KwaZulu which achieved 100 percent pass rates.

DET director-general Dr Bernhard Louw said after releasing result statistics that management at private schools had contributed to their success.

Private schools under the DET were characterised by better order, discipline and control than public schools.

He said work stoppages and teacher strikes had marred 1992 in public schools and this had had a negative effect on matric performances.

Of all DET schools, 28 percent are public schools, 69 percent are farm schools and three percent are State-aided or private schools.

But the majority of pupils - 79 percent - are enrolled at public schools.

Worst of the ⁽⁵²⁾ bad ^{Sowetan} bunch? ^{4/1/93}

■ **Tladi Tech results show
no improvement:**

By Abbey Makoe

TLADI Technical high school in Soweto suffered one of the Reef's worst matric results with only 12 pupils doing well, but none with a university entrance symbol.

According to the school's principal, Mrs MK Mothapo, 112 pupils wrote the matric examination.

Mothapo would not say what she thinks caused the bad results.

All she said was: "Some pupils, I would say, did not have a good balance when choosing their subjects."

Important point

"But the most important point is that some teachers were not putting more effort in their work."

Although the Tladi Technical high

school's results might look gloomy, there is a slight improvement.

Last year, 119 pupils wrote matric examination at the school. Six passed, with two obtaining exemptions while 113 failed.

Since the 1989 examinations, the school has obtained no more than six exemptions.

In 1989 147 pupils entered for exams at the school. Only 14 passed, two obtained exemptions and 133 failed.

In 1990 there were 160 pupils sitting for matric exams. Two of the 30 that passed obtained exemptions and 130 failed.

The school's 1991 matric results were discovered to be the DET's worst. Tladi high was later to be described as a "summary of the crisis in black education". The title, it seems, still befits the school.

And last week the school principal said she had to spend her whole day at a Soweto police station after the school was vandalised. It was not the first time such an incident took place.

Sowetan, concerned about the future of the school, last year looked at the day-to-day running of the school.

Under the phrase "We can do it", teachers and pupils at the school were urged and encouraged to maintain a conducive atmosphere for education.

Parents were also involved. And although it is not enough, the number of the matriculants doing well has doubled, although no one obtained exemption.

Local DET school excels itself again

By PETER DENNEHY

LUHIAZA Senior Secondary School in Khayelisha has again excelled itself with an exceptionally good Std 10 pass rate of 93,4% — over double the national DET average of 43,8%.

There were 136 matric candidates at Luhlaza this year, of whom 127 passed, according to Department of Education and Training director-general Dr Bernhard Louw.

Only one other Cape school had a

better pass rate, and that was the much smaller Nqweba High in the Eastern Cape. It had 58 matric students, of whom 55 passed, giving it a marginally higher 94,8% pass rate.

The top 20 schools countrywide each had 100% pass rates. These schools were in Natal (top 6), Northern Transvaal, Bophuthatswana, Lebowa and Kwazulu.

The Cape Region as a whole had a 46,7% pass rate (42,4% last year), which is slightly better than the

national average. The actual number of students who passed in the Cape region, 6 362, is up 27,3% on last year's figure, but this also reflects a higher number of students taking the exam.

Countrywide, there were 130 341 full-time candidates who passed Std 10 DET exams this year, 20,9% more than last year. The pass rate improved by 4,6% from last year.

In pass rates, Luhlaza Senior Secondary was only placed 15th

among all the schools countrywide that fall directly under the DET.

There were no Western Cape pupils among the top 30 pupils countrywide, and no Western Cape schools in the top 30 schools.

The top-scoring student this year was Mpho Simon Mashishi of Pax High School in Lebowa. The top school was Sacred Heart in Natal, which had three of its girls among the top 30 pupils.

● Results of 16 839 candidates

(5,4% of the total) are not yet available, for reasons including that they wrote subjects for which they were not registered or on grades they were not supposed to take.

The 103 934 students who failed to get a senior certificate but who got at least 25% may enter for supplementary exams in March or May/June. The registration date is January 16, and the venues are where pupils wrote exams in November.

● Full results pages 8-14

S2 CT 4 Feb 1993



Cetca in schools plea

THE Central Transvaal Civic Associations has urged students, parents and teachers to join hands in an effort to improve this year's matric results. (S2)

A spokesman for Cetca, Mr Pasty Malefo, said all concerned people should do whatever is necessary to ensure that effective learning took place on the first day of the schools reopening.

He said time for boycotts was over and urged the Department of Education and Training to get its house in order as well. He said most boycotts were precipitated by the department itself.

Malefo said communities should start acting to establish adult learning centres to accommodate pupils who failed as this would help alleviate problems of overcrowding in schools.

Cowetan 6/1193

Sadtu hails results

Sowetan 6/1/93

By Jed Battersby

THE SOUTH African Democratic Teachers Union (SADTU) yesterday welcomed the improved DET matric results and said last year's upheavals had not seriously disrupted education.

Of the 325 720 pupils who sat for the final examinations last year, 130 341 (43,8 percent) passed. This was an improvement on the 39,2 percent pass rate of 1991.

In a statement released yesterday, SADTU said students and teachers deserved praise for their hard work under adverse conditions.

"Sadtu has come to the opinion that the improvement in the pass percentage should be welcomed, however marginal it may seem."

SADTU said they doubted the DET's claim that upheavals in black education had been a major contributing factor to the low pass rate.

■ Says upheavals did not cause serious disruption:

"Whatever upheavals there have been in 1992 have not seriously disrupted education," Sadtu said.

"Sadtu wishes to call for the implementation of an interim government and along therewith the implementation of a credible and legitimate education authority which can inspire confidence and exercise the necessary authority over the development of acceptable standards."

Sadtu said labour action by teachers in 1992 was aimed at upgrading conditions under which learning took place and was limited to short periods of time.

They believe the improvement in the matric results was due to the extra commitment on the part of teachers and pupils.

"Sadtu therefore wishes to thank teachers and pupils for this demonstration of their commitment to excellence."

Hostels set on fire

Sowetan 6/1/93
Sowetan Correspondent

YOUTHS using petrol set fire to six hostel blocks and an office complex in Mooi River's Bruntville township yesterday morning.

This was the fourth attack on the hostels in the Natal Midlands township by arsonists in four days.

On Saturday the hostel kitchen was destroyed in an attack in which a gas cylinder was set alight. On Sunday, attackers tried to set fire to the hostel with petrol-soaked mattresses, tyres and wood.

And according to the Inkatha Freedom Party, the hostel was also petrol-bombed on Monday morning.

No police were present, a Mooi River

■ Youths on rampage in Mooi River's black township:

resident said.

Youths also threw stones at the buildings. Another resident said he was threatened by a youth armed with an AK-47 assault rifle. The hostels, which each house about 50 people, were empty. The resident said that people sympathetic to the Inkatha Freedom Party lived in the hostels but were away for the holidays.

Bruntville hostel was at the centre of a recent Goldstone Commission investigation which recommended it be fenced as soon as possible. This recommendation was welcomed by the African National Congress but rejected by the IFP.

93
Sowetan 6/1/93
Sowetan Correspondent

Matric students blame protests

Sowetan 6/1/93

52



By Sonti Maseko

■ INTIMIDATION RIFE No books

or discipline as classes went empty:

AS EDUCATIONISTS and experts debate why black matric results are dismal year after year, pupils this week blamed stayaways, chalk downs and weeks of protest against increased exam fees.

They said they were often powerless against intimidation by student organisations aligned to the ANC.

The picture that emerged as students spoke was that absolutely no classes took place at many schools after lunch.

The first period on any weekday was lost - teachers stayed in the staff rooms and did not attend classes and there was no commitment by the teachers to teach and the students to learn.

Although we spoke to students from only three schools, the pattern was the same at most schools.

The students were reluctant to give their names because they intended to go back to the same schools to repeat their matric this year and were concerned they would be victimised for speaking out.

Students from Mapetlatswana said they had full classes until March when things became haphazard.

Mapetlatswana was without a principal from June and that resulted in a lack of discipline among staff members.

At one time, a maths teacher at the school openly fought with a female teacher to the great amusement of the students. At times the students would have nothing to do but play games, like dropping water bombs and throwing water parcels at one another to celebrate "water day", said one student.

The girl we spoke to has written matric twice and she will be attempting it for the third time this year.

Her case emphasised what seemed a hopeless situation. For although she attained the best results in her class during the June examinations, she had failed.

She said her history teacher was last in class in June. Earlier on, she said, some students had brought liquor to his class. And although parents were called and the matter discussed, the teacher never became enthusiastic.

At Senaone Junior Secondary School, one pupil thought the mass resignation of teachers at the school led to the low morale among matric students.

About 10 teachers and some administrative clerks left.

"Our principal was pensioned off and the vice-principal was promoted to take his place," said a young man, who only gave his name as Thabo.

"The staff were unhappy with this appointment and decided they would not co-operate with the new principal.

"When the department decided to confirm her position, the teachers walked out.

"I had no maths and biology teacher this year."

He says the teachers were replaced by "fresh college graduates" without experience who were "let loose" on the matrics.

However, the students said they learnt more from Project Excel. It was launched late in September by teachers affiliated to the SA Democratic Teachers Union to help matric

students make up for time lost through protest actions during the year.

One said he learnt more in those few days than he had learnt in class during the whole year.

Students also admitted that teachers would often go to classes and find them empty or teach six students.

However, they defended themselves by saying they wandered around from sheer boredom because there were no teachers to teach them whenever they were in class.

"If a teacher finds even four pupils and he teaches, other students would feel they are losing out and start attending. Soon there would be a regular class," one student said.

He added that he knew of a boy who stayed at home because there were no classes but would catch a taxi and be at school every day for an Afrikaans class because the teacher attended regularly.

Several of the students who spoke to *Sowetan* said the Department of Education and Training was also to blame for not providing textbooks.

"For the whole year we had Mathematics, Biology, English and literature without textbooks. We even had to buy others ourselves," one said.

Those who received books said they only arrived in September. Not one of the students we spoke to said they went into the exam room having worked through a whole syllabus on any subject.

NEWS DET advises parents to contact school principals ● Prison population cut-down

Matric pupils in the dark

By Joe Mthlela

Exam papers for 28 candidates went missing at a marking centre;

Duetsen

7/11/93

(52)

TWENTY-EIGHT pupils of St Enda's Secondary School in Johannesburg's Joubert Park who sat for the Department of Education and Training matric examinations last year don't know whether they have passed or failed.

Parents of some of the pupils said this week that English and Biology papers written by their children went missing at a marking centre in Johannesburg.

"Technically our children have been failed," a parent, Mrs Gladys Mqhayi of Diepkloof in Soweto, said. Her daughter had scored fairly good passes in

Zulu, Afrikaans, Mathematics and Science, she said.

"Her full results have been held up by the missing papers," she said.

DET spokeswoman Miss Kim McEvilly said yesterday parents whose children did not receive all their results should contact their principals as soon as possible.

"Results for 16 839 candidates have not been finalised. This was because some candidates wrote subjects for which they did not register, or wrote subjects on grades other than those for which they had registered.

"Also, some candidates registered at one examination centre but wrote at a different centre.

"These candidates will receive incomplete results. They are asked to contact their principals, who will forward their names to the department," she said.

St Enda's principal Mrs Lucie Furseil said she was not impressed with the DET's explanation.

"At my school I did not have any of the irregularities mentioned by the department as contributing to the delay. I find this to be ridiculous.

NEWS DET advises parents to contact school principals • Prison population cut-down

Matric pupils in the dark

By Joe Mdhlela

Sowetan

Exam papers for 28 candidates went missing at a marking centre:

7/11/93

52

TWENTY-EIGHT pupils of St Enda's Secondary School in Johannesburg's Joubert Park who sat for the Department of Education and Training matric examinations last year don't know whether they have passed or failed.

Parents of some of the pupils said this week that English and Biology papers written by their children went missing at a marking centre in Johannesburg.

"Technically our children have been failed," a parent, Mrs Gladys Mqhayi of Diepkloof in Soweto, said.

Her daughter had scored fairly good passes in

Zulu, Afrikaans, Mathematics and Science, she said.

"Her full results have been held up by the missing papers," she said.

DET spokeswoman Miss Kim McEvilly said yesterday parents whose children did not receive all their results should contact their principals as soon as possible.

"Results for 16 839 candidates have not been finalised. This was because some candidates wrote subjects for which they did not register, or wrote subjects on grades other than those for which they had registered.

"Also, some candidates registered at one examination centre but wrote at a different centre.

"These candidates will receive incomplete results. They are asked to contact their principals, who will forward their names to the department," she said.

St Enda's principal Mrs Lucie Furseil said she was not impressed with the DET's explanation.

"At my school I did not have any of the irregularities mentioned by the department as contributing to the delay. I find this to be ridiculous.

Cop's excuse is accepted

Not at inquiry into cadre's death

By Mzimasi Ngudle

A POLICEMAN who failed to appear at an inquest into the death of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre Lumeleng Padi produced a medical certificate in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Lieutenant Daniel Knoester failed to appear in court on December 8 and a warrant for his arrest was issued.

Magistrate Mr W Botha accepted Knoester's explanation that he was sick.

More convicts to be freed

Sowetan Correspondent

Sowetan

AN additional 8 000 convicted prisoners are to be released to cut down on over-population in prisons, the Minister of Correctional Services, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Although the releases would not be restricted to first-time offenders only, Vlok said no hard-core prisoners would be freed.

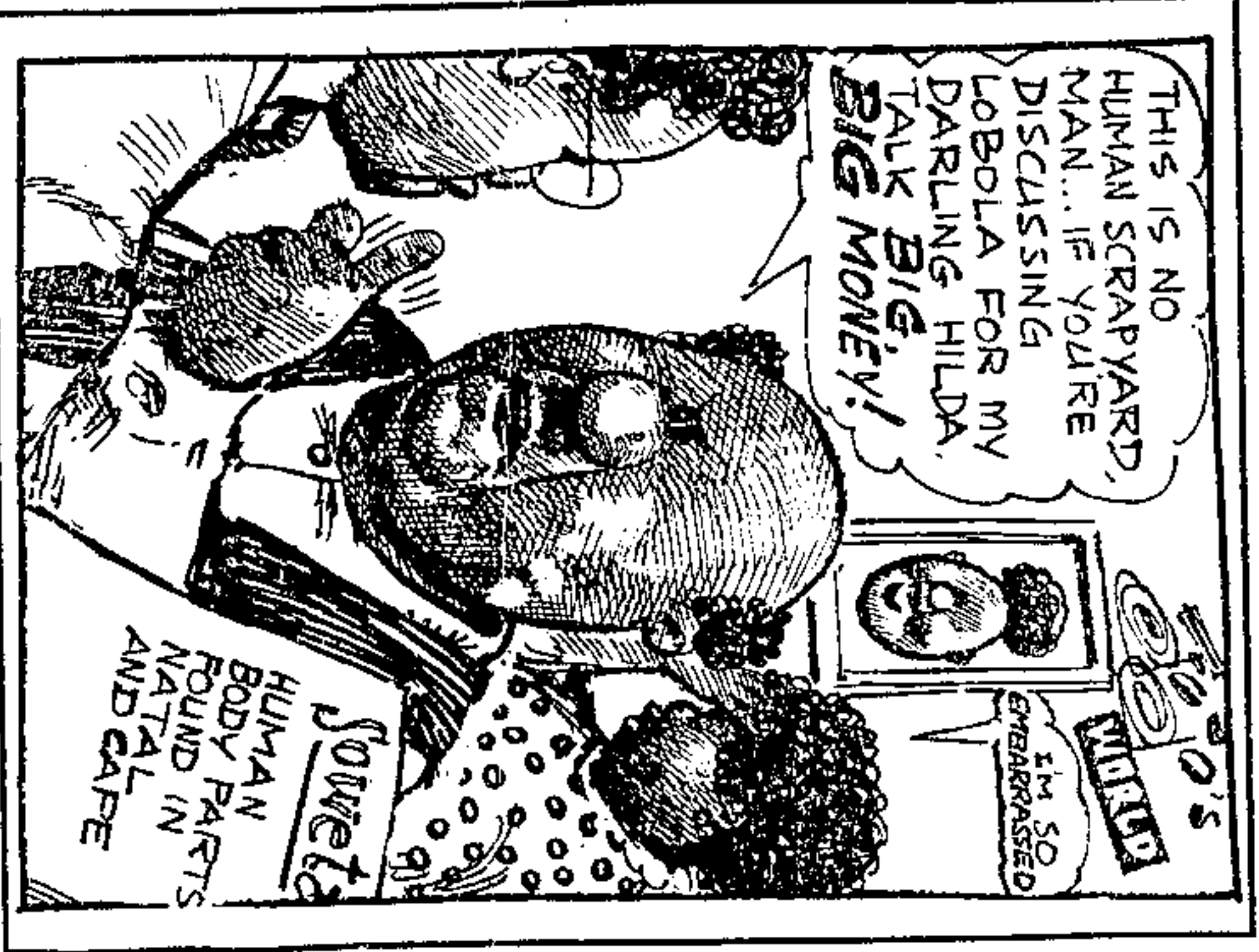
Lawyers for Human Rights chairman Mr Brian Curran said although regular releases to accommodate prison populations was a routine move in other countries, South Africa's biggest problem was its awaiting-trial prison population. A waiting-trial prisoners numbered 20 000, costing the State up to R35 million a year.

Lawyers for Human Rights condemn release of prisoners:

"Most awaiting-trial prisoners should not be in jail in the first place. Most of them have not had any form of legal representation and, if they had, they would probably have been able to apply for bail," he said.

The releases will to come into effect on January 18 when about 4 500 prisoners are freed. About 3 000 will be released in the next four to 10 months.

Vlok said the decision was taken "on the well-considered advice of the Advisory Release Board which included representatives from the police, attorneys-general and the judiciary.



R30 000 to be won

In Sowetan tomorrow and on Monday

PSST! Wanna win R25 000? Well, you may be the lucky one to win R25 000 or be among five winners of R1 000 each if you enter Sowetan's Hunt for Cash competition.

The competition is into its second run after six people smiled all the way to the bank last December.

The entry form will be published tomorrow and on Monday.

On five consecutive days, starting on Tuesday, you will be asked to answer an easy question on each day.

The answer will be in that day's Sowetan. The results will be announced on January 29.

Model C schools cannot force parents to pay fees

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Model C schools may not discriminate against children whose parents either cannot afford tuition fees or refuse to sign a contract with the school's governing body, Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais has confirmed.

And some Model C schools in Johannesburg are prepared to manipulate their fees to accommodate the financial situation of their pupils' parents.

Marais said on Tuesday the signing of a contract between parents and governing bodies at State-aided schools was not regarded as a criterion for admission to these schools.

Contracts were seen merely as a means of regulating the relationship between parents and

governing bodies, and anything in the contract which was not fair to both parties was "unacceptable", he said.

According to a spokesman for the Ministry of Education, if parents fail to pay their fees, schools can seek recourse only in civil actions and not by enforcing the terms of a contract.

This meant that the law — which regards education as compulsory for all children — overrode any contracts which might stipulate fees.

Marais said pupils who lived in the area of a Model C school and who would normally have the right of admission to that school could not be discriminated against because of "refusal or neglect" on the part of their parents to enter into a contract with the governing body.

If parents did sign the contract, their children could not

be discriminated against because their parents could not afford the school fees.

Speculation has been rife that the Model C system — where schools are run by a governing body and tuition fees pay for all the running costs except teachers' salaries (which are paid by the State) — discriminates against children from financially disadvantaged families.

Mondeor High School headmaster Tom Price said although no parent had yet refused to sign the school's contract, some parents could not afford to pay the full fees.

If parents could not afford the fees — normally R140 a month — he and the governing body would meet the parents, discuss their financial situation and reach a figure they could afford, Price said.

"If they can pay R10 a month,

then that is what they pay. If they are unemployed and can't afford a cent, then they don't pay and, with luck, when the parents find a job, they will see us right then."

Throughout the negotiations, the children would attend school.

"We do not discriminate against any children because of finances. We are responsible for the education of the children in our area," he added.

The headmaster of another Johannesburg school, who asked not to be named, said the school used the contract between parents and the governing body as a guideline to ensure parents stuck to the rules of attendance, uniform and indemnity.

"As far as fees go, they are always negotiable according to the ability of the parents to pay," he said.

STAR 7/1/93. S2

Ditching uniforms would ruin us, say moms

By Monica Oosterbroek

STAR 7/1/93

Parents advocating that schoolchildren wear "civvies" instead of uniforms might be biting off more than they can chew.

In fact, if their proposal becomes reality, some might have to take out a second house bond.

Surveys show that it costs about R600 for a complete new uniform — but outfitting a child for one school year in casual clothes could cost far more.

Parents have pointed out that each child would need at least 10 outfits a year, plus accessories such as hair clips, jewellery, sporting outfits and bags.

A price survey of shops, including Hy-perama, Jet Stores, Woolworths and Edgars, shows that casual clothes have become very expensive for the average household.

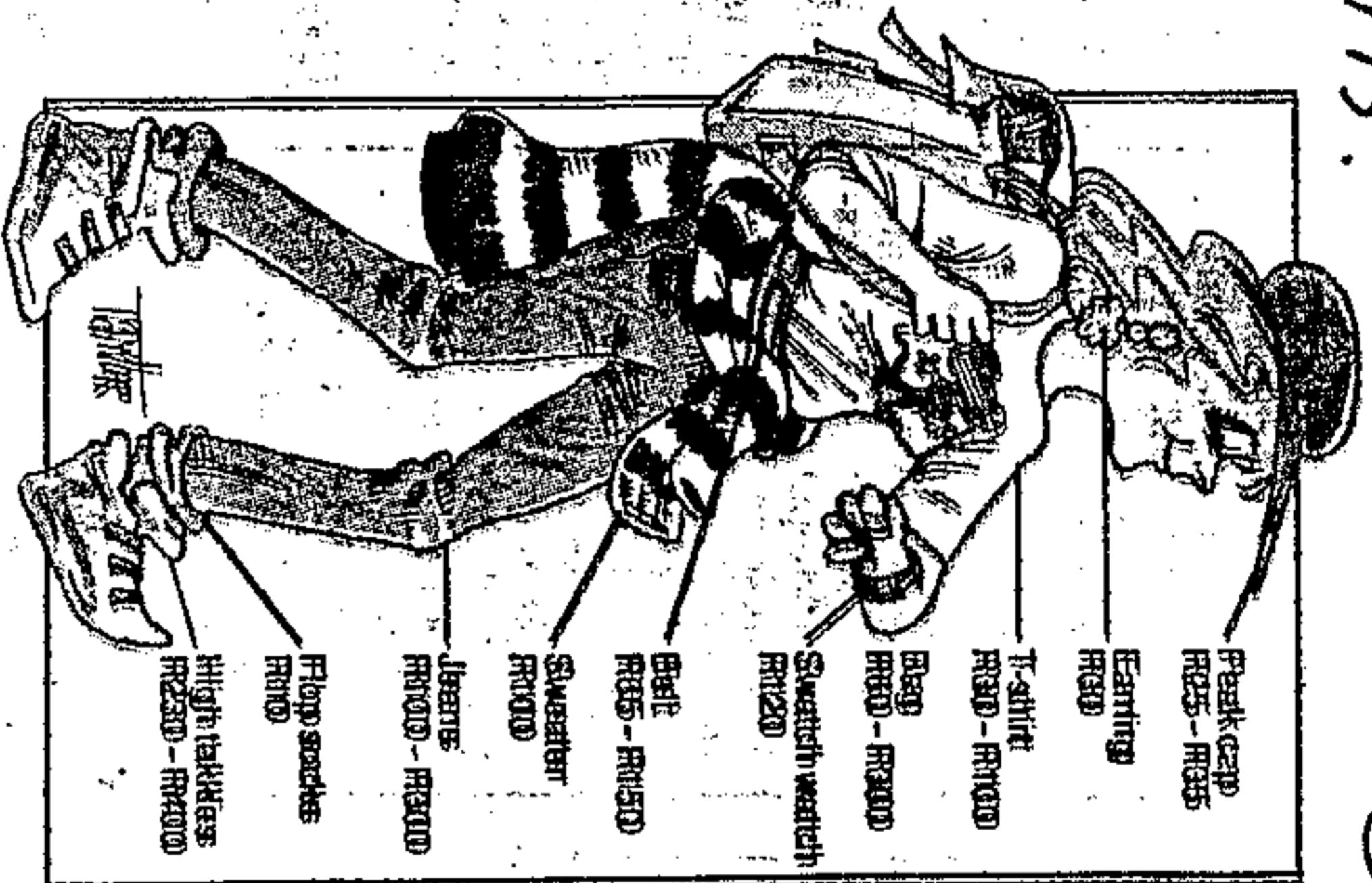
Shorts cost from R30 for youngsters to R100 in fashion stores for teenagers.

While plain T-shirts can be bought for R30, once a designer label or slogan is added, the price rises to more than R50.

Jeans come at around R80 for primary school children — but if a teenager wants genuine Levis, the price soars to R300.

While parents admitted they could fool their young children with cheap versions of fashion clothes, they said even a six-year-old knew the difference between no-name-brand takkies and running shoes costing up to R400.

Only sometimes will children be satisfied



Exorbitant . . . surveys show that it costs about R600 for a new school uniform — but outfitting a child for one school year in casual clothes costs far more.

with "in-between" brands such as LA Gear and Saucony — costing around R250.

Randburg mother of two Athelé Wills panicked when talking about suggestions that uniforms be abandoned.

"It would be crazy to scrap uniforms — who could afford it?" Wills said.

"School uniforms are usually good-quality stuff which lasts two years, but clothes from the stores fall apart after a couple of washes. When my kids come home from school they put on old clothes, which means only a few good outfits for weekends and outings.

"But if they had to wear civvies to school, they would need dozens of expensive fashionable outfits or else stand to be ridiculed and teased by their richer schoolmates," she said.

Parents with limited finances could save even more if they bought uniforms from "swap shops" at school.

Annie Hosken, mother of three teenage daughters, turned pale at the thought of uniforms disappearing.

"Do you know what it costs keeping teenage girls in clothes for just the weekend? I can't even begin to imagine what it would cost if schools did away with uniforms.

"I just know my life would be terrible. The kids would spend all night getting ready for the next day, my clothing accounts would cause financial ruin and I would never cope," she said.

At the heart of the poor matric results chalked up by Department of Education and Training (DET) students lies an intriguing puzzle: why were the pass rates so much better in Natal and Gazankulu than they were anywhere else?

Natal pass rates showed a substantial increase over last year's disastrous showing and were 15 percent higher than those achieved in Johannesburg.

Johannesburg's total percentage was 36,7 while Natal posted a pass rate of 51,4 — highest of all the DET regions and up from a 1991 figure of 42,1 percent.

At least seven schools in Natal had a 100 percent pass rate, and seven of 30 students who attained the best results throughout the country were from Natal.

The pass rate in Gazankulu was 54,9 percent.

The director-general of the DET, Bernhard Louw, in a statement last week attributed the higher pass rate to low levels of disruption in Natal schools. "There is clearly a correlation between social unrest and the performance of schools. In areas where unrest has been allowed to spill over into and disrupt the schools, the results were poor."

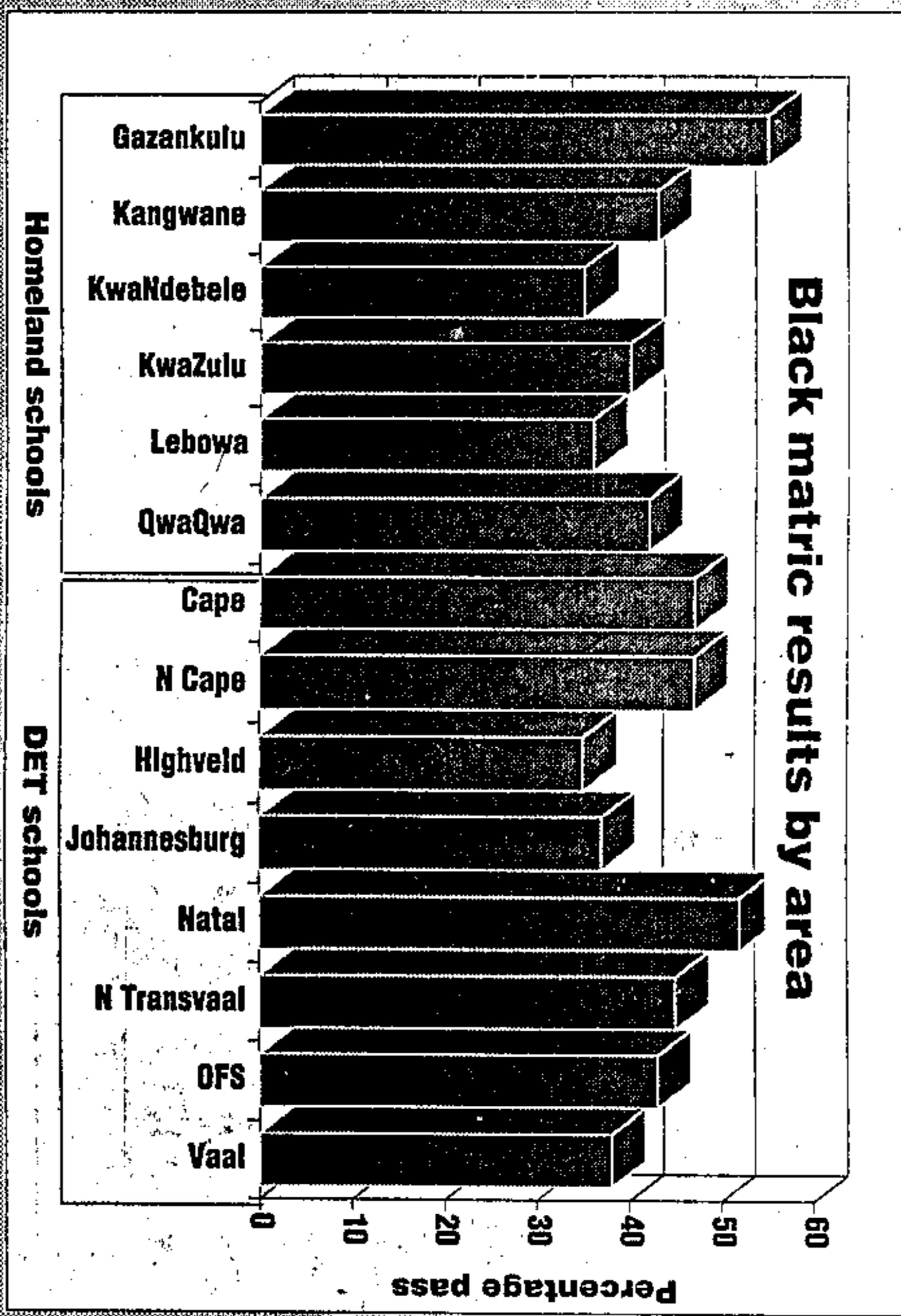
He argued that the Natal results were outstanding compared to other regions because "teachers, students and the community have worked hard to exclude unrest from the schools".

But a spokesperson for the South African Student Congress (Sasco), Mokgomotsi Mogodiri, called the DET's argument a reflex response aimed at convincing people that "they will pass if they do not raise concern

Natal schools crack matric

W.M. 8/1-14/1993
ROSALIE TELELA looks into why Natal's DET matric pass rates were markedly higher than those in the Transvaal.

(52)



The percentage of black students who passed this year in each region

over issues such as the timeous supply of textbooks, overcrowding and retaining of teachers. "The DET is dangling a passing carrot: 'Keep quiet, keep the status quo to

pass." In any case, "there were widespread disruptions in the Natal Midlands and Southern Natal, especially in the Port Shepstone area", he said.

Disparities are seen by Sasco as the result of a combination of factors which affect learning. "DET teachers are just sitting in classrooms. The DET should address the question of demoralisation — what is it that demoralises teachers?" The difference in pass rates between Natal and Johannesburg could reflect an urban-rural divide. The South African Press Association reported this week that DET results showed schools in rural areas did far better

than city schools, with most of the top 30 students from schools in the homelands and rural areas.

At least 13 schools in Natal and KwaZulu posted a 100 percent pass rate, as did three in Bophuthatswana, two in the northern Transvaal and two in Lebowa.

Yet other interpretations of DET statistics seem to refute this divide. For example: KwaZulu, which is rural, managed only a 39,9 percent pass rate while Natal, which includes the urban areas of Durban, Richards Bay, Estcourt and Umlazi, had a 51,4 rate. "Also, conditions of learning and teaching are worse in rural areas — schools with no windows and most of the necessary teaching equipment," said Mogodiri.

Reasons for pass rate disparities are complex and have not as yet been fully accounted for. However, the DET has done some research into factors that award schools good results, comparing "high achieving and low achieving schools".

DET Deputy director-general, D A Scholtz, said in a report that high achieving schools outclass low achieving schools in the following fields:

- Qualifications of teachers: university degree and diploma versus no degree or diploma
 - Qualifications of principals: university degree and diploma versus no degree or diploma
 - Condition of school fund
 - Extra classes
 - Sufficient facilities and textbooks
 - Accessibility of schools to departmental officials
 - Self discipline of pupils and their involvement in school affairs
 - Involvement by parents in children's school progress
 - Parent involvement in general school affairs
- The only areas in which low achieving schools were not at a disadvantage were broad community involvement and school income.



Chaos in Soweto schools

Own Correspondent

Soweto schools have been plunged into chaos only a week after they reopened and scores of teachers have fled their schools in the Naledi area after allegedly being driven away by pupils.

Fifty-six teachers, most of them principals, spoke yesterday at an emotion-charged meeting hastily arranged by the Department of Education and Training's of-

vice at Ormonde, Johannesburg.

Since Friday the office has been inundated with calls from principals who reported that they had been driven from their schools. They singled out members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) as being behind the move.

After the meeting yesterday, many teachers said they would not report to their schools because they believed their lives were in danger.

This means there will be no schooling in Naledi, Molapo, Tladi and

Mapetla primary and secondary schools which constitute the Naledi area.

After the meeting, the DET's area manager, Sylvester Ncala, said the department would investigate and find out why teachers were being driven away.

At the meeting, one principal said he had to duck bricks thrown at him by pupils chasing him away.

Another said he had been robbed of the school keys and feared that he might not be able to account for books and

school equipment that could go missing.

At another school, pupils chased away the principal, then lifted up and carried one teacher to the principal's office and told him he must run the school.

South African Democratic Teachers Union spokesman Thulas Nxesi said the organisation would investigate the allegations before commenting.

There was no response from the Cosas office.

● An explosive lesson —
Page 13

More Govt money for school fees

STAR 8/11/93

Parents who are unable to foot education bills for children at Model C schools are to be assisted by increased bursaries from the Government, Education Minister Piet Marais has announced.

Listing the increase of bursary amounts on a sliding scale he said yesterday a primary school pupil can now be subsidised to a maximum of R500 a year instead of R400, while a secondary school pupil can receive R600 instead of R500.

A total of 82,3 percent of the 75 863 requests had been met. "The fund which was created for this purpose for the current financial year has not been depleted."

Marais said 72,7 per-



Piet Marais . . . bursary fund not depleted.

cent of schools imposed fees of less than R800 a year, 9,3 percent of less than R400 a year, and only 2,7 percent of R1 400 or more a year.

Only 7,2 percent of parents had not paid their school fees. Of

820 638 cases of pupils whose fees were outstanding, legal proceedings had been instituted in only 0,77 percent of the cases.

"By far the majority of the parents met their obligations without question. Governing bodies achieved particular success in inducing parents who had not paid their fees to meet their obligations without having to institute legal action," he said.

Marais denied claims of serious problems in State-aided schools and that the existence of schools was in jeopardy. Research conducted last year had shown State-aided schools were running smoothly. — Sapa.

'Spiritual soldier' fights to keep his children at home



HOME CLASSROOM: André and Bokkie Meintjies help their children Roy, Charmaine and Johan with their homework. ● Picture: COLIN DAVIS

FORMER SADF Sergeant-Major Andre Meintjies is waging war against the authorities to keep his children out of school. Undeterred by threats of jail, the self-appointed spiritual soldier says he answers to no one but God.

He and his wife Bokkie could face three years in jail if they don't register their children at a legitimate school — but Meintjies has no intention of following orders.

"It's a question of who is going to win the hearts and minds of our kids," he says.

His duties as a believer demand that he prepare his children for salvation and the second coming of Christ — concerns, he says, which are brushed aside by the Transvaal Education Department.

The intricacies of algebra offer scant protection against the onslaught of Armageddon, according to Meintjies, who has chosen to pioneer a path for like-minded parents who wish to protect their children from the perils of the current education system.

"Today's schools are a mess. Few consider the emotional, spiritual and physical needs of children. Instead, pupils are

indoctrinated with irrelevant academia and grow up ill-equipped to deal with adulthood.

"The most important thing a child needs to learn is obedience. Salvation is founded on obedience. The entire divine concept rests on obedience," he says.

He, after all, has obeyed God's instructions to the letter: for the past six years he has sat at home cracking cosmic codes while his father supports the clan.

Spirituality

Bokkie recently took a job with an estate agency to boost the family finances. Prophecy, admits Meintjies, is not always profitable, but the Lord provides. And, of course, his parents ...

"Andre knows what he is doing. The Lord has called him," says his mother Joey. It was God, after all, who persuaded Meintjies to resign from the SADF in 1986 and move from Bethlehem into his parents' home in Vanderbijlpark.

As Meintjies understands it, God instructed him to remove his children from school and teach them the funda-

mentals of honesty, integrity and spirituality — subjects he sees as sadly lacking in the TED syllabus.

For two years he has taught Johan (14), Charmaine (14) and Roy (11) at home. He chooses their library books, selects what he believes they need to know from educational guides and monitors their progress.

"Putting my children into school where peer pressure could overwhelm them would be like throwing them to the wolves. They would be forced to conform to the mould of the masses.

"It's a parent's responsibility to protect offspring from harmful external influences. With children at school up to 10 hours a day, how are parents supposed to keep control over them?"

The atmosphere in the Meintjies' home is welcoming. The smell of freshly baked bread wafts tantalisingly from the kitchen where the children assist their *ouma* with lunch preparations.

They seem well-adjusted and delighted not have to endure the agonies of school. But unless they are registered in a school by January 19, they could find themselves orphans of our legal system.

Azapo
IFP make

peace in
Bekkersdal

Star 9/1/93
PETER DAVIES

LEADERS of the feuding Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) last night agreed to halt hostilities and end the violence that has racked the West Rand township of Bekkersdal.

The meeting, held at the Carlton Centre offices of United Nations observer mission yesterday afternoon, was also attended by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress. It saw the parties reaffirm their commitment to a 1991 Bekkersdal peace pact.

Azapo and the IFP will also meet within five days to resolve differences. Should either party renege on this meeting, the aggrieved party will have recourse to the Bekkersdal monitoring committee.

Tensions

Last Sunday two township residents were hacked to death at the local taxi rank.

ANC officials said the victims were residents of Mandela Park, an ANC stronghold, who had been indiscriminately attacked by men wearing IFP T-shirts. Four others were hurt.

A local IFP official said Inkatha supporters had launched the attack to draw attention to their problems with Azapo members.

Azapo and ANC supporters this week blamed IFP supporters for the violence. The IFP blamed "thugs" from Azapo.

Top of the DET classes

ARG 9/1/92

Khayelitsha's Luhlaza High School again stood out as a shining example after achieving a 93,4 percentage matric pass rate amid poor results in Department of Education and Training schools. Weekend Argus Reporter **VUYO BAYUMA** found out what made the school so successful.

DISCIPLINE and strong commitment from teachers and pupils are the main ingredients in the success story of Khayelitsha's Luhlaza High School which topped the Department of Education and Training (DET) matric results for the fourth year in a row.

Last year, 127 of the 136 Luhlaza High matriculants passed, with 63 getting exemptions. This feat surpassed all the DET schools in the Western Cape.

The institute's success secret according to principal Mr Eric Sivengo, is that it is run democratically by a parent-teacher-student association. At least twice a year, parents are called in to discuss "purely academic matters" involving their children.

The dedication of the teachers and the Students' Representative Council (SRC) also play an important role in the affairs of the school as well as motivating pupils to concentrate on education.

There are two pupil organisations at the school — the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the PAC-aligned Pan Africanist Students' Organisation (Pasos) — which organise their programmes through the SRC.

The rule of thumb at Luhlaza High is that any political activities are held after classes so that the academic programme is not disturbed.

The school, set up in 1987 during turbulent times in black education, was originally seen as "conservative," because it was not involved in mainstream township politics.

Unlike many other township schools, Luhlaza High has enjoyed a stable history, except in 1990 when pupils called for the removal of the principal, Mr C W van der Vyver.

He left the same year, and Mr Eric Sivengo, former lecturer at the Good Hope Teachers' College, became principal in 1991.

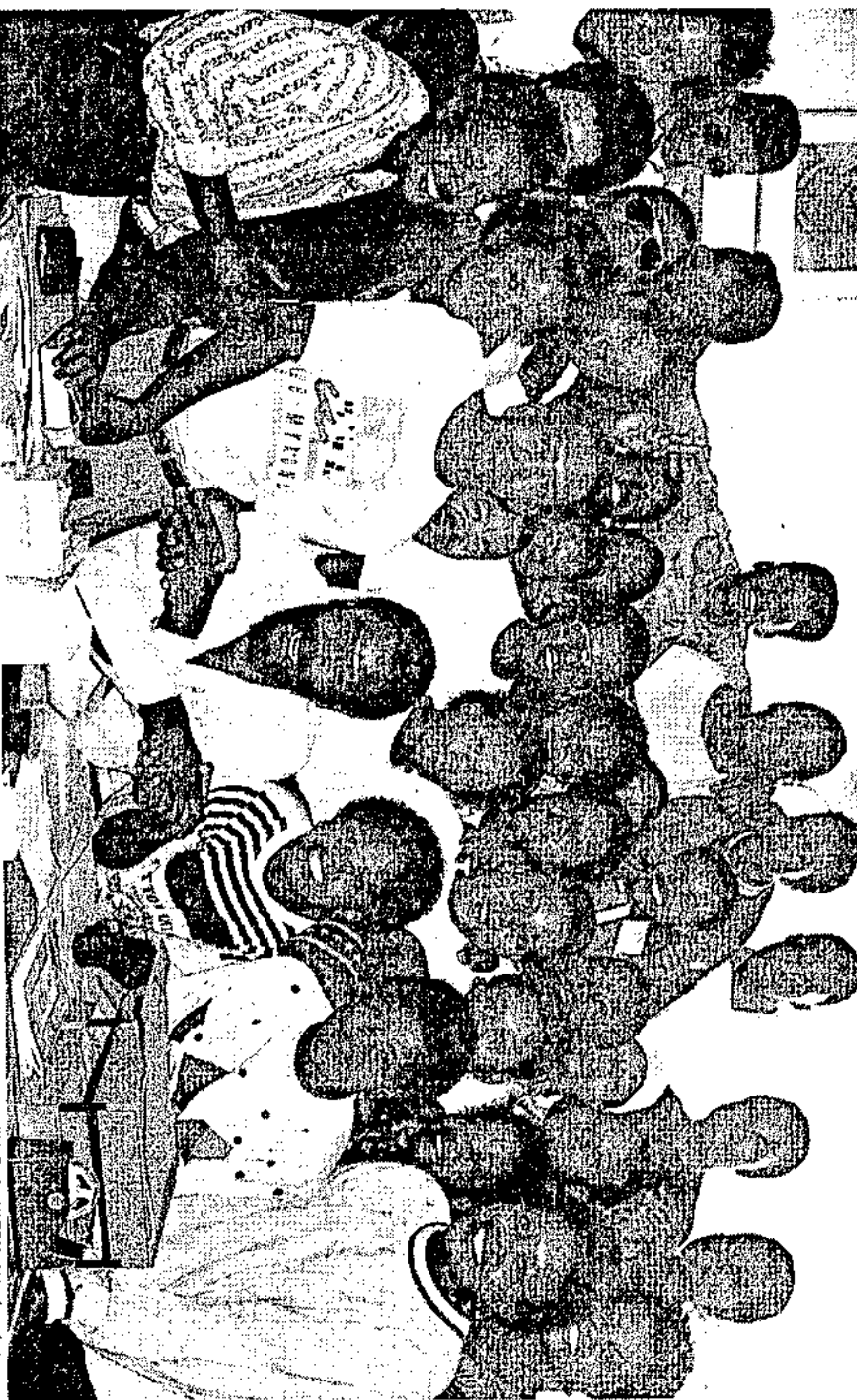
Because of the school's achievements in matric exams — an 84 percent pass in 1989, 76,7 percent in 1990-92 percent in 1991 and last year 93,4 percent — the school has become a beacon of hope.

This week, Mr Sivengo told Weekend Argus he was unfazed about the publicity surrounding his school.

He believes the accolades heaped on Luhlaza High are "not so great if you compare the pass rate with top white schools like Westford High".

Mr Sivengo says: "When I arrived at Luhlaza, there was a strong system of management between teachers, parents and pupils in running the school. 'I did not change anything because we already had a winning formula. I simply added motivation.'"

Luhlaza High's results are all the more impressive when one considers that it faces the same problems as other town-



Picture: WILLIE DE KLERK, Weekend Argus.

TOP SCHOOL: Luhlaza High School principal Mr Eric Sivengo and pupils.

ship schools. Last year, they had 1 700 pupils with only 46 teachers and it was "painful" to work in such an environment, according to Mr Sivengo.

"Some of our children received their textbooks only in July. Our laboratory facilities, although fairly well stocked, were not up to scratch if you compared them with other schools' departments. 'But, we always tell the pupils it is useless to moan. Let's

use what we have to make the best of things, and not lose sight of the goal of educating the children. Luhlaza High staff also encourage pupils to believe in themselves and work hard to achieve success. Consistent hard work is encouraged by introducing monthly tests and emphasising the importance of the June and September exams. Mr Sivengo says: "We en-

couraged the Standard 10 pupils to set up study groups of five pupils each so that they could co-operate in tackling their work."

Besides its academic success, Luhlaza High tasted victory in sports when its soccer and netball teams won local tournaments in 1991 and again last year.

Several Luhlaza High pupils also represented Western Cape schools in national athletics contests.



SABC doubles surplus under new managers

ARG 9/1/93

THE SABC has doubled its surplus in the past financial year, now provisionally recorded at R64 million, compared to R35 million last year.

This is despite almost every business unit — in existence since October 1991 — losing money (before adding income allocated from licence fees). Only the commercial radio services (including Radio 5, Radio Highveld and Radio Metro) made money.

"We are spot on with our budget, which says a lot for the new management style," SABC board chairman Christo Viljoen said of the provisional figures. "The business units are tied to bottom-line performance but obviously some services cannot be expected to make a profit."

Employee numbers dropped from around 7 200 a few years ago to 5 400. A leaner organisation, in which management operated on sound business principles, was the reason the SABC was able to report a surplus, Mr Viljoen said.

Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar said he could not discuss the specifics of the SABC budget. But a modest increase of R10 from R134 to R144 or 7,5 percent had been approved. The State treasury made no contribution to the budget.

An increase could possibly have been avoided if all users had paid their licences. It is reliably learnt CCV was the big loser — a R130 million loss (before licence fee allocations) on a R179 million turnover.

Public service radio (which includes Radio South Africa/Radio Suid-Afrika) lost R64 million before licence fee allocations on turnover of R35 million.

TopSport reported a loss of R26 million. The Olympic Games and Rugby World Cup each lost R8 million. And there were local and international cricket and rugby tours.

TSS, a "spare" channel which has been granted an extension to its temporary licence to broadcast to the end of this year, swallowed up R6 million while Sentech (signal distribution) — 95 percent of its income comes from servicing internal clients) recorded a R28 million surplus.

Expenditure was up 14 percent and included retrenchment packages of around R10 million paid to almost 250 people.

In total the SABC gets about 70 percent of its revenue from advertising and around 25 percent from licence fees, with 5 percent from other sources, Mr Viljoen said.

There was an unacceptable dependence on advertising for a public broadcaster, he added. The BBC was funded from licence fees and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's entire income was from the exchange.

The SABC's total expenditure for the financial year was just more than R1 billion.

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Bitterness as education axe comes crashing down

By THEMBA KHUMALO

ZWELI Mhlongo scowled darkly at the world while all around his classmates danced for joy.

They had passed their '92 matric examinations; the road ahead beckoned brightly.

But for Zweli failure filled his stomach with a terrible emptiness.

He and the majority of his class faced a bleak future in the long, depressing queue of the unemployed.

Such was the scene at one Soweto school this week where students went to collect their results.

Zweli was not alone in his despair. In the class of '92, 56,2 percent had failed.

Meanwhile, 97,9 percent of his white counterparts had passed - it seemed as if the axe of racism had struck yet ano-

ther crunching blow against the black youth of SA.

Zweli showed courage in appearing at the school to check out the results for himself.

Most pupils who, like Zweli, had not seen their name in the lists of "successful" candidates published in the press, had stayed at home.

Zweli was close to tears when he told me: "It's the most shattering day of my life. I worked so hard. I spent sleepless nights preparing for the exams and this is all I achieved!"

It had been his dream to enrol with a university for a civil-engineering degree this year.

However, at 25 he has crossed the age limit and will not be allowed to repeat matric at school. His only option is to join the ranks of the working class. But whether he finds a job to support his

ailing mother and a sister, is another matter.

SA Chamber of Business labour relations manager Gerrie Bezuidenhout drew a gloomy picture of the economic world facing school-leavers.

Of 10 million economically active South Africans, five million were employed in the formal sector and the other five were resorting to "informal employment" - backyard trading and street hawking.

Bezuidenhout said school-leavers considered themselves lucky if they found jobs. They usually worked in factories as unskilled labourers or were appointed to minor positions in commerce.

Some became apprentices in certain categories of skilled or semi-skilled jobs while others were often employed as accounting clerks.

Bezuidenhout felt the only solution was the establishment of a government that would restore confidence in the economy.

He said a new authority - such as an interim government - would encourage local and foreign businessmen to invest their money in SA, in turn creating jobs.

Statistics released by the Department of Education and Training last week showed that only 23,4 percent of black matriculants obtained a university exemption.

Of the 130 341 who passed, only 30 542 can apply to go to university.

A principal at another Soweto school, who would not release the results of the exam until he had met his students to "motivate them about their careers", blamed pupil and teacher boycotts for the mess.

CIP/MS 10/11/93

52

C/PRESS 10/11/93

Boys allowed to return to all-girl school

By FRED KHUMALO 52

VICTORY! This was the cry of triumph from male pupils of the Pholela Missionary Institute after the DET's decision to bar boys from attending the school this year was overturned.

The DET and the Presbyterian Reformed Church, who jointly control the school, this week retracted their girls-only decision following threats of legal action by irate parents.

City Press reported last month that Pholela had decided to bar old and male pupils in 1993.

'Beauty' school again produces superior results

By **MONWABISI NOMADLO** *Express* 10/11/93

FOR three years in succession, Buhlebuzile (meaning beauty has come) High School in Thokoza has lived up to its name.

(52)
Leading in matric results in the Alberton-area for the past three years, the school this year added another achievement to its excellent record, producing one of the best matric students on the East Rand.

Pat Kauwuane Molaba, 19, of Thokoza, obtained four B symbols in mathematics, physical science, biology and English. He also obtained D symbols in Afrikaans and Zulu, getting an overall B aggregate.

He intends studying medicine either at Wits or UCT because they are "non-racial" universities.

His recipe for success is not a difficult one: "Have an aim in life and be serious about achieving that goal."

Molaba added: "We used to study on Sundays as a group and everyone in our group has obtained university entrance."

School principal Joseph Mabandla Ndlela said he was proud of the school's overall performance, but added there was still scope for improvement.

Ndlela, with 25 years' experience in teaching, said 1993 should be a year of giving students a chance to learn and realise their potential.

"Parents should get involved in their children's education," insisted Ndlela.

"Teachers must do their work and evaluate the children. A new SA needs skilled people. We must start preparing now."

C/Press b/1/93
10/1/93
52

Soweto boys take back seat to girls

By THEMBA KHUMALO

IT'S true! Girls are smarter than boys. Or so they have proved in Soweto, where two girls' schools, Letsibogo and Lofentse, achieved the best matric results in 1992 in the area.

Letsibogo in Meadowlands Zone 3 obtained a 73,4 percent aggregate, followed by Lofentse in Orlando East with 64 percent.

Teachers and pupils at the two schools this week joined hands and danced, ululated and sang with joy at their remarkable achievement.

Deputy principal of Letsibogo, Jabu Maseko, attributed the pupils' success to perseverance under "very trying circumstances".

Besides general schools' unrest which contributed to the high rate of failure in Soweto last year, Letsibogo was constantly troubled by criminal incidents such as the harassment of girls.

Classrooms were vandalised and stationery and other equipment stolen from the premises.

"But we turned a blind eye to those misfortunes and made up for the time lost with Saturday and afternoon classes at the school. Most of our students attended Saturday classes at Wits

and Sandton to supplement their tuition," said Maseko.

One reason given for the schools' success is that they are single-sex institutions.

Mary Selebogo, an Afrikaans teacher at Letsibogo, said she found it easier to work with girls.

"It's better to teach in a girls' school than a mixed one because it's easier to communicate with girls.

"Teamwork between teachers and pupils was the main pillar of our success. Our principal convened regular meetings with the matric teachers for a thorough appraisal of our progress.

"This inspired us to co-operate as a family, instead of aiming for individual achievement," Selebogo said.

Letsibogo is headed by Ellen Kondowe, daughter of veteran educationist Dr KOP Matseke. Pupils describe her as an avid disciplinarian, saying they are indebted to her and their teachers for their success.

Maseko said the teachers were inspired by their results and they planned to repeat their success with even better results next year.

"All we need now is a well-equipped library - which we plan to open in April," Maseko said.

Sadtu, DET at odds as new year kicks off

By THEMBA KHUMALO (52)

BLACK education may grind to a halt shortly after the schools reopen this week with teachers nationwide going on strike — just a fortnight after the release of disastrous matric results.

The SA Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu), largely blamed for having a hand in the poor matric showing last year, is planning a strike "soon" if certain demands — including a halt to the retrenchment of "redundant" coloured teachers — are not met.

About 3 200 teachers at 40 coloured schools have been threatened with redundancy by the House of Representatives' Department of Education and Culture.

"We are definitely going to do it (strike) again, and soon," Sadtu general secretary Thulas Nxesi said this week.

He said teachers were also angered by the DET's hefty deductions from their December salaries for teachers' absence from work during the union's two-day strike in May and the "mass action" week in August.

"Scores of our members received letters from the DET during the festive season advising them to report at schools far away from their homes this year. Others have been transferred from one province to another.

"We view this in a serious light ... Education authorities should know that we are not their football," Nxesi said, adding that the strike may be averted if the DET met the teachers' union in time to iron out the differences.

DET spokesman Jeff Makwakwa said Sadtu knew his department's doors were always open for discussion. He could not comment on allegations of the transfer of teachers unless Sadtu quoted specific cases.

The planned strike was condemned by Azanian Students' Congress (Azasco) president Mark Mfikoe, who said Sadtu would serve the interests of the government rather than those of black children.

■ To Page 2

School boycott again!

■ From Page 1

"Black children are being used as pawns in this game," he said, adding Azasco was prepared to meet the Sadtu leadership to discuss more influential ways of fighting for teachers' rights without disrupting classes.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus blamed the DET for the crisis and warned the authorities to change their attitude in resolving the teachers' problems.

Nxesi said Sadtu did not revel in strikes, but teachers were entitled to their rights.

Asked if further strike action this year would not alienate Sadtu from the community who blamed them for the poor black matric results, Nxesi said Sadtu wanted to return the culture of learning to schools this year, but it was up to the DET to co-operate with teach-

ers rather than ordering them around. He lashed out at "armchair critics" who concerned themselves with education matters only when there was a teachers' strike and when matric results were announced.

"Where are these critics when the DET dismisses teachers arbitrarily or they transfer them to faraway schools?"

He warned the DET to withdraw the latest transfers and the proposed retrenchment of coloured teachers.

The Department should also deliver textbooks and other facilities in time. Although these were supposed to have long been delivered so that students could start learning as soon as the schools reopened this week, not a single book had been delivered, Nxesi said.

Azapo publicity secretary Dr Gomo-lemo Mokae said a teachers' strike, rather than harming the regime, ended up harming black pupils.

NEWS DET school year off to a bad start as teachers' organisations threaten action

the nation inbrief

Sowetan 11/1/93
Still a chance to register

WITS University's pre-university school begins today and students hoping to study there still have a chance to register.

The pre-university school offers 15 courses ranging from arts subjects, sociology, English literature and psychology, through commerce subjects to the sciences.

There are also courses in engineering and study skills, with a specially designed English language course for students with a different home language.

The school attempts to bridge the gap between school and tertiary education and gives prospective first-year students an insight into the pace and style of university learning.

Applications will be accepted until January 15.

Teachers may strike

By Sipho Mthembu

Sowetan 11/1/93
Action linked to redundancy of coloured teachers:

THOUSANDS of pupils go back to Department of Education and Training registered schools today amid alleged threats of a national strike by teachers affiliated to Sadtu.

The past year witnessed a school season marred by many disruptions, class boycotts and teachers' strikes, which led to a generally unimpressive performance.

For the greater part of the year many pupils loitered outside classrooms and only a small number attended school. Some pupils claimed they did not report for classes because teachers did not report for duty.

Thousands of pupils could be in the streets again this year following weekend newspaper reports that Sadtu had threatened to embark on a national strike if some of their demands were

not met by the DET.

The strike would go ahead despite poor matric results in DET schools last year and many parties have attributed the failure mostly to the teachers' chalk down actions.

Among others, Sadtu demanded an immediate halt to the retrenchment of "redundant" coloured teachers.

Sadtu general secretary Mr Thulas Nxesi was quoted in a weekend newspaper as saying the teachers would definitely go on strike soon if their demands were not met.

Nxesi also alleged that during the festive season many teachers had received letters from the DET advising them to report to schools far away from their homes.

Nxesi could not be reached for comment yesterday.

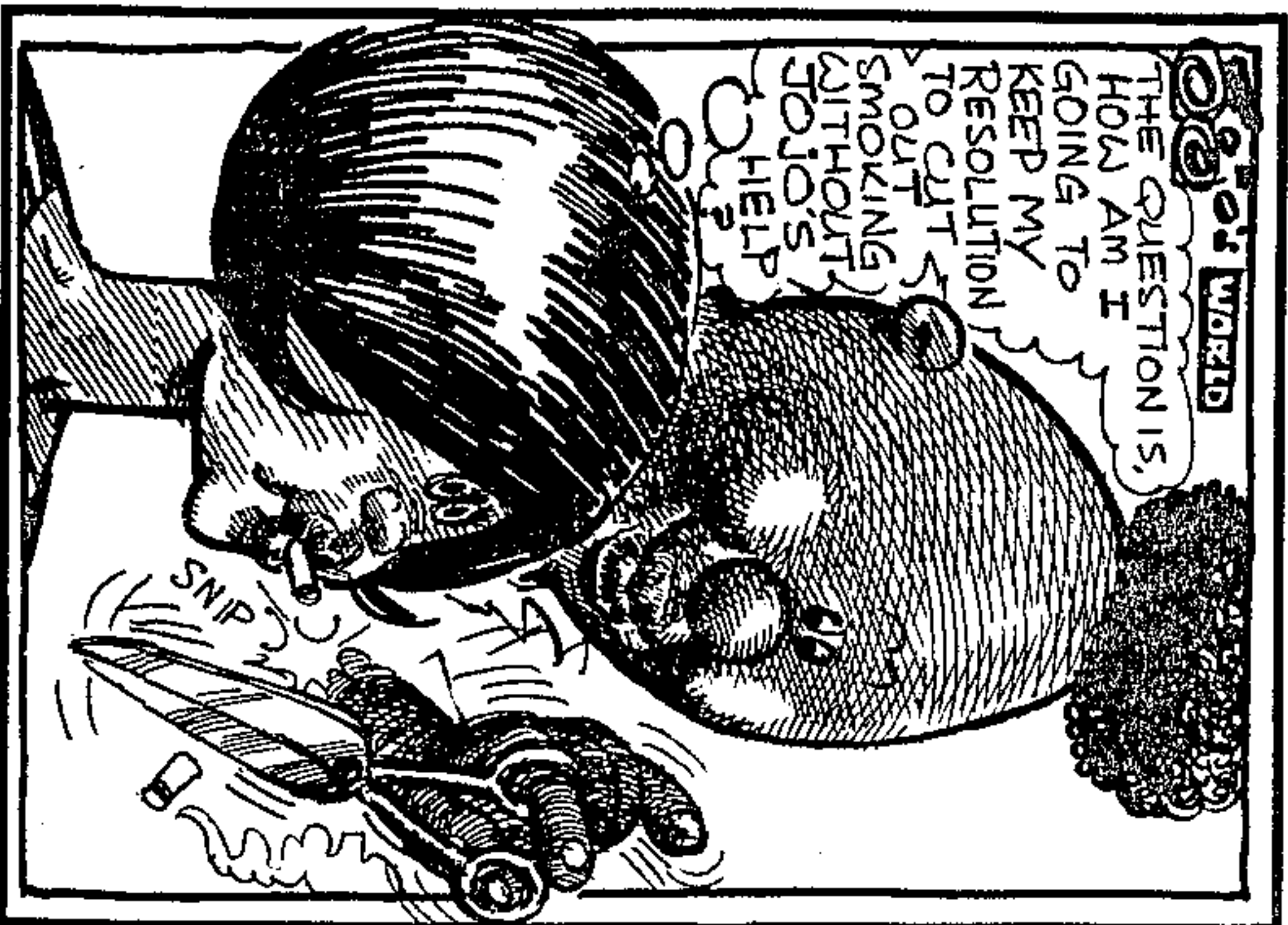
The Department of Education and Culture has reportedly threatened about 3 200 teachers at 40 coloured schools with redundancy.

DET official Mr Corrie Rademeyer yesterday said: "The issue of coloured teachers should be directed to the Department of Education and Culture."

"There is nothing that the DET can do. We will not allow ourselves to be used as instruments to put pressure on other departments as they have people who manage and administer them."

"I also don't think Sadtu will go ahead with the strike as they were strongly condemned after the first one."

Rademeyer said he was not aware of any transfer of teachers to remote areas. He, however, emphasised that his department was ready to negotiate any time.



Sparrows SCHOOLS

SATURDAY SCHOOL

EXTRA TUITION FOR PUPILS

BOARDING AVAILABLE

FULL TIME SCHOOL GRADE 0 TO MATRIC

PRETORIA & JOHANNESBURG

HOW IMPORTANT IS YOUR CHILD'S EDUCATION?

MERIDIAN COLLEGE

R80-m books for DET schools

Textbooks and prescribed books valued at more than R80 million have been provided to black schools by the Department of Education and Training for 1993, it was announced yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, DET director-general Dr Bernhard Louw said that in the five years leading up to 1993, books worth R295,6 million had been delivered to schools.

Louw also announced that on the first day of

the new school year, 2 374 public schools and 5 648 farm schools registered with the DET had opened their doors.

Enrol

Based on current projections, it is anticipated that well over 2,5 million public and State-aided school pupils will enrol for the 1993 academic year. Last year, there were 2,49 million pupils at schools of the DET.

Louw also announced that 59 public schools,

providing an additional 3 264 classrooms, opened their doors for the first time yesterday.

Of the new classrooms, 2 141 would provide more than 85 000 new places for primary school pupils, and 1 123 would make room for more than 39 000 secondary school pupils.

Louw said a total of 6 448 new teaching posts had been created for the 1993 school year. — Sapa.

● Strike threat fails
— Page 6

Cash-strapped parents ditch Model C system

Schools go non-racial

STAM 12/1/93.

(S2)

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Some cash-strapped Johannesburg schools have dropped their Model C status in favour of the non-racial Model D to ensure their survival.

The move has increased enrolment, reduced school fees by up to half and created jobs for teachers.

To qualify for enrolment, pupils have to satisfy the education standards of the school and have a sufficient grasp of English.

According to Glen Stuart, spokesman for the Transvaal English Medium Parents' Association, some Model C schools — facing falling enrolment and subsequent financial problems — may find Model D their only course of survival.

Northview High School and Barnato Park High School opened this year as the first Transvaal Model D high schools. On January 20,

Bramley Primary, faced with closure last year, re-opens as a Model D school, joining four other Johannesburg primary schools which changed to Model D status last year.

Two primary schools in Natal and one high school in the Free State opted for Model D last year.

As a Model C school last year, Northview experienced dwindling enrolment, but still had the same running costs. The financial burden was therefore carried by fewer pupils, and fees had to be put up.

Headmaster Rob McGeoch said 87 percent of parents had voted last year to apply for Model D status.

"There were two main reasons for this: dwindling student numbers and a decision on the part of parents that the school had to provide an education for all the children in the community," McGeoch said.

Northview's area extends to Alexandra. The chairman of the school's governing body, Alan Porter, said if the school had remained State-aided, fees for this year

would have been R2 300 a pupil. They were now R950.

Pupil numbers had swelled from 382 in 1992 to 580 this year and staff numbers had increased from 17 last year to 27 this year. Porter said there had been no drop in the number of white children at the school.

Porter and McGeoch said they did not see Model D as a capitulation, but as a challenge that could produce the future face of education. Barnato Park High School, which was closed in 1989 and later reopened as a private school with the backing of

the business sector, has changed to Model D.

Principal Laura Macris said school fees had gone from R150 a month per pupil last year to R120 this year.

"We have not dropped fees completely, because we want to decrease the pupil-teacher ratio even more than State funding allows, so we are hiring a few extra teachers," Macris said.

She said enrolment had increased from 584 last year to 728 this year. It is not known how many more schools will apply for Model D classification, but

Transvaal Education Department spokesman Wil van Staden said every new application would be considered on merit.

Stuart said parents at Orange Grove Primary, which became a Model D school last year, were ecstatic at the change. Student numbers had swelled and several teachers had been hired.

"This might not be the solution to education problems as you cannot rectify the situation overnight, but it has to be a step in the right direction," Stuart said. But the State might have painted itself into a corner by introducing Model D. "If most schools eventually apply for Model D status, we will be back to a situation of most schools being Government-funded. There just is not enough money — that is why the Model C system was introduced," Stuart said. At the time the non-racial model was introduced, the Conservative Party said it would lead to racial conflict. ● Bramley Primary School will screen prospective pupils on January 14, 15 and 16.

Schools go non-racial

● From Page 1 direction," Stuart said. But the State might have painted itself into a corner by introducing Model D.

"If most schools eventually apply for Model D status, we will be back to a situation of most schools being Government-funded. There just is not enough money — that is why the Model C system was introduced," Stuart said.

At the time the non-racial model was introduced, the Conservative Party said it would lead to racial conflict.

● Bramley Primary School will screen prospective pupils on January 14, 15 and 16.

Strike threat fails as DET schools open

57m
12/1/93
By Bronwyn Wilkinson (52)

Reported threats of a strike by teachers in Department of Education and Training schools failed to materialise yesterday as thousands of black pupils returned to school.

South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) general secretary Thulas Nxesi said Sadtu had not proposed a strike, as had been reported in weekend newspapers.

He said Sadtu-affiliated teachers would embark on a strike only as a last resort, if the DET failed to negotiate on issues of teacher retrenchments, salaries and transfers.

Sadtu would demand an immediate halt to the retrenchment of "redundant" coloured teachers, he said.

The union would also demand an explanation as to why the DET had deducted money from some teachers' December salaries for two days of mass action in May.

"We just want them to address the inconsistencies — why some deductions were made and why the deductions only came in December," Nxesi said.

DET spokesman Geoff Makwakwa told Sapa yesterday that most schools had experienced a fair turnout for the first day of the school year and others had found they were overcrowded.

Start 12/1/93 (52)

The different models

Model A: State schools become private schools with a small State subsidy.

Status Quo (Model Q): Schools which maintained the old system of white Government-funded education. The money received from the State has to cover teachers' salaries and running costs of the school. Very few schools opted for this model and they make up nine of 600 Transvaal primary schools and two of 250 high schools.

Model B: State-funded schools where parents decide on admission policies. Government subsidy has to cover teachers and running costs.

State-aided (Model C): The State pays only the salaries of permanent teachers, leaving the schools'

governing bodies responsible for the running costs of the school. Fees thus pay for electricity, renovations, equipment, etc. They receive the same amount of money from the State as Status Quo schools. Schools set their own fees and enrolment requirements, but they have to keep a majority of white pupils. If schools want to offer "unusual" courses like French, they have to pay for the teachers to offer them.

Model D: Schools are completely State-funded and have no race restrictions on admissions. All present Model D schools are English medium and pupils have to have a fair grasp of the language and preference is given to children whose parents live in the vicinity of the school.

S
J
I
I
AT
hi
IC
10
d ses
os Mar
I R
II Se
10
TEIL
K: 8
AL NI
M
ourses
urg, M

n
ber
N e
t p
s
h y
e
eures
ai u
p
ha
la
on
M
sa
K
th
ha
Sh
ho
pu
he
fo
bo
ag
giv
her

Books worth R80m delivered to schools

By Josias Charle

THE Department of Education and Training has distributed text and prescribed books valued at R80 million to black schools throughout the country. *Sowetan 12/1/93*

The books were delivered to all schools controlled by the DET, except at schools in Soweto and Alexandra where the books have been kept at a central point since last November until they could be distributed this week.

DET spokesman Mr Geoffrey Makwakwa said the problem with Soweto and Alexandra was theft, damage and arson at schools in those areas. The department was losing thousands of

Sowetan 12/1/93
■ **MORE PUPILS** DET have created

6 448 new teaching posts and built 59

more schools: *(52)* *(2)*

books because of lack of care or outright vandalism and theft by pupils.

Makwakwa said each year principals submitted requisitions based on projected figures for the next year and books would then be supplied a few months before schools reopened so that no time was wasted in starting with lessons.

A total of 6 448 teaching posts had been created for this year, while 59 new

schools had been built. A total of 3 264 new classrooms had also been added to existing schools, said Makwakwa.

Of the new classrooms, 2 141 would provide more than 85 000 new places for primary school pupils and 1 123 make room for more than 39 000 secondary school pupils. The DET expects more than 2,5 million children to enrol at its schools this year. Last year's figure was 2,49 million.

HILLBROW'S Barnato Park High School has completed a marathon march to non-racialism — offering a glimmer of hope to other independent schools coveting state aid.

This week it was announced that three Johannesburg schools would change status to become Model D. Northview High, Bramley Primary and Barnato Park High will have no racial restrictions on their admissions policies, and government will pay for teacher salaries and running costs.

But Barnato Park has come full circle. Formerly Johannesburg Girls High, the school was closed in 1989 because there were insufficient white girls in South Africa's first "grey"

Model D to the rescue

Wimac (S) - 21/1/93
Model D may be the life-belt thrown to struggling Model C schools.
 reports **PORTIA MAURICE** (52)

area, and the Transvaal Education Department (TED) refused to "open" its doors.

A group of concerned citizens took it over and, with bridging finance from private sources, battled to maintain it as a non-racial school. A limited government subsidy only came in 1991, according to principal Laura Macris.

"I'm very pleased that at last the

children who come here will be given the type of education they deserve," Macris said this week. "Now they will have all the equipment and facilities they should have had as a private school. We can give them a well-rounded education without having to cut corners."

Barnato's fees have been reduced from R150 to R120 a month, and the

school is running to capacity with 728 pupils and 36 teachers. Six extra staff will be employed to avoid the potential overcrowding inherent in the Model D system.

With Model C, introduced at most white schools since last August, the government pays only the salaries of permanent teachers, leaving the schools' governing bodies responsi-

ble for running costs. Schools set their own fees and enrolment requirements, but they have to keep a majority of white students.

With Model D, the same amount of government aid has to cover both salaries and running costs such as electricity and water, renovations and stationery. The result: higher teacher:pupil ratios.

However, existing Model D schools have increased fees slightly in order to employ more teachers — an option which, in most cases, is still cheaper than Model C.

Meanwhile, South African Association of Independent Schools spokesman Alison Papenfus told *The Weekly Mail* donor funds were running dry for some independent schools, and that Barnato's "victory" indicated government may be more likely to bail them out in future.

"It gives more hope of survival to those independent schools who want to continue serving the poor by keeping fees affordable," Papenfus said. "But government aid would also begin to remove their autonomy."

Northview High and Bramley Primary, faced with closure because of dwindling student enrolment, changed from Model C to Model D. They join seven other schools which became Model D last year — four in the Transvaal, two in Natal and one in the Free State.

Despite parent protest about soaring fees, Transvaal Education Department spokesman Willie van Staden said the schools did not change status because of financial difficulties and that there were no similar deals in the pipeline. "Because of the shifting population, pupil numbers dwindle in certain areas but there are also growth points," he said, insisting that other Model C schools were thriving.

Van Staden said black pupils at previously all-white schools were being paid for by the white Department of Education and Culture: House of Assembly (DEC). However, apartheid's anomalies still fetter the system, and the Department of Education and Training (DET) still ends up paying for black students. According to a DET official, it takes about a year for a black student to become part of the white student corps.

So, although Xolile, for example, might enrol at a Model C school, he would already have been paid for in the black education budget. At the beginning of the year, the DEC totals the cost of all its African students and passes the bill to the DET. Only in the next year would Xolile, by apartheid machination, become an honorary DEC student. Rumour has it that this DET-DEC money transfer amounted to as much as R15-million last year.

NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

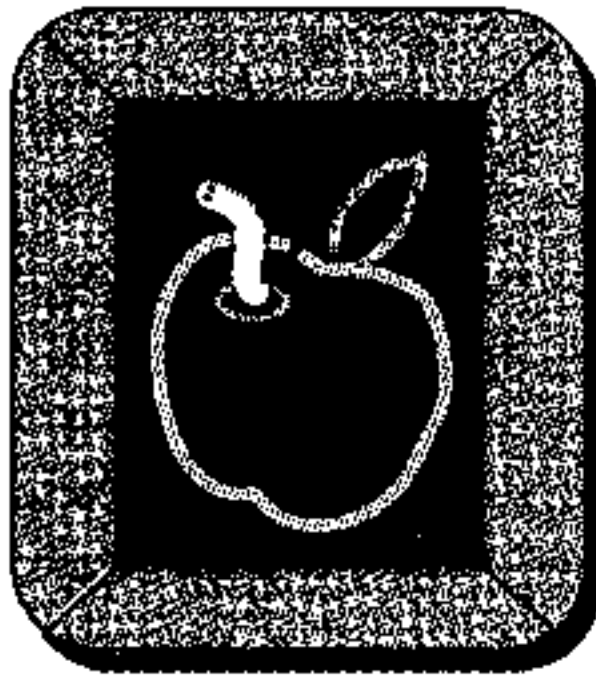


FM 15/1/93

(52)

Where there's a will . . .

Schools which accept the future should have little to fear



Headlines have been shouting the news of suggestions that the Model C school system is to go. But this is not news: Model C was always going to be a transitional arrangement, even though government

has sometimes behaved as if it were permanent. The ANC has always rejected it as a perpetuation of white privilege — but has offered no clarity on what will replace it.

In fact, nobody can offer any clarity. We can only try to look at the realities and identify the possible options — which is better than thrashing about in confusion and fear.

There are worthwhile elements in Model C. It requires white parents to contribute more to the cost of their children's education — a demand which was inevitable, given the skewed structural privilege of apartheid.

But Model C has caused considerable distress and confusion. It was a short-term measure — described by DP spokesman Roger Burrows as “staggeringly short-sighted” — yet it has had considerable practical effects on how schools operate and plan.

Hugo Ackermann, executive director of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, recalls that “we opposed the scheme strongly because it was decided within the ‘own affairs’ structure and in haste. It has caused 101 problems that were not even thought of. I must say the Transvaal Education Department have done their best to assist schools, they have worked tremendously hard — but it's been a terribly flawed system.”

Model C was originally a bureaucratic classification, but it is now a code word, a trigger for a whole range of connotations, most of them negative. Much of the confusion and unhappiness has its source in the NP's anxious policy reactions after the decision to abolish apartheid.

The system of “models” available for white schools was instituted partly as a result of political pressure and partly to save money. In 1990, each white school community was offered four options for 1991:

- Remain racially exclusive and State-funded (“*status quo*”);
- Go fully private and admit anyone it wished (Model A);
- Remain State-funded, but admit non-white children up to a proportion of 49% of the total (Model B); and
- Become semi-private, having total control over admissions but being required to meet all maintenance and running costs, with the State paying only the teachers' salaries

(Model C).

Of the schools which wanted to admit blacks, only a handful took the expensive Model A route; a few opted for Model C, also fairly expensive; and most decided on Model B. Those which wanted to remain whites-only simply continued as they were. (A non-racial Model D category was also created, but these are mainly new institutions, using school buildings which were closed because of dwindling white pupil numbers.) Indian, coloured and black schools are all still State-funded.

Model B was widely welcomed in educational circles, if only as a step in the right direction. It worked well; managed integration at hundreds of schools took place with few hitches and much harmony.

But only a year later, in February 1992, there was a sudden announcement that all schools operating as *status quo* (whites only) or Model B would become Model C schools. This duly happened on August 1, when nearly 2 000 schools converted to Model C — but as the least unattractive option. The alternative would have been to suffer considerable staff cuts. The blow was softened to some extent by a promise of a partial subsidy of children whose parents could not pay the new fees demanded by schools.

The move to Model C effectively removed full subsidies from schools which wanted to remain white; such schools would now have to pay for their exclusivity if they wanted to retain their full staff complement.

By September last year, National Education Minister Piet Marais warned that parents (he meant white parents) would have to spend even more on schools, because the national Budget could not accommodate a proportionate increase in education spend-

ing. The imbalance between white and black education would have to be redressed through redistribution of the same cake.

What happened, says Natal Teachers' Society president Andrew Layman, was that “Model C made it possible for white communities to decide what kind of school they wanted. But it is not egalitarian. In the old days, there were always poorer and richer schools — now the gap appears to be widening.”

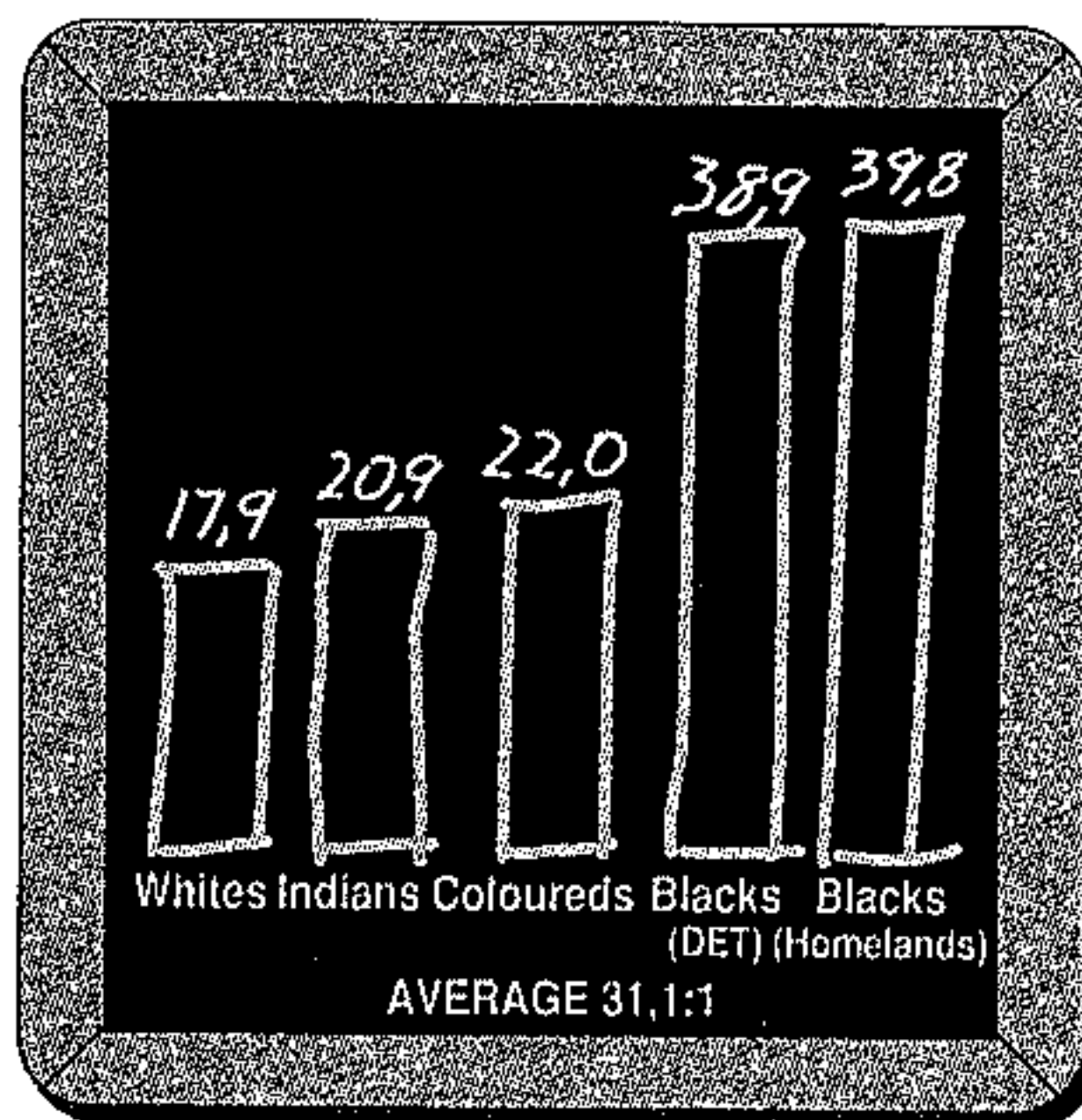
It is difficult to get exact figures on the increases, but most schools have at least doubled their fees; in some cases they have tripled them. Annual fees at primary schools seem to vary from about R200 in poor areas to about R2 300. The TTA's Hugo Ackermann reckons that the primary school average is about R1 100; at high schools the average seems to be about R1 600, but in a few schools, says Ackerman, “there has been no increase on whatever they were paying before Model C. They cannot afford it.”

Most schools just don't know whether they will meet their budgets. This will depend on the rate of success in fee collection, which under the old system could be anything between 40% and 95%, depending on the area and the resolve of the principal. Schools in relatively affluent areas which also house many young families are in great demand, so they can operate at full capacity and expect a low defaulting rate — which means they can set relatively low fees, like R100 a month. A school in a poorer area, on the other hand, may have to ask as much as R80 a month to compensate for defaulters and low numbers.

Despite a few well-publicised cases, it would appear that few schools would attempt to expel a pupil for not paying fees. One Durban primary school principal says that if there is genuine need, he is always prepared to help as long as parents are honest with him. (Presumably such honesty about poverty would not always be advisable when parents are seeking admission for a child.) Another principal says there have been “lots of teething problems” financially, but his paramount aim is to “see that the children are cared for.” This was an almost universal attitude among principals contacted by the *FM*.

But confusion remains. There is a fundamental tension in the proposition that education can be both compulsory and not free. As early as June last year, a school in Springs was threatening to bar pupils whose parents could not pay the annual R530 fee. The contradiction was highlighted by a recent court judgment in the Cape, which confirmed a pupil's right to be taught even if her fees were not paid. Some schools ask parents to sign contracts — but what action can be

Paying attention Pupil-educator ratios



taken and to what end, against a parent who cannot pay? Government itself does not seem to know the answer.

But it is also clear that, while there may be cases of genuine need, the resistance to increased fees is often a result of culture shock. Whites always took free education for granted; they find it difficult to accept anything else. Whereas other racial groups might genuinely make education a priority, there are white families who plead poverty while enjoying various consumer luxuries like TV sets and VCRs. A 20-a-day cigarette habit consumes about R70 a month — which is the fee asked by some primary schools.

Many schools have overcome the uncertainty by attacking financial problems with energy and ingenuity. Those with competent and enthusiastic governors and capable principals are achieving remarkable results. One example is Observatory Girls primary school in Johannesburg: once a shrinking school in an ageing area, it is now at 75% capacity and growing fast.

The few that began as Model D schools appear to be thriving. This route may well be considered by many schools which cannot cope under Model C (as long as white parents can be assured that their child will not be the only white in the school).

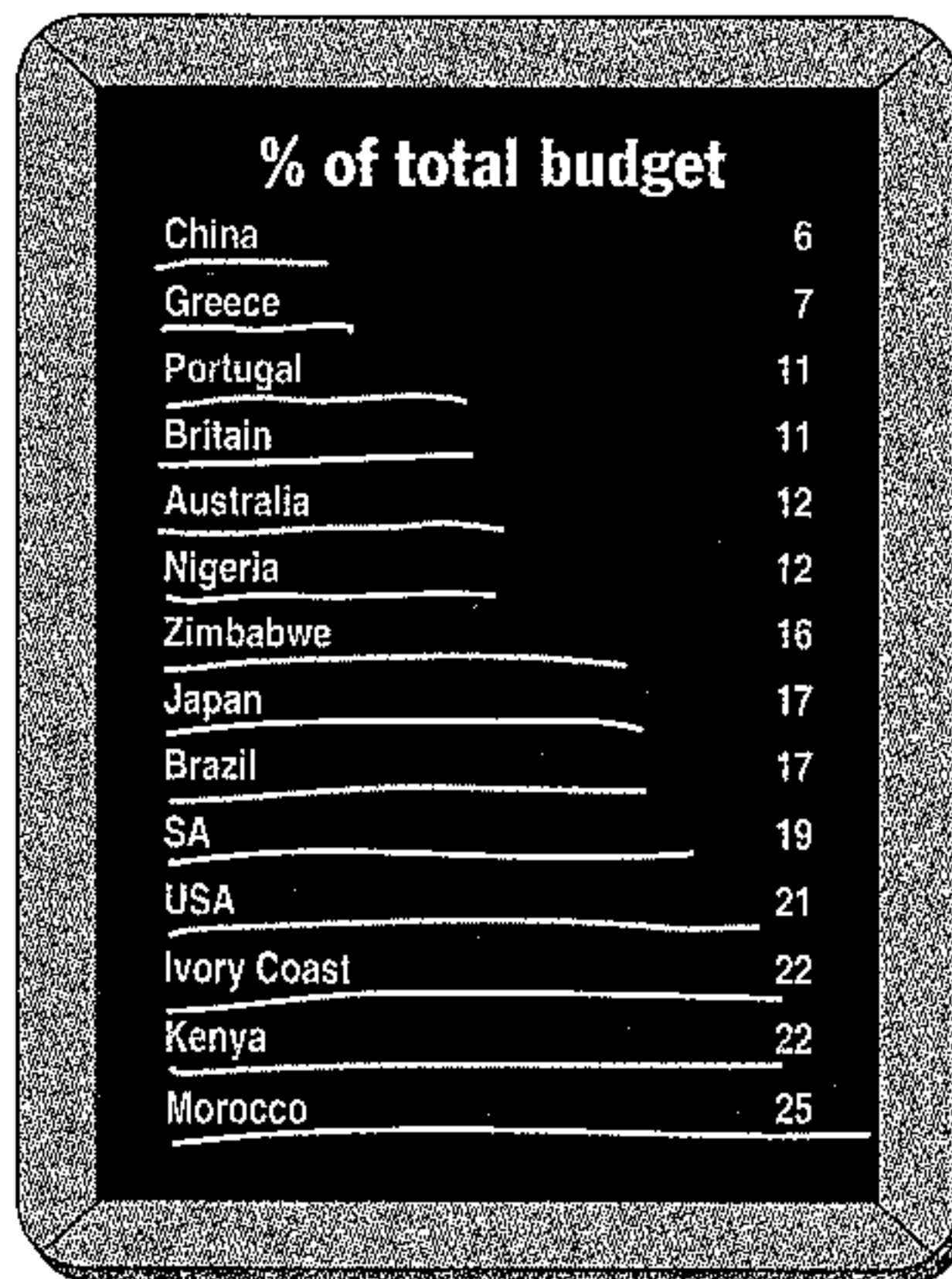
Pupil:educator ratios differ vastly between the different race groups, for historical reasons (see graph); the imbalance must be corrected. But the national average is just over 30 — and most Model C schools appear to have achieved this already. This means that these schools are operating close to capacity. The proportion of non-white children at these schools varies between 10% and 40%; this will gradually increase. It is difficult to see what else a future government could reasonably expect of such schools; in a sense, they have already confronted the future.

The headaches caused by Model C have been administrative rather than in the classroom — though the quality of teaching would eventually be affected. Because implementation was rushed, schools were unable to plan properly. They were ill equipped to manage their resources; as Andrew Layman points out, "schools simply don't know their costs. They are still finding them out, because so much by way of capital expenditure and major running and maintenance costs were looked after by the province in the past." There has been confusion over insurance of pupils and a raging dispute in some of the bigger cities over whether schools must pay rates.

Most undermining of all, perhaps, has been the sense that there is no national policy; that everything could be turned upside down tomorrow. As one Johannesburg headmaster puts it: "I go to school each day with a sense of nervousness and wariness. We never know if we're going to pick up a newspaper and find that we're now Model G." Such uncertainty must erode the dedication at even the most enthusiastic schools.

The TTA's Ackermann says the problem

At full stretch Education spending



of uncertainty has a professional dimension, too. Model C was implemented alongside the retrenchment of thousands of white teachers. In February 1992 there was a "surplus" of 11 000 white teachers, but this figure was arrived at by pretending that white education would continue its "own affairs" existence. Undeterred, the government proceeded in effect to encourage white teachers to leave the profession.

"These were retrenchments," says Ackermann, "which the country cannot afford. Yet they are still happening. And the amalgamation of teacher training colleges means there will not be enough teachers in the future. Already there is a worrying shortage of teachers with executive skills. Financial rationalisation was necessary — but it was done without much thought or consultation with other education departments."

The professional status of teachers has also been threatened in some schools — another unexpected by-product of Model C. According to the NTS's Dave Ryman, some newly empowered governing bodies have been cavalier in their treatment of teachers. "Some schools are ignorant of correct statutory procedures. We have an example where a governing body was actually planning to write to parents inviting criticism of a particular teacher. This would have been totally unethical, but we managed to intervene. We also have cases where teachers are being expected to work without contracts and for unacceptably low salaries."

With general acceptance that Model C is not long for this world, what is likely to replace it?

The first point to make here is that nothing can be done overnight; schools are not like taps which can be turned off while politicians dither. The second is that the crisis of SA education and, therefore, the priority,

lies in the black townships; no amount of tinkering with Model C schools will solve that vast problem.

The third point is that the country simply cannot afford to offer all its children 12 years of free schooling, as it did for whites.

The ANC wants 10 years of free compulsory schooling; most independent observers suggest that seven or eight would be a realistic target. In other words, primary education should be made free and compulsory; those who go on to high school will have to pay for it. This would seem to be the best way out of an appalling situation — in terms of future social stability, the formative years are vital.

Meanwhile, what will happen, next month or next year, to Model C? It will be abolished — but this does not mean that the entire fabric of each school will be affected, just as the creation of a single education department will not mean the solution of all problems. The names may change; the substance may remain intact to a surprising degree.

Dave Ryman, for instance, believes that we will move to a three-pronged system: State, State-aided and private schools. It will not be possible to discriminate according to race; schools will have to reflect the community they are located in. There will be greater pressure to use available capacity. "We must also ask," says Ryman, "whether we can afford to spend money and teachers' time on extra-murals. This is the kind of question we must confront if we are to address the problem of scarce resources."

The great nightmare, among parents of all races at Model C schools, is that their schools will be thrown open to all, resulting in huge language problems and classes of 50-60 pupils.

But there is no evidence that anyone is planning such an approach, particularly as the national average at present is an acceptable 30 per class — already common at Model C schools.

The crucial aspect will probably be whether a school is prepared to accept blacks in a proportion which reflects the surrounding community; if not, says Hugo Ackermann, "the Minister will probably have the right to withdraw the State subsidy from a school which refuses a pupil for no good reason."

HSRC researcher Lawrie Schlemmer has illustrated vividly the dangers of throwing open the gates of all schools. "If educational equity is achieved now," he told a conference last year, "at what cost will it be to future equity? Beware the temptation to do everything at once . . . there are no easy answers." Increasingly, there are signs that the ANC, as it draws ever nearer to replacing the fantasies of struggle with the intractabilities of power, has accepted this. Understandably, what it will not accept is a perpetuation of apartheid education under another name.

In the end, as in so many other things, we are waiting on the politicians. Meanwhile, it seems fair to assume that schools which have pursued nonracial education with energy and in good faith are likely, when the dust settles, to be left in relative peace. ■

Plan for non-racial schools

■ Statutory differentiation 'not legitimate' and 'unacceptable':

By Josias Charle

THE Government is working on plans for a new nonracial and single education system as part of a new education package, the Minister of National Education, Mr Piet Marais, disclosed yesterday.

It has become clear that statutory differentiation was not legitimate and was unacceptable to the great majority of South Africans because it was discriminating while giving privilege to other groups, Marais said.

The new system had to strive to ensure justice for all.

The South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) called for an urgent national education forum, involving all the players in education, to begin negotiations for a new single, nonracial education system.

Sadtu secretary-general Mr Thulasi Nxesi said they would oppose any unilateral restructuring by the Government.

Azanian People's Organisation publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokaé said: "It is encouraging to hear the Government is waking up to the truth that a unitary anti-racist education system is the solution to the education problems of our country."

According to Marais' statement, admission to a school should not be based on skin colour, religion or ethnic reasons.

Sowetan 15/11/93



Schooling an ever-growing burden

STAN

16/1/93

52

THE Model C school system in the Transvaal and its financial implications for parents, principals and management committees made headlines again this week.

With little more than a year having passed since the system was introduced, it appears as if further changes to the school system are in the offing. In the meantime parents, children, teachers and management committees have to face up to the increased financial burden of the new system.

While many hoped that the system would quietly go away during the festive season, the financial ramifications seem to have increased considerably.

Shrink

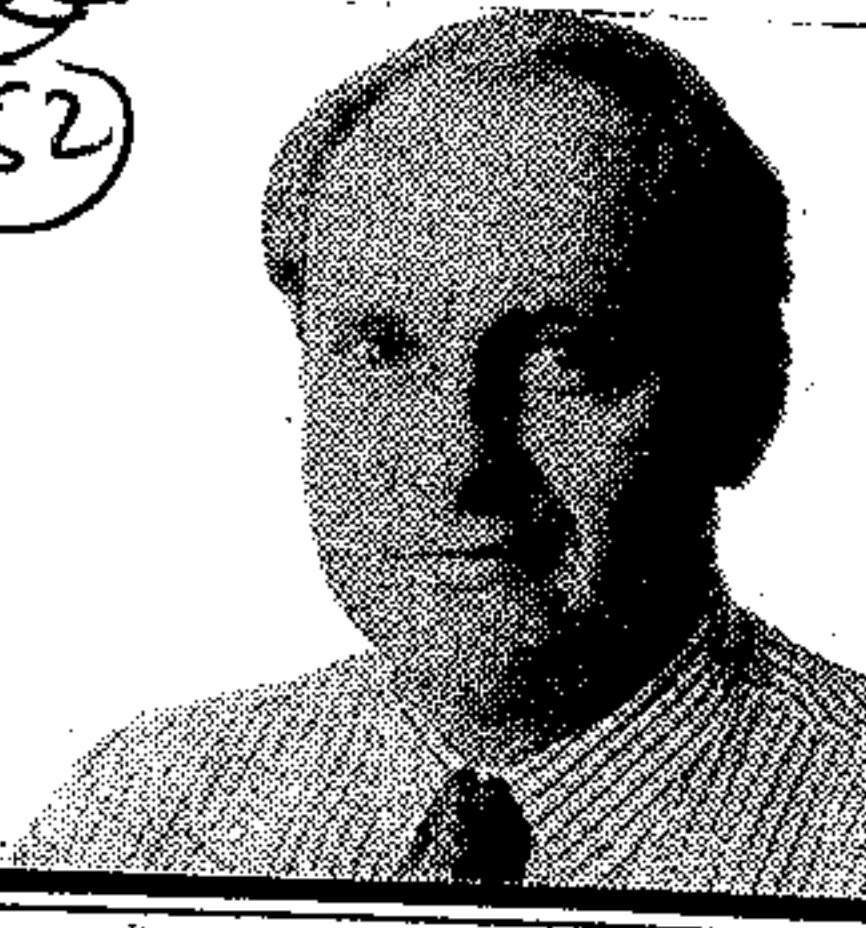
In some instances, schools decided to opt out, moving to the Model D system to reduce financial responsibilities.

Parents now have to face up to the increased financial burden of having children at school. This means additional school fees of up to R200 a month for each child.

For someone with three children at certain schools, this means an extra R7 200 a year — out of after-tax income, which in

MONEY MATTERS

MAGNUS Heystek



all likelihood will shrink in real terms this year.

Many parents simply cannot afford this extra expense in the current economic climate and will have to apply to their school boards for financial assistance.

Alternatively, they could turn to the Transvaal Education Department, which could grant bursaries of up to R600 a child per year, depending on the availability of funds.

However, it seems that some parents are trying to shirk their financial responsibilities, pleading poverty even though they might be driving around in the latest German marque.

The bad news for them is that the schools are not taken in that easily. They say they will sue for fees unless parents can prove they are in dire financial

straits.

This is done by asking for copies of the last two years' income tax returns, copies of bank balances, an up-to-date balance sheet and a comprehensive budget.

While I would rather pay up than go to the trouble, irritation and even embarrassment of providing all this documentation, many parents will have to comply.

The new role principals, teachers and school boards will play in handling such information places an enormous burden on their integrity.

Any breach of confidentiality could have a serious repercussion on affected children.

A loose comment or even a suggestion which reflects negatively on the financial status of a child's parents could do enormous damage to the

child's self-image.

Already, callers on Radio 702 are complaining that their children are being taunted by other children and even teachers for their parents' inability to pay school fees.

School authorities will have to radically alter their attitude towards the financial running of their institutions.

The new dispensation requires headmasters and headmistresses to become managing directors — a task for which very few have been trained.

The principal in charge of a Model C school is now expected to take responsibility for:

- Preparation of budgets.
- Monitoring and purchase of books, equipment and other assets and consumables.
- Monitoring stocks.
- Employing non-subsidised staff and attending to payroll functions.
- Overseeing the preparation and maintenance of accounting functions.
- Reporting to management committees on these matters.
- Controlling school cash-flows and acting as an auditor, instituting checks, balances and controls.

Are principals equipped to do this?

No, says Alan Menachemson, director of

Schools Financial Management, a company formed last year to offer schools total financial management.

This, he says, frees principals and staff to pursue their traditional academic functions.

Schools will also have to take a serious look at generating additional income to keep fees down.

This can be done by:
● Accepting advertising in school newspapers and on school grounds. An example is the huge advertising billboards on the rugby fields of Helpme-kaar in Jan Smuts Avenue and at John Orr Tech in Empire Road. In many instances, schools are situated next to busy high-ways.

Sponsorship

● Seeking sponsorship of sporting and cultural events. What's wrong with calling the traditional rugby match between KES and Jeppe the Toyota Challenge, or something similar?

● Renting out school facilities such as tennis courts, swimming pools, soccer fields and school halls.

Tax relief is granted for many things, so why not for something as important as education?

CIPRESS 17/11/93

Waiting for a miracle

By S'BU MNGADI

DUDUZILE Mdlalose's joy at being the top matric pupil at Vryheid's Inkamana Secondary School has been short-lived because she cannot raise the money to enrol at university.

All her scholarship applications have been turned down and her cash-strapped parents can't afford to send her to Wits University to study medicine — despite the fact the university accepted her application.

Fearing she might spend a year sitting idle at home, Mdlalose, of Nyoni in KwaZulu, took a taxi to Durban to make a special appeal through City Press. She hoped a Good Samaritan would come forward and help her rea-

lise her dream of becoming a doctor.

On graduating, the 17-year-old intends working in a small clinic in her impoverished neighbourhood, which does not have a doctor's surgery.

She achieved an A for mathematics, English and Afrikaans, a B for physical science and biology and a C for Zulu.

Mdlalose, who achieved the seventh overall position countrywide, yearns to follow in the footsteps of her mother — a staff nurse at Amatigulu Primary Health Care Centre.

Although both her parents are employed, they are paying for the education of five other children. One is at the college of

education and three at high school.

"They definitely can't afford to pay exorbitant university fees and maintain our big family at the same time," Mdlalose said.

Realising that registration day at Wits University was drawing nearer, she turned to City Press.

Mdlalose's address is Private Bag 2113, Nyoni, 3802.

While the DET matriculation results have once again caused controversy because of the low 43,5 percent pass rate, certain Natal schools have consistently produced top pupils. The good news is that the overall pass rate improved by almost 10 percent.

No results for KwaThema school

CIPress
17/11/93
(52)

By **MONWABISI
NOMADOLO**

TWO weeks after the release of last year's disastrous matric results, a Kwa-Thema school on the East Rand has not yet received its results amid allegations of irregularities.

Zimisele High School principal Steve Diphoko confirmed that his school's results have been withheld by the DET pending the completion of an investigation.

It means 123 students have been left out in the cold following a disclosure that answers for an English paper (mostly wrong) were dictated to students by a certain teacher whose name is known to City Press.

"What hurts is that in some instances students had to cancel a right answer for the wrong one provided by that teacher," Diphoko said.

No disciplinary action has been taken against the teacher pending the outcome of the probe.

There is rumour at the school that a senior English teacher had sent the teacher to do the "dirty work".

"It was not his subject and I can't understand why he did it," Diphoko said.

Provisionally, the school obtained a 13 per cent pass - excluding English marks.

Out of 123 students, only 20 got an S-aggre-

gate pass - not a single student has obtained university entrance.

According to information released to City Press, on the day the paper was written the teacher went around to three classrooms "correcting mistakes" on the question paper. In one classroom he allegedly endangered the life of a senior invigilator by telling students that they would fail if she did not leave the classroom so he could "correct the mistakes".

The assistant DET regional director, IE Zwane, confirmed that the teacher in question was transferred to Zimisele following allegations of raping a pupil in KwaNdebele.

Model C schools in dash for cash

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Some Model C schools are turning their grounds into advertising space for businesses in an attempt to attract sponsorship to help them cover running costs and keep fees from reaching astronomical levels.

The governing bodies of most Model C schools have realised their Model C status forces them to run their schools as businesses which offer an education instead of purely as institutions of learning.

According to Glen Stuart, spokesman for the Transvaal English Medium Teachers Association (Tempa), schools are running annual budgets of up to R1.7 million in fees and business sponsorships.

"If a school doesn't handle that big a budget professionally with a professional management team, it is riding for a fall," he said.

Advertising from business makes up a major part of that budget and companies have taken to placing enormous bill-

boards on schoolgrounds, logos on sports fields and slogans on equipment.

"Schools are doing virtually anything legal they can think of to raise cash," he said.

Stuart said at least one Johannesburg high school had employed a public relations manager to promote the school to businesses in the area for potential sponsorships.

Schools were filling their governing bodies with parents who were also lawyers, accountants and businessmen, he said.

But for schools which did not have that kind of expertise in their parent body, Tempa has put together a booklet outlining basic business and marketing principles.

Sam Michel, marketing director for clothing chain Edgars, said last week: "Schools that do not wish to change from Model C to Model D must become viable businesses as soon as possible.

"Such a move will allow the school's governing body to bring school fees down in the short term and prevent unrealistic school fee increases in the years ahead."

They had to become market-

ing-oriented to attract sponsorship from businesses.

Eddie Brown, spokesman for the Department of Education in the House of Assembly, said the department had sent a manual to schools telling them they could establish sponsorship deals to generate funds.

Headmaster of Parktown Boys High School, Tom Clarke, said the school advertised for sponsorship from business for money to go into its bursary fund for pupils who could not afford the school fees.

And King Edward VII School in Houghton employs a fulltime bursar to concentrate on financial issues. Headmaster Bruce McMurray said when the school took up Model C status, it was on the understanding from parents and teachers that it would have to start running as a business.

Some cash-strapped Johannesburg schools have opted for the fully State-funded Model D status and four schools in the Free State this year amalgamated as Model D schools because of falling student numbers and severe financial problems.

Teachers chased away

By Sonti Maseko

^{Sowetan} 19/1/93
■ COSAS BLAMED Soweto schools plunged

SOWETO SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN plunged into chaos only a week after they reopened. Scores of teachers fled their schools in the Naledi area after being allegedly driven away by pupils.

Fifty-six teachers, most of them principals, spoke at an emotion-charged meeting yesterday hurriedly arranged by the Department of Education and Training's Naledi office at Ormonde, Johannesburg.

The office has been inundated with calls since last Friday from principals who reported that they were driven away from their schools. They singled out members of the Congress of South

into chaos a week after reopening: (S2)

African Students (Cosas) as being behind the move.

After the meeting yesterday, many teachers said they would not be reporting to their schools as they felt their lives were in danger.

This means there will be no schooling in Naledi, Molapo, Tladi and Mapetla primary and secondary schools which make up the region.

After the meeting, the DET's area manager, Mr Sylvester Ncala, said the department would launch an investigation "to get the facts" and from there "we shall have to go to the structures

of the people" to find out why teachers were being expelled from their schools.

Many teachers were so terrified by their experience that they could not bring themselves to tell *Sowetan* what they had gone through. They merely said: "You know what is happening in Soweto".

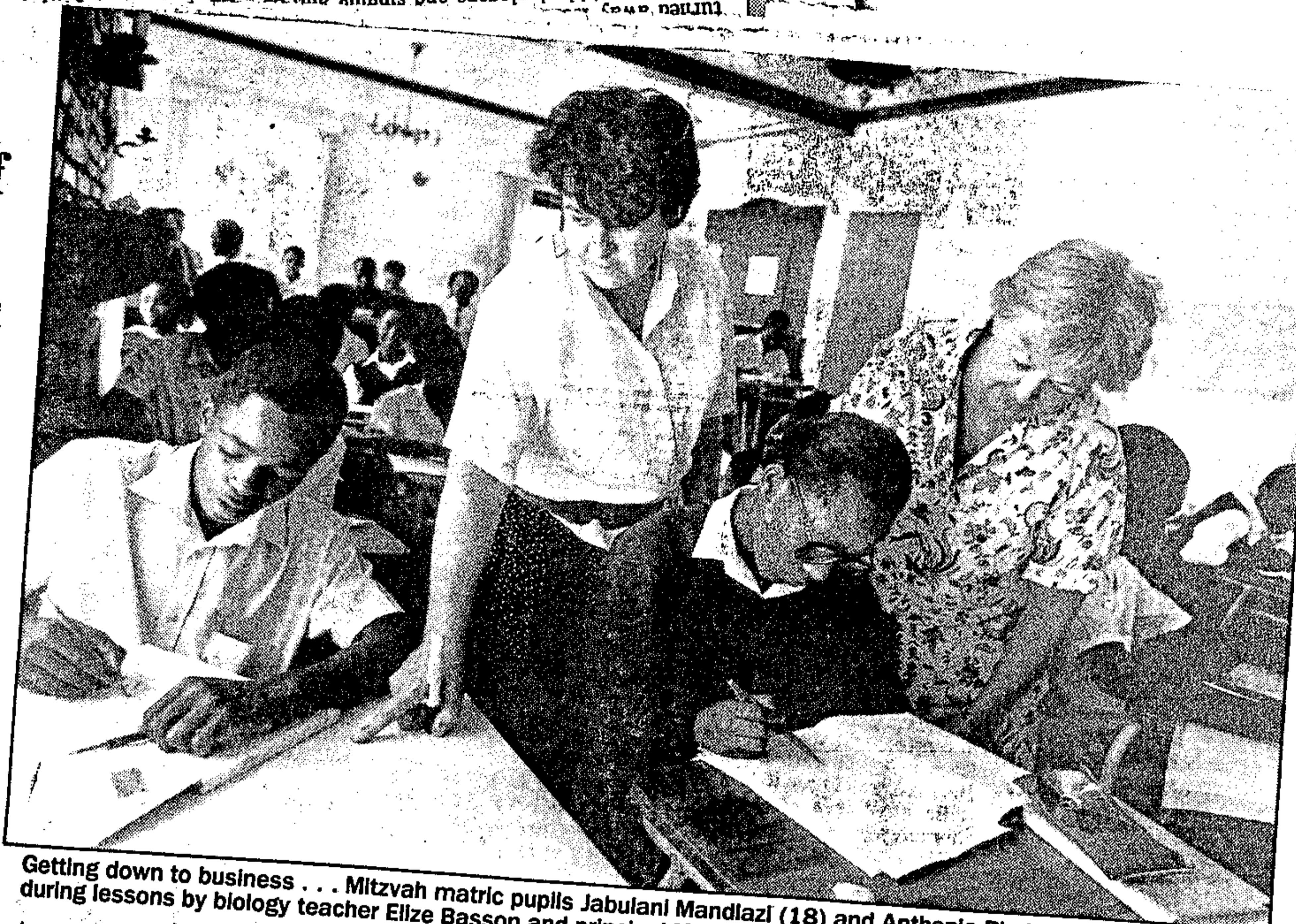
However, horror stories emerged at the meeting. One principal said he had to duck bricks thrown at him by pupils chasing him out of the school. Another said he had been robbed of his keys to the school.

... ..



S
h
ef
ere
ear
per-
ing
ere
ice
ne
in-
Jo-
nd,
ial
ft
ed
vn
ad
rt
s
i-
e
ly
t

turned anti-black slogans and singing



Getting down to business . . . Mitzvah matric pupils Jabulani Mandlazi (18) and Anthenia Phoku (17) are assisted during lessons by biology teacher Elize Basson and principal Molly Smith. Picture: Alf Kumalo

A ray of hope for violence-scarred pupils

By Brian Sokutu

52

Black pupils from the strife-torn townships of Alexandra next to Sandton and Tembisa on the East Rand have found a haven for education at Mitzvah School in the Sandton suburb of Morningside.

The school, which was once the home of a rabbi, last year achieved a 91 percent pass rate. Four pupils obtained distinctions in English.

The Department of Education and Training-registered private school was the brainchild of retired teacher Molly Smith and friend Lesley Ro-

senberg. It was established six years ago and is today a ray of hope to about 55 matriculants.

After converting the bedroom into an office and the lounge and a garage into classrooms, Smith — the principal — and school co-ordinator Rosenberg opened their doors to the pupils in 1987.

"Someone said 'we're sick of you liberals who always talk about things but don't do anything'," said Smith, a University of Natal graduate.

"So I took up the challenge, assisted by Rosenberg — a member of the Temple David community — who helped in raising funds from com-

panies," she said.

Staffed by part-time teachers, the privately funded school is administered by the United Sisterhood — a Johannesburg Jewish organisation. Pupils pay R100 a month to cover tuition, books, textbooks and for being transported by a schoolbus.

"One of the donors is from the East Rand area and asked that we (also) take pupils from Tembisa. The Tembisa kids are responsible for their own transport," Smith said.

Asked why Mitzvah did not opt to become a Model C school under the Transvaal Education Department, Smith

said: "We took the DET route of education because at the time of our establishment we could not qualify for what today you might call a Model C school.

"So we could not register with the Transvaal Education Department."

She said she had decided on a private school because "very few black pupils are getting into the Model C schools. And those who are getting in are experiencing difficulties".

The school has applied for a Government subsidy of R1 000 a child this year.

STAR 19/1/93



Principal holds on to matric results

Sowetan 20/1/93

By Alinah Dube

(52)

Students cannot be admitted to tertiary institutions:

SEVERAL Soshanguve students who wrote matric last year cannot be admitted to tertiary institutions because their results are still being withheld by the principal of a local school.

Former students of the Reitumetse High School told *Sowetan* that their principal refused to release their matric symbols because they failed to bring back books that were loaned to them during last year.

They were given a date on which to return the books and when they failed to do so, the principal decided not to release the results.

"Although we have read about our passes in newspapers, tertiary institu-

tions cannot accept us without a statement detailing the symbols obtained in each subject.

"We have been to the school on numerous occasions but the principal keeps on postponing the matter, saying he is busy with the admission of new students," the students said.

Some said the registration of students at institutions where they wished to study had already been completed.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training yesterday said he would investigate the matter.

Sadtu unhappy with increment

Sowetan 20/1/93

By Tsale Makam

Slams government for lack of affirmative action

THE SA Democratic Teachers' Union is dissatisfied that the Government has offered a salary increase of five percent to teachers.

Sadtu spokesman Mr Annche Dohen said in a statement this week following a meeting between the union and President FW de Klerk last Friday: "The proposed increase does not match the current inflation rate.

"We regret that there is clearly no

attempt to embark on affirmative action to cater for the under-qualified with long experience."

Sadtu criticised the State for dragging its feet instead of merging the education departments and "justification of the apartheid budget".

The union further criticised the "mismanagement of public funds and the waste and under-utilisation of existing resources".

Dohen said Sadtu demanded that

the state: Halts its unilateral restructuring and rationalisation programme;

Practically demonstrates its intention to stop retrenchments, its implementation of Model C schools and privatisation of education; and

Consult with all the relevant role-players in education and political parties and set up an education forum to negotiate interim arrangements under which education can be democratically restructured.

(52)

Bop schools inundated

EACH year Bophuthatswana schools turn away scores of South African pupils wanting to enrol, Bophuthatswana's Information Service said yesterday. *Sowetan* 20/1/93

It said the influx of pupils from South Africa was the result of the homeland's constantly improving matriculation results. "Last year 70,1 percent of Bophuthatswana's matriculants passed their examinations. In 1991 the pass rate was 64 percent, and in 1990 50 percent." - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

'Black teachers for schools'

THE Azanian Students Movement yesterday announced a campaign to have white teachers replaced by black teachers at black schools. (S2)

Azasm president Mr Nelvis Qekema said in Johannesburg the organisation believed that because of their common cultural background black teachers understood the problems of black children much better than their white counterparts who "will come and impose an alien culture". (S2) (S1)

He said Azasm would consult other black student organisations and pupils to try to ensure wide support for its campaign.

sovetu 20/1/93

In the new SA, old history could be bunk

Star 20/1/93.

The syllabus in schools is bound to be revised, perhaps traumatically for some. PETER WELLMAN spoke to academics.

If South African schools are going to be integrated one day, which seems likely, what sort of history will children be taught?

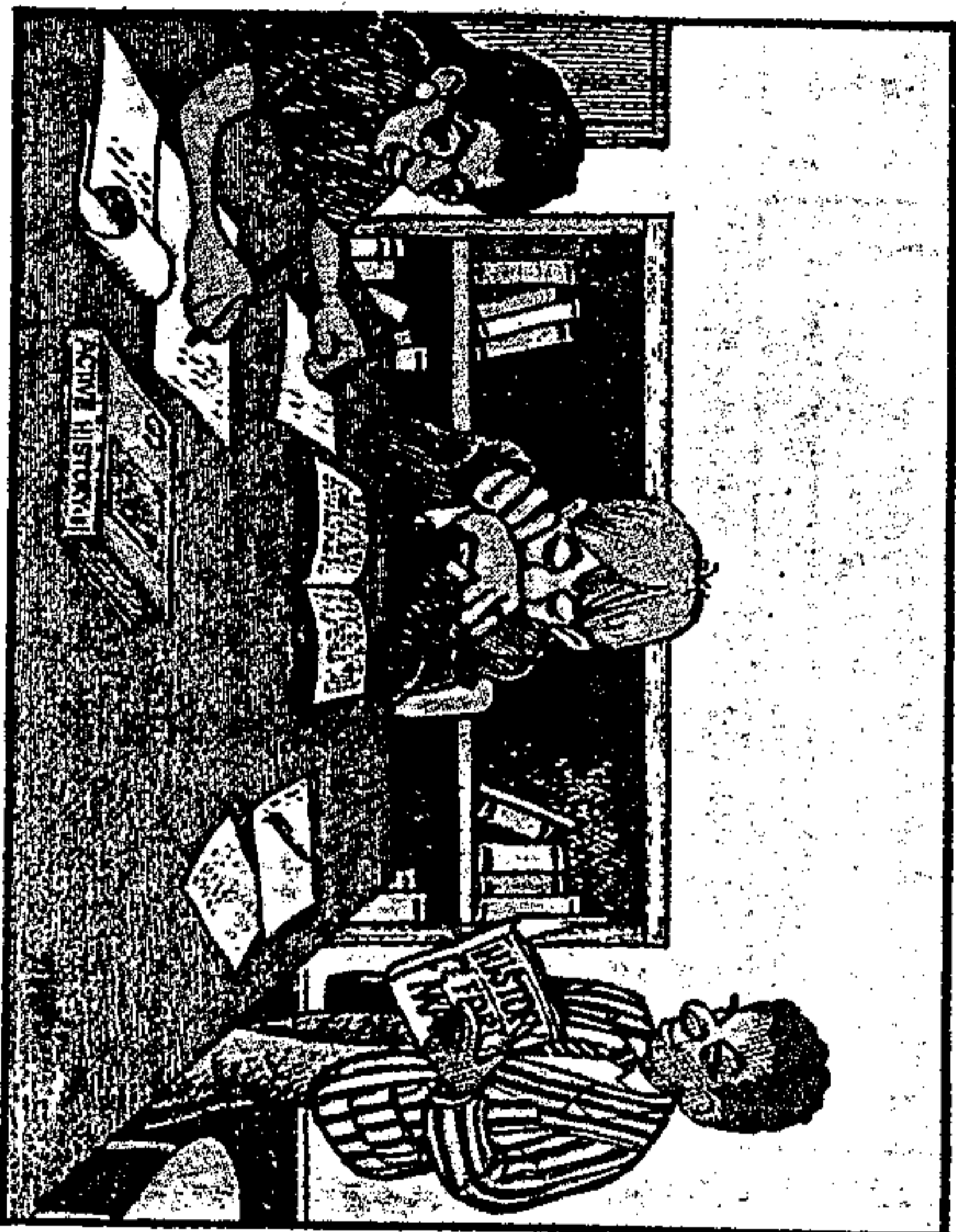
Academics and teachers are already debating, and differing, about future history teaching. This seems to be a healthy process which will re-chart the school textbook road from Van Riebeeck, for instance, to the present.

There will also be more attention to Africa, and a more enlightened view of world history.

The exam system will have to change as well, becoming flexible enough to allow marks for a well-argued position, even where it differs from the strictly "correct" answer demanded down the years.

The debate goes as deep as what is history itself. What should be the content of the syllabus, and how should it be taught? Is it best to concentrate on themes, or chronological narrative?

How much should be laid down (the core syllabus), how much should be open to challenge and interpretation? What about developing critical



and analytical skills ahead of an ability to absorb facts?

Once again, whichever way it goes, parents are going to have to learn with their children, or face challenges to their authority.

Imagine a white, right-wing parent being told how much the voortrekkers had depended for their very survival on the generosity of the blacks with whom they came into contact. However one positive sign so far

from the present debate is that conservative and radical historians agree on the need for openness and discussion, and not a history tailored to suit political ends.

This means getting apartheid practices out of education. But not necessarily out of history, and here there is disagreement, with some academics maintaining that because apartheid is dead (which is not yet true), it needs no more than a passing reference in any future

syllabus. In part, the debate is a recognition that the rigidity of the past is being broken down by broad-minded (not revolutionary) schools and teachers.

With schools holding internal exams leading up to matriculation, which is done by the various racial education departments, some schools have for years gone out of their way to go beyond apartheid education, using a range of reference books not even mentioned in the syllabus.

Part of this has happened naturally as blacks have been accepted into white schools.

But then the teachers have had to tell the children that, for exam purposes, they should forget what they have learned outside the syllabus.

That has often been traumatic for both teachers and pupils, but I understand there has been a loosening-up of examiners' attitudes recently. And school inspectors have sometimes positively encouraged a broader understanding of history being taught.

However, these small but important departures have not filtered through everywhere.

When The Star asked the Department of Education and Culture (House of Assembly) about changes in the history syllabus, it responded as follows: "National core syllabuses for all subjects are laid down in

General education policy by the Minister of National Education. "In effect this means the general content of the syllabus for any subject, at any level, is the same for all pupils, irrespective of the department in whose schools they receive instruction.

"There are not different core syllabuses for different population groups, although certain facets of the specific content may differ slightly."

The statement did not mention that history in white schools ends in 1970 — but in black schools it ends in 1948, the year the Nationalists came to power, and apartheid really got going.

The statement also said the history syllabus for Model D (integrated) schools was not materially different from other State schools.

Debate over the syllabus aside, history academics and teachers are deeply concerned about what they describe as a shrinkage of history that is taking place, certainly under the (white) Transvaal Education Department.

The Johannesburg College of Education's history department has been whittled down from 11 staff members about three years ago to only two. And next year trainee teachers will take geography and history as a combined subject. □

Schools disrupted by a 'roving gang'

ET 20/1/93

Own Correspondent

52

JOHANNESBURG. — Soweto teachers and the Department of Education and Training (DET) have blamed a roving gang of youths for disrupting schooling in the Naledi area and driving principals away.

The disruptions came as the Azanian Students Movement announced a campaign to have black teachers replace white teachers at black schools.

The DET's Johannesburg director of education provision, Mr Norman Malebane, said the youths — acting in the name of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) — had moved from school to school since Friday intimidating principals.

A Cosas national executive committee member said his organisation condemned the disruptions but did not know if the group was part of Cosas.

CCB framed Barnard, attorney tells inquest

Blomy 20/1/93
 FORMER CCB operative Ferdi Barnard was first implicated in the murder of activist David Webster by the unit's chairman, Gen Eddie Webb, or by MD Joe Verster — and not because of a confession to his handler days after the shooting.

This submission was made by Barnard's attorney, Piet du Plessis, during closing argument at the Webster inquest in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Du Plessis said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler, Lafras Luitingh, days after the murder was false and part of a plot by members of the CCB's inner circle to frame his client.

Barnard himself has repeatedly denied that he made any confession.

Du Plessis said it was clear from the evidence that Webb or Verster had started the rumours after Barnard disclosed the existence of the

SUSAN RUSSELL

CCB during his detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Barnard blew the lid off the CCB and made a number of false allegations about the unit after he was detained in November 1989 in connection with the murder of Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski.

Du Plessis said it was clear that during the internal investigation into the CCB, Luitingh had told only former MI chief Gen Witkop Badenhorst that there was a rumour Barnard had been involved in the murder.

At that stage, Du Plessis argued, Luitingh was aware Barnard had alleged in his Section 29 statement that Luitingh himself was possibly responsible for Webster's murder.

Du Plessis said Luitingh then had the idea of spreading the rumour to incriminate Barnard.

Luitingh, he submitted, later devel-

oped the idea into a full-blooded confession by Barnard, which was the account he gave when confronted by his cousin, Adv Martin Luitingh, during the Harms commission inquiry.

This explained why neither Badenhorst, SAP Gen Krappies Engelbrecht or Verster had mentioned Luitingh's version of a confession until the current inquest.

Earlier yesterday, J Wessels, counsel for Verster, Luitingh and the CCB, submitted that it was clear Badenhorst and Engelbrecht had tried to cover up information during their internal investigation into the CCB.

Both Engelbrecht and Badenhorst denied during their evidence that Luitingh had told them about Barnard's alleged involvement.

Wessels said the evidence of both generals should not be accepted because they had contradicted each other on several material aspects.

Argument continues today.

Green belt needs its own authority, says Midrand

MIDRAND has broken ranks with five other town councils wanting to incorporate "green belt" land northwest of Johannesburg into their municipalities.

A Midrand Town Council representative yesterday told a government demarcation board hearing on the incorporation issue that the council now supported the establishment of a separate local authority for the green belt region.

The demarcation board is hearing argument over the application by the Krugersdorp, Roodepoort, Randburg, Sandton, Verwoerdburg and Midrand councils that the large area of rural land between their boundaries and the Magaliesburg be divided up between them.

Communities in the area, as well as the government-appointed local government affairs council (LGAC), have opposed the application.

Midrand is also involved in a dispute with Sandton over a strip of land between them, an issue on which the board will also make a finding.

Midrand town planning consultant Bob Warren told the board yesterday Midrand council backed the LGAC's suggestion that the green belt be administered by a separate authority, which would have several smaller councils and boards under it.

Warren said a new regional services council (RSC) should be created out of the Witwatersrand RSC to fund local authorities in the green belt and help provide infrastructure should the need for expansion arise.

It was "critical" that development on Midrand's western boundary was co-ordinated.

GAVIN DU VENAGE

Midrand's council had conducted a full assessment of the area beyond its western boundary.

The study showed that people living there were "90% in favour" of being incorporated into Midrand, should they have to become part of a local authority.

"Community bodies in this area rejected incorporation to any other local authority, specifically high-and-mighty Sandton," said Warren.

He said Midrand was in a position to provide all the necessary services and infrastructure for the area.

Speaking in his private capacity, Sandton councillor Frederick Ehlers said the proposed incorporation had little support among his ratepayers.

The move also did not enjoy the backing of all council members, but was a "representation by a vociferous few", he said.

LGAC representative Werner Zybrands said there was enough land in the PWV region to accommodate another 8-million people without using the green belt.

He disputed the councils' ability to administer and provide services to the area, as their budgets were already stretched.

Projects in Alexandra facilitated by Randburg and Sandton had been paid for through the Witwatersrand RSC, he said.

Ratepayers in towns such as Randburg and Sandton would either have to pay more or have to accept a lower standard of living if the incorporation proposals were accepted, Zybrands added.

Schools hit by gang's protest

(52) KATHRYN STRACHAN

SOWETO teachers and the Department of Education and Training (DET) have blamed a roving gang of youths for disrupting schooling in the Naledi area and driving principals away.

DET Johannesburg director of education provision Norman Malebane said the group — acting in the name of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) — had moved from school to school since Friday intimidating principals and department heads.

A Cosas national executive committee member said while his organisation condemned the disruptions, it could not say whether the group was part of Cosas.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee spokesman Desmond Thompson said the NECC condemned the protest which, he said, appeared to be centred around pupils being refused admission if they did not pay their fees. Blomy 20/1/93.

Malebane said that while the principals at eight Naledi primary schools and three high schools had been hounded out, other teachers were continuing with their classes. Activity at the 56 other schools in Naledi had not been disrupted, he said.

He said that principals had been afraid to return to school for fear of their lives, except for one who had been fetched and "reinstated" by his pupils.

The DET is planning a meeting with students' organisations and civic associations in the area to resolve the situation.

EDUCATION *Sowetan*-BP Rewrite School opens soon at Witwatersrand University

By Sonti Maseko

THE *Sowetan*-BP Rewrite School for 1993 is offering great news for all the students who want to repeat matric or improve their symbols.

The rewrite school is commencing classes again from Monday, January 25, at Wits University. It is a part-time school offering supplementary classes and is open to all students who have already written matric and have either failed or wish to upgrade their matric symbols.

The school runs from Monday to Friday from 4pm to 6.15pm with lessons of one hour a week a subject.

Pupils do not attend every day but only on the days when the subjects they have chosen are being taught.

Pupils wishing to rewrite their exams in November 1993 through the BP School must have written

Second chance at matric

■ Golden opportunity for failed students to try again

the DET full-time exams for the first time at the end of 1992. Pupils who are registered for exams at another centre may still attend the BP classes and those wishing to upgrade their knowledge are also welcome.

Subjects offered are English, Afrikaans, Mathematics, Science, Biology, Geography, History, Accountancy, Business Economics, Biblical Studies and Economics. Students can opt to take as many subjects as they need.

The *Sowetan*-BP Rewrite school is made possible for pupils who could otherwise not afford this facility by the generous sponsorship of BP Southern Africa and the backing of *Sowetan*. Each student will pay only R60 to register and R50 a subject of their choice for the entire year while BP will carry the

major costs of the school.

Exam fees will be an extra cost for those pupils who are eligible to write their exams in November through the BP Exam Centre.

Registration will take place at the Social Sciences, Wits University, tomorrow from 11am to 5pm or Sunday January 24 from 9am to noon.

Enrolments will be accepted on a first come, first serve basis, with preference given to those who failed matric in 1992.

Sowetan 21/1/93

R52

Chaos at Soweto schools

Soweto 21/1/93 (52)

Uncertainty hung over schools in deep Soweto yesterday resulting in chaos as some expelled pupils stayed away and others milled around expectantly outside their classrooms.

The chaos was exacerbated by groups of men purporting to represent "community structures" who walked from school to school saying principals "expelled" from schools in Soweto would have to stay away until they acceded to demands by the Congress of SA Students.

Cosas yesterday admitted it was behind a campaign to drive principals from some schools, alleging the school heads were collecting fees and refused to admit new pupils. A meeting reportedly held by the Naledi branch of Cosas on Sunday decided that principals cannot refuse pupils admission and that those who did not cooperate should be "expelled". Some principals driven from their

By Sonti Maseko

Schools have told the Department of Education and Training they would not return until their safety was guaranteed.

However, the Soweto zonal executive of Cosas announced yesterday that it had suspended their action because of the violent and confrontational manner in which some of its members had carried out the "expulsions". However, it said the campaign was still operating.

This corroborated reports from Naledi where principals were allegedly confronted by pupils from other schools and told to admit them. Most principals said there was serious overcrowding, particularly in matric classes, and admission policies could not be reconciled with the Cosas demands.

Schools in Moletsane, Tladi and Naledi, where principals and some teachers were "expelled", were quiet yesterday.

Schools



Chaos at Soweto schools condemned

By Brian Sokutu

52
The ANC yesterday condemned the disruption of schooling in Soweto and criticised the chasing away of teachers from some schools as "totally unacceptable".

Militant youths claiming to be members of the ANC-aligned Congress of South African Students (Cosas) on Monday chased principals and heads of departments from schools in the Tladi, Moletsane, Phiri, Mapetla and Naledi areas for "failure to enrol all pupils in the schools".

STAR 21/1/93
Frightened teachers have vowed not to return to their schools until their safety can be guaranteed.

ANC education spokesman John Samuels yesterday said "a greater involvement of parents" could resolve the crisis. However, added Samuels, Government intervention in restoring order at the schools was "urgent".

Referring to overcrowding in black schools, the lack of books and other study facilities, Samuels said: "The Government is again reminded that it has to do something about the crisis."

The affected principals yesterday met Cosas leaders at Sekano Ntoane Secondary School in the township to arrange a meeting at the Chiawelo Adult Education Centre tomorrow, according to Naledi Area Principals' Forum chairman Percy Ntshingila.

Cosas was not available for comment.

A Soweto Education Crisis Committee meeting which principals, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union, Cosas and the ANC attended, failed to take place yesterday.

CRISIS TALKS

Principals, teachers go back to classes

PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS expelled from their schools by members of the Congress of South African Students in Soweto last week will report for duty on Monday. *Sowetan*

The decision was taken at a meeting held at Ipelegeng Community Centre, Central Western Jabavu, yesterday. 22/1/93

The meeting, called by the Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee, was attended by 28 organisations, including community-based teacher, pupil, political and civic groupings.

The meeting supported Cosas' campaign against schools which had refused to admit new pupils or readmit those who had failed their matric exams last year.

"These issues are the concern of every stakeholder in the (education) arena," SECC chairman Mr David Maepa said.

Speaking at a Press conference after the meeting, Maepa admitted that in some instances certain Cosas members had used "rough tactics" when they ejected principals from their schools.

He said the organisation's leadership had not condoned the actions and that the culprits had

By Sonti Maseko (52) subsequently apologised to the principals concerned.

Maepa also lambasted the Department of Education and Training for its "insulting and arrogant" attitude in failing to attend the meeting.

He said an invitation to the meeting was accepted by the DET's regional office and by failing to attend, the department had placed itself as part of the problem.

He said principals had turned away pupils because of overcrowding and shortage of resources at the schools.

"It was not the fault of the pupils that we have overcrowding and shortages," Maepa said.

The meeting also rejected the payment of registration fees. The SECC was mandated to hold talks with the DET and the South African Certification Council for the practice to be abandoned.

Maepa said the SECC would seek a postponement of the deadline for the payment of registration fees to prevent the DET from using "backdoor diplomacy" of delaying negotiations over the issue until after the deadline.

125 JEPPE ST. and 22 KING GEORGE ST. JOHANNESBURG

SPECIALS VALID UNTIL JANUARY 23 1993

Bells Marie Biscuits 200 g R 1.79	Black Cat Peanut Butter 410 g R 2.99	Pakco Chilli Sauce 250 g R 2.59
Sunlight Bath Soap 6s R 2.29	Knorrox Cubes 24s R 2.49	Doom Super 150 g R 2.79



Chalk and cheese fracas over people's school

w/mant 22/1 - 28/1/93.

(S2)

By FAROUK CHOTHIA: Durban

THE fate of South Africa's first "people's school" — Phambili High School in central Durban — will be decided next week, when a court rules on an attempt by the founders to evict the current occupants before this year's students are admitted.

Trustees of the Institute of Black Research (IBR) — among them Professor Fatima Meer, her close friend Winnie Mandela and academic Paulus Zulu — lodged an urgent application on Friday in the Durban Supreme Court asking for an interim eviction order.

The application was opposed by Phambili supervisor Florence Mkhize, an African National Congress stalwart, and administrative co-ordinator Robin Stuart.

In an affidavit, Zulu said the IBR wanted to use the school building as an adult education and cultural centre. He said he feared, once the premises were occupied by scholars, any attempts at eviction could create "a volatile situation ... which could well result in violence".

At issue is whether the IBR purchased the property — with a grant from USAid — for itself or as a "conduit pipe" for the current occupants.

Phambili has been embroiled in controversy since its launch in 1987 as a pilot project for "people's education". It soon faced allegations of mismanagement and misuse of money, and claims that teachers were hired and fired irregularly. Boycotts, demonstrations, teacher walk-outs, violence and temporary closures became the norm.

Many critics — chief among them Mkhize — blamed Meer for the problems. Eventually the IBR severed links with Phambili, handing control to leaders from a wide range of anti-apartheid organisations. With USAid refusing to pour further money into the school, Kagiso Trust became its main backer.

Since 1991, however, Meer and the IBR have attempted to evict the school from its present premises. Last June, the IBR allegedly negotiated successfully with the House of Delegates, Natal Provincial Administration and House of Assembly to accommodate Phambili at an old school building in the "white" area of Mayville.

Phambili sources say they intend to move to Mayville eventually — but not before one final battle.



Time for peace . . . It was all smiles for (from the left) UN observer Monique Ferrand, Cosas Soweto chairman Enoch Morero, the Rev Immanuel Lafont, civic leader Kgabs Mosunkuthu and Hannah Yilma, also from the UN Observer Mission in SA, at Ipelengeng, Soweto, yesterday after teachers resolved to return to school on Monday.

Picture: George Mashinini

Teachers to return as safety is guaranteed

By Brian Sokutu



STAR 22/1/93

Soweto teachers have agreed to return to school on Monday after their safety was guaranteed at a meeting between educators and community organisations yesterday.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and delegates from 28 community organisations.

This follows a week of turmoil in black schools sparked by the "expulsion" from

schools of principals and heads of department by Congress of South African Students (Cosas) members.

Soweto Education Crisis Committee (SECC) spokesman David Maepa said after the meeting that the teachers' safety at their schools had been guaranteed.

Cosas leaders at the meeting apologised to teachers for their "rough tactics" in support of demands that teachers enrol all pupils and that no fees be paid at schools, said Maepa.

However Cosas said it had

not abandoned its demands, although it would discipline members who chased teachers from schools.

The organisations also resolved to:

- Arrange for an urgent meeting with Department of Education and Training (DET) officials over the Cosas demands — which were supported by the Soweto community during the meeting.
- Return fees collected by teachers, instead of the joint Parents-Teachers'-Students' Association, to pupils.
- Convene a meeting of edu-

cators and discuss subject groupings.

Maepa said it had also been resolved at the meeting to inform the DET about a decision it reached with the SECC in 1991 that every child had an automatic right to be admitted to any school.

He said delegates were concerned that DET officials had not attended the meeting, even though they had been invited.

"They (DET) have positioned themselves as part of the problem rather than a solution," said Maepa.

Row over lowered matric standards

Staff Reporter

THE lowering of pass requirements for matriculants — some of whom received certificates with a 25% pass in certain subjects — has resulted in a row between the Department of Education and Culture and two teacher organisations.

President of Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) and the Union of Teachers' Associations of SA (Utasa), Mr Archie Vergotine, said the "lowering of standards to create, artificially, a higher pass rate is completely unacceptable".

152 ~~152~~ Attacked

He said that Std 8, 9 and 10 pupils who would fail on the standard grade if they got less than a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, could be successful with 25% on the standard grade when their marks were recalculated on the lower grade in certain subjects. CT 22/1/93

Mr Vergotine said yesterday that the director of Education, Mr J A Arendse, had attacked him for statements he made in December, but had not addressed the issue.

Khuma teachers march

City Press
24/11/93
By DAN DHLAMINI

"MORE schools!" That was the demand of at least 162 teachers from Khuma near Stilfontein this week as they marched on the Department of Education and Training's western Transvaal regional office.

According to teacher spokesman Othusitse Gwai, who is the chairman of Sadtu's Khuma branch, the march was the teachers' last resort as the area manager had failed to respond to numerous letters.

The march was staged by off-duty teachers only.

Gwai told City Press that there was a great shortage of schools in Khuma and that thousands of children had been turned away. There were five buildings to accommodate seven primary and three secondary schools, which were forced to use the platoon system. ~~52~~ 52

The teachers demanded extra schools, 50 additional teachers, furniture, stationery, a recreational centre and direct communication between Sadtu and the area office.

DET Klerksdorp area manager David Bosman confirmed that some schools were without buildings. ~~22~~ 22

He however denied that there was correspondence he had not answered.

FOR JUST
R10
SEE PAGE
14

25/1/93
Still no lessons

MUSINA High school in Messina re-
mains closed after white teachers were
chased away by a section of parents to
make way for the employment of three
other teachers, including Mr Abram
Luruli, the chairman of the local civic
association.

(52) Sowetan
25/1/93

Coloured school is preferred

CAPE T. 25/11/93 (52)
Staff Reporter

TWO Brackenfell boys, who moved from white schools to a coloured school at the start of this year, are happy they made the change.

Their mother, Mrs Vicky Diener, said fees had become too expensive at the schools the boys attended previously.

"When the schools were changed to Model C we could not afford to keep them there, so we decided to enrol them at Kasselsvlei High School, a House of Representative school in Bellville," she said.

Mark, 18, who is in Std 9, said: "Everyone just wanted to make friends, and the teachers are more like friends than teachers."

His brother Sean, 14, is in Std 7.

"Pupils at Kasselsvlei were very friendly, they came up to me to make friends," Sean said.

Mrs Diener said books and school fees for her sons came to about R2 240 last year, compared with R75 this year.

Etwatwa flourishes against disruptions

Sowetan 26/1/93

■ LATE PRINCIPAL

Set good foundation:

By Joe Mdhlela

(52)

ETWATWA Senior Secondary School on the East Rand has cocked a snook at all the distractions that make teaching hazardous.

In a tough year that saw school days eroded by disruptions of various dimensions, this Wattville-based school produced relatively good matriculation results.

Their 57,53 percent pass rate has become a focal point in educational circles, certainly in the Kempton Park area.

The school came second to Bronkhorstpruit's Chipa Tabane High School, which topped the Kempton Park circuit with a 70 percent pass rate.

The 57,53 percent pass represents a 10 percent increase from the school's 1991 results.

The figure also outstrips the national pass rate of 43,81 recorded last year.

A feature that never fails to escape the eye is that the school has over the years been the most utilitarian in the region.

Even the big wigs of the Department of Education and Training say so.

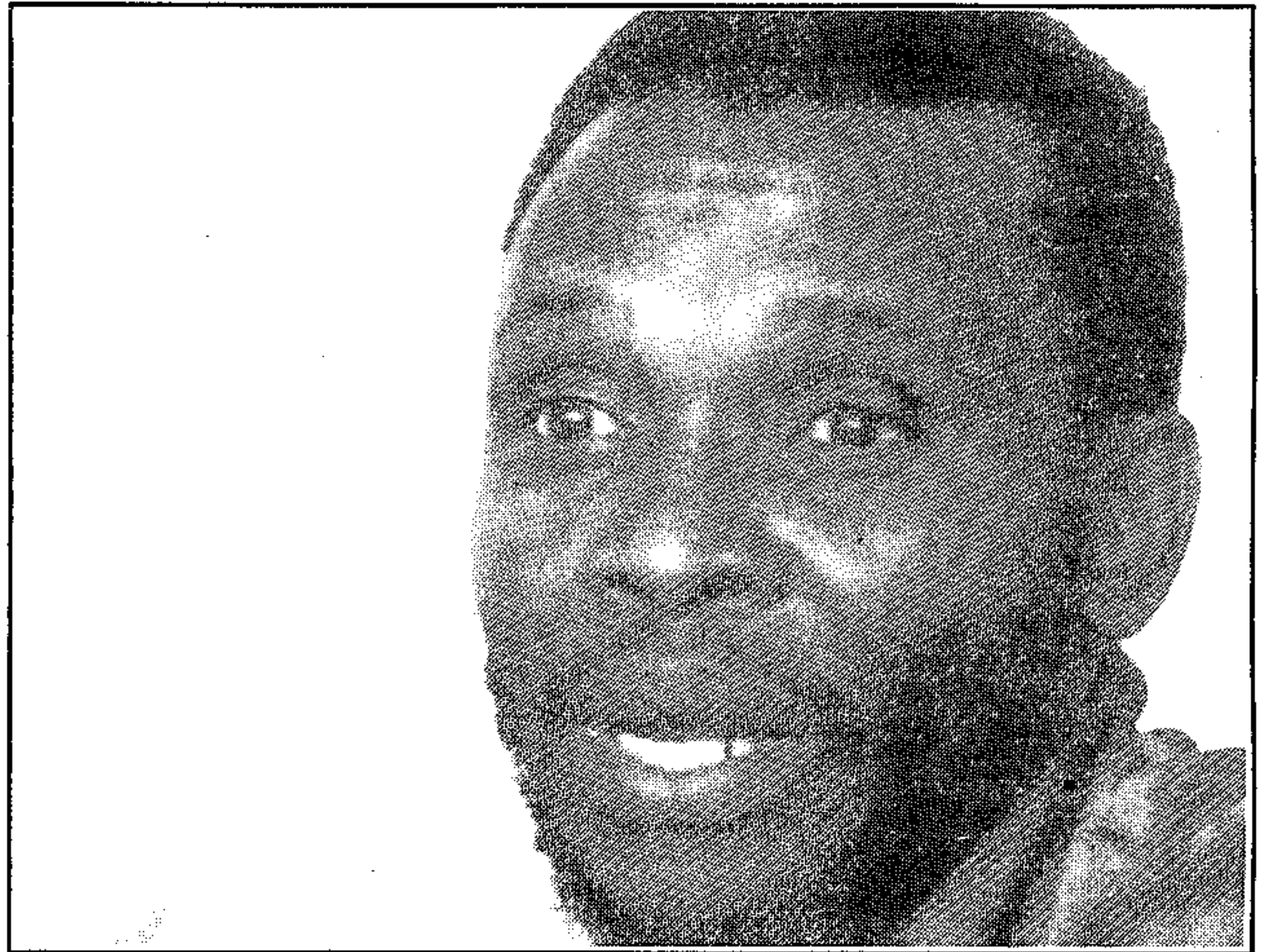
"Etwatwa Senior Secondary School is the most functional school in the region," was the citation school principal Mr Solly Skhosana received shortly after the results were released at the beginning of the month.

It must have been like music to Skhosana's ears. How could it be otherwise? In his very first attempt as head of the school he scores this coup.

Thrown into the deep end following the death in December 1991 of previous headmaster, Mr Abe Mosia, Skhosana literally put his shoulder to the wheel to get things in his school moving.

His predecessor, Mosia, died in a road accident while on his way to a PAC conference in Cape Town at the end of 1991.

"There is no other way to achieve success, even miracles fall too short to achieve everlast-



Solly Skhosana, happy about the school achievement:

PIC:ROBERT MAGWAZA.

ing success," Skhosana said.

He said in one way there was this nagging thought that kept on immortalising Mosia and he dared not let him down.

Asked, why, in the midst of troubled times, his school was able to produce good results, he said: "The creation of a learning environment, and the dedication by teachers surpasses all.

"Coupled with that, the presence of discipline which shows that teachers care about the welfare of the pupils is a prescription for success."

Skhosana believes that the school should not merely concentrate on the academic side of things, but place emphasis on education in totality.

To that end, he said, the school is continually striving to inculcate the appreciation of Christian values, all cultures, literature, the arts and sport.

Also, a great deal of time is devoted to encouraging debate as a way of saying "there is nothing wrong in holding different viewpoints".

"For us at Etwatwa, this will go a long way towards encouraging dialogue which our country so desperately needs," he said.

"We believe that if children are exposed to debate and dialogue, they will be upright and will desist from resolving differences by violent means."

For all the achievements at the school, Skhosana paid tribute to Abe Mosia.

"He set the pace and built a solid foundation. What we are doing is the perpetuation of what he would have done had he been alive."

Indeed, in his cold, lonely tomb, Abe Mosia should be turning ungrudgingly. Etwatwa Senior Secondary School would make him proud.

Principals in fear for their safety

Sowetan 26/1/93

■ 'Expelled' headmasters seek assurance from the SECC:

By Sonti Maseko

52

SEVERAL Soweto principals, chased away from their schools last week by members of the Congress of South African Students, are still anxious about their safety.

Instead of returning to their schools yesterday following a call by the Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee, they held a meeting with the organisation to express their anxieties.

Thirty-two teachers met at Ipelegeng Community Centre in Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, with SECC members where they asked the organisation to manage the process of their return to schools.

Others, who had collected school fund monies, were anxious about how they were going to give it back to parents.

"A member of Cosas assured the principals that members had been sent to monitor the schools to ensure their safety," said SECC member Mrs Lilly Mphuthi yesterday.

Mphuthi said Cosas would address another meeting on Thursday in a bid to calm the principals.

The principal of Thomas Mofolo High School, Mr Nathaniel Mphalo, was not at school when *Sowetan* arrived.

"He is still not settled," said a teacher. "It takes time. He will not be settled on the first day."

"I do not know if I am back yet," said Mrs Margaret Mothapo of Tladi Technical School, who received an emotional welcome from members of the staff when she returned yesterday.

A visibly upset Mothapo was still not feeling safe at the school and expressed fears that she could be attacked again.

While there was visibly high attendances at some schools, there was little sign of effective learning taking place.

This, the teachers explained, was due to the absence of principals.

0 8 5 1
1 5 8
0 2
7 9

0 4 4 2
0 3 6 3

6 7 8 1
0 4 4 2
0 3 6 3

0 2 2
3 6 3
0 3 9 9

Cadets carry on in Cape (52)

CAPE high schools are continuing with a scaled-down school cadet system.

CT 27/1/93
This followed reports that several Transvaal Model C schools — which are compelled to have a cadet system — are refusing to teach the subject.

Mr Barry Volschenk, headmaster of D F Malan High School, said he had no problem with pupils doing two periods a quarter of basic instruction because it instilled discipline.

Teachers want desks

By Sonti Maseko

Sowetan 28/1/93

TEACHERS at a school in Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, this week staged a sit-in at the Department of Education and Training demanding that they be supplied with school furniture.

The siege will last until the DET supplies desks and chairs to Bophelong High School, teachers said on Tuesday.

Tsolo, a new school which started taking in pupils in 1991, has no desks, no library books, no laboratory equipment and only 880 chairs delivered last Friday for 1 500 pupils.

The circuit inspector for Vanderbijlpark, Mr Daniel Nshumayelo, said he had done all he could to obtain

■ Sit-in at Vaal offices of the DET:

furniture for the school.

"Last year I even invited some officials from the regional office to share these experiences with us," he said.

Teachers, pupils, the Congress of South African Students, Pan Africanist Students Organisation, Bophelong Civic Association and ANC Youth league have formed a forum to put pressure on the department.

Spokesman Mr Motobi Xaba said they waited the whole of last year for the department to keep its promises.

Yesterday marked the third week since the schools reopened and teachers at Tsolo said there had not been a single day of learning as they were unable to teach without furniture.

400 transport workers fired

■ New machine causes friction:

Sowetan 28/1/93

MORE than 400 workers at Umfolozi Transport in Richards Bay were dismissed yesterday after they stopped work to enforce their demand for the reinstatement of a colleague.

The dismissed workers — bus drivers and workshop workers, downed tools on Tuesday, demanding that a bus driver who was dismissed on Monday after failing to use a new Omni fare-collecting machine correctly should be reinstated. Managing director of Umfolozi Transport Mr Andrei Joubert said the workers were dismissed after embarking on an "illegal" strike.

U

White Soweto teacher longs to go back

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

A white Soweto principal, who was forced to leave his school last week after receiving violent threats, intends to return to the school when the situation gets back to normal.

Derick van Staden, principal of Jabulani Technical College, said yesterday that he had felt the urge to return to the school because there was much to do.

He received a letter at his Roodepoort home last week which threatened that his wife would be killed if he refused to resign his post.

The threat comes in the wake of a statement made last week by the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) to drive white teachers away from township schools.

A shocked Van Staden said he took the threat very seriously because the authors of the letter knew "everything" about his and his wife's movements.

Azasm repeated its threat yesterday to remove white teachers from black schools by force. Publicity secretary Kgomotso Modiselle told The Star that a campaign was under way to force the teachers to leave the townships.

"Very soon we will move from school to school to drive them away," he said, adding that many qualified black teachers were without jobs while their white counterparts were given posts.

"We are going to put pressure on these teachers to resign and if necessary we will use force," he said.

Department of Education and Training spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said the DET rejected the threats as it was "very shortsighted" to intimidate teachers, whether black or white.

o
b
th
p
K
b
B
ch
th
la
of
W
for
K
ch
ch
its
B
GO
fro
the
res
vid
l
re
ng
inc
w
er

A

-

c

p

j

n

t

r

a

i

t

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

Pupils crammed into classrooms

By Jo-Anne Collinge (52)

It's the second week of high school. And the Std 6s at Bothabelo High School are huddled in a gloomy classroom — with no desks and no blackboard. Just a couple of green gym mats on the cracked concrete floor.

Bothabelo High in the Brits township of Oukasie is swollen with pupils. It has 18 classrooms, 26 teachers and an enrolment exceeding 1 100. More than 250 prospective pupils have been turned away, according to Oukasie Development Trust (ODT) liaison officer Jacob Moatse.

A walk around the rocky school grounds reveals why. Matric classes have more than 50 pupils. SRC president Job Sehope points out that in his class, Std 10B, there are 53 pupils and seating space for only 45 — so those standing at the back or perching on other desks are in their permanent places.

STAR 28/1/93

Across the road the junior high classes are held in flimsy structures of zinc sheeting or concrete fencing panels generally without windows. All classrooms have been provided by the community, says Moatse.

Std 7B takes the prize for class size: 72 pupils crammed into a dark zinc room. "The problem of overcrowding is really affecting our studies. It's hot and you can't concentrate," says Sebope.

Bothabelo High registered a matric pass rate of 47 percent last year — a figure which leaves the community despondent although it is a couple of points above the Department of Education and Training (DET) national average.

Clearly, Oukasie's critical situation is not unique. But two factors have played an aggravating role. First, for many years under apartheid, the Government waged a concerted campaign to remove the entire settlement of Oukasie and did nothing to develop it. Second, the high school has to accom-

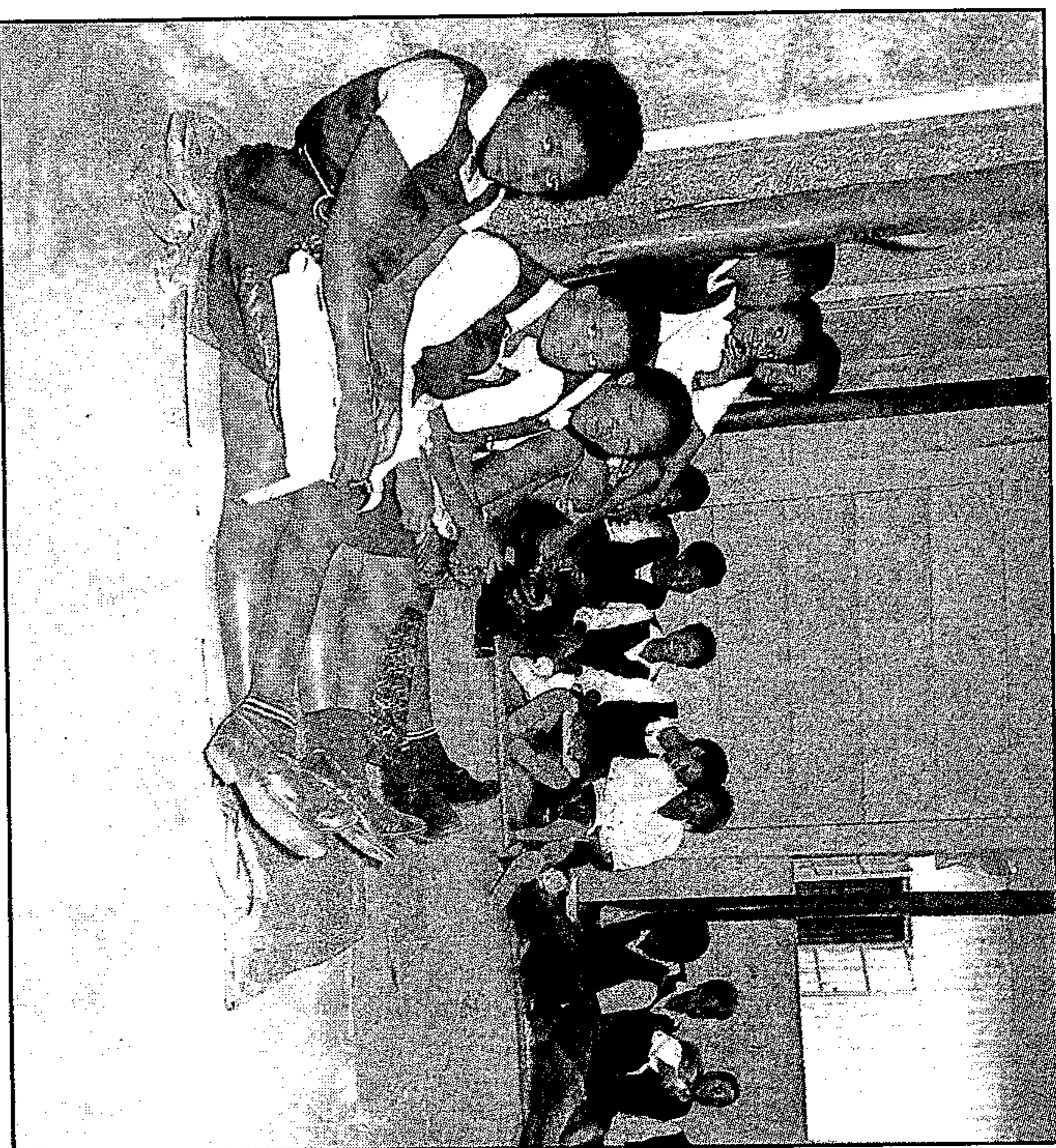
modate hundreds of pupils who have completed primary school on surrounding farms.

Moatse is angry that, despite years of negotiations with the authorities, there is no immediate relief in sight. The ODT has succeeded in getting the upgrading of Oukasie under way — sewerage pipes are already going in. It has worked smoothly with the Department of National Health, and a clinic is under construction.

The Star attempted for four working days to obtain information from the DET's northern Transvaal region regarding long-term plans and interim relief for Oukasie. The efforts were fruitless — relevant officials were constantly reported to be in meetings.

"We want to see our school restored as a centre of learning. Like pupils in white areas we want to concentrate on our studies, not spend our time fighting for facilities," says Sebope.

● New scheme a clean break with past — Page 23



Shock new beginning . . . empty books and bare, dark and draughty classrooms await Std 6 pupils at Oukasie's Bothabelo High near Brits. Picture: Jacobo Rykloff

No cricket for 'racist' school

PORT ELIZABETH. — Jeffrey's Bay Primary School has been suspended from Eastern Province Junior Cricket because of its reported refusal to allow children of all races to attend the school. *ei 28/1/93*

EP Cricket Board managing director Mr Kevin Sutcliff said the decision had been taken because the school's position was against the non-racial policy of local cricket.

He said the school would be given the opportunity to address the board. — Sapa (52)

City school accepts (52) HoR offer

Staff Reporter 

ALEXANDER SINTON High School, where more than 1000 pupils have not attended classes for a week, has agreed to the House of Representatives' offer of substitute teachers for six of the 10 staff members on leave.

Principal Mr Khalid Desai said the school was forced to accept the "special relief" offer to get the school functioning again but viewed the situation as "totally unacceptable".

He said he still supported the other 249 school principals protesting against the Department of Education and Culture's decision not to use substitute teachers. *28/1/93*

On Monday the Supreme Court will consider an application by the Union of Teachers' Associations of SA to have the decision declared unlawful.

● The SA Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) is planning a march to coincide with tomorrow's opening of Parliament.

Town clerk backs civics

SOWETO Council town clerk Elizabeth Sithole yesterday came out in support of the Soweto Civic Association's call for an independent investigation into allegations of corruption in the council.

"As a public institution, the council has always conducted its operations openly, in the best interests of Soweto residents and has nothing to hide," she said. The administrator has given his support to the council's decision.

Sowetan 29/1/93.

School delegation trapped

MEMBERS of the Parents, Teachers and Students Association of Kulani High School at Langa were trapped for more than an hour in a lift at the Department of Education and Training offices in Cape Town yesterday. They were on their way to the department to demand a high school building. The school was started in 1990 but they have never had a building in which to conduct classes.

Sowetan 29/1/93.

Welfare employee charged

A 33-YEAR-OLD Department of Pensions and Welfare employee in Venda has been charged on 50 counts of fraud involving R20 000. Mr Muvhi Phungo allegedly defrauded the department and pensioners while employed as an issuing clerk.

Sowetan 29/1/93.

Con-artist on the loose

THE Johannesburg municipality has warned residents to demand identity cards from all municipal personnel.

The warning follows a report that a con-artist masquerading as a municipal employee had duped a Berea man of R1 400, claiming it was to pay an electricity account. The man had excellent information about the man and knew exactly how much money he was owing. A municipal spokesman said accounts were never collected from homes and residents should only pay tellers at the rates hall.

Hostel arms haul

SECURITY forces recovered 14 firearms from hostels in Meadowlands in Soweto during routine operations on Wednesday night. Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni said yesterday 15 people had been arrested and would appear in court soon. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

Sowetan 29/1/93.

NEWS Teacher assaulted by armed pupil

Classes are disrupted in KwaZulu

Sowetan 29/1/93

TEACHERS THREATENED Failed

high school pupils demand promotion:

ONE WEEK AFTER KWAZULU schools reopened for the new year, classes have been disrupted at some high schools at

KwaMashu, Durban.

This week violent children were taking over admissions of pupils from the teachers.

Parents have expressed concern that violence might escalate in township schools leading to a wasted year.

While only three principals from the three schools have reported the situation at their schools to the circuit inspector, it was learned from pupils that actually more schools were affected.

These are Zeph Dhlomo High, John Dube, Isibonelo, NqabakaZulu and Vuyiswa Mtolo.

A pupil from Zeph Dhlomo High

said the teachers had been reporting at the inspector's office since Monday after one teacher was assaulted by a pupil armed with a firearm. The armed pupil demanded to be promoted to a higher class.

Other teachers, who felt their lives were in danger, then suspended their duties and went to the inspector's office.

He said they were hoping to have their teachers back before the end of the week because someone from a civic organisation had gone to talk to them.

Vuyiswa Mtolo said trouble at their school was caused by outsiders. The outsiders, who have not been admitted, were demanding admission and those that failed last year were demanding promotion.

Leaf schools stand tall

Sowetan 29/1/93:
Proof of pudding in the eating:

By Sonti Maseko **(52)**

ST Luke Senior College in Kyalami, north of Johannesburg, shot to the top as one of the best schools in the country, when it obtained an outstanding 100 percent matric pass rate for 1992.

St Luke is part of the Leadership Education and Advancement Foundation or Leaf schools, across the country, and admits students on a nonracial basis but its enrolment is mainly black.

Its sister college, All Saints in Bisho, Ciskei, obtained 78 percent exemptions.

The Joint Matriculation Board examinations (JMB) are generally accepted as South Africa's toughest matriculation examinations.

However, said St Luke's administrator, Dr Z Varkey, results by the colleges have been consistently excellent, which shows what can be achieved by disadvantaged pupils when they enjoy first-class teaching in a favourable environment.

The results are extraordinary when compared with the abysmal pass rates in state-controlled black schools where only 43 percent of candidates were successful in last year's examinations, Varkey points out.

Pupils 'can't feign ignorance'

Sowetan & Radio Metro

Talkback



with Tim Modise

By Tsale Makam

THE Azanian Students Convention was a political student organisation and could therefore not feign political ignorance, Azasco president Mr Mark Mfikeo said in the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show last night.

Mfikeo said it was important for students and pupils to be politically active so they could create a strong base for the working class.

He, however, strongly criticised the expulsion of teachers from schools and warned the community against the "Isosi element" that had hijacked the struggle to further its own aims.

"The Government is very sensitive to the plight of white students and teachers. It does not care when blacks fail," Mfikeo said.

52

He said in some tertiary institutions, students were victimised by script markers because of their religious or political beliefs. It was for this reason that Azasco embarked on a programme that would eliminate these prejudices.

Callers, however, expressed differing views on whether or not pupils and students should take part in politics.

"Students are agents of social change. It is therefore acceptable that they take part in politics.

Also, more students are well-versed in politics than the

ordinary man in the street," Andrew, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

"The problem with students being politically involved is that too many political organisations want to make their voices heard through the students. That is why many of these student organisations are aligned to political parties."

Doctor, Vosloorus, East Rand.

"Disruption of schools because of a few organisations like Cosas is

Sowetan 29/1/73
unacceptable. They should sit down and talk instead of disrupting schools. Also, the schools need to make laws to deal with the pupils who do not return the books."

Sinki, Tembisa.

"Students should be politically involved, but through negotiations, not strikes. Student organisations should get together and strategise."

Kenny, Rockville.

next Talkback topic

The Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback topic this Monday will be an open line. Phone in on whatever subject you choose between 7pm-8pm.

Dial the hotline (011) 714-8063

Langa school stages sit-in for premises

52

CF 29/1/93

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 1 000 teachers, parents and pupils of Khulani High School in Langa staged a sit-in protest in the Foreshore offices of the Department of Education and Training yesterday morning.

The protesters were demanding that the DET intervene in the struggle for premises with the adjoining Mokone Primary School.

The crisis started on Tuesday when Khulani pupils took over three classes belonging to Mokone, only for the situation to be reversed on Wednesday when Mokone parents went on the rampage and repossessed their children's classes.

Deputy chairman of the Student Representatives Council at Khulani, Mr

Mzimase Sibeko, said they were now demanding an "immediate" solution from the DET.

During yesterday's sit-in at the Forstrust building, 17 protesters were stuck in a lift for more than an hour while on their way to the DET offices which led to further protests.

After nearly two hours of not receiving attention, the protesters were called into the office of DET's regional director general, Dr J H P Brand, who asked to talk only to the delegates.

By that time the Mokone parents and teachers' delegation had arrived and were also asking for an audience with Dr Brand.

DET spokesmen were not available yesterday to comment.

CT 30/1/93
Plan to aid
Langa school

Staff Reporter **SL**

AN alternative school has been offered to the Kulani High School in Langa to try and avert the ongoing crisis, the Department of Education and Training (DET) said yesterday.

Kulani pupils were recently barred from the Mokone Combined School classrooms they had been using for the past two years.

DET spokesman Mr E Belewa said a new school building for Kulani had already been approved and the project would start when funds were available.

Delay in issuing textbooks

By **AYESHA ISMAIL**

PARENTS have been advised by principals that pupils would be without some textbooks for more than two months and that they would have to buy some of their notebooks in the meantime.

A Steenberg parent who did not want to be named said parents were told this at a school meeting this week to which they had been called by the principal. 31/1/93.

"When we objected to buying books, the principal said pupils who did not have notebooks would have to write on pages and file them until books were available from the department," the parent said.

Several schools administered by the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives (HoR) are faced with a shortage of books.

Department spokesman Mr Hennie Jansen confirmed that there was a delay in issuing books.

● Allegations of maladministration at the Oval North Senior Secondary School in Mitchells Plain, published in the Cape Metro last week, are being investigated by the department of education, a spokesman confirmed.

15 000 roam streets as violence spreads

By FRED KHUMALO

AT ordinary schools, the only sounds that break the silence are voices of pupils reciting a poem or singing a hymn, or a teacher's cane whistling through the air on its way to an errant pupil's butt.

But in Natal, schools reverberate with the sound of gunfire, shattering glass and screams of anguish.

At least 25 schools have been closed down as a result of political upheavals and other disturbances, meaning that at least 15 000 pupils are out in the cold barely weeks after the schools reopened for the new year.

Last year, 30 schools were closed down in the region as a result of the disturbances, and many of those did not re-open for the current year.

"The situation is terrible, scary in fact. It looks like we are heading towards another disastrous year," said ANC northern Natal spokesman Ziphohle Mkhize.

The swathe of destruction cuts from townships on the northern Natal coast to Folweni on the south coast.

The most dramatic event was the recent gunning down of 20-year-old Thamsanqa Zondi, a pupil at Pata Secondary School.

Zondi was shot dead inside his classroom after a gunfight between pupils belonging to different political factions.

In nearby Imbali township's Unit 1, five schools

Zibukezulu Secondary, and Myezane, Fundokuhle, Zamazulu and Funulwazi primary schools - have been closed down as a result of fighting between two gangs, apparently over political differences.

Said a KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture spokesman: "The schools have not been officially closed down, but teachers and pupils are afraid of going to school. They fear for their lives."

On Thursday in Imbali, Fundokuhle and Zamazulu schools had to close after a fight between opposing political factions caught pupils in the cross-fire.

In Bruntville, near Mooi River, there is virtually no schooling because people live in fear of the outbreak of violence between Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers and ANC-supporting residents.

Whenever there are rumours of an impending attack by the hostel dwellers, pupils do not go to school.

In Wembesi, Estcourt, at least two schools did not re-open for the new year as fighting between Inkatha and the ANC showed no signs of abating.

Folweni High School near Amanzimtoti also did not re-open this year - despite a peace treaty that was recently signed in the area.

The school was closed down in July last year at the height of political violence.

The future of the school - now a burnt-out shell squatting forlornly in a stretch of no-man's land in the heart of the township - will be decided after a series of meetings.

The first meeting was

held early this week at the behest of a local induna.

The closure and disruption of schools has put a strain on those schools which have remained relatively unscathed by violence.

In the south coast, Mcothoyi High had to turn away thousands of pupils.

The fighting last year prompted Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillett to note that until a political settlement had been reached, black education would continue to be plagued by problems.

In KwaMashu, pupils at Kwesethu and Zakhe secondary schools have gone on the rampage, prodding teachers with guns and forcing them to add 10 percent to their marks to make them pass.

An NECC regional organiser confirmed that the monitoring body had received reports relating to the crisis at schools in KwaMashu from local student representative councils.

"We're aware that some pupils are allegedly demanding promotion, but until such time that we have completed our monitoring work, we cannot come up with a clear position on the issue," said Tsengiwe.

He added that the NECC would release a full report on the education crisis in some parts of Natal in a few weeks' time.

In the meantime, the NECC, in conjunction with Sadtu and Cosas, is to hold a crisis meeting tomorrow to identify problems and suggest solutions.

KwaZulu DEC secretary Wilfren Zwane confirmed there were schools where teachers had to leave because of harassment by pupils.

FOR JUST
R10
SEE PAGE
14

Get serious in '93, says PAC (S2)

THE PAC has applauded the improvement in the overall pass rate of DET matriculants. *Clipped 3/1/93*

In a statement this week the PAC said in spite of the hardships suffered by pupils "we unreservedly applaud the improvement in the overall pass rate".

The PAC urged pupils to be serious about schooling in 1993.

"We further urge teachers through their organisations to take the teaching of the African child seriously and to try to use whatever time is available to teach," the PAC said.

The organisation also said it wanted to encourage parents to take an active role in the education of their children. - Sapa

Principal denies deliberate failure

By THEMBA KHUMALO

A SOWETO school principal has vehemently denied claims by Std 9 pupils that they were failed last year to make room for their unsuccessful matric schoolmates.

A pupil at Sekano-Ntoane in Senaone said she did not know what steps to take to convince her teachers that she deserved to be promoted to matric after she obtained position five in a class of 68 students.

She was supported by her father who felt that she had performed well enough to be given a chance as a matric pupil this year.

But school principal P Ntshingila disagreed.

"It's easy for a child to obtain position five when she has actually obtained very low marks. It's no secret that most pupils had bad times last year," he said.

He blamed the high pupil failure rate on class boycotts and teacher's strikes which he said had a bearing on the overall performance of black pupils.

Ntshingila said he was aware of the many complaints by unsuccessful pupils and their parents.

To satisfy them, Ntshingila opened his books to prove that not a single student was failed deliberately.

He said: "Instead, some parents discovered that their kids had failed dismally."

Last week Sekano-Ntoane, which once prided itself on producing prominent community leaders, was a sight of anarchy and despondency as parents and discontented pupils milled outside Ntshingila's office demanding all sorts of explanations.

Said Ntshingila: "Another problem we have is that of materialism. Now that all our classes have windows and it looks more decent than other schools in the neighbourhood we have every child wanting to be a pupil here."

Millions of rands
for books, says DET

Clippers 3/1/93
THE DET will spend millions of rands on books and have them delivered in time for the next school term, DET director general Dr Bernhard Louw said this week.

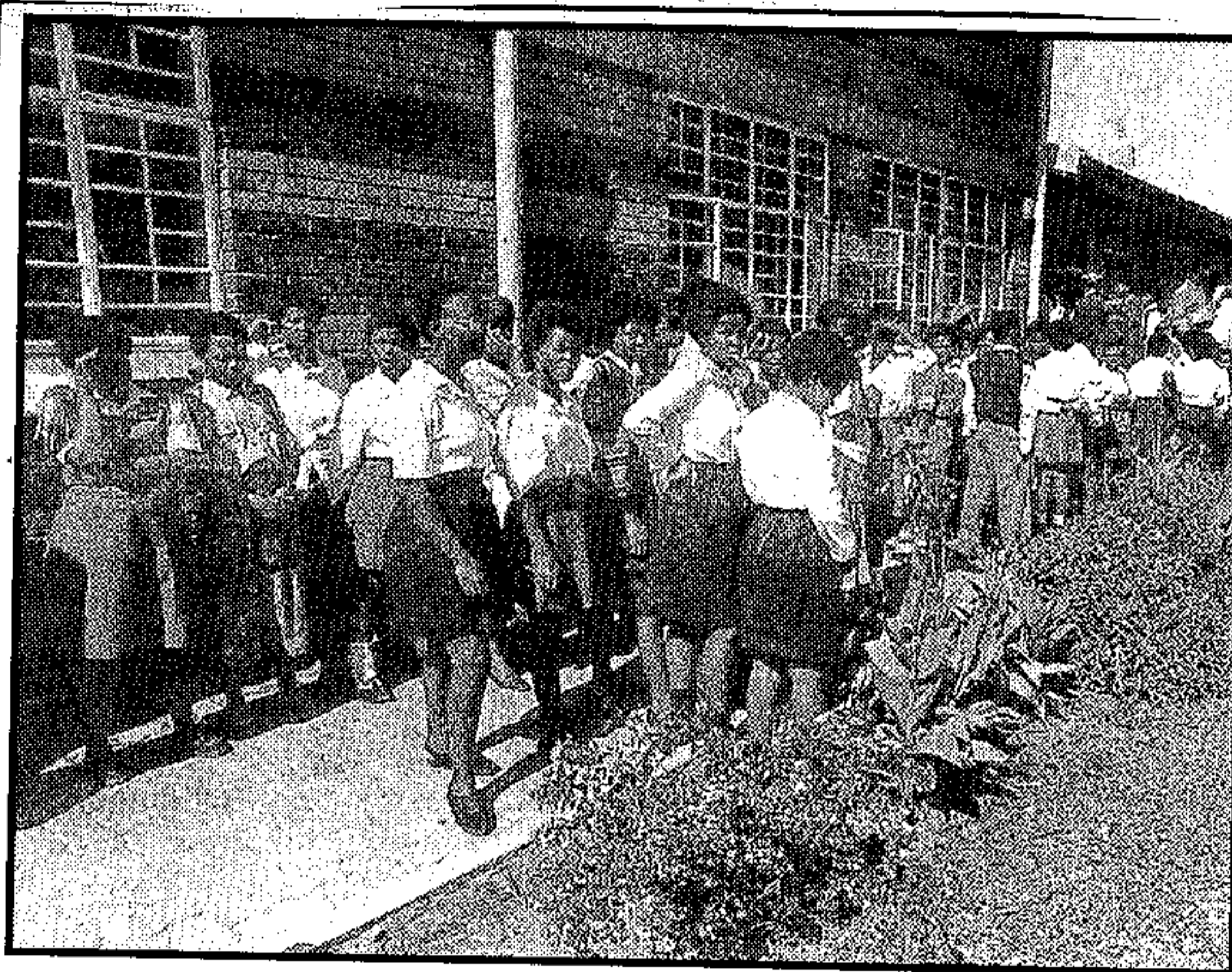
Dr Louw told a media conference the DET also planned to build an additional 3 600 classrooms at its schools and to subsidise 400 new classrooms at farm schools to alleviate accommodation shortages.

He said if the books did not reach pupils it would not be the DET's fault but the principals' as re-

sources would be available and headmasters would have only to send the necessary requisitions.

Asked what the DET was doing to counter a planned examination fee boycott by the Congress of South African Students in 1993, Louw said he hoped Cosas would refrain from the boycott as it would only harm pupils.

He said the DET had accepted a call for a single fee structure which would be introduced in the next school term. - Sapa



Picture: LEON MULLER, The Argus.

PLACE SEEKERS: More than 150 accommodation-seeking pupils queued at Langa High yesterday to register.

Pupils still flock to Langa

EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Staff Reporter

THREE weeks after the start of term, hundreds of pupils are still flocking to township schools seeking accommodation.

Teaching at some schools — in particular secondary schools — started only yesterday and principals said the past three weeks had been devoted to registration.

More than 150 pupils queued at Langa High yesterday, saying they had been promised places.

A few said they were from rural areas and others that they came from Peninsula schools but wanted to study at Langa.

Most were seeking places in Standard 8 and 9.

According to principal Mr Joel Magwaca, the majority were from the rural areas.

"They have been coming here since we re-opened but we could not even consider them until we had taken all our own students."

5
ARG 2/2/93

r-o
89
ion
s-A
st
he
wa
Sap
tha
pec
npr
s al
ed
imp
he
ed
is
ess
enb
com
ang
od.
e ex
n the of
wa
h cr
the
ns
uld
nk
wa
ate
oc
des
re
of
wp
or
q
n t
But
m v
shc
The
at
A de
llar.
ough
sult
MA
ef, as
ucture

White pupils to lose their privileges

5/10/94
2/2/93
TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN - White school children are likely to lose their privileged position when it comes to determining education spending next year.

Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer said yesterday he could not foresee a racial basis for the 1994/95 Budget.

De Beer said from April the existing education departments would become components of the new transitional administration for education. However, the 1993/94 budgets had already been determined, and would be "carried into effect".

SA was moving towards a single, nonracial education system and new methods would have to be found for calculating spending. "I cannot see how the 1994/95 Budget could be worked out on a racial basis," he said.

At present, there was a bias of about three to one in favour of whites when all factors were taken into account, he said.

De Beer would not comment on whether standards at traditionally white schools were likely to fall as a result of a move towards parity in spending. But he did point out that the amount of money available to education would not increase unless the economy improved.

Various Education Ministers would continue with their duties for the time being, but some of their powers would be exercised in consultation with their counterparts and the new Minister in charge of the transitional administration.

The transitional administration would be responsible for drafting legislation for consideration by Parliament.

CS
th
w
w
g
a
U
i
t
K
t
i
a



Star 3/2/93 (52)

Diepkloof pupils boycott classes

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

Diepkloof high schools have been hit by a two-day stayaway as thousands of pupils boycotted classes in protest against the detention of some of their colleagues.

A snap survey by The Star yesterday found all high schools in the area deserted.

While the reason for the boycotts could not be officially established, teachers and pupils in-

terviewed said classes were being boycotted because of the arrest earlier this year of a group of pupils.

A teacher in the area said a group of "ring-leaders" called on pupils last week to stay away.

Hundreds of youths plan to march to the Protea Magistrate's Court today, when the detained pupils are due to appear in court.

● The white Soweto principal who was forced to leave his school after re-

ceiving threats has still not returned.

Derick van Staden, principal of Jabulani Technical College, has vowed to return to his school when the situation gets back to normal.

The Azanian Students' Movement issued threats last month to drive away white teachers from township schools.

The organisation said white educators were given posts while their black counterparts were out of jobs.

**Public Auction of
Genuine Bank
Repossessions**

An opportunity to

Pupils left in the lurch

Savetam 2/2/93

By Ruth Bhengu

■ **FEE REFUND** Parents demand their money

back as school fails to open:

(52)

HUNDREDS of pupils have been left stranded after a private school in Springs failed to open.

Parents have paid part of the fees for day scholars and boarders at the United Kingdom Highveld Combined School but the pupils are unable to start classes because there is no school building.

Parents who are demanding their money back from the school have been told to wait for up to 20 days to be refunded.

One parent, Mrs Toni Mahlangu of Secunda, said she and two other parents spent four hours yesterday arguing with the clerks who refused to

refund their money "because there were other people before us who had also withdrawn their children and were waiting for their money".

The principal of the school, Mrs Nita Havenga, said children who were boarders were the "biggest headache".

"Parents have sent their children from as far as Tzaneen and we are trying to arrange accommodation for them. Things have been chaotic for the past few weeks but we are settling down and schooling will start soon," she said.

Children have been squeezed into tiny flats in the city centre "until their hostels are ready".

Havenga said the directors had problems securing a building in Springs because it was a Conservative Party stronghold.

The directors, however, had managed to buy a disused mine compound belonging to Goldfields.

A spokesman for Goldfields, Mr Graham Alvey, said:

"We have had an offer from the directors of the school but it was unacceptable.

NEWS Problems in securing a building ● Security workers' demand for better pay

Strikers shot at

Sowetan 4/2/93

Says union

■ 700 out at Springbok Patrols:

By Ike Motsapi



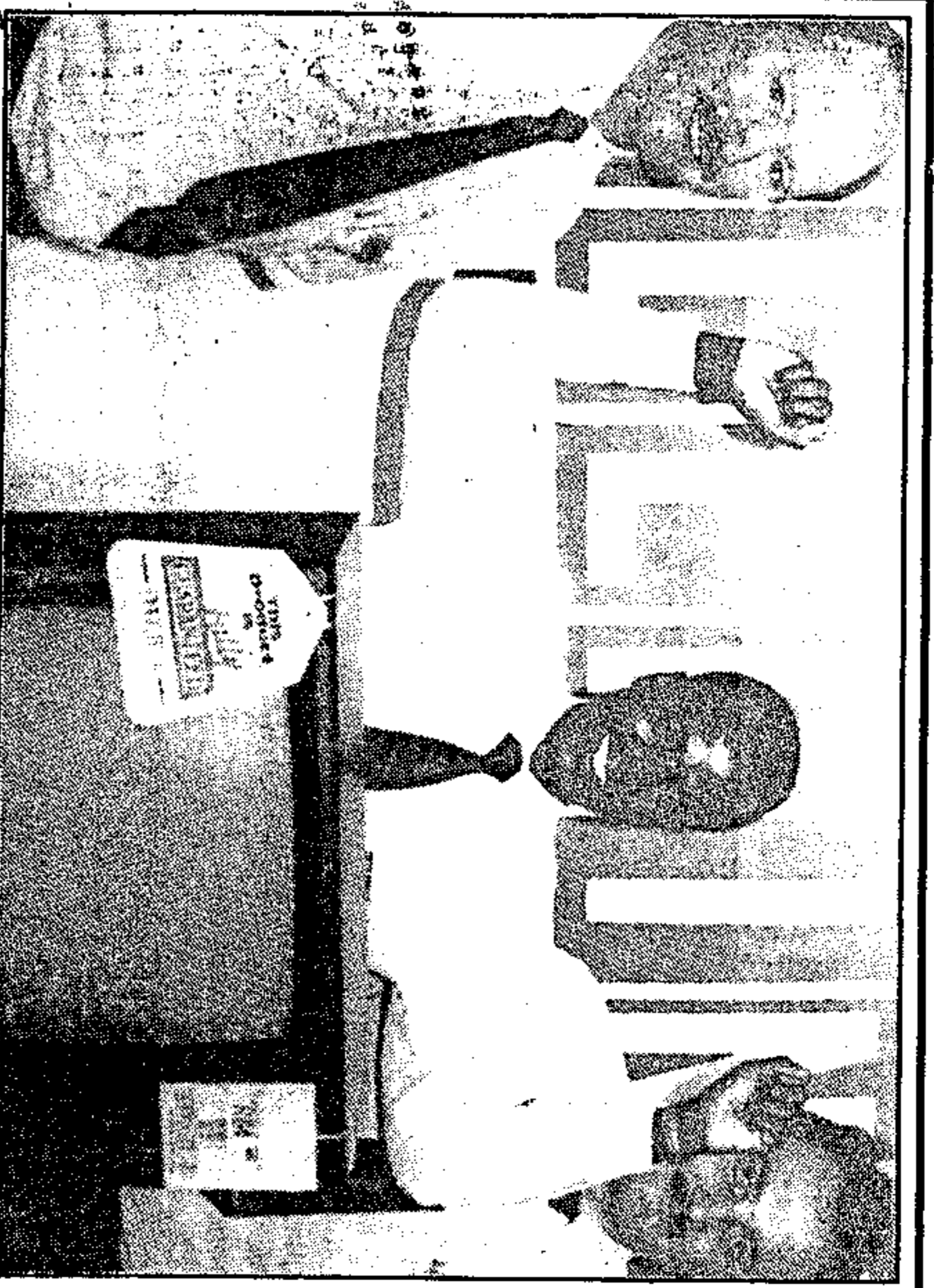
THE strike by more than 700 members of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) at Springbok Patrols entered its third day yesterday amid allegations that the workers had been assaulted or shot at.

The striking workers are demanding better wages and working conditions.

The chairman of the Springbok Patrols Council at Springbok Patrols' headquarters near Rooi-depoort, Mr Paul Maphoto, alleged that some members of the union were assaulted or shot at by "one of the owners of the company" during the first day of the strike on Monday.

He claimed that one of the directors, Mr Mick Bartman, took part in "some of the assaults on our members".

West Rand police spokesman Major Henricle Bester said Bartman had to fire a warning shot when one of the strikers tried to jump over the gates and enter the premises. Bartman could not be contacted. He did not return calls as promised by his secretary.



Mr Alex Masla of Pretoria poses with part of his furniture prizes worth R15 000 which he won in the Sowetan/Ellerines Stic-A-Pic competition which was run late last year. Congratulating the winner are Mr Johan Haman (left) and Mr Mauritz Zanardo, both of Ellerines.

Police station attacked

Sowetan 4/2/93

■ Three die in Natal violence:

IMBALI police station near Maritzburg was attacked for the second time in less than two weeks early yesterday morning.

In a separate incident Maritzburg police spokesman Captain Henry Budhrum said Mrs Pihwani Mthembu, (48) was killed and a two-year-old boy, Moses Molo, seriously injured on Tuesday night in an attack on the Molo home-stand in Patheni outside Richmond in the Midlands.

Shot dead

Sowetan 4/2/93.

Kwazulu Police reported two murders in Umbumbulu, south of Durban.

Mr Alfred Mdlanga (28) was shot dead in Pieta on Monday, and the body of an elderly man who had been shot was found in Jiafoho on Tuesday.

At Port Durnford Mkhari Chiti (20) was killed when a handgrenade was thrown into a house. — Sapa.

Pupils left in the lurch

Sowetan 4/2/93

By Ruth Bhengu

HUNDREDS of pupils have been left stranded after a private school in Springs failed to open.

Parents have paid part of the fees for day scholars and boarders at the United Kingdom Highveld Combined School but the pupils are unable to start classes because there is no school building.

Parents who are demanding their money back from the school have been told to wait for up to 20 days to be refunded.

One parent, Mrs Toni Mahlangu of Secunda, said she and two other parents spent four hours yesterday arguing with the clerks who refused to

back as school fails to open:

(52)

refund their money "because there were other people before us who had also withdrawn their children and were waiting for their money".

The principal of the school, Mrs Nita Havenga, said children who were boarders were the "biggest headache".

"Parents have sent their children from as far as Tzaneen and we are trying to arrange accommodation for them. Things have been chaotic for the past few weeks but we are settling down and schooling will start soon," she said.

Children have been squeezed into tiny flats in the city centre "until their hostels are ready".

Havenga said the directors had problems securing a building in Springs because it was a Conservative Party stronghold.

The directors, however, had managed to buy a disused mine compound belonging to Goldfields.

A spokesman for Goldfields, Mr Graham Alvey, said:

"We have had an offer from the directors of the school but it was unacceptable.

ALLAN EDWARDS

177 BREE ST., JOHANNESBURG
TEL. 834-2775

GENUINE SUMMER SPECIAL

Styled in Italy

PUSH IN

Market Price **R79,99**

OUR PRICE

NEWS FEATURES *Soweto administrator implements TPA directives* • *Matrics to get a boost*

By **Sontli Maseko**

TLADI Technical School, the school which is the subject of *Sowetan's* focus for the second year running, started the new year with mixed fortunes.

First, the bad news: identified last year by *Sowetan* as a microcosm of the ongoing crisis in black education, Tladi was again among the schools with the worst results in Soweto, with only 12 passes out of 112 pupils who sat for the matric examinations.

The good news is that Tladi's matrics might perform a lot better this year with a boost from a St Luke Senior College,

It's a mixed bag for Tladi Tech

Sowetan 5/2/93

■ **A low pass rate but great hopes for this year:**

a private school in Kyalami.

Starting this month, St Luke will extend its computer outreach and science teaching programme to Tladi Tech pupils on every second Saturday from 9 am to 1 pm.

Worse than its results in 1991, when two pupils obtained exemptions, not a

single one of those who passed last year obtained a university entrance.

However, the 12 pupils who passed last year represent an improvement of six from 1991 when only six passed, two with a matric exemption.

The relationship between Tladi and St Luke started late last year when pupils from Tladi were invited to revise their matric work using computers under the supervision of St Luke's administrator, Dr Zack Varkey.

52

St Luke, a school which also has a largely black pupil body, most from the same disadvantaged background as those at Tladi, achieved an outstanding 100 percent matric pass last year with an astonishing 78 percent getting exemptions.

According to the principal of St Luke, Mr Mohamed Moolla, there was no reason why Tladi Tech should not produce better results with good facilities and resources.

"We all teach disadvantaged children, whether they are taught in Soweto or at St Luke's in Kyalami.

"What they need are good facilities along with first class teaching in a favourable environment. This is what we have here and we are willing to share it with Tladi," Moolla said.

St Luke would also be offering free transport, lunch and tuition to Tladi's pupils during the outreach programme.

Appeal on vandalism (52)

THE Department of Education and Training yesterday appealed to communities, parents and interested parties to do something about curbing vandalism at schools.

Soweto 5/2/93
DET regional chief director in Johannesburg Mr Sol Moshokoa said plans were underway to revamp vandalised schools such as the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto.

He said former pupils of Morris Isaacson came together last year to discuss plans to get the school repaired and donated some items.

Parents ask principal to quit school

Staff Reporter

IN a bitter dispute at Silverstream High School in Manenberg parents have asked the headmaster to leave — while teachers have pledged support to him.

This could leave the school empty on Monday.

More than 120 parents arrived at the school yesterday morning and asked the principal, Mr Matheus Louw, to vacate his

office and to leave the premises.

They demanded the re-instatement of a temporary teacher, Mr David Oliphant, who was not re-appointed this year.

Mr Louw said about 40 of the 47 teachers at the school pledged their support to him and left with him yesterday.

He said he did not intend to return to the school on Monday.

Mr Louw said the teachers indicated if

he were no longer welcome at the school they would also leave.

"Monday will be the real test. If most of the teachers do not turn up for school, the group of parents will have to appoint their own principal and teachers," he said.

A parent, a Mrs Jordan, said yesterday parents and pupils would meet education authorities on Monday to discuss the problem.

(52) CT 6/2/93

Student solidarity for teacher

SOUTH 6/2-10/2/93
By Diane Coetzer (SZ)

support the family." According to the students, Oliphant — who has been on the temporary staff for three years — filled in an application form to be employed for another year.

However, when he arrived at school on January 18, he was told he was out of a job.

"However, now we have the daughter of a friend of the principal taking up a position at the school."

The students said they were not impressed with promises by Louw that he would help Oliphant find a temporary post for a few months.

Sharniel Herrman stressed: "We want our teacher back now."

Louw has, however, denied all allegations.

"Mr Oliphant was a temporary teacher and at no time during last year did he indicate that he wanted his position back in 1993," he said.

"And as for students suggesting I practise nepotism, I can only say I am from out of town and do not know many people here."

"Quite frankly the ball is in the students' court," Louw said.

STUDENT power has reared its head at a Manenberg high school where students have been boycotting classes since Monday.

Pupils at Silverstream Secondary School are striking against the failure of the principal, Mr Matthew Louw, to reappoint temporary teacher, Mr David Oliphant.

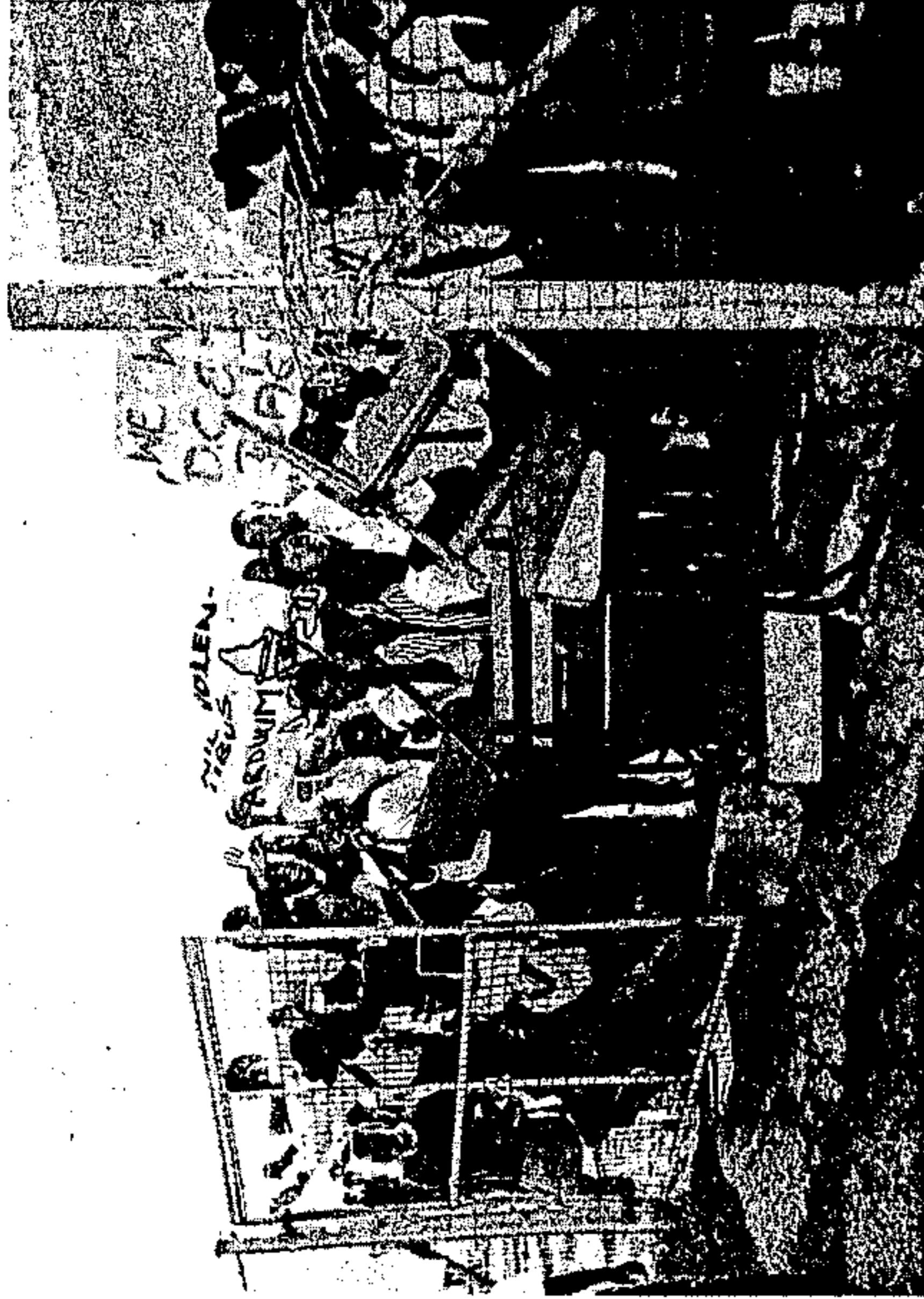
When SOUTH visited the school early on Wednesday morning, most of the students had gathered on the field and SRC members were patrolling the ground with dogs to ensure nobody treated the boycott like a holiday and went home.

Although Oliphant's reappointment is the students' most immediate demand, it is not the only grievance at the school.

Allegations of nepotism, physical abuse and mismanagement abound.

Explaining the strike, SRC secretary Ms Shamiela Jordon said most students wanted Oliphant back.

"He is a good teacher, he has a wife and child and we cannot bear the thought of him being unable to



PUPIL POWER: Silverstream High School pupils at the barricade they erected at the entrance to the school in Manenberg. They were demonstrating in support of teacher Mr David Oliphant
Photo: Yunus Mohamed

Boesak emerges stronger

SOUTH 6/2-10/2/93

By Rehana Rossouw

PART of the drama of Dr Allan Boesak's on-off future with the ANC this week were serious concerns he expressed in an eight-page letter to Mr Nelson Mandela last month.

Boesak is at pains to stress that these were not the reason for him considering quitting politics, but the ANC regional chairperson still spoke openly about some of his problems in an exclusive interview with SOUTH on Wednesday.

He also revealed his personal frustration about being cast in a limited ethnic role and as a mobiliser of the coloured vote, when there were other contributions he could make in the ANC.

While acknowledging some problems with the ANC, however, he



ALLAN BOESAK

'More people are becoming disillusioned with politics, especially in the coloured community'

problems fighting an election here and there are limits to what the region can do."

Boesak said the ANC national office determined what the organisation's relationship was with minority communities.

"We have to fight two battles in the ANC. We have to make sure that the region follows a clear line

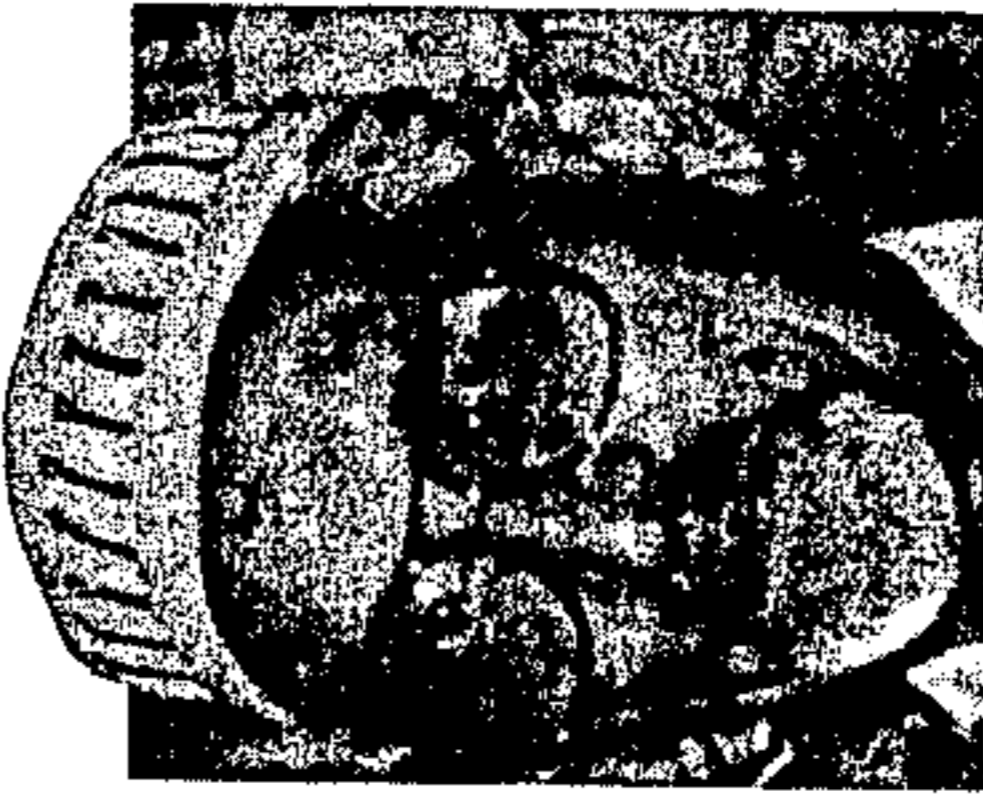
ANC held the majority support of the coloured community in the Western Cape firmly in its grasp, and the organisation could win an election here "convincingly".

But Boesak said his experience also told him that the number of people becoming disillusioned with the political process was growing. This was especially marked in the coloured community.

"I don't think the ANC nationally has taken up the issues raised by people in this community. Unless they start doing so soon they are going to be disappointed come election day."

Boesak said he had raised several questions about the ANC's "strategic perspective" in his communication with Mandela.

He warned that the ANC should guard against estranging its membership and supporters by being



Missing

A FATHER of five is still missing despite frantic attempts by his family to trace him.

Mr Sulaiman Allie, 67, above, went missing last Saturday.

His car was found in a Sea Point parking lot. Allie was wearing a cream shirt and black trousers and shoes when he went missing.

Anyone with information about Allie should phone 931 6268 or the Sea Point police at 434 2345.

Langga's Kulani pupils go back to school after truce

Apr 28 12:19 PM '93 (52)

EDWARD MOLONVANE
Staff Reporter

PUPILS of Kulani Secondary School in Langga, locked out of a primary school they have been using, were back in class today, but their accommodation woes remain.

The lockout followed Kulani pupils' forcible occupation of additional classrooms at Mokoni Primary, where they have

been using spare classrooms for two years.

The conflict started when Kulani started a Standard 9 class this year.

Kulani pupils threw Mokone pupils, desks and other equipment out of three classrooms and occupied them, infuriating Mokone parents, who decided Kulani pupils could no longer use the school.

Kulani pupils were stranded for a week.

Today, Kulani principal Mr M Nduna said his pupils were back in class following a meeting between the parent-teacher-student associations and staff of the two schools yesterday.

"One of the conditions was that pupils from neither school would disrupt tuition and that the three classrooms our Stan-

dard 9s had taken over forcibly be returned to Mokone.

"So our Standard 9s are still stranded, but we'll approach the Department of Education and Training this week to see if they can provide some structure."

Mr Nduna said yesterday's meeting was made possible by a mediation committee formed by the community during numerous meetings held to re-

solve the impasse last week.

The community, in the form of 18 organisations, was approached when it became apparent that the DET was not addressing the problem "genuinely", he said.

"The meeting resolved that the crisis be taken out of the DET's hands because it has failed to tackle it," he said.

The DET was unavailable for comment.

Principal ⁽⁵²⁾ wields the big stick

ALC 8/2/93

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

PUPILS who arrive late at Thandokhulu Secondary School in Main Road, Mowbray, get a painful and rather public reprimand.

As an Argus team saw, teachers lock the school gates. Latecomers file past principal Mr Jack Mkhonto holding up open palms and he gives each a firm whack with a large stick.

A motorist who saw the discipline Thandokhulu-style called The Argus to express her shock, but Mr Mkhonto saw nothing wrong in it.

"Our ways of trying to maintain discipline here will not be deterred by outsiders," he said.

Pupils said they were late because of the long train journey from Khayelitsha where the school used to be before it moved to Mowbray in the glare of public attention last year.

"I don't think they have any excuse," said Mr Mkhonto.

"Some say they are late for the train. If that is so, they must wake up earlier. Some of their parents have to be in Cape Town by 7am."

That day's beatings were given after 9am — pupils were expected to be in the school grounds by 8.10am.

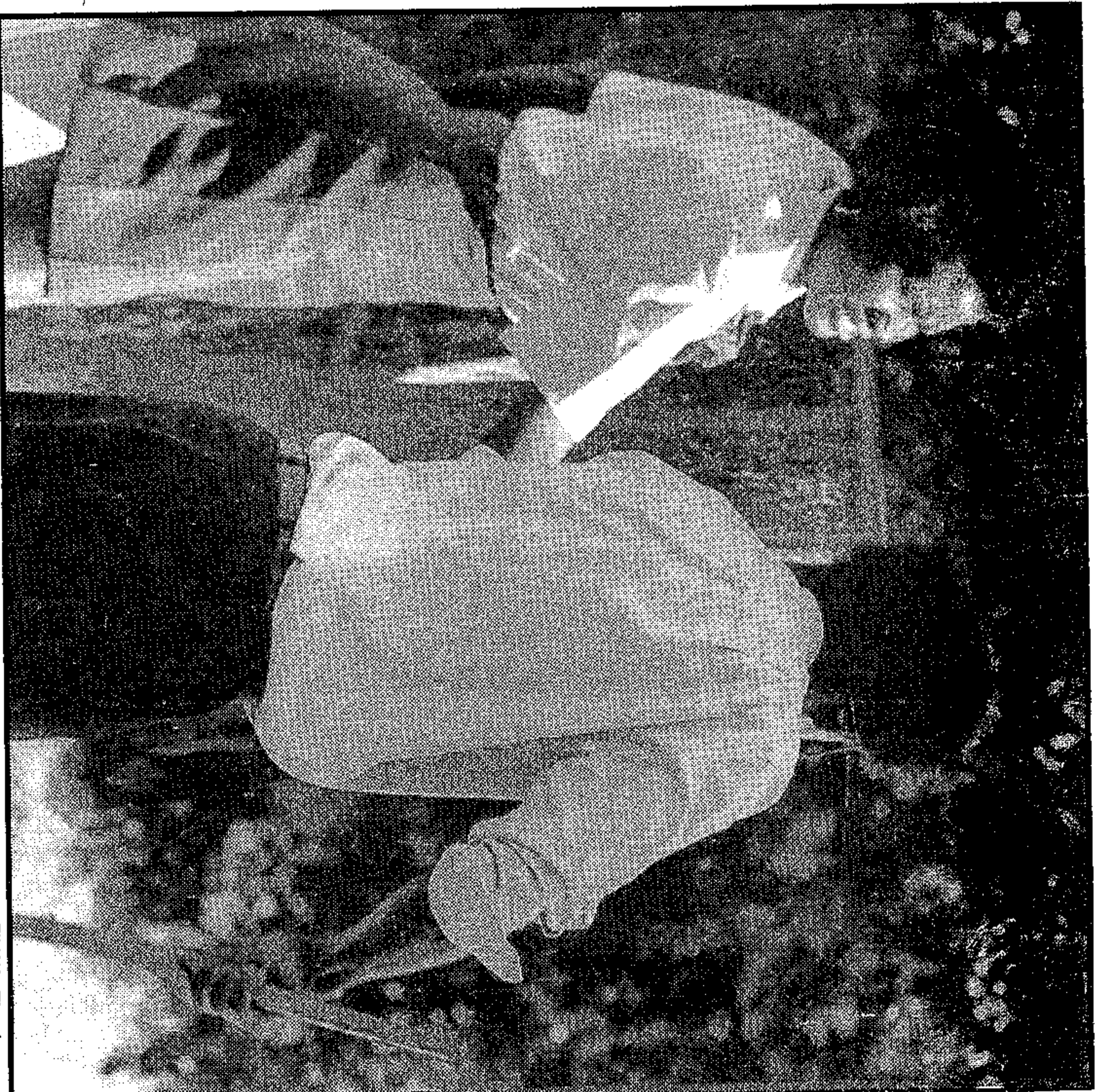
"They are used to it," said department head Mr Sithethi Ngwangu.

"We must discipline them. It's a big problem. If you don't punish them, they come late every day," he said.

A much bigger problem for Thandokhulu was overcrowding, said Mr Ngwangu.

One teacher had a Standard 6 class of 120 pupils, while another class was taught in the sports changerooms.

There had been a large influx of pupils from the Ciskei and Transkei.



PUNISHMENT: A Thandokhulu Secondary pupil winces as principal Mr Jack Mkhonto beats her on the hand for arriving late for school.

Pictures: OBED ZILWA, The Argus.

Cosas campaign (52) over school fees comes under fire

JOHN YELD, Staff Reporter

11/18/2/93

THE campaign against the payment of school and examination fees in the Western Cape by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been sharply criticised by the Department of Education and Training.

Regional chief director Mr Bill Staude said Cosas claims that the R71 Standard 10 examination fee had been raised this year were incorrect. The fee would remain unchanged and this information had appeared in the Press.

Cosas also appeared to be confusing the separate issues of school fees and school funds, said Mr Staude.

No school fees were levied in DET schools and pupils were given free books and stationery.

A school fund was collected by the school committee and included contributions by each pupil.

"The amount of the contribution by pupils is determined by the school committee," said Mr Staude.

"The appropriation of such funds concerns matters like the purchase of sports equipment, prizes, educational outings, the purchase and/or repair of educational aids, the beautification of school grounds, etcetera."

If certain schools were levying R60 a pupil, as Cosas claimed, this would have been a decision by the school committee — "presumably, made with the consent of the school community", he said.

Mr Staude criticised the decision by Cosas to "disrupt normal school routine" by calling a meeting of Standard 10 pupils last week to discuss its campaign.

"For some years now, the Standard 10 results of Western Cape schools have lagged far behind those of schools in the Eastern Province," he said.

"The 1992 results for Western Cape schools, however, reflected a remarkable and very welcome improvement. One would hope that trend would continue in 1993."

"If, however, organisations like Cosas insist on disrupting the educational programmes of schools, that will — alas — be a faint hope."

Picture: DOUG PI

Scuffles as angry parents protest over lack of books

SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

52
ARG 9/2/93

POLICE were on hand when angry parents of Woodlands Secondary School tried to enter the Roeland Street offices of the House of Representatives' director of education to voice grievances about lack of school books and stationery.

About 40 parents of the Mitchell's Plain school, accompanied by some teachers and school principal Alexander Volkwyn, arrived at the offices yesterday, but were not allowed inside.

The delegation wanted to meet education director Mr A. Muller, but were told they would have to make an appointment.

Scuffles broke out when two women tried to force their way into the building.

A department spokesman who ven-

tureddownstairs to explain that parents would have to make an appointment was haragued by the group.

"We will not talk to you on the pavement, we are not animals. We have written letters and have asked for appointments, but you are never available," they shouted.

The parents said they were "seriously concerned" that text books had not arrived at the school and only some stationery had been delivered.

"We cannot accept the explanation of the inspector of education that the requisitions are being processed and that books will be supplied before the end of March, 1993," they said.

The delegation also expressed concern that temporary teachers at the school had not been paid.

Principal Mr Volkwyn said he supported the parents in their fight to get text books and stationery.

'non-racial' town council

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

AN alliance of 20 political, church, and school organisations is to spearhead resistance to a new town council set up in The Strand.

In terms of an agreement signed by Administrator Kobus Meiring on January 22, the Strand Town Council merged with the management committee for the area to form a "non-racial" council.

The 12-member council is made up of eight white councillors and four of eight management committee members. The others were paid off.

The mayor, deputy mayor, town clerk and other officials from the former municipality kept their jobs.

The Strand Forum, with members including the Municipal Workers Union, African National Congress Youth League, schools and churches, said the arrangement entrenched white dominance. Appeals to Mr Meiring not to

endorse the new arrangement were disregarded, spokesmen for the forum said. No elections were held before the new council was set up.

A programme of meetings would be started in the town, to rally opposition.

"Our objective in the past has been to work for unity and development. By letting this go ahead, the Provincial Administration and municipality have created confrontation," the forum said.

"This new council came about without any consultation or participation of the community organisations in the area. It can never claim it speaks for, or represents, the entire community of The Strand."

The implications went beyond the political rumpus, they said.

There were fears in the community that the housing crisis would get worse, while the former management committee areas lacked tarred roads and proper pavements.

There was also unhappiness over plans for an upmarket housing development on the former Strand golf course, which would cut off access to the beach next to the mainly "coloured" housing area.

Once the beach became private, people from this area would have to take taxis to reach the main public beach, while everyone else had walking access.

"The people of The Strand would be satisfied only with a new local government that is democratically constituted and accountable to all residents of this area," the Forum said.

Mr Meiring said the Strand Town Council and management committee had asked for comment and objections after negotiating a draft agreement.

"Objections received were less than one percent of the total population."

"The Strand Forum refused at a meeting with local government MEC Mr P J Schoeman to disclose its membership

numbers. It seems to think if it objects, its views will carry the day," Mr Meiring said.

The forum could negotiate with the municipality for by-elections and could approach the new council at any time about housing or development matters.

Strand mayor Mr Dormehl Vosloo said notices of the intention to set up the new council had been sent to each of the 12 000 households in the town, and there had been only 380 objections.

The Strand Forum's reply had been a petition rejecting the single local authority. "No motivation or comment was given."

The four management committee members who had resigned had done so voluntarily, though they were entitled to remain until the next general municipal election.

It was not clear how setting up a single council would affect the housing shortage.

Fee boycott pupils to be barred from exams

JOHN VILJOEN, Education Reporter

BLACK matric pupils who heeded the call to boycott examination fees will be barred from writing their final papers, the Department of Education and Training has warned.

Only registered candidates who had paid the fee would be allowed into examination rooms, DET spokesman Mr Corrie Rademeyer said yesterday.

He was reacting to a campaign by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) urging matrics not to pay the fee of R72.

The exam fees were set by the Department of National Education and the DET had "no room to manoeuvre", Mr Rademeyer said.

At the Western Cape launch of its campaign, a Cosas spokesman claimed the exam fee was R105. Mr Rademeyer said this was incorrect. "Cosas manufactures figures and then comments on them," he said.

A deadline for registering for final exams had not been set but would be sometime in May, he said.

The final date for registering for the May/June supplementary Senior Certificate examinations is February 12, DET Deputy Director General Dr Dirk Meiring said in a statement yesterday. This examination is primarily for private candidates.

However, candidates who wrote the November 1992 exams but did not qualify for the March 1993 supplementary exams because they scored less than 25 percent, are also eligible.

Candidates who qualified for the March 1993 supplementary examinations, but who preferred to sit for the May/June examinations, could also register for the May/June supplementary Senior Certificate examination.

had the better for them. A minimum stan- Sapa.

Power to shut schools

CAPE TOWN — A Bill which will enable the white own affairs Education Minister to close down Model C schools was published yesterday.

The Education Affairs Amendment Bill says a state-aided school may be shut down "if the Minister considers it necessary", and after consultation with its governing body. (52)

An Education Department spokesman said drafters of the legislation had considered specifying in the Bill the circumstances in which the Minister could close a school.

"But if you mention one thing and you don't mention another, there may be problems," he said. "The Minister won't close the school unless there's a valid reason for it."

One scenario in which a school might be shut down was if its numbers dropped too low, he said. *BDAW 10/2/93.*

There would be no guarantee that a school which had been closed would be converted to a state school for all races or retained for other educational purposes. — Sapa.

Direct tax increases 'not the answer'

PRETORIA — Tax hikes in the March Budget would damage the economy and stretch the recession into 1994, economists said yesterday.

Absa economist Adam Jacobs said no Finance Minister in the past 50 years had been confronted by the tortuous dilemma facing Derek Keys. *BDAW 10/2/93.*

The need to increase government income was obvious. But trying to achieve this by raising the tax burden on companies and individuals would accelerate the economic decline. *BDAW 10/2/93.*

Individuals would be particularly hard hit by a tax hike. An indirect discretionary tax route might be the way to go. What was needed was a restructuring of the system to encourage savings and investment, without necessarily raising direct tax. Without this and foreign investment, an economic recovery would be out of reach.

AHI economist Nick Barnardt said: "We have warned government of very serious impli-

GERALD REILLY

cations for the economy if taxes are raised. However we would be misleading our business constituency if we failed to indicate that a moderate, cautious increase seemed inevitable." Government would have to focus on decreasing expenditure. But there was no escaping the conclusion that at the end of the day a tax hike could stretch the recession into 1994.

Stellenbosch University Bureau for Economic Research economist Nils de Jager said if the strategy adopted amounted to an increase, it would further strain the economy unless balanced by cuts in state spending. Without this, consumer confidence would take a dive, disposable incomes would shrink further and hopes of a recovery in 1993 would probably vanish.

De Jager said a bureau survey showed that last year disposable incomes declined 2,5% — a major reason for the economy's inability to move out of recession.

Parliamentary Affairs SA A



Matric registrations (52)

TOMORROW is the last day for registration for the May/June Senior Certificate supplementary examinations. Sowetan 11/2/93.

Candidates who wrote last November but did not qualify for the March supplementary exams are also eligible to register. The fee is R65 for six subjects and R11 a subject. Candidates may register at any examination centre of the Department of Education and Training.

DET schools to know their fate

Sowetan 11/2/93.

By Sipho Mthembu

THE fate of most of the vandalised Department of Education and Training schools will be known when the Minister of Finance presents his Budget in Parliament on March 17, DET spokesman Mr Jeff Makwakwa said yesterday.

A number of schools in the Johannesburg region have been earmarked for renovation, according to regional director Mr Solly Mshokwa. The region is one of those most affected by vandalism.

The Morris Isaacson and Fontanous high schools in Soweto, which have no roofs, are among those to be renovated.

"In some cases we might follow the Orlando High School pattern of completely replacing the building with a new one," Mshokwa said.

Finance Minister to decide on buildings that have been vandalised:

He reiterated the department's earlier call to the community to take the responsibility of ensuring the security of the school buildings.

"It is a futile exercise to spend lots of money rebuilding schools that get vandalised again within a short time. Orlando High is a case in point. After only three years the school is without windows and doors," he said.

Makwakwa said the department had signed a R32 million contract with three furniture companies which would ensure supplies to all eight regions and March 21 had been set as the deadline for the furniture to be supplied to schools.

B/DAM 12/2/93

Compulsory fees paid

CAPE TOWN — About 74% of compulsory school fees at Model C schools which had responded to a questionnaire had been paid by the end of 1992, House of Assembly Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Andrew Gerber (CP Brits), he said a further 18,8% had been partially paid.

Questionnaires had been sent to all Model C schools and 94% had been returned.

In 6 419 cases (0,77%) legal proceedings had been instituted because school fees had not been paid.

Marais said 17 schools controlled by his department were unused or used for non-education purposes as at February 9 1993. Some of these schools had already been referred to the Local Government, Housing and Works Department for alienation. — Sapa.

Pupils attack policemen (52)

AN INSURANCE claims investigator's car was gutted by pupils at a Diepkloof, Soweto, school on Thursday. Two policemen who escorted him were assaulted and robbed of their firearms. Allon Gavin and Sergeant R T Ngobeni went into the school, while Constable M T Dladla guarded Gavin's car. Gavin and the sergeant were harassed by pupils and returned to find Dladla had been attacked and his shotgun stolen. When Ngobeni was forcibly disarmed too, the men hid until reinforcements arrived. Dladla was seriously injured and is in Baragwanath Hospital. — Staff Reporter *STAR 13/2/93.*

School just isn't what it was

RETURNING to class after 10 years out of school has left me sad, heart-broken, enraged but happy in one respect.

During my school days, although we were sweltering under the still-reigning notorious Bantu Education, the situation was not as bad as it is today.

Although we were also experiencing overcrowding, it was not as alarming as it is today. At least in those days a teacher knew every pupil in his classroom and it was easier to give individual attention to students.

When I returned to school for a day this year after a decade out of

class, I found that black education was in deep crisis.

In addition to the inferior form of education that Bantu Education, imposed on the black students, the conditions at school are not conducive to good learning and good teaching.

Overcrowding, dilapidated walls, scarcity of teachers, lack of text books are some of the problems in the crisis facing black education.

To my surprise, every class is over-filled with desks, which only leaves a small space for a teacher to stand. A teacher's table can't even fit in the space left. This means a teacher has to stand on her feet

SOU TH 13/2-17/2/93

52

When I question such things, I am boldly told: "Things changed long ago. Where do you come from?"

Nevertheless, I am pleased and overjoyed by the new developments in student-teacher relationship.

Today students can sit together with their teachers and hold discussions on a variety of topics related to their school subjects.

The situation was not so in our time, when dictatorship was the order of the day. Students in those days had to do what teachers told them to do, without questioning.

It was a do or die situation.

SABATA NGCAI

Guguletu school is awarded Oxford dictionaries

(52)
SOUTH
13/2-17/2/93

GUGULETU Comprehensive Secondary School now has a new set of dictionaries to add to their award-winning library.

On February 2, The Oxford University Press (OUP) donated a set of their Oxford English Dictionary, valued at R10 500, to the school "in recognition of this school's efforts in establishing and running a library entirely by the pupils themselves and very limited resources."

The OUP is a non-profit organisation that publishes educational, academic and general books, and any surplus generated by their activities is used to further education.

The dictionaries, compiled over 100 years, are continuously updated to keep up with the ever-changing English language.

The secondary school has won the READ award for the best library for two consecutive years.

The handing-over ceremony took place at the OUP's offices and Mr Mike Dwight and five librarians represented the school.

JUANITA WILLIAMS

Bop's Tsogo High leads a matric 'resurrection'

By Brian Sokutu

Surrounded by beautiful gardens at the foot of a mountain, Tsogo High School embellishes the dusty rural setting of Mmakau in Bophuthatswana.

The school at the Roman Catholic Mission was opened in 1975 by the Sisters of Mercy and Stigmatine Fathers and shares the same premises with Morekolodi Primary, Mashigo Adult Centre, a creche and a clinic.

Unlike other schools in black townships, this semi-private Catholic school is special.

It not only impresses with its peaceful atmosphere and lush surroundings, but has lived up to its name, which means "resurrection" in Sotho.

At a time when black education was again reeling from poor matric results, Tsogo High School last year achieved a remarkable 100 percent matric pass rate among its 106 candidates.

As you enter the premises,

one can see no sign of pupils outside only workers watering plants.

As I enter the lovely gardens, the bell rings and pupils dressed in green and gold uniforms emerge from their classrooms for their break.

This is the opportunity to talk to the principal, Sister Colmille, her deputy Midah Letebele and a few of the pupils.

"What is so special about my school? There's nothing special," says quick-witted Sister Colmille with credible modesty.

She seems genuinely surprised at our interest in her school.

Before entering the convent after a brief tour of the double-storey school, we pass a grotto where schoolchildren and nuns occasionally pray.

Colmille explains she took over the reins as principal of the Department of Education and Training (DET) registered school in 1988 after being transferred from the St Theresa Convent school in Rosebank, registered with the Transvaal Education Department (TED).

Colmille began her teaching career when she came to South Africa from Ireland in 1960.

She declines to disclose her qualifications and where she studied because "that's not important".

For a minimum annual fee of R70, covering tuition and books, the school offers maths, science, commercial and humanities courses.

Mashigo Adult Centre, an integral part of Tsogo's outreach programme, offers weekend courses in bricklaying and carpentry to "dropouts" and to those who can't afford university.

Without a team of hardworking teachers and pupils and co-operation from parents, the school would not have achieved such success in last year's matric examinations, says Colmille.

Asked about the bridging of the gap between white and black pupils, she says: "Our schools (Catholic), whether under DET or TED, keep the standard on the same level by upgrading our science labs, libraries and teaching.

"Most Tsogo pupils were taught computers from Standard 5 at Morekolodi Primary school to be computer literate when they leave school."

Summing up her reasons for preferring to attend Tsogo, about 15 kms from her Shoshanguve home in Pretoria, matric pupil Cynthia Luseuga (17) said:

"Tsogo High School is one of the best schools.

"I'm certain about passing my matric."

She pays R65 a month on taxis to commute daily from Pretoria.

Adds Peter Kgopoa (16) from Bethanie near Rustenburg: "This is a good school because it

produces good results."

To avoid overcrowding this year, Colmille says she had to turn away 500 children.

The staff of 28 teachers is paid by the Bophuthatswana government.

Money for tuition and other costs is administered by the Sisters of Mercy Trust.

Own Affairs:

State-aided/public schools: management bodies

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

- (1) Whether there are any procedures by means of which parents of pupils at (a) State-aided and (b) ordinary public schools may express their dissatisfaction with the functioning of the management bodies of such schools; if not, why not; if so, in terms of what regulations, in each case;
- (2) whether, as a result of such action by parents, the management body concerned may be relieved of its duties; if so, subject to what conditions? B91E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) No, because present legislation does not provide for this, but a change in the regulations is at present under consideration to make it possible,

(b) yes, Regulation 5(2)(b) of the Regulation relating to management councils of public schools, excluding industrial and reform schools;

(2) state-aided ordinary schools: at present no, ordinary public schools: yes, subject to the conditions of Regulation 5(2)(b) which stipulates as follows:

"If at least 60% of all parents entitled to vote under regulation 7(1) at the election of members of a management council of a school should, at a parents' meeting convened for this purpose with at least fourteen days' prior written notice which shall be sent by post to such parents, or be handed to each pupil with the oral instruction to hand it to his parents, vote for a motion of no confidence in the management council concerned, the Minister shall by notice in the Gazette dissolve such management council with effect from a date mentioned in the notice, whereupon a management council shall be reconstituted in accordance with regulation 2."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Precedence given to interpellations on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993.

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs:

Black taxis: subsidies/incorporation

1. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Transport:*

- (1) Whether the Government intends introducing any subsidies in respect of Black taxis; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (2) whether the incorporation of these taxis into a future integrated and/or co-ordinated transport system is envisaged or being planned; if not, why not; if so, what steps are contemplated in this regard?

B133E.INT

*The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Mr Speaker, I shall reply to the two questions jointly.

During the past few years repeated requests have been received for the establishment of a subsidy scheme for the passengers of minibuses taxis. I discussed the matter during talks I had with a delegation of a newly formed umbrella working group of all the recognised national taxi associations in Cape Town on 26 January 1993.

The possible establishment of such a scheme was analysed and discussed on the basis of the following three guidelines. Firstly, that an integrated system of public transport be created whereby a commuter can wherever possible travel from his point of departure to his destination by different modes of transport on one ticket. Secondly, that an upgrading in standards of service and discipline should take place within the taxi industry so that the industry can be

established properly and will be able to operate in an orderly manner. Thirdly, that such a step will be subject to the limitations of the Budget and that it will not be possible to appropriate any additional funds for it, but that it will be possible to effect an improved utilisation of subsidies for the commuter by means of the reorganisation of the public transport sector.

It is important to note that subsidies are not paid to modes of transport or companies, etc, but are paid to the passenger and that the Government is intent on ensuring greater convenience and safety for the travelling public. The purpose of the subsidy policy is also that the Government will get the maximum possible value for every subsidy rand spent on behalf of the passenger.

It has been agreed that an investigation will be made into viable arrangements regarding the guidelines mentioned and a special task group under the leadership of my department and consisting of a number of role-players has been set the task of making recommendations to me in this regard.

The matter is, of course, closely linked to the devolution of the commuter transport function to the regional services councils and the joint services councils of KwaZulu-Natal. I also issued instructions for the process of restructuring public transport to go hand in hand with the compiling of public transport plans for every region or area, and for all interested groups to play a part in this.

The object is to establish a co-ordinated and integrated public transport system for every area or region in such a way that it will be implemented with the active participation of all the inhabitants and other role-players. Because investigations are still under way, I do not want to make any statement which will anticipate the findings of this task group.

*Mr J CHIOLÉ: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister is now saying that taxi passengers and therefore Black taxis must also be able to share in the subsidies if an integrated transport system is created, but he insinuated that additional funds could not be allocated. At the same time, however, in his statement he exerted pressure on White local authorities to accommodate the Black taxi industry by establishing the necessary facilities.

Disruptions in Soweto schools

Sowetan 16/2/93

■ **DET CAMPAIGN** Many schools empty by

11am as Soweto pupils start a go-slow: (52)

By Sonti Maseko

SOME SCHOOLS in Soweto were disrupted yesterday at the start of a three-week campaign aimed at making the Department of Education and Training scrap examination fees for matric candidates.

In White City, Jabavu, Moroka, Mofolo, Klipspruit and Pimville, Naledi area and some parts of Diepkloof, pupils, including those at primary schools, spilled out into the streets leaving schools deserted by noon.

Pupils said they were told by members of the Congress of SA Students last week to observe a go-slow this week — only three hours of learning a day — until the DET scrapped the examination fee required from all matric pupils.

The "go-slow" was apparently decided on at a Cosas Southern Transvaal regional meeting early this month and affects areas such as

Soweto, Johannesburg, the Far East Rand and the East Rand, West Rand, Vaal, Pretoria and KwaNdebele.

The campaign against exam fees was national although each region would hold consultations and decide how to execute its plan of action, Cosas' Soweto executives said yesterday.

However, it was only Soweto schools that stopped learning at 11am. In other areas pupil meetings to discuss the campaign would take place until early next month, when the entire region would come up with a common plan of action, said general secretary Monty Sekhukhuni.

Other demands were that the DET provide schools with stationery, repair ceilings and windows and replace broken doors at schools.

However, Cosas' zonal and regional executives said they had not communicated their demands directly to the DET as the department was already aware of their demands from last year.

- (1) Whether any land in the De Hoop nature reserve has been set aside for military purposes; if so, (a) what is the total extent of the land involved and (b) what will become of the rest of the nature reserve;
- (2) whether any portion of the land so set aside has been expropriated; if so, (a) for what purposes, (b) at what cost and (c) what is the extent of the land involved;
- (3) whether any area in this nature reserve is being or will be used for military purposes; if so, what are the relevant details?

B3E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Approximately 18 000 hectares of the De Hoop Nature Reserve as it is known today of which only sections are used for military purposes. This ground, however, was not part of the De Hoop Nature Reserve. It was a rural area owned privately and used mostly as holiday estates, none of which were registered as private nature reserves. Only after expropriation were the properties added to the De Hoop Nature Reserve.
- (b) It is managed as a proclaimed nature reserve.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Military purposes.
- (b) About R10 million.
- (c) 18 000 hectares.

- (3) Yes. Parts of the area of 18 000 hectares which was added to the original nature reserve, will be used for armament development which is compatible with principles of environmental conservation. Inside the original De Hoop Reserve a 0,02 hectare site is being used as a calibration point.

General Law Amendment Act, 1992: coming into operation

*3. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Justice:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (1) Whether section 8 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No 139 of 1992), has come into operation; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) whether it has been brought to his attention that South African political organisations that are not registered as political parties are allegedly collecting money in foreign countries to be used for political purposes in South Africa;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B8E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, on 1 January 1993.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) A statement is not necessary.

Tax deductions: payments/donations to educational institutions

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 124 on 27 March 1992, he or his Department has as yet found a solution in regard to the deductibility of moneys paid by individual taxpayers for educational purposes at school or college level; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) what is the current tax policy regarding individuals and/or companies making donations to (a) tertiary institutions, (b) pre-primary schools, (c) primary schools and (d) secondary schools?

B18E

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) It is not the intention to grant any tax relief in respect of school fees. On equity grounds there can be no justification for a tax deduction that would be of benefit to wealthy persons but would afford little or no benefit to the more needy. Furthermore, total Government expenditure on education, expressed as a percentage of both the budget and the gross domestic product, is already markedly

higher than that of countries at the same stage of development, and an increased contribution cannot therefore be justified, taking into account the manifold claims on the Exchequer.

(2) It is still not policy to allow donations to pre-primary or primary schools as a tax deductible item. The interdepartmental committee referred to in my predecessor's reply No 124 of 27 March 1992 was instructed to seek solutions to two problems currently being experienced in the application of section 18A of the Income Tax Act, namely:

- (a) The system is being abused on an increasing scale, in that certain schools are partly converting their school fees into tax deductible donations.
- (b) Under the SITTE system, persons earning less than R50 000 per annum do not render tax returns and are thus unable to claim a deduction.

The committee concluded that these problems cannot be satisfactorily resolved. The committee recommended in principle that individual donations to secondary schools also should not be tax deductible. I am accordingly obliged to consider this recommendation and possible alternatives.

Judges: Freemasonry Movement/Afrikaner Broederbond

*8. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether his Department has made a survey in order to establish whether any judges are members of (a) Freemasonry Movement and (b) Afrikaner Broederbond; if so, when;
- (2) whether there are any judges who are members of these organisations; if so, how many, in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B24E

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) No. I would like to draw the hon member's attention to the fact that already

during 1965 a judicial commission of inquiry into secret organisations was instituted. The commission found that none of the said organisations rendered itself guilty of any form of treason or intrigue or of attempts to obtain for itself domination, or of harmful or unlawful influencing of the administration of justice.

In the light of the fact that to my knowledge no information exists which suggests the contrary, there was no need for an investigation into the involvement of judges with one of these organisations.

- (2) and (3) fall away.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister did not reply to my question, but arising out of his reply I should now like to ask him directly. Would the hon the Minister ask Mr Justice Goldstone, for example, whether is a member of one or both of these organisations?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have put my policy viewpoint very clearly. There was an investigation into the particular organisations and in the absence of any indication to the contrary, namely that such organisations are damaging to the judiciary and/or conduct hostilities, I do not deem it necessary to put such a question to the judge.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he is aware that a certain judge resigned from a confidential organisation because—this is the impression we gained—he regarded it as unethical to be a member of such an organisation while also being a judge.

†THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if a judge has resigned, giving certain subjective reasons, I cannot pass judgment on whether he should have remained there. It is his privilege to decide whether he wants to remain there or not, just as the hon member, Mr H D K van der Merwe, I gather, resigned from one secret organisation and joined another. It is done on the same basis. It is a matter of one's conscience and where one stands with respect of one's own personal experiences or feelings of guilt, one or the other. [Interjections.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

to maintain the Constitution as it is until it is replaced by a negotiated transitional constitution, which will certainly not be based on a tricameral system. Most parties involved in the negotiation process agree with this.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he have any proof that most of the negotiating partners agree with this? An erstwhile Minister of Constitutional Development stated that the only place in which apartheid remains is within the confines of the tricameral Parliament. Is it not correct that the three Chambers should be converted into one Chamber to remove this apartheid?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would really like to enter into a debate with the hon member, but this is not part of my portfolio. I am just standing in for the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development. If the hon member reads the reply I read out, I think he will be quite satisfied.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, inasmuch as I regret that the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development is not here, I nevertheless wish to state that events in Parliament have overtaken the initial provisions in the Constitution. With regard to the present circumstances, there is a compelling need for that change to be recognised in the Constitution as it stands.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reason the hon the Minister is not here is that he is, in fact, negotiating with the hon member's new party. [Interjections.] I must apologise for his not being present here. I am not in a position to debate this issue any further as it is not part of my portfolio.

I would suggest that if hon members feel very strongly about it, they should perhaps request an interpellation with either the hon the State President or the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development so that they may debate their question with them.

Seva Samaj Temple: bomb blast
*4. Mr M RAJBAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police are investigating the recent bomb blast at the

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Seva Samaj Temple in Laudium; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what type of explosive was used in the blast;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D12E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) No.

The search is continuing for possible clues and the persons responsible for the explosion.

- (a) Falls away.

(b) The Forensic Division of the South African Police could not determine what type of explosives was involved, but the investigation is continuing.

- (3) No.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to inquire of him why the SA Police have not offered a reward for information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of this crime.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we normally do give rewards to people who furnish us with information and this particular request is one that could be considered. At present, however, the investigations are continuing and we sincerely hope that we will be able to make a breakthrough fairly soon.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, in the light of the fact that he has stated that such a request could be considered, could he state that in other cases in which his Department acted immediately to offer rewards, they acted upon request?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, could I just have the latter part of the hon member's question?

Mr A RAJBANSI: Did the hon the Deputy Minister in those circumstances...

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I want to inform hon members that we are coming to the end of our allotted time. I should like to deal with the final question, Question ~~137~~

Islamic organization: report

*5. Mr M RAJBAB asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether a report by the Office for Serious Economic Offences on an investigation into the affairs of a certain Islamic organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been handed to his Department; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the name of this organization and (c) what are the findings contained in the report;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D13E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) Yes, in terms of section 5(12) of the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences, 1991 (Act 117 of 1991), a report was submitted to me.

- (a) On 4 February 1993.

(b) and (c) The Director of the Office for Serious Economic Offences recommended that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General of Natal for his decision whether a prosecution should be instituted or not. As a matter of policy the name of the organisation is not disclosed.

- (2) A statement is not necessary.

Precedence given to interpellations on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993.

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs:

Conditions at schools

1. Mr M RAJBAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether she has addressed the conditions allegedly obtaining at schools under the control of her Department that were recently highlighted in a series of articles in and an editorial of a certain newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) how and (b) when? D11E INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the answer to 1(a) and (b) is as follows. The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Education and Culture responded to the issues raised in the editorial of *The Natal Mercury* of 19 January 1993 in a letter to the editor dated 20 January 1993. For the edification of the hon member for Springfield, I shall read the letter:

Your editorial comment under the caption, "HOD dust-up" of 19 January 1993 is not only unjustified but, regrettably, a sad reflection of your biased reporting. Your hitherto widely respected newspaper is, for some months now, conducting a vendetta against the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates. The relentless denigration of educators and pupils through highly sensational reporting of a few isolated cases of alleged child abuse is ample evidence of your hostile stand against this department.

Bearing in mind that this department has under its control over 500 educational institutions located Republic-wide with a pupil population of over a quarter million and approximately 12 000 educators, an apparent problem involving a tiny fraction of pupils, personnel or resources certainly does not entitle you to exclaim self-righteously that "education under this authority... is in a mess."

On the contrary, our education has since 1989 developed a fine track record of achievement, despite the ever-increasing financial cutbacks. It offers free and compulsory education to all, regardless of race, colour or sex. Its matriculation results of 94,74% are one of the best in

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

the country, a dependable indicator of the quality of education it provides.

The dedicated staff at schools and at head office are fully alive to the department's mission. [Time expired.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I must confess that when I tabled this particular interpellation I had no idea that the then hon member Mrs D Govender would be replying to it, and I am sure neither did she, going by the newspaper reports. Perhaps it is therefore appropriate for me to begin by offering her my congratulations on her recent appointment as Minister of Education and Culture in this particular House in the dying days of own affairs, which will come to an end very shortly.

I do not want to get involved in the so-called vendetta which the hon member alleges exists between this department and a respected newspaper, because, as all hon members are aware, hitherto that particular newspaper has, in fact, highlighted some very positive things which the hon the Minister's department has done.

Having listened to the hon the Minister, I want to say to her that I am pleased to learn that most of our schools are now functioning adequately. However, one thing that does concern me, and I am sure concerns many in our community, is that this problem that we are talking about raises its head like a hardy annual at the beginning of every academic year. This is of great concern to us.

It appears to us that this is due to the fact that there is some bureaucrat who obviously is not doing his job properly and is not allocating resources correctly. It is this particular bureaucrat who needs to have his behind kicked, because such inefficiency on his part reflects very poorly on the wonderful work that is being done by the department. [Time expired.]

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, the deputy director-general's reply to *The Natal Mercury* is a typical case of beheading the messenger of bad news. I would have expected him to address the issues raised in that editorial.

Hon members must pardon me for being nostalgic, but I cannot help but recount the good old days when efficiency and good planning were the hallmarks of our Department of Education. The

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

constraints then, unlike now, were many and forbidding. Unfortunately the department has been reduced to a bumbling behemoth merely going through the motions, whose functionaries are burdened with manufacturing promotion instruments which do not work and retirement packages that prematurely rob our Administration and our children of our best brain power. It is a fact that the quality of the planning and support services from Truro House has steadily deteriorated over the years. [Time expired.]

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon the Minister of Education and Culture. Of course, the general impression that there is a crisis in our education was created as a result of the political arm of that particular portfolio overplaying its role. I sincerely hope that the present hon Minister will rectify this situation.

Mess and crisis there are, but these exist in the minds of very narrow-minded people. Our Department of Education is progressing very well indeed. If one looks at the articles in *The Natal Mercury*, one finds that it is not the work of senior journalists, but of one disgruntled journalist who has a vendetta against the Administration.

Of course, as the hon the Minister has pointed out, in such a massive department, which has 11 000 teachers in its employ, one cannot get 100% efficiency. There are problems. There are cases in which principals may not be doing their jobs properly. [Time expired.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I cannot agree with the hon member for Arena Park, and I must agree with hon nominated member Mr P Naidoo. There is no doubt whatsoever that what has been reported in the newspapers is in fact correct. One would have expected the hon the Minister to have admitted that. I am not saying that it is her fault—she has just inherited that particular portfolio—but what I am saying is that we should be honest enough to admit that there have been problems.

If we forget what has happened this year and go back over the the past four or five years we will find that every time the schools reopen we have a crisis. The crisis relates to textbooks not being allocated correctly, to teachers not being allocated to schools correctly, and that kind of

resource problem. It is merely a question, as I said, of attending to that particular problem which may be created by an inefficient bureaucrat. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I thank the hon member for Arena Park for his encouraging remarks.

Since my appointment as Minister of Education and Culture, and specifically in preparation for this interpellation, I have established that textbooks were supplied timeously to the greater majority of schools.

Mr M RAJAB: Why not to all schools? That is not good enough.

The MINISTER: Problems were encountered in a few cases where the intake of pupils in high population growth areas was in excess of the anticipated numbers, for example in the Trenance Park and Rustic Manor areas of Phoenix. Minor problems were also caused by a few titles of books being out of print, and because supplies were being awaited from overseas publishers. These problems have now been resolved.

The so-called surfeit of heads of department resulted, as had been expected, from the department's policy of judicious rationalisation, guidance and counselling, and library resource management. Such heads of department became redundant in a few schools until they could be suitably redeployed in their new subject choices and until they could be accommodated in their areas of residence. This problem has also been successfully resolved.

A few schools, especially in areas away from Durban, for example in the Northern Natal and the Richards Bay areas, had teacher shortages for a day or two. This was owing to newly qualified teachers refusing to take up posts in the outlying areas for one reason or another. Of the 277 qualified teachers, 27 did not take up their posts for various reasons. The problem was further compounded by the fact that 50 married female teachers had to be considered for appointment closer to home. The position was further aggravated by a shortage of junior, primary and other specialist teachers in subjects such as technical drawing and computer science. All these problems have been solved to date.

Mr M RAJAB: You should have told us that at the start!

The MINISTER: It is not true that all classes are overfull. The average pupil-teacher ratio in our schools, despite the fact that we have taken in 7 000-plus Black students this year, stands at an average of 35 pupils per teacher in primary schools. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

Resale of expropriated properties

2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:

(1) Whether he or his Department has formulated any policies in respect of the resale of properties expropriated in terms of the Group Areas Act or acquired for purposes for which they are no longer required; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any decision has been taken on how the resale prices of such properties are to be determined; if not, why not; if so, what procedure will be followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

Mr Chairman, the reply to the first part of the question is yes. The department has noted the hon the State President's statement in that regard and it will deal with the disposal of such property in terms of his directive when the department's development strategies are considered for review. Each case will be investigated thoroughly and will be considered on merit.

Furthermore, as hon members of this House will know, provision has been made in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, Act 108 of 1991, for the appointment of an advisory commission on land allocation, the objects of which are detailed in section 91 of the said Act. They are, *inter alia*:

... to make recommendations to the State President regarding—

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

consultation before changes are made. This is actually of critical importance in the process of renewal that the hon the Minister has spoken about today. The hon the Minister knows that the changes his department has introduced in schools so far have been grossly unpopular. For example, all model C schools—all the model schools, for that matter—the cutback in teacher-pupil ratios, early retirements, the reduction in monetary allocations and so on, have all been highly unpopular matters which have genuinely affected the schools very seriously.

Much of the unhappiness that these changes have brought about in the schools was caused by the lack of genuine consultation with the various teacher and parent bodies over how these changes, especially the ones with regard to model schools, would be introduced.

My colleague the hon member for Pinetown has already stated the need for fair warning to be given to schools before the hon the Minister introduces any new changes, and changes, as I say, there have to be. I want to go further than that. I believe that the hon the Minister has got to undertake to consult fully and widely with all parent and teacher bodies before any new ideas are introduced. [Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, it is obvious that the hon the Minister believes in the adage that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." That may well be the case, but let me, for example, cite the reference in answer to a question the hon the Minister of Finance's benchmate asked a little earlier. That hon Minister is thinking—I say thinking and not that he is going to do it—of abolishing the tax deductible of donations at secondary level. I am not certain that the hon the Minister of Finance, through the hon the Minister of Education and Culture, has consulted the independent schools, the private schools, because it is going to affect them fundamentally.

My difficulty lies not with the fact that the hon the Minister is not revealing everything to us. It lies with the fact that he can stand up and categorically answer no to the question whether he intends abolishing the various school models currently in existence, when the answer is clearly yes.

He has the House of Assembly's Education Affairs Act, Act No 70 of 1988, but by this time next year that Act and the 60-plus other education Acts will have to be consolidated into something else. The models, as we know them, will have to change. He actually has to tell the world that. How they are going to change, the rest of the world will discover over the next week, ten days, two months or a year. The hon the Minister has to communicate to all the parents and teachers the concept of change and of preparing schools to make decisions on a different basis to that legislated at the moment.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I think the hon member knows only too well that I stopped referring to models quite some time ago, because I think it confuses people, and it is better to refer to what the real situation is going to be. We are going to have private, State and State-aided schools. I am not in disagreement with the hon member. I believe we agree fully about that.

The content of the models we will have to determine as we go along during the stage of transition. I have been requested by the hon member for Durban North, during that stage, to give this House the assurance that consultation will take place and that it will be genuine consultation with a wide spectrum of people.

All the key stakeholders in education will have to be involved, otherwise the Government is not going to succeed in putting together a new system which will be seen as legitimate by the people in whose interests that education system should actually be implemented.

*This interpellation should, in fact, not have taken place today, because we have no problem with the hon members. We agree wholeheartedly on the course that has to be adopted and the way will be paved by means of complete, open and extensive consultation and negotiation.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 10 February 1993:

Medical benefits of teachers retiring on accelerated pension

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

- (1) Whether teachers under the control of his Department who accepted an offer in 1992 to retire from service on accelerated pension, enjoy the same medical benefits as teachers retiring at the usual age; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B28E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, as in the Public Service, the medical benefits are the same. However, the liabilities regarding the payment of membership fees differ.
- (2) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, with regard to the differences that have evolved regarding the subscriptions for those persons who have retired and the problems surrounding that, can the hon the Minister indicate whether it is his intention to make recommendations regarding State contributions to such medical aid fund contributions?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, with regard to the follow-up question of the hon member for Pinetown, I should like to explain that the history of this matter is very complicated. I went through all the documents and could not satisfy myself that I actually had all the necessary facts.

One of the reasons for that is that quite a number of role-players were involved. Therefore, on my initiative, talks involving some of the important role-players are to take place very soon. Until that has happened, it would, I believe, be inappropriate for me to express any

further opinions. My instructions are that they should clarify quite a number of matters about which I require greater clarity.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising from the reply that the hon the Minister has given, I would just like to ask whether the implications in regard to the higher contributions that teachers have to pay for medical benefits were pointed out to them beforehand when the package for accelerated retirement was offered to them.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is precisely one of the factors on which I cannot get clarity. I am receiving information from various sources, where various role-players were involved, and I find it difficult to correlate the information. I cannot therefore, I believe, give a reply at this state that will not embarrass me later once it is placed on record. I would first like to satisfy myself as to the true facts, then the hon member can ask me again in a week or three's time.

New questions:

Forest Hill, Johannesburg: complaint lodged with school principal (S2)


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

- (1) Whether a complaint, details of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, was recently lodged with the principal of a certain high school in Forest Hill, Johannesburg; if so, what was the nature of this complaint;
- (2) whether a solution was found which satisfied the complainant; if so, what solution;
- (3) how many (a) White and (b) Black pupils were enrolled at this school on the tenth school day in 1993;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B83E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, a parent claimed that her daughter was threatened by a boy;

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. 
- (2) Yes.
- (a) 18 September 1992
- (b) As soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele has jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Various school models

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

- (1) Whether he intends abolishing the various school models that are in existence at present; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether he intends effecting changes in terms of which schools will be allowed a choice as to becoming State, State-aided or private types of schools; if not, why not; if so, what changes?

B158E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the answer is no. The Education Renewal Strategy Report envisages three types of future school models, namely State schools, State-aided schools and private schools. The views expressed in the ERS report are widely shared by key shareholders in education in this country and in others. I have reason to believe that they are also shared by the hon member for Pinetown.

Model A is a private school, models B and D are State schools, and model C is a State-aided school. Therefore there seems to be no reason to abolish any models. The present concept of models will merely be taken up in the three envisaged types of school models already mentioned. No racial discrimination will, however, be permitted.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the DET funds State-aided and State schools totally differently. [Time expired.]

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister said quite correctly that the Education Renewal Strategy Report stated that in terms of the Government's planned new education dispensation there would be State, State-aided and private schools. Yet the question the hon member for Pinetown asked this afternoon was a very fair question, because the problem is that the Government has no credibility any more as far as its education policy is concerned. Should the Government at some stage decide to force schools into a certain model, we are now insisting in advance that parents be given adequate opportunity, enabling them to consider it calmly and responsibly, that the Government does not supply them with distorted information and that they be allowed to decide on it in a really democratic way.

I want to appeal to the Government this afternoon to make it easier for the parent communities, and not more difficult, to convert State or State-aided schools into private schools. We in the CP do not regard private schools as a complete solution for the Afrikaner people and others who desire Christian national education for their children. However, since we at present find ourselves under a Government hostile to the Afrikaner and therefore are in a state of emergency as regards education, it is to a certain extent an emergency measure we can use until we are once again governed in our fatherland by a government that is favourably disposed towards us. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

*Mr A GERBER: We demand State subsidies for private Christian national schools. We also insist that it should not be made difficult for parents who demand this education for their children to establish such Christian national schools.

We believe the parent is the primary educator of his child. We also believe that the parent should be able to determine the philosophy of life which is the basis of the education of his child. It is his privilege, but also his responsibility. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I find myself in a

rather difficult position in the sense that certain questions have been asked by the hon member for Pinetown and he wants me to reply. However, my position is that we are on the verge of a complete renewal in education. We are going to rearrange and restructure education completely. This process will have to start within weeks, in fact within days. In order to conduct that process successfully, I shall be needing as much help, co-operation and assistance from all role-players, but the more I tell the House about the plans that I have in mind, the more I shall be blamed for being prescriptive.

Consequently the position is that all I am able to say at the moment is that the whole question of the financing of education will have to be dealt with once we start the process which is due to start. I believe that the initial phase of the process, which runs up to 1 April, is due to start within days. From then onwards all hon members who have a real interest in education will be given an opportunity to take part in the process.

*I shall come back to the other things the hon member said.

The hon member for Brits asked us not to hamper the conversion of State schools to private schools. The hon member should really listen carefully every time we debate. I have repeatedly told hon members, especially those of the CP, that the future should be one where there are different choices. In that future those hon members will have the opportunity to exercise the choice they demanded for themselves. There will only be one condition. They will no longer be able to exercise the choice to discriminate on a racial basis.

Mr M J ELLIS: Mr Chairman, I believe that the answer that the hon the Minister has given to my colleague the hon member for Pinetown is a rather unimpressive one. I also think that, regardless of what he said in his introduction to this particular debate, he must accept that changes to the setup we have at present in schools falling under his control are absolutely inevitable. I believe my hon colleague has made this clear. [Interjections.] Whether changes will come about because of funding problems, or for other reasons such as admission policies or whatever, changes are going to come about.

I find myself somewhat strangely in support of the hon member for Brits in his calling for

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

consultation before changes are made. This is actually of critical importance in the process of renewal that the hon the Minister has spoken about today. The hon the Minister knows that the changes his department has introduced in schools so far have been grossly unpopular. For example, all model C schools—all the model schools, for that matter—the cutback in teacher-pupil ratios, early retirements, the reduction in monetary allocations and so on, have all been highly unpopular matters which have genuinely affected the schools very seriously.

Much of the unhappiness that these changes have brought about in the schools was caused by the lack of genuine consultation with the various teacher and parent bodies over how these changes, especially the ones with regard to model schools, would be introduced.

My colleague the hon member for Pinetown has already stated the need for fair warning to be given to schools before the hon the Minister introduces any new changes, and changes, as I say, there have to be. I want to go further than that. I believe that the hon the Minister has got to undertake to consult fully and widely with all parent and teacher bodies before any new ideas are introduced. [Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, it is obvious that the hon the Minister believes in the adage that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." That may well be the case, but let me, for example, cite the reference in answer to a question the hon the Minister of Finance's bench-mate asked a little earlier. That hon Minister is thinking—I say thinking and not that he is going to do it—of abolishing the tax deductible of donations at secondary level. I am not certain that the hon the Minister of Finance, through the hon the Minister of Education and Culture, has consulted the independent schools, the private schools, because it is going to affect them fundamentally.

My difficulty lies not with the fact that the hon the Minister is not revealing everything to us. It lies with the fact that he can stand up and categorically answer no to the question whether he intends abolishing the various school models currently in existence, when the answer is clearly yes.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 10 February 1993:

Medical benefits of teachers retiring on accelerated pension

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

- (1) Whether teachers under the control of his Department who accepted an offer in 1992 to retire from service on accelerated pension, enjoy the same medical benefits as teachers retiring at the usual age; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B28E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, as in the Public Service, the medical benefits are the same. However, the liabilities regarding the payment of membership fees differ.
- (2) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, with regard to the differences that have evolved regarding the subscriptions for those persons who have retired and the problems surrounding that, can the hon the Minister indicate whether it is his intention to make recommendations regarding State contributions to such medical aid fund contributions?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, with regard to the follow-up question of the hon member for Pinetown, I should like to explain that the history of this matter is very complicated. I went through all the documents and could not satisfy myself that I actually had all the necessary facts.

One of the reasons for that is that quite a number of role-players were involved. Therefore, on my initiative, talks involving some of the important role-players are to take place very soon. Until that has happened, it would, I believe, be inappropriate for me to express any

further opinions. My instructions are that they should clarify quite a number of matters about which I require greater clarity.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising from the reply that the hon the Minister has given, I would just like to ask whether the implications in regard to the higher contributions that teachers have to pay for medical benefits were pointed out to them beforehand when the package for accelerated retirement was offered to them.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is precisely one of the factors on which I cannot get clarity. I am receiving information from various sources, where various role-players were involved, and I find it difficult to correlate the information. I cannot therefore, I believe, give a reply at this state that will not embarrass me later once it is placed on record. I would first like to satisfy myself as to the true facts, then the hon member can ask me again in a week or three's time.

New questions:

Forest Hill, Johannesburg: complaint lodged with school principal (S2)

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

- (1) Whether a complaint, details of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, was recently lodged with the principal of a certain high school in Forest Hill, Johannesburg; if so, what was the nature of this complaint;
- (2) whether a solution was found which satisfied the complainer; if so, what solution;
- (3) how many (a) White and (b) Black pupils were enrolled at this school on the tenth school day in 1993;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B83E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, a parent claimed that her daughter was threatened by a boy;

- (2) yes, the principal had an interview with both pupils and moved one of them to another class;
- (3) (a) 630,
(b) 101; **(57)**
- (4) no.

Primary school in Parow: circular to parents

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

- (1) Whether the principal of a certain primary school in Parow, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, addressed a circular to parents on or about 3 December 1992 in which parents were informed that no exercise books and textbooks would be issued to pupils whose school fees for February 1993 had not been paid on the first school day; if so, what is the name of this school;
- (2) whether any of the pupils in this school did not comply with this requirement; if so, how many;
- (3) whether any action was taken against these pupils; if so, in what way;
- (4) whether the circular concerned has the approval of his Department;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **B84E**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,
Laerskool Parow-008;
- (2) yes,
173;
- (3) no;
- (4) no;
- (5) no.

Education: staff members in non-contact posts reduced

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

- (1) Whether his Department has reduced the number of staff members in non-con-

station in the Johannesburg police district in 1992;

- (2) whether special steps are being taken to prevent any escalation of criminal activities in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg; if so, what steps are being taken in the (a) northern suburbs in general and (b) Johannesburg North parliamentary constituency in particular? **B22E**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) The tables follows as set out in Annexure.
- (2) Yes.

(a) The following steps are being carried out in the Northern suburbs of Johannesburg:

- areas are patrolled with radio-equipped vehicles on a daily basis. Helicopters are utilised in problem areas, when available;
- special crime-prevention units have been established at stations and a district crime-prevention unit has been established in Randburg. Patrols are carried out by members who are dressed in mufti;
- administrative personnel are also utilised on a regular basis in order to carry out crime-prevention operations;
- shops and businesses are also patrolled on foot by uniformed members of the Business Watch; and

— a contact point has been established at Galo Manor which operates successfully.

(b) The following steps have been carried out in the Johannesburg North constituency:

- crime-prevention units are utilised for the prevention of crime together with other units;
- foot patrols are carried out on a daily basis by police assistants;
- members on investigation duties concentrate on identifying criminals with the aid of computers with the aim of subsequent arrest;
- administrative personnel are utilised at specific times for patrols on a daily basis;
- reservists are also utilised on a daily basis for patrols and the attending of complaints;
- established plot and neighbourhood watches are also utilised;
- crime forums at which the South African Police and the public establish crime tendencies and strategies, take place on a monthly basis;
- patrols by means of helicopters and mounted members take place regularly; and
- crime-prevention actions such as footpatrols, cordoning-off and searching, roadblocks and searches are carried out according to determined crime tendencies.

For written reply:
General Affairs:
Johannesburg: criminal activities

11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) house-breaking with intent to steal and theft, (k) possession of drugs, (l) drunken driving, (m) vagrancy and (n) prostitution were reported at each specified police

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
Booyens	65	72	281	1 078	90	567	1 705	1 756	614	1 765	93	263	0	0
Brixton	35	9	100	353	31	85	553	807	248	891	41	59	0	0
Cleveland	35	11	104	247	29	283	709	755	230	824	23	51	0	0
Jeppie	108	30	349	536	66	542	908	962	306	490	60	122	0	0

Star 17/12/93

Boycott confusion (52) at Soweto schools

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

Several Soweto high schools ground to a halt yesterday as widespread disruption of classes continued on the second day of a "go-slow" strike to force the Department of Education and Training to scrap matric examination fees.

Confusion reigned as pupils in some schools staged a total boycott, while in other areas they heeded a call by the local branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to stay in class until 11 am.

However, pupils at several schools in Orlando East, Meadowlands and Protea functioned normally, and pupils — particularly at Orlando High and Selelekela Secondary schools — remained at school until 2 pm when classes finished.

In Vanderbijlpark, more than 20 pupils representing four Sharpeville schools staged a sit-in at DET offices.

A DET spokesman said the pupils were claiming that they could not afford the fees. DET spokesmen said the SAP had denied reports earlier in the day that the sit-in had been disrupted by police.

In Port Elizabeth, hundreds of pupils boycotted classes.

A Cosas spokesman said the protest would continue until the DET met their demands to cancel exam fees. Regional leaders have threatened to take the strike nationwide.

The Soweto branch of the SA Democratic Teachers' Union has distanced itself from the strike and called on teachers to continue to teach those pupils who turn up.

● DET candidates have to pay R66 for a school-leaving examination or R71 for a university exemption exam.

Star 17/12/1993
**R1,4 million for
burnt scholars** (52)

The Education Department has accepted full responsibility for an incident at a Sasolburg high school last year when over 100 students sustained severe burns.

The department would pay more than R1,4 million to the injured, it was announced today.

The 103 students received burns of varying degrees in May 1992 when paraffin torches they were carrying during a parade in the school's parking area unexpectedly burst into flame. — Sapa.

Pupils in picket protest (52)

MORE than 400 pupils at Modderdam High School at Bonteheuwel in the Cape Peninsula yesterday staged a picket protest demanding four additional teachers, including a Xhosa teacher. They also protested against the non-payment of three teachers since the opening of the school this year. (53)

Students Representative Council chairman Mr Johathan Lewis said they would continue with the protest until the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives responded positively to their demands. -- Sapa

Sowetan 17/2/93

Pupils strike under fire ^{SZ}

The go-slow strike by Soweto pupils has drawn strong criticism from the Department of Education and Training and the Azanian Student Movement (Azasm). *Sowetan*

Azasm national publicity secretary Kgomoiso Modiselle called on Cosas to withdraw the "disruptive" action. 17/2/93.

"Azasm hold the view that the such a campaign contributes towards class disruptions thus torturing the future of black students."

Cosas suspends go-slow

Soweto 18/2/93

By Sipho Mthembu and Sapa

■ **MATRIC STALEMATE** DET cannot force

Certifications Council to change its rules:

THE Southern Transvaal regional executive of the Congress of SA Students yesterday called on pupils at schools in Soweto to go back to their classes today.

Several schools in Soweto have been disrupted this week by pupils protesting against matric examination fees after a decision taken by Cosas' Southern Transvaal region last weekend.

The Department of Education and Training has condemned the go-slow and denied being responsible for the exam fees.

A DET spokesman for the Southern Transvaal region said the action was suicidal and would place a heavy load on the pupils during examinations.

He said the Certifications Council was the sole body that set the norms and standards for all 14

education departments in the country and the DET should also conform to these.

And, reacting to the go-slow, DET national spokesman Mr Jeff Makwakwa said: "They are barking up the wrong tree. The DET is not responsible for examinations fees. We will release an enlightening statement during this week."

On Tuesday the go-slow took an ugly turn when pupils in Zola, Soweto, stoned delivery vans and private vehicles.

Among the vehicles attacked were those belonging to Chief's Bakery near Pace College in Zola. A firming manager of the bakery, Mr China Ngema, said his van was stoned and all windows

broken.

At White City Jabavu several vans were attacked by stone-throwing pupils.

Cosas regional organiser Mr David Serekwane said yesterday the call for pupils to return to classes was made to facilitate discussions between pupils, teachers and parents.

He said a final decision on the matter would be taken after a meeting in Johannesburg by the Southern Transvaal regional council of Cosas.

Serekwane, however, stressed that the issue of the payment of matric examination fees was non-negotiable.

"On that we won't compromise," he said.

(52)

Schools ^(SZ) 'go-slow' called off

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter ^{STAR} 18/2/93.

The "go-slow" strike which hit several Soweto high schools this week was called off yesterday.

The southern Transvaal regional executive committee of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) called on pupils in Soweto schools to go back to their classes today.

Several Soweto high schools ground to a halt this week as thousands of pupils embarked on a "go-slow" strike to force the Department of Education and Training (DET) to scrap matric examination fees.

The Cosas Soweto branch had called on pupils to stay in class until 11 am, but some pupils staged a total boycott.

Cosas regional organiser David Serekwane said the call for pupils to return to class had been made to facilitate discussions on payment of examination fees between pupils, teachers and parents.

Serekwane stressed, however, that the issue of payment of exam fees was non-negotiable.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg region of the DET said exam fees were paid by all education departments.

State pays victims of torch-fire tragedy R1,4-m

By Brian Sokutu (52)

The Department of Education and Culture (DEC) (House of Assembly) last year paid out more than R1,4 million in damages to 10 Sasolburg High School pupils who were among 103 pupils in-

jured in a fire accident three years ago.

DEC Free State regional executive director Gert Steyn yesterday confirmed the out-of-court settlement but refused to say how much was paid out to each of the 10 pupils.

STAR 18/2/93
The children were burnt in May 1990 while carrying paraffin torches to mark the German Day Festival. The fire reportedly broke out when one of the pupils dropped her torch. Chaos ensued among the panic-stricken pupils.

Principal 'Wrong to beat pupils'

FILE 18/12/93

52



JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

A PRINCIPAL who beat pupils at the gates of his school in Mowbray acted wrongly, according to the Department of Education and Training.

The incident has highlighted claims that many pupils are beaten at DET schools with scant regard for departmental regulations on corporal punishment.

Last week The Argus published photographs of Thandokhulu Secondary principal Mr Jack Mkhonto caning pupils, including girls, on their hands for arriving late. The beatings were administered in full view of motorists in Maiti Road.

DET regional chief director Mr Bill Staude said a circuit inspector had investigated the incident and it appeared from his report that Mr Mkhonto had acted beyond his powers.

The matter would be dealt with by the department, he added.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has called for corporal punishment to be abolished.

Cosas regional organiser Mr Vuyiso Tyhalisisu said other methods of punishing pupils should be used. Principals and teachers were met-

ing out punishment without considering all the factors, Mr Tyhalisisu said. For example, in the case of Thandokhulu, pupils had to travel from Khayelitsha.

School principal Mr Solomon Makosana said corporal punishment had become "part and parcel" of black education.

There was an over-dependency on beatings and teachers should use other disciplinary techniques. This problem was "very widespread".

DET regulations on corporal punishment were not adhered to and the department was aware of this.

DET regulations say corporal punishment:

- May not be given to girls;
- May be given only in cases of gross negligence, truancy, insubordination, willful damage to property, flagrant lying, theft, dishonesty, assault, bullying, indecency or similar offences.
- Must be given in private by the principal or another member of staff in the presence and with the approval of the principal.
- May be given only on the buttocks with a cane no longer than 75cm and 1,2cm thick, or a leather strap no wider than 2,5cm.
- Must be recorded in a register.



FLASHBACK: A Thandokhulu Secondary pupil winces as her hand is beaten because she was late. The Department of Education and Training says the action was against regulations.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Senior Certificate examination: other departments

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:
How many pupils at schools not falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed, (c) obtained matriculation exemption in, (d) failed, and (e) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in, his Department's 1992 Senior Certificate examinations? B12E

Senior Certificate examination: Education and Training

(52)
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 221 170

(b) 98 549

(c) 23 984

(d) 122 621

(e) (i) 10,

(ii) 123,

(iii) 1 171,

(iv) 9 799 and

(v) 46 590.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 92 232.

(b) 38 734.

(c) 8 319.

(d) 53 498.

(e) (i) 11,

(ii) 89,

(iii) 598,

(iv) 3 757 and

(v) 17 204.

Teacher/pupil ratio

10. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) (a) What is the teacher/pupil ratio in his Department for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether his Department has statistics on the teacher/pupil ratio in the education departments of the self-governing territories; if so, what are the relevant ratios? B19E
Total 1 : 38,64
(b) 3 March 1992

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) (i) Primary schools 1 : 40,32
(ii) Secondary schools ... 1 : 35,06

	Primary	Secondary
Owagwa	1 : 33,53	1 : 32,57
Lebowa	1 : 41,05	1 : 36,01
Gazankulu	1 : 42,42	1 : 35,08
KwaZulu	1 : 51,28	1 : 39,94
KwaNdebele ...	1 : 41,36	1 : 36,40
KaNqwane	1 : 42,01	1 : 37,28

Pupils in R1,4m payout (52)

PRETORIA. — The House of Assembly Department of Education and Culture has paid more than R1,4 million in compensation for injuries suffered by 103 pupils at Sasolburg High School two years ago.

ET 18/12/92

**Payment to
103 pupils** (52)

Sowetan 18/2/93

THE Department of Education and Culture has paid more than R1,4 million in compensation for injuries suffered by 103 pupils at Sasolburg High School two years ago.

The children were severely burnt in May 1992 while carrying paraffin torches that were to be used in a ceremony. The department said it was accepting full responsibility for the incident as Sasolburg High was a State school.

(23)

Pupils go on rampage as strike ends

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter (52)

Soweto pupils went on the rampage yesterday, stoning cars and hijacking delivery trucks in protest against the decision to suspend the "go-slow" strike.

The strike, which had been planned to go on for three weeks, was called off on Wednesday by the southern Transvaal region of the Congress of South African Students.

The regional committee has since been criticised for calling off the strike.

A marauding group of pupils wreaked havoc in the Orlando West and Mzimhlophe areas, stoning passing cars and trucks. The pupils also set up barricades with debris from a rubbish dump.

The SAP and army arrived on the scene and dispersed the protesting group.

The pupils later regrouped at the local Uncle Tom's hall to discuss the regional committee's decision to call off the strike.

"Who gave the region the mandate to suspend the strike?" asked one pupil.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said pupils hijacked two trucks at Tladi and Emdeni before burning them.

Halgryn said police had intensified patrols and con-

firmed there had been sporadic incidents of stone-throwing in Soweto since the beginning of the week.

In another development, classes were disrupted at Selekela High School yesterday when about 50 teachers belonging to the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadt) staged a picket at the school to protest against huge deductions from their colleagues' salaries.

One teacher at the school was reportedly paid a salary of R1,80.

Tension had been mounting at the school in recent days as a group of disgruntled teachers threatened to stop teaching unless the Department of Education and Training refunded teachers whose salaries had been cut.

Placard-wielding Sadt members converged on the school yard immediately after the morning assembly to protest against the "inhuman deductions". Classes were halted as members of the parents' committee met a Sadt delegation to address the matter.

Sadt spokesman Oupa Mpetha said the meeting had resolved to take up the matter with the DET.

Sources said the DET had taken disciplinary action against the teachers because of their absence from classes.

The Johannesburg region of the DET could not be reached for comment.

U
J
P
R

Soweto school gets library boost

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

STAR
19/2/93
(52)

Soweto's top school was rewarded yesterday when the Rotary group pledged more than R30 000 to equip the school's library.

Leitsibogo Girls' High School rose above all schools in the Johannesburg region of the Department of Education and Training to produce a historic pass rate of 72 percent, well above the 43 percent national average.

"Despite the crisis engulfing Soweto schools we have managed to do our best under the

circumstances and we hope to keep this good record for the next five years," said proud headmistress Ellen Kondowe. The school's empty library will soon become a hive of activity, thanks to the donation by Rotary International and its American and Hillbrow clubs. A leading bookseller, Via Afrika, has also donated a large number of books to grace the school's library shelves.

Rotary Hillbrow club president Tim Hankey said the group would offer library training to teachers, and provide classified and control systems for the library.

M
T
T
A
c
c
f
P
y
l
p
r
p
in
us
of
be



Williams must resign 50 ANC

CT 19/2/93

Staff Reporter

THE ANC yesterday called for the resignation of controversial House of Representatives Education Minister Mr Abe Williams.

ANC Western Cape spokesman Mr Willie Hofmeyr said in a statement the ANC welcomed a recent Supreme Court judgment which found the Department of Education and Culture's decision not to employ substitute teachers invalid.

He added that the ANC viewed Mr Williams' actions as serious.

"His reckless decision has cost time and money and has substantially disrupted the smooth running of schools," Mr Hofmeyr said.

He said the teacher shortage in

some schools was so acute that pupils had to be sent home, "resulting in confusion and loss of school days".

"Mr Williams has demonstrated over and over again that he is unfit to head a department of any kind, least of all one which puts the future of our children in his hands," Mr Hofmeyr said.

On numerous occasions he had allowed his "panic approach" to cost-cutting to overrule the better judgment of the teacher/parent community, said Mr Hofmeyr.

A spokesman for Mr Williams last night declined to comment, saying the matter was sub judice since the department had appealed against last week's Supreme Court judgment.

Dismal results ⁽⁵²⁾ by black matrics

ONLY 25 percent of the 313 402 black pupils who wrote the matric examination last year obtained an average of 40 percent or more.

Commenting on a written reply to questions put to the Minister of Education and Training, Democratic Party MP Mr Ken Andrew said yesterday matric results painted a dismal picture and drastic action was overdue.

A total of 137 283 black pupils passed matric of which 58 percent (79 352) obtained an E aggregate (40 percent or higher). Only 21 matriculants had obtained A aggregates.

Mr Andrew said South Africa was spending R20-billion on education this year. "Neither the taxpayer nor the schoolchildren are getting value for money," he said. — Sapa.

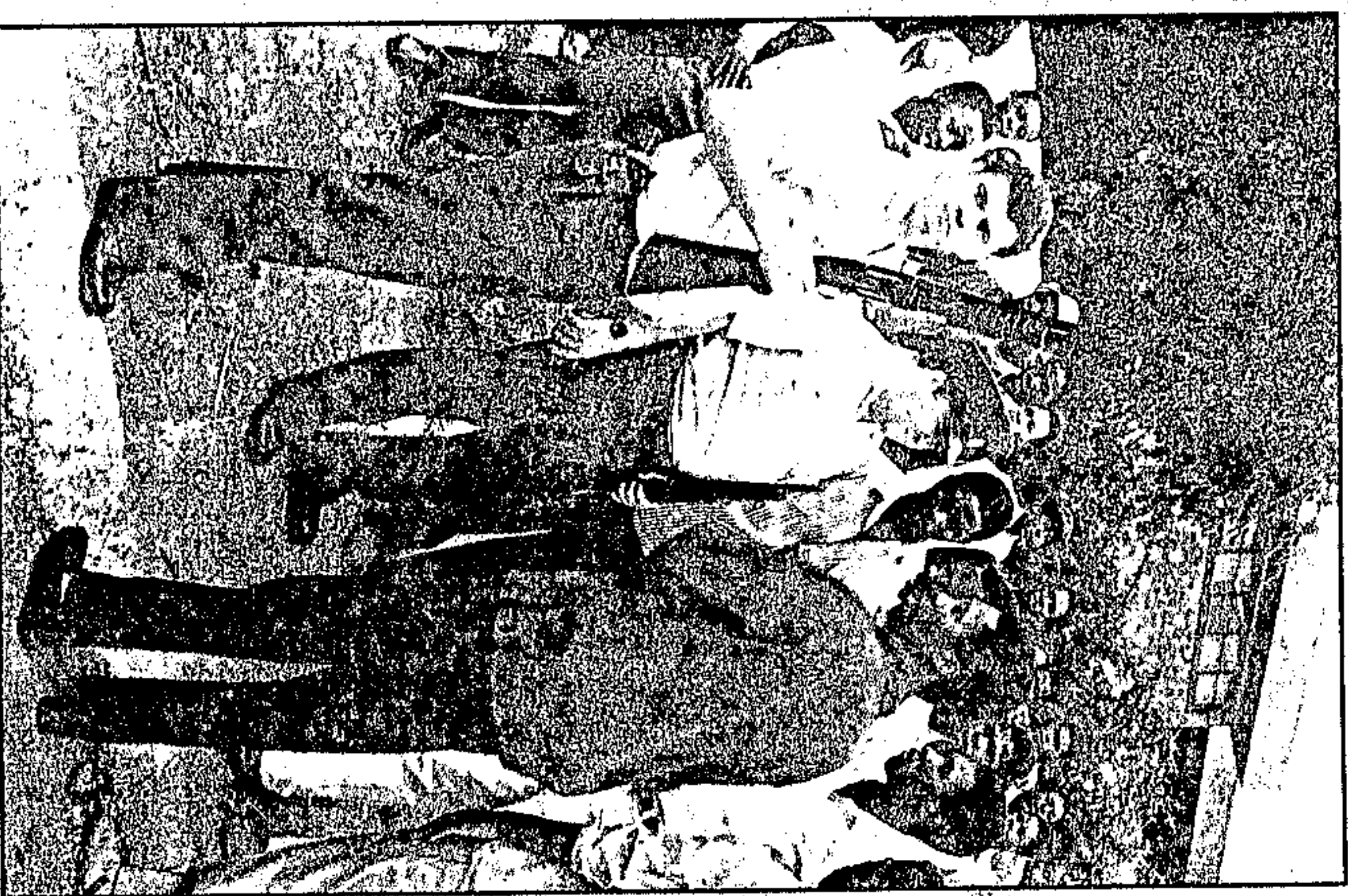
Students run

amok

Soweto 19/1/93

CHAOS ERUPTED at schools in Soweto and on the Mamelodi campus of Vista University yesterday when hundreds of pupils and students went on the rampage. Schooling in Soweto was disrupted again as pupils at several schools expressed their anger over the suspension of the go-slow strike which started on Monday. A number of vehicles were stoned and set alight before and after meetings. In Mamelodi, Vista's campus was closed until next Tuesday when students hurled stones at vehicles and buildings after a dispute over registrations.

Pupils want go-slow



Police are locked in discussion with officials of the Congress of SA Students in a bid to defuse a tense situation outside the Jabulani Technical School in Soweto where pupils held a rally. The pupils were protesting against the suspension of the go-slow strike which has been going on at Soweto schools since Monday. PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

Pupils worse
under DET

CT 19/2/93

~~58~~ 52

Political Staff

MATRIC pupils at black government schools had worse results than those attending schools not under government control, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, revealed yesterday.

At schools under his department, 58% of matric pupils failed their exams, while 55,4% at other schools failed.

At government schools, 9% of pupils obtained matriculation exemption, which qualified them for entry into university, while 10,8% at non-government schools did so.

Improved standards for Paso pupils

By Eulelwa Payi: Grahamstown

A FORT BEAUFORT teacher was concerned at the Pan Africanist Congress' lack of presence at his school — so he simply promoted primary school pupils to senior standards.

The pupils, about 20 in number, have now been expelled by other pupils. Inyibiba school principal Professor Tansanqa Lalendle confirmed this week. Pupils have also demanded the expulsion of the teacher, but school authorities are still investigating the issue.

Lalendle, a former Fort Hare professor, said the PAC-supporting teacher "had admitted them via the backdoor" in order to form a Pan African Students Organisation (Paso) branch.

Lalendle said pupils who had gone as far as Standard Three and Five but had been admitted into Standard Eight and Nine were "chucked out" by members of the Congress of South African Students. Others left of their own accord. W/Mad 19/2-25/2/93

The admissions irregularities at the school came to the fore last week when students elected on to a "screening committee" which handled admissions noticed names of people known as criminals on the admissions register.

Last week pupils called on the principal to expel the teacher involved in the scam. Lalendle said: "We decided that the parents, the circuit inspector and I should do further investigations into the matter and come up with a solution," he said. — Ana

Improved standards for Paso pupils

By Bulelwa Payi, Grahamstown

A FORT BEAUFORT teacher was concerned at the Pan Africanist Congress' lack of presence at his school — so he simply promoted primary school pupils to senior standards.

The pupils, about 20 in number, have now been expelled by other pupils, Inyibha school principal Professor Tamsanga Lalendle confirmed this week. Pupils have also demanded the expulsion of the teacher, but school authorities are still investigating the issue.

Lalendle, a former Fort Hare professor, said the PAC-supporting teacher "had admitted them via the backdoor" in order to form a Pan African Students Organisation (Paso) branch.

Lalendle said pupils who had gone as far as Standard Three and Five but had been admitted into Standard Eight and Nine were "chucked out" by members of the Congress of South African Students. Others left of their own accord. W/Mac 19/2-25/2/93

The admissions irregularities at the school came to the fore last week when students elected on to a "screening committee" which handled admissions noticed names of people known as criminals on the admissions register.

Last week pupils called on the principal to expel the teacher involved in the scam. Lalendle said: "We decided that the parents, the circuit inspector and I should do further investigations into the matter and come up with a solution," he said. — Ana

Cutbacks: Pupils warn of more action

Cutbacks at schools under the House of Representatives have led to a huge outcry in progressive education circles. Three pupils from Alexander Sinton, which recently demonstrated outside the offices of Minister Abe Williams for not appointing substitute teachers, share their views with **Diane Coetzer:**

PUPILS in House of Representative schools have a message for Education Minister Mr Abe Williams: Hands off our schools or face continued action from parents and teachers!

This is the message from three pupils and SRC members from Athlone's Alexander Sinton High School in an interview.

Pupils Zeenat Valley-Omar, Shane Snayer and Siyazi Tyatyam were involved in the students' struggle against education cutbacks.

Earlier this month, they joined hundreds of other pupils, teachers, and parents from the school and demonstrated outside the offices of the Department of Education and Culture to demand the

appointment of their substitute teachers.

The three were also part of a delegation which met with the department's chief executive director, Mr Awie Muller, on the day of the protest.

"What shocked us most about meeting Muller was his callous disregard for the fate of education," Valley-Omar said.

"He actually told us he had to cover his own back first before he could decide on the appointment of our substitute teachers."

Added Snayer: "What is just as bad is that (Mr) Abe Williams lives very near the school and not once during the whole crisis has he ever bothered to come and see the chaos caused when a staff has 10 teachers less. This shows us they do not care about the future of education."



STUDENT RESOLVE: Siyazi Tyatyam, Zeenat Valley-Omar and Shane Snayer are three of thousands of pupils prepared to fight education cut-backs

SOUTH 20/2-24/2/93

"They must realise pupils are prepared to join their teachers and parents and fight for quality educa-

tion to the end."

The trio said schools were already feeling the consequences of cutbacks.

"Teachers who have large classes — and they were originally large — become crowd-controllers and not teachers," Valley-Omar said.

"There is little time for students to get individual attention and the situation may deteriorate."

Tyatyam, especially, found this distressing.

"I came to this school in standard nine to escape the terrible overcrowding and poor conditions at Department of Education and Training schools."

"When I came here I was impressed with the quality of education but if the cutbacks go ahead, this will be severely compromised."

Concern was also expressed that a shortage of teachers would limit subject choices, particularly regarding specialist subjects.

Financially over-burdened parents would have to pay more for their children's schooling as the "rationalisation programme" took effect.

Already in a subjects such as woodwork, students have to buy their own equipment and parents have to pay for textbooks not supplied by the department.

The students were harshly critical of the government for claiming it had no money to spend on education yet promised to underwrite the 1995 World Rugby Cup.

"Taxpayers' money would be used and I am sure the majority of South Africans believe the education of children is more important than rugby," Tyatyam said.

Snayer said students did not put much hope in the government's Education Renewal Strategy either. "It is an unreliable solution."

"We cannot believe that it will make any material difference in our lives as the government has made it clear through their puppets — especially Mr Williams — they would be pushing ahead with education cutbacks."

"So it still means that we will face bigger classes, less teachers and a lowering of education standards."

All three felt in spite of the ERS, apartheid was still a reality in the lives of students.

"No strategy put forward by this government will do away with apartheid-based inequalities," Valley-Omar stressed.

"The fact is DET schools will still receive less than us and we will still receive less than schools under the House of Assembly."

The students expressed no sympathy for the DEC, which is facing a budget shortfall of R100-million.

It was, they said, a situation of their own making and students should not have to bear the consequences of incompetence.

They were also sceptical about the actions of principals in the fight against education cutbacks.

While acknowledging Sinton's (and a number of other schools') progressive record, they said it appeared some principals had no regard for consultation and preferred to operate like their bosses.

"It seems strange to us," Snayers said, "that some principals refused teachers long leave before the department's decision became known. It's as if they were aware of what was in the pipeline."

The three said it was important that pupils join in the struggle for a decent education and democracy at schools.

"When we leave at the end of the year, we hope that there will be pupils with the consciousness to continue the fight," Tyatyam said.

The Secretariat of the Western Cape Regional Dispute Resolution Committee of the National Peace Accord is currently inviting applications for the below-mentioned positions.

Candidates for these crucial positions must have good communication skills, with a sound grasp of political dynamics in the region. Objectivity and the ability to assume a thoroughly non-partisan approach to the task of implementing the National Peace Accord are essential requirements. For the position of field workers persons with facilitation skills and proficiency in English, Afrikaans, and Xhosa will receive preference, whilst organisational and good conceptual skills will be advantageous.

FIELD WORKERS

Five challenging positions are available for field workers to service: ● **Bellville** (Cape Peninsula) ● **Grabouw** (Overberg region) ● **George** (South Cape region) ● **Oudtshoorn** (Karoo region) ● **Worcester** (Breë River region).

The incumbents will be responsible for: ● assisting in the formation of Local Peace Committees ● acting as secretariat to Local Peace Committees ● communicating with local community members, local political and other leaders ● acting as link between the Executive of the Regional Dispute Resolution Committee and Local Peace Committees ● publicizing the National Peace Accord at local level ● establishing operational centres.

SECRETARIES

Grabouw, George, Worcester, Vredenburg/Saldanha

Applicants will ● act as secretary to Local Peace Committees ● assist fieldworkers in an administrative capacity.

The following positions exist at the RDRC offices in Bellville

MEDIA/COMMUNICATION OFFICER

The successful candidate will liaise with the print and other media ● assist in publicizing the National Peace Accord ● establish effective channels of communication in the RDRC and Local Peace Committees.

Journalistic experience is an essential requirement for this position.

MINUTES SECRETARY

The incumbent's prime responsibilities will be to do the minutes of the RDRC and Subcommittee meetings and to assist in an administrative capacity.

Good writing skills and absolute accuracy are essential.

MESSENGER/INTERPRETER

Language proficiency in English/Xhosa is essential.

The salaries offered are: Fieldworkers R30 — 36 000 per annum. Secretaries R18 — 22 000 per annum. Media Officer R30 — 36 000 per annum negotiable.

As these positions need to be filled urgently, please apply by 26 February 1993 to:

Mr Retief Olivier, Secretariat, RDRC Western Cape
Room 204, 2nd Floor, Bel-Ray Arcade, Durban Road, Bellville, 7530.

Telephone: (021) 941-072/3/4/5

Fax: (021) 948-8246

—072—2468

**REGIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE
WESTERN CAPE**

Cosas campaign (52) over school fees comes under fire

JOHN YELD, Staff Reporter

MAR 8/2/93

THE campaign against the payment of school and examination fees in the Western Cape by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been sharply criticised by the Department of Education and Training.

Regional chief director Mr Bill Staude said Cosas claims that the R71 Standard 10 examination fee had been raised this year were incorrect. The fee would remain unchanged and this information had appeared in the Press.

Cosas also appeared to be confusing the separate issues of school fees and school funds, said Mr Staude.

No school fees were levied in DET schools and pupils were given free books and stationery.

A school fund was collected by the school committee and included contributions by each pupil.

"The amount of the contribution by pupils is determined by the school committee," said Mr Staude.

"The appropriation of such funds concerns matters like the purchase of sports equipment, prizes, educational outings, the purchase and/or repair of educational aids, the beautification of school grounds, etcetera."

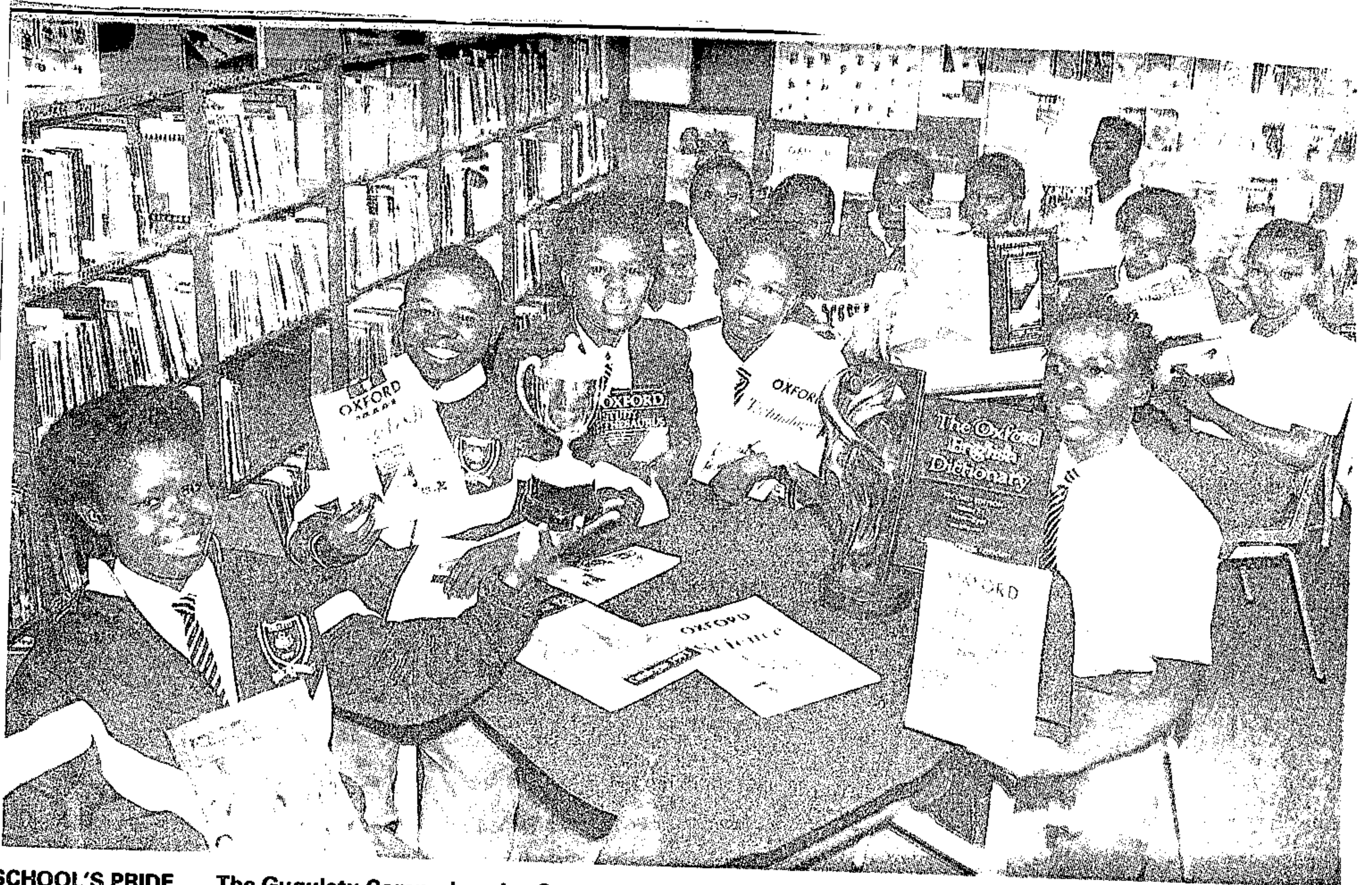
If certain schools were levying R60 a pupil, as Cosas claimed, this would have been a decision by the school committee — "presumably, made with the consent of the school community", he said.

Mr Staude criticised the decision by Cosas to "disrupt normal school routine" by calling a meeting of Standard 10 pupils last week to discuss its campaign.

"For some years now, the Standard 10 results of Western Cape schools have lagged far behind those of schools in the Eastern Province," he said.

"The 1992 results for Western Cape schools, however, reflected a remarkable and very welcome improvement. One would hope that trend would continue in 1993."

"If, however, organisations like Cosas insist on disrupting the educational programmes of schools, that will — alas — be a faint hope."



SCHOOL'S PRIDE . . . The Guguletu Comprehensive Secondary School committee who run the library, which has won a national award for the second time
 Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

School's chapter of success

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

STimes [Cape metro] 7/2/93

THE hunger for knowledge and pride in their work has earned a group of Guguletu pupils the Read award for the country's best school library for the second successive year.

The Guguletu Comprehensive Secondary School opened in 1988 without a library, but one of its classrooms was converted into one soon afterwards.

Today the library had thousands of books in three languages and was used by children and university students from sur-

rounding areas, said Edward Soliya, 17, chairman of the library committee.

"There was a need for a library and we thought that the only way we would get what we wanted from it was to start one ourselves," he said.

Teacher and co-ordinator of the library project Mike Dwight said his colleagues were "extremely proud" of the children's efforts in keeping the library going.

Unlike other school libraries, it was staffed entirely by pupils, Edward said.

The library committee, comprising 21 pupils, was formed in 1989.

Its members take turns to man the library during their 20-minute breaks and after school.

"Our filing system is efficient," Edward said.

The school recently was given the 20-volume Oxford English dictionary — the most advanced in the range and worth more than R10 000 — by the Oxford University Press, a publishing house with headquarters in Britain.

(52)

Crowded classes spill over into lab and library

Sunday Times [Cape Metro] 21/2/93

By SOBANTU XAYIYA

OVERCROWDING, a shortage of teachers and a lack of equipment have left a Cape school no choice but to convert a laboratory and a library into classrooms.

The school, I D Mkize Secondary, Guguletu, which has 26 classrooms for 1 657 pupils, faces a severe challenge as parents expect the school to achieve a good pass rate.

According to the principal, Douglas Ciko, the school has tried on several occasions to communicate its problems to the Department of Education and Training, but the DET has not responded positively.

In an attempt to alleviate its problems the school has converted a laboratory and a library into classrooms.

"Our situation is not conducive to learning, but the teachers are doing their best so that at the end of the year the child benefits," Mr Ciko said.

Two years ago his school was vandalised and six stoves and a refrigerator were stolen.

The DET did not help to replace the stolen goods and some of the items were replaced with gifts from private companies, Mr Ciko said.

DET regulations required each class to accommodate 47 pupils, but this was impossible because secondary schools were outnumbered by primary schools and could not cope with the volume of children, he said.

Mr Ciko blamed urbanisation as one of the root causes of overcrowded classrooms.

"People are flocking to the urban areas in search of jobs and bringing their children ... and we have no choice but to accommodate these children."

A standard eight class teacher, Monde Tulwana, said the school had appealed to the public sector and non-governmental organisations for assistance.

On its visit to the school, the Sunday Times team saw classes that were so overcrowded that it was difficult for the teacher to move around during lessons.

Another classroom was so crammed that the teacher had to sit in the doorway.

Mr Ciko said the overcrowding made it difficult for teachers to address pupils' individual problems.

He dismissed as an inadequate solution to the area's problems a recent statement in which the DET said it was planning to build two new schools, Bulumko and Thandokhulu, in Khayelitsha to address the shortage of schools.

There were already two schools in Khayelitsha, but these were using the empty Tafelberg Primary School in Mowbray on a "platoon" basis to help them cope.

A spokesman for the DET, Mr Ntutuzelo Belewa, said the problem in the Western Cape was not only providing secondary schools for pupils from primary schools, but also a shortage of adequate accommodation for secondary school pupils streaming into the metropolitan and industrial areas of Cape Town from rural districts and other municipalities.

He said I D Mkize Secondary should have closed its official registration when its enrolment reached 1 362 children. This would have given a pupil/room ratio of 45,4:1 and a pupil/teacher ratio of 35,8:1.

The DET had invited Mr Ciko to discuss his problems with the circuit inspector, Mr Belewa said.

'No control over examination fees'

Soweto 22/2/93

(52)

By Lulama Luti

■ Decisions made by the Minister of National Education, says DET:

THE Department of Education and Training had no jurisdiction over matric examination fees.

These were the prerogative of the Minister of National Education, Mr Piet Marais, a DET spokesman said yesterday.

Responding to a question yesterday, DET spokesman Mr Corrie Rademeyer said his department had no jurisdiction over the matter and that all candidates in the different education departments had to pay the money.

Contrary to weekend reports in which the chairman of the Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee, (SECC) Mr David Maepa, said the DET claimed the money was used to pay exam markers and for printing certificates, Rademeyer said: "It is not in our control and we can't make any decision on the matter." Meanwhile, Maepa has made an impassioned plea to all pupils to go back to school while negotiations on the issue continued.

This followed a meeting at the weekend at which the SECC met the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, to discuss examination registration fees.

The call also came after a week of lawlessness following the suspension of the protest action by the Southern Transvaal region of the Congress of South African Students. The Azanian Students' Movement pledged its support for the Cosas campaign against the payment of exam fees.

COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO POLITICAL OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES SCHEDULE (A2)

Table with 10 columns: Political Office-bearers, Calendar Year 1992 (Compensation, Income Tax deducted by Department, Net Compensation), 1993 (Compensation, Income Tax deducted by Department, Net Compensation). Rows include R F Botha, Gen M de M Malan, Dr J N Reddy, etc.

* — Two private residences (Cape Town and Pretoria)

Additional classroom places: Cape Peninsula

40. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (a) 3 160 places (79 classrooms) (ii) None
(b) Luleka Public Primary School, Nkazimlo Public Primary School, Siyazakha Public Primary School, Andile Public Primary School
(c) 18 January 1993.
Note: A total of 4 080 new classroom places in primary schools and 2 380 new classroom places in secondary schools are under construction and will become available between April and July 1993.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: Yes, only in primary schools.

COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO POLITICAL OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES SCHEDULE (A1)

Table with 7 columns: Political Office-bearers, Calendar Year 1990 (Compensation, Income Tax deducted by Receiver (Estimate), Net Compensation), Calendar Year 1991 (Income Tax deducted by Receiver (Estimate), Department from 1/10/91, Net Compensation). Rows include R F Botha, Dr J N Reddy, Dr W A van Niekerk, etc.

* — Two private residences (Cape Town and Pretoria)

Notes: — A revised compensation scheme came into operation at the beginning of 1991 — The compensation (with the exception of a few items) is subject to income tax — The Department of Public Works has been deducting income tax since 1 October 1991

Black schools must be brought back on track, writes Education Reporter Phil Molefe

Pupil power is out of hand

STAR 23/2/93

(52)

BLACK education is sitting on a time bomb as pupil power gets out of hand.

The aphorism that "power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely" most certainly applies to the pupils of today, emboldened as they are by their ability to impose terms on education authorities, teachers and the community at large.

They have been allowed to claim too much power and it is high time the parents and community decided to clip the youngsters' wings.

Schooling in the townships is continually being brought to a halt.

Student leaders seem to derive pleasure in finding a new issue and then calling for a class boycott, picket, march, sit-in or, in recent days, a "go-slow" strike.

"It's exam fees today and when the matter is settled they will find another issue to justify staying out of class," said a Soweto principal.

The ugliest aspect of the deepening crisis in black education is the view held by pupils that they are doing someone a favour by

going to school.

Indeed, pupils have lost all perspective and no longer seem to value education as an important tool for building careers and creating a better lifestyle.

The Soweto branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) ordered pupils out of classes last week to protest against the payment of exam fees.

This decision was later overruled by the organisation's regional executive committee, which called on pupils to return to class.

But, alas, the regional committee came under fire from pupils, who demanded to know who gave it a mandate to call off the strike.

Angry pupils went on the rampage on Thursday, stoning cars and hijacking trucks in protest against the decision to call off the strike.

They have threatened to continue with the strike, in defiance of their regional leaders.

"Power has gone to their heads and there is no stopping them," said a principal.

He said they even carry firearms and other weapons to school.

The recent widespread disruptions have proved correct growing fears that classroom frustrations will spill over on to the streets.

The first few weeks of the year have seen sporadic incidents of mini-class boycotts.

Diepkloof high schools experienced a three-day stayaway earlier this month when pupils were ordered out of their classes by Cosas local leaders to pledge solidarity with a group arrested for criminal activities.

In the Moleletsane, Tladi and Naledi areas, schools ground to a virtual halt after some teachers and principals were driven away from their schools because "they were not co-operative".

The Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee (SECC) intervened and the "expelled" educators were allowed back.

The SECC should have taken the opportunity to clip Cosas's wings for the student body had reneged on a code of conduct agreed upon by various organisations at the beginning of the year.

Cosas is a signatory to the code which stipulates that there should

be extensive consultations, involving all groups, before one party decides to take any action that would affect schooling.

Cosas has shown no respect for this binding agreement.

When the "go-slow" was called last week, it took everybody by surprise and "fellow comrades" in teacher and parent organisations were clearly embarrassed by the decision.

The Soweto branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) distanced itself from the call and urged its members to continue teaching pupils who were willing to learn.

The SECC deplored the action but stopped short of condemning it.

The ANC chose to remain silent. However, it is this silence as much as Cosas's action that must be deplored.

If the ANC fails to take a stand now, it runs the risk of inheriting problems when it comes to power.

Cosas is very much aware that no one — be it parents, community organisations or the ANC itself — has the nerve to call it to order.

When the ANC called for mass action last year, the organisation's leadership made it clear that teachers and pupils should stay out of it.

Cosas, however, openly defied the ANC's position and went on to take part in the mass action.

Schools countrywide ground to a halt as part of their contribution to the "vote with our feet" action.

"We are an autonomous organisation and the ANC does not have the right to decide for us," said Cosas.

Cosas is in the forefront of students' high-handed tactics. It has been involved in attacks on teachers, the expulsion of principals, the taking over of school administration by registering and allocating pupils to classes and the staging of campaigns which severely disrupt the learning process.

Rival organisations such as the Pan African Students Organisation (Paso) and the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasom) should also take their fair share of criticism for expelling white teachers from township schools. Teachers are teachers whether

black or white. In fact, some of the white teachers targeted by these groups are well qualified and dedicated.

Recent years have seen the escalating abuse of pupil power, resulting in campaigns that have worked against the educational interests of thousands of children.

All stakeholders in education, including the Government, should agree as a matter of urgency to the establishment of an Interim Crisis Committee (ICC).

This committee should address classroom frustrations brought by the non-delivery of textbooks, the shortage of teachers and the lack of adequate learning facilities. The committee, through the support of parents, teachers and pupils themselves, should endeavour to work towards the creation of an atmosphere of serious learning and effective teaching.

The ICC must draw up a code of conduct with a view to restoring discipline in township schools and providing grievance procedure guidelines.

Until such time as all parties agree on a forum of this nature, the time bomb will tick away. □

Go-slow in schools called off

Sowetan 23/2/93
■ Cosas says it will consult other structures in future: (52)

By Siphon Mthembu

THE go-slow that affected several schools in Soweto during the past week has finally been called off.

This was announced yesterday by the Soweto branch of the Congress of South African Students after a meeting of the organisation's representatives in the area. Cosas called on pupils to resume classes as normal from today.

Last week members of the organisation rejected a decision by the Southern Transvaal region of Cosas that the go-slow be suspended.

Pupils went on the rampage, stoning delivery vehicles in sporadic incidents throughout the township. Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn estimated the number of vehicles damaged at 15.

Cosas said it would now consult other structures before embarking on any protest action.

It said alternative strategies would now have to be employed to fight the examination fees.

Pupils in hijacking spree

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

STAL 23/2/93

52

A delivery truck was hijacked and then set alight in a Soweto schoolyard yesterday — the latest incident in the ongoing schools crisis which has cost more than R1 million in damages to vehicles since last Monday.

A group of pupils hijacked the truck and took it to Mapelela High School grounds where it was gutted amid shouts of "Amandla".

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said the truck was the 10th to be hijacked and burnt by Soweto pupils since last week.

Police estimate that more than R1 million has been lost through indiscriminate attacks on vehicles since the call by the Congress of South

African Students (Cosas) for a "go slow" strike at Soweto schools.

A teenage boy was shot dead by police on Friday after a group of pupils had attempted to hijack a car.

Cosas is protesting against

● Pupil power is out of hand — Page 16

the payment of matric examination fees.

The strike, in terms of which pupils attended classes for only three hours, continued in most Soweto high schools yesterday.

A group of boys, claiming to be Cosas members, went to schools not observing the strike call and threatened

pupils who were not "toeing the line".

However, at a Soweto press conference later in the day, the Cosas branch executive denied calling a "go-slow" and urged pupils to remain at school until 2 pm when classes finished.

Spokesman Bafana Twala said his organisation had called on pupils to discuss the fee issue with a view to broader consultation.

● Sparks are set to fly when thousands of Soweto teachers hold a mass meeting at the Regina Mundi church hall today.

The meeting, convened by the Soweto branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, will focus on retrenchments and plan for the living wage campaign.

affiliated membership of approximately one million. During the sanctions debate of 1986 the organisation was largely responsible for ensuring that a ban on the importation of hunting trophies from South Africa to the United States of America was not included in the United States of America's federal sanctions legislation against South Africa. A substantial number of members of the Safari Club International have over recent years spent millions of rands in South Africa on hunting safaris. The Safari Club International has also built a museum in Tucson, Arizona, housing a South African exhibition which displays South Africa's wildlife, thereby promoting tourism to South Africa.

At the time when the contribution was made, it was the task of all South African missions abroad to counter trade sanctions. The contribution that was made by the then South African Ambassador in Washington, Dr P G J Koornhof, to the Safari Club International, occurred in this context.

Government Service Pension Fund: investments

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

- (1) Whether there has been any change in the policy regarding the investment of accumulated funds of the Government Service Pension Fund; if so, (a) what change and (b) what effect has the change had in financial terms in regard to increased interest and/or dividends;
- (2) whether it is the intention to extend any investment policy to utilize most or all of the accumulated funds of other State pension funds; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) over what period;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B168E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No;
- (2) all the accumulated funds of other State pension funds are managed by the Public Investment Commissioners along similar lines as the funds of the GSPF;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the effectiveness of the various television programmes aimed at assisting Black pupils broadcast in 1992? B170E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. An initial version of the report was recently submitted to the Committee of Heads of Education Departments. The Committee, of which the Director-general of National Education is the chairman, is considering the report, as well as the question concerning the publication thereof.
- (3) The project is at present being evaluated by an independent consultant. A final report in this respect is expected by March 1993, after which it will be decided whether a statement will be made.

Smoking: legislation

*15. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether she intends introducing legislation in respect of smoking during the current session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what will be the nature of this legislation;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B171E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) it has been put on the legislative agenda for the current session of Parliament and will be tabled as soon as possible and
 - (b) the Bill envisages the control of the use, sale and advertising of tobacco products.

It also empowers the Minister by regulation to—

- regulate the health warning and particulars regarding the hazardous constituents of a tobacco product which must appear on the packet and an advertisement thereof; and

— prescribe the claims which may not be made in the said advertisement. Provision is also made for a prohibition on the sale of tobacco products to persons who are under the age of 16 years.

Aids: orphans of victims

*16. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (2) no.
- Whether any provision is being made for assistance to orphans of Aids victims in (a) urban, (b) rural and (c) peri-urban areas; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this assistance? B172E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (a) Yes,
- (b) yes and
- (c) yes. Children who are orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS phenomenon are handled the same as any other orphans within the existing welfare structure. If necessary the children are legally placed in substitute care.

Rights of Child: UN/RSA

*17. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 19 February 1992, the South African Government will now consider becoming a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B173E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) South Africa signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 in New York on 29 January 1993.
- (2) The Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, MP, issued a press statement on 29 January 1993 and the media reported on the matter.

missions or have access to the mechanism. To my mind, it is a public process, in a certain sense of the word.

We are in the final stages of settling this with interested parties. It is very difficult to take this matter further at this stage, but I invite the hon member, as well as all other parties who are represented in Parliament, to come and see me in my office so that we can discuss this matter.

However, I again want to say that the appointment of the board is not a panacea that will guarantee impartial reporting by the media. For that we shall also need a code of conduct which has to be settled, and also a media commission such as the Media Council in respect of the press. All of that has to be negotiated in order to have a foolproof system in addition to the board which the hon member has referred to.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 17 February 1993:

Municipal by-elections for all citizens

*10. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Local Government:

Whether it is his intention to sanction municipal by-elections in which all eligible South Africans, regardless of race, will be able to participate as voters or candidates; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B50E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

I outlined my approach to municipal elections in general during the debate on the hon the State President's Opening Address. I referred to two existing anomalies, namely the system of management committees and local affairs councils on the one hand and the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 on the other and I stated that an acceptable formula would have to be found in conjunction with

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

all interested parties to achieve reconstituted local authorities as soon as possible so as to allow for elections which would identify the truly legitimate leaders. I furthermore stated that an inclusive package approach would be followed and it is therefore not my intention to deal with by-elections in isolation, but as part and parcel of an extensive approach.

From the Government's side we will in the near future table a package containing a series of reform measures as a basis for negotiations. Naturally the elimination of racial references regarding voters and candidates would be the first step and would in fact constitute the cornerstone of those reform measures. However, this step, as well as other reform measures which are foreseen, entails legislative amendments and in the absence of such amendments neither I nor the Government is in a position to grant approval for by-elections on the basis proposed in the question.

New questions:

Failure to report for national service:

Prosecution

1. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force intends prosecuting persons who were called up for national service in respect of the January 1993 intake and failed to report for such service; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether the Defence Force intends stopping prosecutions against any persons who failed to report for national service in previous years; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B114E

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. In terms of the Defence Act all persons who receive call-up instructions have to report, unless they have been officially notified that exemption or deferment from military service has been granted. Failure to report constitutes an offence which has to be investigated and brought before the courts in the usual way.

- (2) Prosecutions were stopped pending the implementation of the 1992 amendments to the Defence Act which provided a wider scope for persons to reconsider their grounds for refusing to render military service. Subsequently new call-up instructions were issued to all such persons and if they once again fail to report for service, my answer above applies.
- (3) No. I am of the opinion that I have fully replied to the question and do not regard a further statement as necessary.

Lt-Gen Lothar Neethling: financial aid

*2. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply in Question No 112 on 24 March 1992, any further amount has been paid by the State in respect of the civil action instituted by Lt-Gen Lothar Neethling against certain publications, the names of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and any subsequent appeal arising out of the said action; if so, (a) what total amount had been paid by the State in this regard as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what are the names of the publications in question;
- (2) whether any portion of the amount so paid by the State in respect of the said action has been repaid by Lt-Gen Neethling to the State; if not, why not; if so, what total amount had been repaid by him as at the latest date for which information is available? B118E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) R688 319,91 — 18 February 1993.
 - (b) *The Vrye Weekblad* and *The Weekly Mail*.
- (2) No. It can only be determined after the judgment of the Appeal Court whether Lt-Gen Neethling has forfeited State protection in terms of Treasury Instruction Chapter W.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask

him whether he has any security for the amount which was spent on behalf of this gentleman? The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as far as I know it is not normal practice to ask for security in cases like this. If it is found that the money is owing to the State, it will be recovered.

†Adv T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I would like to ask him whether it is not customary that the State stands surety for the legal costs of officials who are sued in the course of carrying out their duty.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member will recall that certain protection is given. It is done in terms of Treasury Instruction Chapter W. I do not think that I can go into all the protective mechanisms now that are available to public servants, but basically the hon member is correct in that where the State is able to do so, it does give protection to officials. However, if it were to be found that officials had committed crimes in carrying out their duty, the State would not regard itself as liable for assistance to such officials.

†Adv T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether in this case it is being implied that there is evidence that crimes have been committed.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I never insinuated that. I replied to the hon member's question. He asked in which cases it is done and how it works. I gave him certain examples. Whether a crime was committed or not in this particular case, will depend on the judgment of the Appeal Court as the case is before this Court at present.

Certificates: Senior Certificate examination

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) Whether the issue of certificates in respect of the National Senior Certificate examination for 1992 is dealt with by the South African Certification Council; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the issue of these certificates has been completed; if not, what stage has this issue reached;
- (3) whether interim arrangements have been

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

52

or will be made to accommodate candidates who need these certificates; if so, what arrangements;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B127E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes. As from 4 September 1992 the Senior Certificate is issued only by the South African Certification Council (SAFCERT) to all learners in the Republic of South Africa who comply with the prescribed requirements.

(2) No. The certificates are issued per examining body, as the necessary information is received from the examining bodies. The deadline for the provision of this information is 28 February 1993. A start will then be made with the issuing of the certificates and it is envisaged that this task will be completed by the end of May 1993. This is also the date on which this task was completed in the past.

(3) No. In the meantime, however, candidates may use the statements of examination results which they have already received from their respective examining bodies, in cases where they may require certificates.

(4) No.
*4. Mr D J Dalling—Correctional Services. [Question standing over.]

HSRC publications in Afrikaans

*5. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of National Education:†

(1) Whether the publication "In Focus" of January 1993 and the pamphlet "Regional Powers in a new Constitution", No 4 of 1992, published by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), appeared in English only; if not, what are the relevant details; if so, why;

(2) whether the HSRC issues any other publications that appear in English only; if so, why;

(3) whether he or his Department will take steps to ensure that Afrikaans receives equal treatment in this regard? B132E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes. The publication "RGN/HSRC in Focus" is an external newsletter of the HSRC which appears ten times a year. The newsletter attempts to convey information on recent HSRC research in a popular-scientific manner. Articles are usually written in the language in which the research report concerned was originally written. The result is that the language proportion varies from one issue to the next.

The January 1993 issue of "In Focus" was published in English only. This was done so that it could be included and distributed as a special marketing supplement in three English magazines (*Finance Week*, *Enterprise* and *IMP Journal*). It is possible that the HSRC could do this in Afrikaans on another occasion. "In Focus" would then be published in Afrikaans only.

The pamphlet "Regional Powers in a new Constitution" No 4 of 1992, is a newsletter of the HSRC's Centre for Constitutional Analysis. The newsletter deals mainly with HSRC research in this field. It appears in English only so that those in our country who are not proficient in Afrikaans but are closely involved in the discussions on the constitutional future of South Africa may have first-hand access to research in this very topical field. The cost implication of publishing the newsletter in Afrikaans too is an important consideration in its being published only in English at this stage.

(2) Yes. "Africa 2001" is a journal that reports exclusively on conferences relating to Africa. Both the editions that have appeared so far were published in English only because the conferences concerned had been exclusively in English. The journal is also distributed in other parts of Africa. "Information Update" is a syndicated news journal that is distributed to subscribers only. The journal contains strategic information on HSRC surveys on socio-political and economic matters in

particular. It is actively marketed in foreign countries. It is mainly for this reason and for business considerations that the journal appears only in English.

(3) The Department does not have such a jurisdiction regarding the HSRC; it is the responsibility of the Council of the HSRC to formulate its language and publication policy. I shall naturally bring the hon member's questions to the attention of the chairman of the Council of the HSRC. I shall also discuss the HSRC's language and publication policy with him.

Virginia/Odendaalsrus: closure of hospitals

*6. Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of National Health:†

(1) Whether her Department or the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State is considering or has considered closing the provincial hospitals in Virginia and Odendaalsrus; if so, why, in each case;

(2) whether steps have been taken or are being taken in respect of the closing down of these hospitals; if so, what steps;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B159E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) No;
- (2) no;
- (3) no.

Local authorities: investments

*7. Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) Whether local authorities are prohibited from making investments in insurance concerns; if so, (a) why and (b) in terms of what statutory or other provisions;

(2) whether his Department intends lifting this prohibition; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether local authorities have been informed of this intention; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B160E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant):

(1) Yes, during 1989 a ban was placed on investments with insurance concerns by Ministers concerned with public funds of statutory bodies and by Administrators with regard to local governments at the request of my predecessor.

(a) Some insurance companies utilised the tax benefits received together with the non-taxability of certain government bodies in particular to compete with other financial institutions in order to offer guaranteed earnings on investments. The perception that an unequal playing field existed has been confirmed by the Margo Commission as evidence by the finding that the tax dispensation applicable to long term insurers has been a contributing factor to savings being channelled to these institutions which negatively influenced equal competition in financial markets. This matter has been investigated by the Special Economic Advisor of the Minister of Finance, Dr A S Jacobs, as a part of the investigation into the promotion of equal competition for funds in financial markets. The ban was introduced pending the result of this investigation.

(b) The request by the former Minister of Finance that statutory funds (funds of local governments included) may not be invested with long term insurers until further notice, was made after discussion in the Cabinet. The legal authorisation for such a ban, in the case of local authorities, is based on the authority to determine by Ordinance where public funds may be invested by the concerned authorities. The relevant Ordinances of the Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal and Free State are prescriptive regarding the type of investments that may be made by local authorities. Investments with insurance companies are currently excluded.

Sannieshof Hospital	39,90%
Sybrand van Niekerk Hospital, Carltonville	59,80%
South-Rand Hospital,	
Johannesburg	44,50%
Tara H Moross Centre, Johannesburg	92,90%
Van Velden Memorial Hospital, Tzaneen	43,80%
Ventersdorp Hospital	67,50%
Vereeniging Hospital	50,90%
Far East-Rand Hospital, Springs	52,80%
Voortrekker Hospital, Potgietersrus	40,30%
Warmbad Hospital	47,50%
Waterval-Boven Hospital	82,90%
Witrand Care and Rehabilitation Centre, Potchefstroom	95,50%
Willem Cruywagen Hospital, Germiston	54,30%

Building of housing units

11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Housing and Works: Whether his Department intends building any housing units in the Republic in 1993; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which centres will they be built and (b) how many units will be built in each of these centres?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

Yes, the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works has approved projects for the erection of housing units in 1993 in the regions as listed below in respect of local authorities and welfare organisations.

(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	901
Southern Transvaal	1 170
Natal	579
Eastern Cape	313
Western Cape	964
Northern Cape	24
Orange Free State	227

State subsidies on bus fares for school pupils

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

(S2)

- (1) Whether his Department announced at any time that State subsidies on bus fares for school pupils would be phased out over a period of seven years; if so, when;
- (2) whether this policy has been changed since; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) what are the costs in bus fares in respect of school pupils for the various distance categories in 1992 and 1993, respectively? B192E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, but the South African Schoolbus Contractors Association was informed;

(2) yes, the Minister's Council approved on 16 April 1991 that the full contribution by parents for the transport of pupils, organised by the Department of Education and Culture (House of Assembly), would be phased in over a period of three years and that parents would have a choice of either paying a larger amount or making alternative transport arrangements for the pupils;

(3) costs of pupil transport per contract school bus in respect of existing state contracts only

Distance km	Costs per term 1992	Costs per term 1993
0 - 3	R92,50	R192,50
4 - 10	R97,50	R206,25
11 - 20	R108,75	R233,75
21 - 30	R122,50	R266,25
31 - 40	R135,00	R300,00
41 +	R142,50	R317,50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Extradition treaty: RSA/Transkei

*1. Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei have entered into an extradition treaty; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether a request has been received from the Republic of Transkei for the extradition of two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when was the request received and (b) what are the names of these two persons;
- (3) whether the request has been or will be acceded to; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C3E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes. An extradition treaty was entered into between the Republic of South Africa and Republic of Transkei on 19 June 1987 as promulgated by Proclamation No. 99 of 19 June 1987 (*Government Gazette* No. 10778).

(2) Yes.

(a) 16 May 1991

(b) In respect of the two persons whose names have been supplied.

(3) The request, as well as a possible amendment to the Extradition Act, 1962, are still under consideration.

(4) A statement is not necessary.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to

point out that he has not given us the names of the two persons involved. Will he please provide the House with those two names?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, for the very reason that that hon member has refrained from providing those names, I think that it is equally inappropriate for me to provide those names, since these people have, as yet, not been charged as such and convicted. I think it is inappropriate that, since we are dealing with the dispensation of justice in a foreign country, we should provide these names at this point.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether he does not find it strange that no progress has been made in this regard after a lapse of almost two years since the request was made.

The MINISTER: No, Mr Chairman, I do not find it strange, for the very reason that the hon member would perhaps try to discover something strange about the fact that two years have elapsed. I should perhaps ask him why he has suddenly become interested in this issue. Why the sudden concern about this issue? I can counter his question quite easily with such a reply. As a matter of fact, since the hon member has obviously been made aware of the situation, he should perhaps also be made aware of the fact that these two gentlemen are not in the country, or do not find themselves in a position in which these orders can be considered. That is apart from the technical situation.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether he is saying to this House that both Mr Sol Kerzner and Mr Sol Bloomberg are not in South Africa, and is he also saying to us that no hon member in this House or in Parliament should take up issues of this nature, and that—according to his reply—there must be a specific time when hon members should take up these issues? Perhaps the hon the Minister could also tell us what charges have been levelled against these two individuals.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not suggesting that the hon member should not ask questions. I am merely saying that for the very reason that he is refraining from providing the names, I think it is appropriate that I should refrain from doing so as well. Since he has now

Chalk down threat at Soweto schools

STAR 24/2/93.

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter (S2)

Ailing Soweto schools may be hit by massive work stoppages by teachers if the authorities do not meet their demands for an across-the-board minimum "living wage" of R7 000 a month by March 17.

The warning is contained in several proposals which will embody a programme of action in teachers' forthcoming campaign for a living wage and an end to retrenchments.

About 3 000 Soweto teachers gave the thumbs up to the living wage campaign which was launched by the local branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) at the Regina Mundi church hall in the township yesterday.

The emotion-charged meeting roared "so far and no more" as the teachers declared they deserved a decent salary because their profession was the "mother of all professions".

The campaign will also focus on tax deductions and "unreasonable" bills by the medical scheme appointed by the Department of Education and Training (DET).

Sadtu spokesman Oupa Mpetha said they had set the deadline for March 17 when Finance Minister Derek Keys

would announce the Budget.

"We will know only on that date how much increases the DET is prepared to offer to our members," said Mpetha.

The teachers also proposed to hold rallies and stage pickets if the DET failed to accede to their demands.

Mpetha stressed, however, that no decisions had been made as the teacher body was still making proposals.

He said between now and the March 17 deadline Sadtu would consult parent, student and community organisations.

Sources said the Government would only offer a maximum 5 percent salary increase, which would be far below the teachers' demand.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said: "The department cannot on its own make decisions because our salaries are determined by national policy. This applies to all education departments."

He said the Sadtu national office had been invited to take part in talks with Government Ministers on salaries.

● Scores of angry Soweto teachers yesterday continued a sit-in at the DET Johannesburg offices to protest against retrenchments. The teachers, from Soweto's Jabulani, Zola and Emdeni areas, started the sit-in on Monday.

New Model D school

A THIRD high school in Johannesburg was to be re-established as a nonracial state-funded Model D school, Transvaal Education Department (TED) executive director Ken Paine said yesterday.

The TED said the Edith Hinds School in Marshall Street, Jeppestown, had closed at the end of last year because of dwindling pupil numbers but would open on April 20 as an English-medium Model D school offering technical and commercial subjects.

13 (DAM) 24/2/73

(52)

Waived exam fees would cost state R32,5 million ⁽⁵²⁾

Education Reporter

ARC 24/2/93

THE state would lose about R32,5 million if controversial matric examination fees were waived.

The R72 fee, which has been the target of a boycott call by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), must be paid by candidates in all departments and covers only a part of the cost of exams.

Director-General of National Education Dr Johan Garbers issued a statement yesterday intended to end uncertainty and prevent disruptive protests over the fee.

Outlining expenses, he said examiners had to be paid for setting papers and the state had to pay for printing, packing and distributing them.

The state also had to pay for security when papers were distributed and collected and had to hire exam marking centres and pay markers.

Exam fees covered about 40 percent of these costs.

If 450 000 candidates registered, waiving the fees would cost the state about R32,5 million, said Dr Garbers.

It was important to note that only pupils who really intended writing their examinations would pay their fees, he said.

If the exams were free departments might waste money catering for candidates who did not write.

Free exams could lead to the needless appointment of thousands of markers whose services were not needed and the cancellation of other arrangements, said Dr Garbers.

Police arrest rioting Soshanguve pupils

STAR 25/2/93

By Philip Zoio

S2

Lesch said.

Police yesterday arrested three pupils from a school in Soshanguve outside Pretoria during rioting in which two teachers at the school were assaulted and stoned.

Pretoria police spokesman Major Andrew Lesch said the pupils reacted angrily after the principal of Letabong Secondary School had expelled five pupils.

Police were told at about 10.25 am that pupils were throwing stones at vehicles passing the school.

An angry crowd of pupils then assaulted and stoned two teachers who were admitted to a local clinic with minor injuries, Lesch said.

Another teacher then spoke to the pupils, who afterwards left the school grounds.

But at about 10.50 am a number of pupils returned to the school and began packing stones at the front entrance,

Department of Education and Training regional chief director Job Schoeman said the barricade was aimed at preventing a DET inspector, who had been investigating the problems, from leaving the school grounds.

Lesch said police were again called to the scene. The pupils threw stones at policemen arriving at the school. One of the SAP vehicles was damaged and three pupils were arrested before order was restored, he said.

Schoeman said the school had been tense since Friday, when teachers decided to take steps to combat poor discipline.

The rioting had resulted from a recommendation made by teachers to the principal that several pupils be expelled, Schoeman said.

Pupils at the school blamed matriculants who had failed their final exams last year for the poor discipline.

Soweto schools standstill feared

STAR 25/4/93.

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

(S2)

Up to 100 000 pupils are believed to be going without effective education as the "go-slow" continues in Soweto schools.

Schools have been hit by widespread disruptions since the local branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) ordered pupils out of classes to protest against the payment of matric examination fees.

There are more than 65 high schools in Soweto, each with an average of 1 000 pupils. More than 55 of the schools are affected by the protest.

The anti-examination-fee campaign is also believed to have spread to some of Soweto's 400 primary schools, and it is estimated that the number of pupils affected overall is close to

100 000. Parents and teachers fear that schools may grind to a standstill.

Classes in the majority of schools were deserted after 11 am yesterday as thousands of pupils left classes early.

Despite repeated denials by Cosas that it called the strike, and its subsequent appeal to pupils to stay in class, Soweto pupils continued to remain at school only until 11 am.

Meanwhile, chaos erupted in the Mapetla area yesterday as rampaging pupils continued to stone cars and hijack delivery trucks. Police used teargas to disperse pupils outside Mapetla High School who were stoning passing vehicles.

More than R1 million has been caused in damage since pupils went on the hijacking spree.

WE CAN DO IT A vision takes shape in the face of community violence and student turbulence

SOWETAN Thursday February 25 1993
1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111

Tladi's dream: just an ordinary school

By Sonti Maseko

IMAGINE a school in the heart of Soweto, beautifully built and with all teaching aids, a library and a laboratory.

Imagine that outside it is leafy and green with shrubbery, it has bright flowers — red, yellow and orange — and the grass is neatly cut and through the door of one of the classrooms you see students in black-and-white uniforms, bending over their desks, writing, and a teacher moving between rows of desks supervising them.

Imagine again that the school enjoys peace and tranquillity. That there are no disturbances coming from the community around it. That in fact people around it support it irrespective of their political and religious affiliations.

Imagine that nobody removes any doors, window panes or any material from the school; that in fact it is run by selected individuals who from time to time organise cake sales and raffles to raise funds for the school.

This picture does not have to exist only in your mind. It is an ideal which might soon become a reality when the mammoth project to rebuild Tladi Technical School takes off. At the start of this year all major

Project due to get under way soon:

■ UTOPIAN IDEAL Huge rebuilding



Ishmael Mkhabela

parties involved in attempts to rebuild Tladi Tech and restore meaningful learning there - the Independent Development Trust, The Tladi Monitoring Committee, and the Tladi community - renewed their commitment to the project

early this year. Last weekend another meeting was held at which ways in which the Tladi project could be supported materially by other parties were discussed.

As parties commit themselves to work on the project, the Department of Education and Training is likely to be asked to convert the status of the school from a state controlled to a community run school, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, spokesman for the TMC, said.

● Meanwhile the school, standing in the Naledi area of the DET — the most turbulent since the start of this year — got off to an equally turbulent start first with the expulsion of its principal and then the "go-slow", both the campaigns of the Congress of South African Students.

Both campaigns, the first the objective of which was to compel school principals to admit students and the second to force the DET to scrap examination fees, disrupted learning, resulting in the loss of some teaching days.

'Why we can't drop matric fee'

Sowetan 26/2/93

■ Cosas opposition based on a misunderstanding says Natal education boss:

52

By Sonti Maseko

SCRAPPING matric exam fees for nearly 500 000 candidates, as demanded by the Congress of South African Students, would cost the Government about R32,5 million.

This was said by the director-general of National education, Dr Johan Garbers, regretting that while the Cosas had called off the go-slow campaign against exam fees, it still remained opposed to the payment of fees.

Much of the unhappiness over the increase in exam fees was based on a misunderstanding, Garbers said, adding that "every effort was made to keep registration fees as low as possible". This year's registration fees would cost every matric candidate R72 instead of the R66 charged for Senior Secondary Certificates and R71 for matric exemption candidates.

Soweto teachers now up in arms

By Phil Molefe (52)
Education Reporter

STAR

26/2/93.

Soweto schools were brought to a standstill today as thousands of teachers converged on the Johannesburg offices of the Department of Education and Training (DET) to protest against the retrenchment of about 30 teachers.

Yesterday the Soweto schools crisis, where about 100 000 pupils are on a "go-slow" to protest against exam fees, spread to schools

in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, Sapa reports.

Hundreds of Soweto teachers took to the streets yesterday to protest against the retrenchment of about 30 educators in the Jabulani, Zola and Emdeni areas.

Schools face a complete breakdown as teachers threaten to strike over the DET's decision to retrench teachers.

A spokesman for the Soweto branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), Oupa

Mpetha, said teachers would picket today at the DET's Johannesburg offices in support of a "sleep-in" by retrenched teachers.

About 50 teachers have been sleeping at the DET offices since the beginning of the week.

The DET rejected claims that teachers had been retrenched.

DET regional spokesman Norman Malebane said: "Teachers were only served with letters which stated

that their terms of temporary or contractual employment had expired."

Malebane said some teachers had been employed in posts already occupied by other teachers who had either gone on study leave, holiday or pregnancy leave.

"We made it clear to them that once the owners of those posts return, they will have to leave."

The DET declared a dispute with Sadtu yesterday, accusing the union of violating an agreement.

New bid to solve schools crisis

STAR 27/2/93.

PHIL MOLEFE (52)

AS THE crisis in Soweto schools deepened, an interim working committee was formed yesterday to address immediate burning issues with a view to get schooling in the township back on track.

The committee, comprising representatives of various political, community, teacher and student organisations, as well as the Department of Education and Training (DET), said it would endeavour to work "around the clock" to halt further disruptions in black schools.

A spokesman for the working committee, Mongezi Stofile of the Greater Soweto Dispute Resolution Committee, said the new forum would "look at ways and means of addressing grievances without disrupting education".

Stofile said the committee would hold talks with the DET over the weekend with a view to reaching some consensus and thereby ensure a return to normal schooling on Monday.

Retrenchments

Yesterday's meeting, attended by various organisations and United Nations representatives, comes in the wake of widespread disruptions in Soweto schools as teachers took to the streets and thousands of pupils embarked on a "go-slow" strike.

The teachers have been involved in work stoppages since Thursday to protest against the

retrenchment of about 30 educators in the Jabulani, Zola and Em-deni areas.

The pupils have been attending classes for only three hours a day after the local branch of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) called for a "go-slow" strike to protest against the payment of examination fees.

Cosas withdrew its call this week, but few pupils remained at school until 2 pm when classes finished.

The DET has rejected claims that teachers had been retrenched. Regional spokesman Norman Ma lebane said: "Teachers were only served with letters which stated that their terms of temporary or contractual employment had expired."

Cathkin leads Heideveld in the War on Waste

SOUTH 27/2 - 3/3/93



SCHOOL children from Cathkin High School in Heideveld have officially joined a national War on Waste (WOW) campaign.

The campaign, launched by Sappi Waste Paper, is a large-scale effort to mobilise schools in bringing about a major cultural change that will see all domestic households in South Africa committed to recycling waste paper.

Last week some 800 Cathkin High pupils each received a WOW bin, made from recycled paper, to mark the start of an effort to eventually involve the whole community of Heideveld in the recycling project.

The WOW bins will be placed in the pupils' homes, so that households can deposit their waste paper in a separate container.

Waste paper is easy to recycle when it has not been contaminated with other household waste.

The waste paper is then brought to school in black plastic bags, where Sappi will collect it.

Mr Shafiek Dollie of Cathkin High, who is an active driving force behind the school's Nature Society, initiated the project.

"I am delighted that our school has become a 'warrior' in the War On Waste. The enthusiasm with which the pupils have embraced the programme has been encouraging."

"Our aim is not only to educate our pupils and their families, but also members of the community. We would be thrilled if people in Heideveld who don't have children at our school, use our school as a depositing centre for their waste paper."

The proceeds from the sale of waste paper will be applied to the Nature Society.

Sappi Waste Paper's marketing manager Mr Steve Harley said South African households on average produce a ton of domestic waste a year.

A valuable resource is lost if the immense volumes of waste paper generated by households aren't recy-

clad.

Roughly a third of all waste paper in South Africa is currently being recycled, compared to 50 percent in Germany and Japan.

South Africa compares well to many other countries, but there is still tremendous room for improvement.

What is needed most is a change of culture.

"A significant advantage of recycling is that the lifespan of municipal landfills would be extended if paper is taken out of the waste stream. Not only are landfills expensive to maintain, they take up valuable space in the fast growing metropolitan areas," said Harley.

He added that WOW was a personal way in which parents, children and members of the community could exercise their responsibility towards the environment.

"Children are the ideal agents of change because they are naturally 'green' and that is why our project is aimed at schools."

Protest fails as pupils go to classes

By RAMOTENA MABOTE

THE campaign by three student organisations to protest exam fees fizzled out yesterday when pupils at most township schools attended normal classes.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Pan-Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso) and the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) had called on pupils to go to school yesterday to listen to speeches about the importance of pupil unity.

But in fact normal classes went ahead on what was to have been the last day of the three-day campaign, which on Thursday included a march on the DET offices by 2 000 pupils which ended in chaos at the station.

The principal's secretary at Fezeka High School in Guguletu, Miss Z Maka, said that the pupils went to their classes and lessons took place as usual.

The same situation was reported at Luhlaza Senior Secondary School in Khayelitsha, where pupils attended inter-house athletics, and Langa High School.

A Cosas regional leader, Mr Ndoda Ngemtu, said that the campaign had not failed nor stopped.

● At least 14 teachers at Intlanganiso Finishing School in District 6 embarked on an indefinite strike in protest against the alleged appointment of white teachers at the expense of black teachers.

● Soweto pupils are to return to school on Monday following almost two weeks of protest action, but their teachers' attendance will depend on the outcome of a proposed meeting with the Department of Education and Training.

Pupils, teachers take action

By Diane Coetzer

SOUTH
2/12 - 3/3/93

MANY schools throughout the country were engulfed in chaos this week and teachers are set to intensify their campaign against the education crisis.

In the past week:
● Teachers at Alexander Sinton High School staged a sit-in on Thursday and Friday. No teaching took place on these days.
● Pupils at Nelson Mandela High School in Crossroads demonstrated against increased exam and school fees.

● In Paarl, African and coloured teachers began a strike on Wednesday. Pupils were sent home.
● The Congress of South African Students and the Pan-African Students Organisation held a rally in Crossroads on Wednesday against increased exam and school fees.

● There were also protests at Modderdam High School in Bonteheuwel and Beauvalton High School in Valhalla Park.

The national executive committee of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) meets this weekend to decide on a proposal for national action to force education officials to halt their rationalisation

programme and deal with the grim situation in education.

Teaching at Department of Education and Training (DET) schools is minimal, with students protesting escalating school and examination fees and a severe lack of facilities.

While some teaching is taking place at House of Representatives schools, the situation at many is reaching crisis point.

In spite of a Supreme Court ruling declaring the Department of Education and Culture's non-appointment of substitute teachers invalid, the situation in schools remains dire.

Police teargas pupils in demo

By Sabata Ngcai

POLICE fired teargas on protesting pupils from Nelson Mandela High School in Crossroads on Tuesday because they refused to return to the school premises, said police spokesperson, Lieutenant John Sterrenberg.

The pupils had taken to the streets in a placard demonstration to demand exam and school fees be scrapped. They blocked the four-way intersection at the corner of Lansdowne and Eisleben Roads in

Sadtu said that since the court ruling the department had adopted a "piece-meal response", accepting individual representations from schools for the appointment of substitute teachers.

Principals have been instructed verbally to draw up lists of teachers and their teaching periods and to provide a substantial motivation for the appointment of substitutes.

"We fear this may lead to a situation where the department deems a staff capable of handling the teaching load without appointing substitutes, thereby freezing the posts of those on leave," Sadtu Western

Phillipi and brought traffic to a standstill.

Police gave pupils ten minutes to return to school, which they did after after appeals from members of student organisations.

Pupils were followed by heavily-armed police to the school. The pupils then protested at the police presence and the police fired teargas.

According to a Cosas spokesperson, Ndoda Ngenmtu, examination fees were R105 this year while last year they were R72.

Cape regional chairperson, Ms Vivienne Carelse, stressed.

"Officials have already indicated free periods — which teachers use for preparation — are a privilege not a right."

Port Elizabeth teacher and Sadtu NEC member, Mr Andre Forbes, said tension was running so high in the Eastern Cape that teachers are "considering strike action".

Forbes said that a large number of schools had not received their stationery. At primary schools the chaos caused by the non-appointment of substitute teachers was continuing, he said.

Sadtu Southern Cape regional chairperson and vice-rector of the Southern Cape College of Education, Mr Desmond Allie, said an anti-rationalisation committee which had been formed several months ago was preparing action against the department.

"We have teachers out of work, which is ludicrous because at Saturnus Primary School there are 50 pupils in a class," Allie said.

Teachers in the Transvaal are also mobilising against education departments.

Sadtu general secretary Mr Randall van den Heever described the situation in many schools as "volatile".

Cape Investment Bank

THE Sunday Times Business Times reported on February 21, and again in this weekend's edition, that four former directors of the Cape Investment Bank were being held liable for R142-million in missing funds. (58)

17/1/93 28/2/93

Attorneys acting for the directors have pointed out that they are, in fact, being held liable in terms of the Company's Act for the losses sustained by the CIB. The amount of R142-million represents the differences between the assets and liabilities of the bank when summons was issued.

PLAN TO PRESSURE DET OVER EXAM-FEE CRISIS

S/Times 28/2/93

Sunday Times Reporter

MULTIPARTY talks aiming at finding ways to force the Department of Education and Training to scrap exam fees will take place tomorrow.

Labour, political, civic, education and student organisations will be involved in the meeting at the headquarters of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) in Johannesburg.

Topping the agenda is the examination fee issue.

The meeting is being called and co-ordinated by Cosas and the Pan Africanist Student Organisation (Paso). Organisations expected to attend the one-day meeting include the ANC, PAC, Cosatu, the Azanian Students' Movement and the southern Transvaal region of the South African National Civic Organisations.

The meeting is expected to organise a committee to co-ordinate a programme of action, said Cosas president Moses Maseko.

"Our organisation has declared 1993 the year of getting rid of the hated examination fees in all schools."

He said: "Cosas and Paso want to involve parents in action we intend taking to force the DET to scrap the examination fees."

"The second phase of our programme will be the occupation of all DET buildings and city streets, until the DET meets students' demands."

The conference tomorrow follows another week of violence and confusion in schools around the country, some of which appear set to continue the "go-slow" strike indefinitely.

At Letabong Secondary School in Soshanguve, near Pretoria, three teachers were seriously injured when they were stoned and assaulted by angry students on Wednesday.

Arrested

A teacher, Mr Jim Gomba, is in Garankuwa hospital with stab wounds and other serious injuries.

Pupils stoned cars passing the school, including a police vehicle. Five students were arrested. Later, pupils vandalised the school, which was temporarily closed.

At Mapetla-Tswana school, in Soweto, students have been venting their frustrations on passing vehicles since the beginning of the "go-slow" strike.

Pupils at the school cited a variety of reasons for their actions, including the unpopularity of the headmaster, inactive teachers, political rivalry and sheer boredom.

Thabo Mokone, a Std 7 pupil, said: "We are hitting targets to keep us busy because we are not being taught. We are doing nothing."

Teaching at the school has been suspended.

Many Soweto students are too afraid to attend classes.

The Mamelodi campus of Vista university is still paralysed by an ongoing dispute between campus authorities and the SRC over the latter's involvement in the selection, admission and orientation of students.

In Natal, three teacher training colleges have been closed indefinitely. Madadeni (Newcastle), Esikwawini (Empangeni) and Amanzimtoti colleges of education were closed in the wake of disruption of classes, sit-ins and confrontations with staff members.

At Madadeni, lectures were suspended after students hit the rector and locked him out of the college.

CIPRESS 28/2/93

Sadtu bid to avert crisis

By THEMBA KHUMALO and MOSES MAMAILA (52)

IN a desperate bid to prevent the total collapse of education in black schools, Sadtu has called for an urgent meeting between its leadership and Education Minister Dr Sam de Beer.

The call was made by the union's national president Shepherd Mdlalana during a press briefing in Johannesburg yesterday.

Meanwhile, it appears normal classes may resume at Soweto schools tomorrow if pupils abide by the decisions taken at a meeting on Friday of pupil representatives and community organisations.

The meeting, which was also attended by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Pan Africanist Students Organisation Congress (Paso), Inkatha and the SA Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu), resolved that in the interest of black education, pupils and teachers should return to class tomorrow.

ANC PWV region spokesman Obed Bapela said a five-man delegation had been appointed to raise the grievances with DET officials tomorrow.

Trouble in Soweto schools started two weeks ago after Cosas called on pupils to embark on a "go slow" to protest the DET's increased examination fees.

Midway through the strike Cosas called off their action but this was met with stiff opposition by pupils who felt that the organisation had no mandate to call off the strike without first consulting them.

Instead they went on the rampage hijacking and burning delivery trucks in the township.

Paso said in principle they supported Cosas but did not go along with the "go slow" and the burning of vehicles.

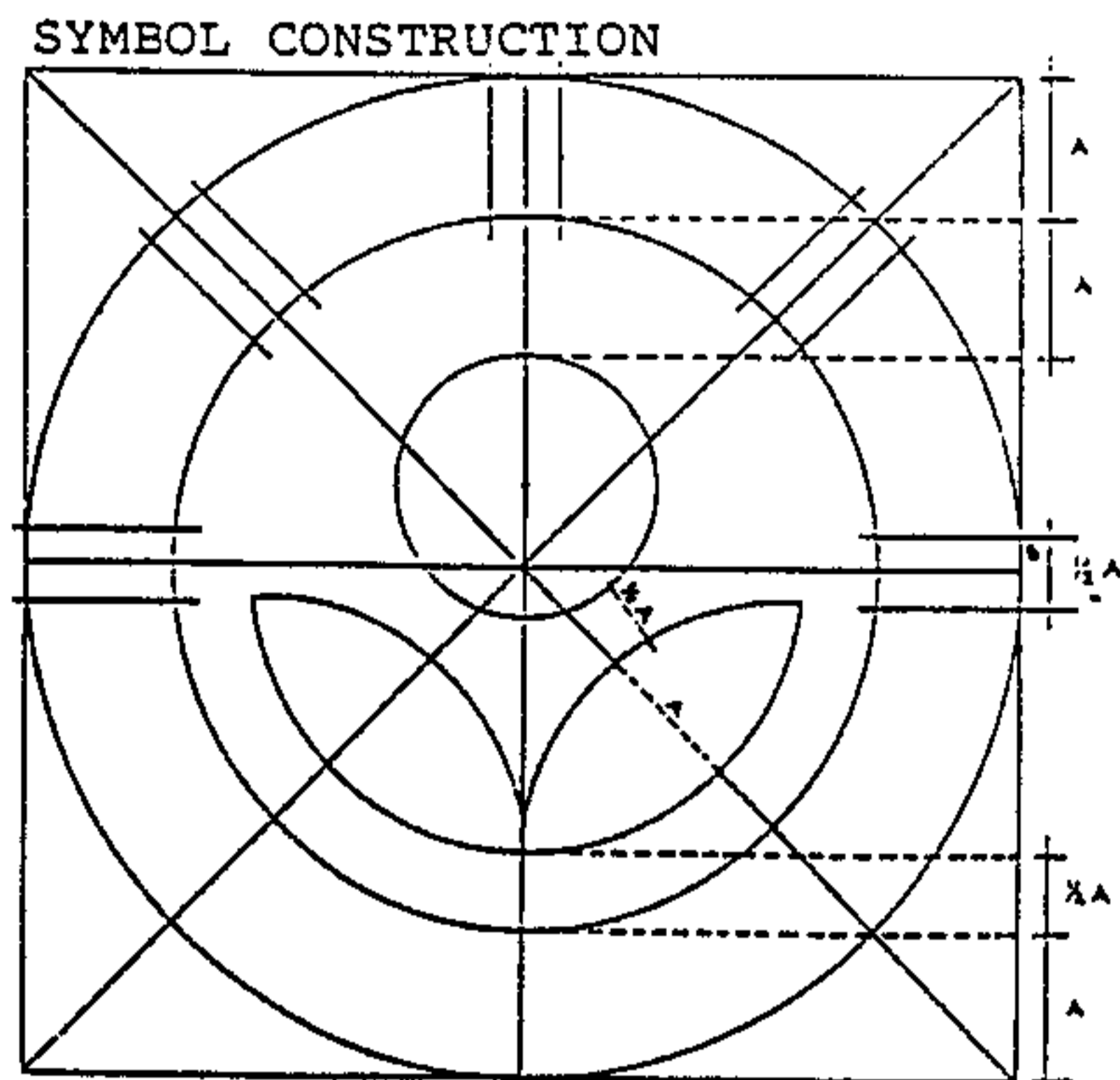
In another education crisis the DET suspended classes at Lethabong Secondary School in Soshanguve near Pretoria, after pupils assaulted two teachers, stoned passing cars and damaged class windows on Wednesday.

According to sources, trouble started after the expulsion of five pupils by the school principal allegedly on the recommendation of teachers who were tired of the pupils' misbehaviour.

In Mamelodi, Vista Campus was closed temporarily last week after angry students went on the rampage and stoned cars in protest against the exclusion of some students when they reopened early in February.

Specifications

1. Emblem and qualifying words "Irradiated" or "Radurised" shall be printed in bold print against a contrasting background, clearly visible, easily legible and indelible and the legibility shall not be affected by pictorial or any other printed matter.
2. The minimum outer circle diameter of the emblem shall be 10 mm except in the case of a package of which the area of the main panel is less than 12 000 mm², where the size of the emblem may be reduced in the proportions prescribed in regulation 2 (9) (b) (ii).
3. The emblem shall be constructed as indicated in Facsimile 3 with relative sizes as indicated by "A".
4. The letters of qualifying words shall be of uniform size throughout and of the same relative size as indicated by "A".

Facsimile 3

**ADMINISTRATION:
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE**

No. R. 243

26 February 1993

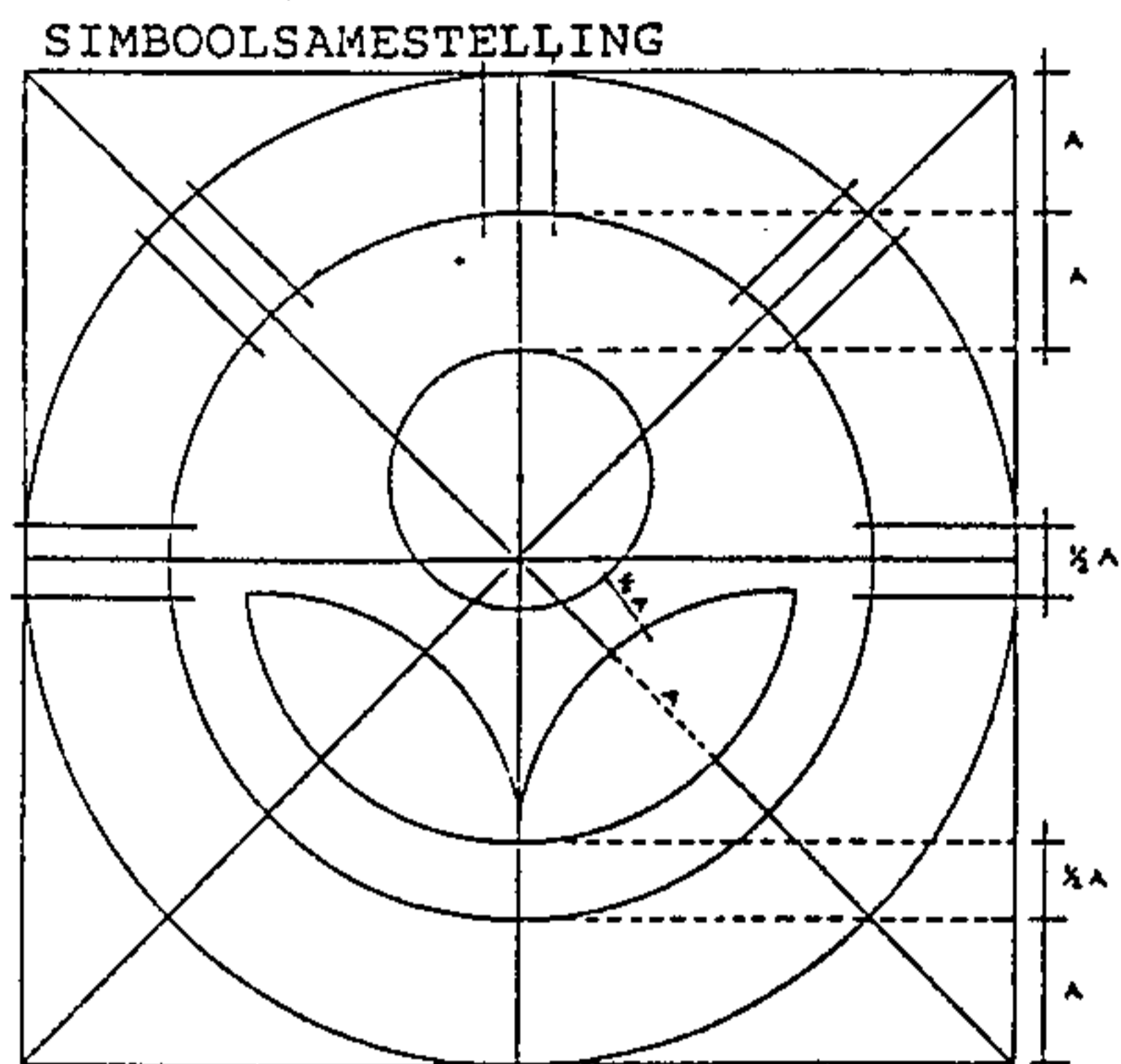
**EDUCATION AFFAIRS ACT
(HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1988**

**AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO
GOVERNING BODIES OF STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS,
EXCLUDING STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS FOR
SPECIALIZED EDUCATION**

The Minister of Education and Culture has under section 112 read with section 31 of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act No. 70 of

Spesifikasies

1. Die embleem en kwalifiserende woorde "Bestraal" of "Geraduriseer" moet in vetdruk op 'n teengesteelde agtergrond gedruk word, duidelik sigbaar, maklik leesbaar en onuitwisbaar, en die leesbaarheid moet nie deur geïllustreerde voorstellings of ander drukwerk belemmer word nie.
2. Die minimum buite-omtrekdeursnee van die embleem moet 10 mm wees, behalwe in die geval waar die pakket se hoofpaneel 'n oppervlakte van minder as 12 000 mm² het, waar die embleem verklein kan word in verhoudings soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 2 (9) (b) (i).
3. Die embleem moet saamgestel word soos aangedui onder Faksimilee 3 met relatiewe groottes soos aangedui by "A".
4. Die letters van kwalifiserende woorde moet deurgaans van eenvormige grootte wees en van dieselfde relatiewe grootte soos aangedui by "A".

Faksimilee 3

**ADMINISTRASIE:
VOLKSRAAD**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN
KULTUUR**

No. R. 243

26 Februarie 1993

**WET OP ONDERWYSAANGELEENTHEDE
(VOLKSRAAD), 1988**

**WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE
BESTUURSLIGGAME VAN STAATSONDER-
STEUNDE SKOLE, UITGESONDERD STAATSON-
DERSTEUNDE SKOLE VIR BUITENGEWONE
ONDERWYS**

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur het kragtens artikel 112 saamgelees met artikel 31 van die Wet op Onderwysaangeleentehede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No.

1988), amended the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 2932 of 6 December 1991, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "the Regulations" means the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 2932 of 6 December 1991, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 441 of 14 February 1992.

2. Regulation 22 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

"(2) Whenever a casual vacancy occurs—

(a) in the office of a member referred to in regulation 2 (1) (c), the sponsoring body shall forthwith designate a competent person to fill the vacancy; and

(b) in the office of a member referred to in regulation 2 (1) (b), such vacancy shall, at the discretion of the governing body, be filled either by means of co-option, or by means of an election in terms of these regulations: Provided that if the member in whose office the vacancy has occurred, was a parent of a pupil of the state-aided school concerned at the time when he became a member of the governing body, his successor shall also be a parent of a pupil of the state-aided school concerned at the time of his co-option or election, as the case may be."; and

(b) by the insertion after subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

"(3) A member designated, co-opted or elected in accordance with subregulation (2), shall remain in office for the unexpired term of office of his predecessor."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 244

26 February 1993

EDUCATION AFFAIRS ACT
(HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1988

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO GOVERNING BODIES OF STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS, EXCLUDING STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS FOR SPECIALISED EDUCATION

The Minister of Education and Culture has under section 112 read with section 31 of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act No. 70 of 1988), amended the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 2932 of 6 December 1991, as set out in the Schedule.

70 van 1988), die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2932 van 6 Desember 1991; gewysig soos uiteengesit in die Bylae.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die Regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2932 van 6 Desember 1991, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 441 van 14 Februarie 1992.

2. Regulasie 22 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(2) Wanneer 'n toevallige vakature ontstaan—

(a) in die amp van 'n lid in regulasie 2 (1) (c) bedoel, wys die borgliggaam onverwyld 'n bevoegde persoon aan om die vakature te vul; en

(b) in die amp van 'n lid in regulasie 2 (1) (b) bedoel, word so 'n vakature, na die goeddunke van die bestuursliggaam, of by wyse van koöptering, of by wyse van 'n verkiesing ingevolge hierdie Regulasies, gevul: Met dien verstande dat indien die lid in wie se amp die vakature ontstaan het, op die tydstip toe hy 'n lid van die bestuursliggaam geword het 'n ouer van 'n leerling van die betrokke staatsondersteunde skool was, sy opvolger ook 'n ouer van 'n leerling van die betrokke staatsondersteunde skool moet wees ten tye van sy koöptering of verkiesing na gelang van die geval."; en

(b) deur die volgende subregulasie na subregulasie (2) in te voeg:

"(3) 'n Lid wat ooreenkomstig subregulasie (2) aangewys, gekoöpteer of verkies word, beklee sy amp vir die oorblywende ampstermyn van sy voorganger."

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 244

26 Februarie 1993

WET OP ONDERWYSAANGELEENTHEDE
(VOLKSRAAD), 1988

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES BETREFFENDE BESTUURSLIGGAME VAN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE, UITGESONDERD STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE VIR BUITENGEWONE ONDERWYS

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur het kragtens artikel 112 saamgelees met artikel 31 van die Wet op Onderwysaangeleentehede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No. 70 van 1988), die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2932 van 6 Desember 1991, gewysig soos uiteengesit in die Bylae.

EDUCATION - SECONDARY
1993

Training board for chemical, oil sector

Byss. day 2/6/93

ERICA JANKOWITZ

A CHEMICAL, oil and allied industries' training board was established last month after two years of consultations to set minimum training standards and set in motion the accreditation of existing in-house training facilities, a Sasol spokesman said.

The establishment of this board was in line with the Manpower Department's recent moves to devolve responsibility for training to industry level, he said.

Founding industries were AECL, Sasol, Sentrachem and Shell and BP refineries.

All major trade unions — including Cosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, Nactu-affiliated SA Chemical Workers' Union, the Mineworkers' Union and Yster en Staal — were involved.

SA Electrical Workers' Association general secretary Ben Nicholson was appointed chairman of the board with Sasol's Ernst Kretschmer as vice-chairman, the spokesman said.

He added that the board was initiated by

employers who believed the setting of training standards was of great importance to the industry.

Employers were also concerned with the transferability of skills within the sector.

He said the constitution set as objectives the ending of all discrimination, creation of equal opportunity environments, training all workers to realise their full potential and the maintenance of the role and stature of crafts.

He said employers had agreed to address imbalances within the present education structure to fulfil the training needs of the sector.

He said that the board had no immediate plans to establish new training facilities because existing centres would be used and accredited.

A "lean and mean" structure was envisaged by all participants, he said.

School leavers facing bleak prospects

Byss. day 2/6/93

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Only 1% of this year's graduates, matriculants and other school leavers would find work in the formal sector, Ned Enterprises GM Neville Edwards said last week.

The formal employment sector was virtually closed for the next two years, he told a conference set up by the Free State provincial administration on stimulating informal and small business.

Edwards said: "The potential for development is vast, but without the needed funding it will atrophy."

SA had to invest more in expanding in-

formal business enterprises.

Edwards said Ned Enterprises — a division of Nedcorp — had identified viable, progressive organisations involved in micro lending, and was providing support.

However, what was needed was a government fund to guarantee any assistance given to informal entrepreneurs.

Edwards said it was critical that education policy should incorporate courses and provide the methodology needed by young people to launch their own businesses.

P
C
W
A
I
la
a
t
t
r
a
c
c
S
fi
w
ne
un

Adv C H PIENNAAR: Mr Chairman, could I ask the virgin hon Minister, arising out of his reply, whether the Government intends taking control of housing or whether it merely intends to co-ordinate it? Could he tell us what the Government's intentions are at this stage?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the intention is to achieve co-ordination, but this has to be done in the light of changing circumstances. It is not a question of taking control at all, however. There must be a large amount of autonomy in various areas.

Adv C H PIENNAAR: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he saying, in other words, that despite the fact that the bulk of the funds would be emanating from the taxpayers, there will not be any control over the way in which those funds are spent?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think, in terms of the reply that I gave initially, that such a detailed request should be tabled so that I can reply adequately in due course. [Interjections.]

SADF vehicles: transportation of passengers

*3. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any South African Defence Force regulations and/or other provisions provide for safety checks to be carried out on military vehicles used for the transportation of persons on public roads; if not, why not; if so, (a) which regulations and/or provisions and (b) (i) when, (ii) by whom and (iii) according to what procedures are such safety checks carried out? B847E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) SADF Logistics Policy and Procedures 14, Pamphlet 1, part 3; SADF Policy and Procedures for the Planning and Execution of Logistics read in conjunction with the Military Disciplinary Code, Section 19, "Disobeying Lawful Commands or Orders".

(b) (i) Before each trip.

(ii) The driver.

(iii) The prescribed procedures for First Parade, which comprises a complete

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

check of the vehicle using a prescribed checklist.

Sanil vehicles transporting school cadets

*4. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether it is common practice to use Sanil military vehicles for the transportation of school cadets; if so,

(2) whether these vehicles comply with the relevant safety and other requirements for the transportation of passengers on public roads; if not, why not; if so, what is the maximum speed at which passengers may be transported on such roads;

(3) whether any specific regulations and/or rules are applicable in respect of the use of Sanil vehicles; if so, what regulations and/or rules;

(4) whether such regulations and/or rules differ from those applicable to other vehicles; if so, what are the relevant details? B849E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. 80 km per hour.

(3) No.

(4) Falls away.

Transportation of school cadets

*5. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any specific regulations and/or rules apply to the (a) transportation of school cadets and (b) loading of equipment in military vehicles; if not, why not; if so, (i) what regulations and/or rules in each case, (ii) under whose command do such vehicles fall when transporting school cadets and (iii) who is responsible for ensuring that such regulations and/or rules are complied with? B851E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) All SA Defence Force vehicles are subject to the same regulations and prescriptions.

(i) SADF Logistics Policy and Procedures 14,

Pamphlet 1, Part 3, Chapter 5 (Road Transport in the SADF) and Army Training Instruction 2/91 with regard to the loading of equipment and the Loading Tables in respect of personnel read in conjunction with the Military Disciplinary Code, Section 19, "Disobeying Lawful Commands or Orders".

(ii) It differs depending on the specific circumstances.

(iii) The driver and/or the non-commissioned officer or member of a higher rank who has been appointed for the specific task.

Black Education: capital programme

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether, with reference to certain information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, the major capital programme in respect of Black education recently announced by him applies only to areas falling under his Department; if so, why; if not,

(2) whether any funds allocated in terms of the said programme will be spent in the self-governing territories; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which territories, (b) what total amount will be so spent and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B880E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) Yes. The Department of Education and Training has no jurisdiction over the provision of education in a self-governing territory. Therefore the budget voted for the Department of Education and Training may only be spent in the Republic of South Africa, excluding the self-governing territories.

(2) Falls away.

Guardian's Fund: minor heirs

*7. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether, with specific reference to information on minor heirs who have come of age in the mean time, the full particulars regarding the amounts of

R100 or more that were claimable in the books of the Guardian's Fund: Transvaal Provincial Division as at 31 August 1992, were published by Notice 884 in the *Gazette*, No 14329, on 9 October 1992, in accordance with the provisions of section 91 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act No 66 of 1965); if not, (a) why not and (b) when will the full information in this regard be published in the *Gazette*;

(2) whether he or his Department intends taking steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) against whom? B593E

†The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) No. The Master, Pretoria, reports to me that three names were omitted from the published list for 31 August 1992. I have asked the Master to ensure that there are no other omissions and to report to me on measures taken to avoid a recurrence of such omissions and oversights. I thank the hon member for bringing the matter to my attention.

(2) Steps are being taken to notify the persons concerned. The information will be published in the *Gazette* on Friday 4 June 1993.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Model A and C schools: admission

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

(1) Whether governing bodies of Model A and C schools have the right to deny any persons admission to such schools on the grounds of language, cultural and/or religious considerations; if not, why not; if so, why;

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

B895E.INT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the capacity to act of governing bodies of State-aided ordinary schools, Model C schools, differs from that of governing bodies of private schools, Model A schools, also in respect of admission requirements, because there is a difference between the degree of autonomy on the part of the two types of management.

A Model A school is a private school the governing bodies of which may grant or refuse admission to pupils as they see fit. However, the private schools of the future will probably not, in terms of a bill of rights, be able to exist on a racially exclusive basis by discriminating specifically on the basis of skin colour. It will, in fact, be possible for cultural-specific private schools to be established, but these will not be able to claim a State subsidy if such a school is reserved for a specific race.

Model C schools are State-aided ordinary schools which, under the present dispensation of an own affairs administration, may refuse admission to pupils on the basis of language and race in terms of certain legal provisions. In terms of Regulation 2(c) of the Regulations relating to conditions for and the admission of pupils to public schools and State-aided schools, a school principal may refuse a pupil admission to the school if he is not convinced that the mother tongue of the child as intended in section 57 of the Act, is the medium of instruction in the school concerned.

Pupils may not, however, be refused admission to a school on the basis of religious convictions and/or cultural interests. The reason for this is that the recognition and the protection of freedom of religion and worship in the Preamble to the present Constitution, read together with section 62 of the Education Affairs Act, ensures freedom of religion.

Neither does a legal provision exist which empowers governing bodies to refuse admission to pupils on the basis of cultural convictions, which are very closely intertwined with religious convictions.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, it is of the utmost importance to everyone involved in education to know whether we will have the right of dissociation in respect of education in future. The hon the Deputy Minister, by implication, expressed his opposition to this right in this

House earlier this year when he said that the admission of non-Christians to a Christian school created an opportunity for missionary work. His argument is, of course, totally unacceptable: just as unacceptable as the standpoint that indifferent people and people who are indifferent to the church should be elected to the church council of a congregation in order to place them on the right path. [Interjections.]

The hon the Deputy Minister confirmed this standpoint here once again this afternoon. That is what the answer which he gave, amounts to. They are obsessed with racism, because the question actually related to religious, language and cultural differences. The hon the Deputy Minister has once again confirmed here this afternoon that the Government does not recognise the right to dissociation on the basis of language, cultural and religious differences. The worst thing about this is that the Government itself determined these criteria in terms of which parent communities would be able to differentiate. The hon the State President confirmed this in his Opening Address earlier this year.

Does the Government realise the implications of such a standpoint? This means that in practice no State-aided differentiated education, as they themselves have defined it, will remain in South Africa. Christian education of a national character or education in the ethnic context can only be guaranteed if the right of people to dissociate is recognised. In a unitary state such as the one which the Government wishes to create, the Afrikaner as a small minority will not be able to hold his own in education if he does not have that right. How will he keep the masses of Blacks out of his schools if he is denied that right?

The schools of the Afrikaners and the Whites are desirable to the Blacks. It is in fact the objective of the radicals among those people to occupy our schools, because these are the schools at which something has already been achieved. These are the schools in our country on which parents, and not only the State, have spent a great deal of funds in order to give their children the best. Those schools will be inundated if the parents are not granted the right to dissociate.

I put it to the Government this afternoon that they misled the electorate with their promises in regard to differentiated education. They brought the parents under the false impression

that differentiated schools would be able to continue as in the past. They did this not only prior to the general election in 1989, but also when the Model C schools were implemented, when parents were promised that they themselves would be able to determine the admissions policy. Fortunately, our peoples' eyes have been opened to this political deceit which they once fell for. The latest opinion polls show that the Government is a rejected party, having only 25% of the support among the Whites in urban areas.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member's time has expired.

*Mr A GERBER: The CP has more support.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Brits must not try to steal more time.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, I would like to offer a word of congratulation to the two hon members who have already spoken on behalf of their parties. The exposition that the hon the Deputy Minister gave is the furthest that the NP has ever gone in saying that race will no longer be a criterion for admission and that State-funded schools may not be discriminatory in their admissions policy. I also want to congratulate the hon member for Brits on the way in which he worded this interpellation. He did not include a reference to race. However, he did let the side down because throughout his speech he referred to "Blankes" and "Swartes". One cannot have it both ways.

We need to agree that State-funded schools, whether they are funded partly or in full by the State, are funded by all taxpayers and that no discriminatory measures may be applied in their admissions policy. However, that does not mean that one may not have a Jewish school which is funded in part by the State, but which does not discriminate in its admissions policy. If, as a parent, one chooses to have one's child educated there with Hebrew as the medium of instruction—this also applies to a Japanese or a Chinese school—one voluntarily accepts that.

Private schools, or the so-called Model A schools, fall in a separate category. If there is no State funding at all, the measures which apply are those in a bill of rights which deal with discrimination. This is the interaction we have to test with the CP. Does dissociation as defined by a court of law or by a bill of rights mean

discrimination? That is the key issue we need to examine.

I would be pleased if we did stop talking about race. Let us take it up. Language is an educational criterion. By all means, have a testing mechanism which allows language competency to determine a child's admission to a school. Secondly, culture is also a criterion. Let us define culture. Then we go back to the concept of Afrikanerhood. Is it a race-based matter? [Time expired.]

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I want to thank the hon member for Pinetown for his words of congratulation. He used an excellent example and I shall try to link my argument to that example in the rest of my contribution.

*I think the hon member for Brits should perhaps formulate the interpellation more clearly. From what he said, it has once again become clear to me that the actual question is not whether one can refuse members admission to an educational institution on the basis of language and cultural considerations, but that he is, in reality, asking whether a private school or a State-aided school may in the future refuse someone admission simply on the basis of skin colour. That is actually what he should have asked.

The answer to that question is no. It will not be possible for this to happen. [Interjections.] But surely the Lord did not give anyone a skin colour so that other people could be adversely affected on that basis. The crux of the matter is, however, and the hon member for Pinetown has referred to this—the NP has repeatedly spelt this out—that the governing body of a school can determine the ethos of such a school, after consultation with the parent community. The ethos includes language, culture, religion. It does not include race. [Interjections.]

*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! No, as I understand the interpellation system, one member of a party asks a question to which a Minister of the Government replies, after which another hon member of a different party participates. There is no free for all in the case of interpellations. The hon the Deputy Minister may continue.

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Whatever the ethos of a school determines, can at the same time be laid down as criteria for admission, and

if there are applications which could ultimately alter the language character of a school, the parent body can decide to refuse certain admissions.

If a particular religious view threatens to alter the ethos of a school, the governing body has the power to take steps accordingly. [Time expired.]

*Mr J M BEYERS: Mr Chairman, it was said in this House earlier this afternoon that the hon members of the NP were living in a fool's paradise. I want to repeat that. Specifically in respect of the educational sphere, that party is living in a fool's paradise. Their policy of free association and, as the hon the Deputy Minister has once again repeated here this afternoon, their refusal to recognise the principle of dislocation as well, is proof of the fact those hon members are faced with a catastrophic reality.

That reality is quite simply that the chaotic culture of Black education is going to be unleashed on White education. That is what is going to happen. Those hon members are living in a dream-world in which White education will simply continue as we know it at present. We simply have to democratise everything and open it up to everyone, but what is going to happen? The culture of Black education is going to be summarily transferred to White education. What does that culture look like? It is the culture of political agitation, of intolerance, of intimidation, of recognition without merit in terms of which qualifications must simply be attained without working hard for them. It is the culture of boundless irresponsibility.

All of those poor elements which are manifesting themselves in Black education at the moment are going to be summarily transferred directly to White education as a result of this Government's actions in respect of education.

We want to tell the Government today that if they do not grant us the right to disassociate, we will disassociate in our own right. This people will not allow its schools to be summarily opened to anyone in order to come and apply the chaos of Black education there as well.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, I am now going to ask the hon the Deputy Minister two direct questions to which I expect two direct answers. Will the Government intervene if a Model A or C school refuses admission to a child who can speak Afrikaans and says that he

belongs to a Christian church, but comes from a different cultural background to the Afrikaner? Will the Government intervene in such a case?

My second question is as follows. Is the Government going to take away the subsidies of those Model A and C schools which refuse children admission on the basis of either language or culture or religious differences? I should like a direct answer to this.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I have already answered these questions. In terms of the present educational legislation a school cannot refuse children admission on cultural and religious grounds, and this will be continued. The status quo will be maintained in respect of these two aspects. The hon member has never objected to the present educational dispensation. [Interjections.]

*Mr J H HOON: Boy, you are silly!

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Hon members in the CP have never objected to the educational dispensation as they know it. Surely the Education Affairs Act existed long before the CP came into being.

The hon member for Virginia spoke here about Black pupils and a Black educational model which would descend upon White schools and cause chaos. However, the Group Areas Act was abolished a long time ago and surely this has not led to a dramatic disruption of existing patterns. [Interjections.]

The fact of the matter is that education also has a mission to prepare children for a future South Africa in which apartheid will no longer apply. This preparation cannot take place by locking children up in a narrow, ethnic ivory tower. I am not for one moment saying that one should abandon one's ethos. Of course this will become more important in a future South Africa, but it is also important to make contact from within that ethos with children from other cultural, language, religious and racial groups. It is not constitutions that will ultimately save us. It is attitudes, understanding and mutual relations between people. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Cape Education Department: posts of Director

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

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 64 on 10 May 1993, the Cape Education Department created additional posts of Director at its head office during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992; if so, (a) how many and (b) what arguments were advanced in justification of the creation of these posts;

(2) whether these posts were advertised; if not, why not; if so, what requirements were set in respect of appointments to these posts;

(3) whether any teaching posts in the Cape Education Department were abolished in 1992; if so, how many? B879E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,

(a) 10 (2 from 1 April 1991 and 8 from 1 July 1991),

(b) in order to do justice to actual management functions within education administration, auxiliary services and colleges of education, the General Education Policy as contained in the Service Dispensation Structure for Educators has been amended by the Department of National Education to make provisions for management posts (post level 8) on the grading of Director. The post level ratio norm for the creation of posts on post level 7 has, however, been reduced to make provision for the creation of post level 8 posts;

(2) no, as all the posts on post level 7 were filled, the incumbents of posts on post level 7 were considered for promotion to post level 8. The persons who had the

required management skills and complemented with the demands of the newly created posts were promoted. This was a one-off process to prevent senior personnel (post level 7) from being retrenched;

(3) yes, 1 280, which includes 159 posts which were vacated after the contracts of temporary staff were not renewed.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, he said, if I heard correctly, 18 new posts of Director have been created at head office, but 1 280 teachers in the classroom situation have been retrenched. How does his Department justify this state of affairs?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it was in accordance with the general education policy which applies right throughout the country, and the Cape merely put it into practice. There was a need for promotions to the level of director. I met the members of the top structure of the education department and I think the influence extends right down to the lowest levels. I have no problem with that.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he considers it to be in the best interests of education that teachers are removed from the classroom while more administrative posts are created at head office.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the education department still strives to maintain a healthy teacher-pupil ration and the cut-back in staff has not necessarily affected that ratio in such a manner that education is being negatively influenced, and for that reason I agree with it.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that the Education Renewal Strategy recommends that the teacher-pupil ratio be dropped from the present 1:19 to 1:35 in junior schools and from 1:14,3 to 1:32 in high schools? Is the hon the Deputy Minister aware of that?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, yes, I am aware of that. I have no objection to a class in which there are 33 children and one teacher. I have been in such classes my whole life.

Howes

Howes

Contract No.	Contractor	Amount
D11/91	Newtra Holdings	R 861 186,01
D12/91	Newtra Holdings	R 1 883 788,44
D13/91	Newtra Holdings	R 425 649,87
Total		R57 717 058,62

Your attention is drawn to the fact that all the above amounts are as yet-~~un~~audited and are therefore possibly not the final figures. Final figures for each financial year are published in the annual report of the Department of Transport.

Independent Black states: RSA citizenship

349. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many Blacks from each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship in 1992 in terms of the provisions of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act No 73 of 1986)? B789E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The Department of Home Affairs does not keep record of the number of persons who acquired their South African citizenship in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act No 73 of 1986).

Transnet: travel benefits for current/retired employees

354. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the travel benefits, other than those utilized in the course of duty, afforded by (a) Spoonnet, (b) the South African Airways and (c) Autonnet to (i) current and (ii) retired employees of Transnet; if not, why not; if so, what was the total cost of the benefits so afforded during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, expressed in terms of the equivalent full fare cost thereof;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B835E

Howes

Howes

Own Affairs:

Pupils completing 1992 school year

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

How many pupils who, in 1992, were in (a) Grade 1/Sub A, (b) Grade 2/Sub B, (c) Std 1, (d) Std 2, (e) Std 3, (f) Std 4, (g) Std 5, (h) Std 6, (i) Std 7, (j) Std 8, (k) Std 9 and (l) Std 10 at schools falling under his Department, failed to complete the 1992 school year? B866E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

These statistics are not available.

(2) No.

Furthermore, the figure for concessionary air travel does not include journeys undertaken by SA Airways employees/retired employees as the accounting system does not differentiate between service and concessionary travel in the case of employees of the SA Airways.

Reservation procedures for complimentary travel is so structured that mainly accommodation and seats which would otherwise go unused, are made available to concession holders. The figures furnished can thus not be seen as an expenditure or a total loss of income.

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited furnished the following reply to the hon member's question:

(1) (a), (b) and (c): Yes. Spoonnet, SA Airways and Autonnet do not afford travel benefits to Transnet employees and retired employees of Transnet. The divisions, business units and service centres of Transnet Limited grant travel benefits to their employees and retired employees and these units and their employees/retired employees compensate Spoonnet, the SA Airways and Autonnet for the accommodation or seats utilized.

For the 1992-93 financial year this compensation amounted to:

(i) Spoonnet.....	R60 492 659
SA Airways	R18 421 217
Autonnet	R 312 000
(ii) Spoonnet.....	R14 079 293
SA Airways	R16 297 634
Autonnet	Nil

The accounting system does not differentiate between payments received from full-fare paying passengers and payments received for the portion of certain travel benefits which the concession holder is required to pay. Consequently, only the concession value of the travel benefits can be furnished.

With reference to the requests the hon members for Bokkeveld and Wentworth have made here, I fully understand what the hon member for Wentworth said, namely that these teachers could be detrimentally affected by the early retirement packages. There is one aspect which I must state very clearly, however. In the five years they lost, they did not contribute to the pension fund either. [Time expired.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Before I call upon the hon the Minister of Education and Culture to speak, I merely want to say I think hon members who are present here can go home with great expectations tonight, since they made such a fine appeal for the women. [Interjections.]

Debate concluded.

Revised staff provision scale

*2. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department has introduced or will introduce a revised staff provision scale; if not, why not; if so, which schools will be affected by it;
- (2) whether any teaching posts have been or will be abolished at the schools concerned as a result of the introduction of this revised scale; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how many posts?

C111E.INT

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the answer is yes. A revised staff provision scale comes into operation at primary as well as secondary schools under the department's control with effect from 1 July 1993.

The revised staff provision scale will entail that average classes at primary schools will increase in size from approximately 26 pupils per teacher to 29 pupils per teacher. In the secondary schools this ratio will increase from 18,5 to 22. This will mean that a total of 3 200 teaching posts will be superfluous and will therefore have to be abolished. The abolition of these posts will take place on the basis that no teacher will be dismissed against his will.

In addition the posts identified for abolition will be the result of negotiations between the circuit

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

inspector, the principal and senior staff of the school, the school committee, and the affected teachers. To date approximately 2 500 teachers in the entry posts have expressed their desire to be retired, and since the programme has been adjusted, it appears that there are approximately 1 700 teachers in promotion posts who would also like to be retired in terms of the laid-down rules. Unfortunately, as I announced in my budget speech, only approximately 1 000 senior teachers of the total of 3 200 teachers can be accommodated. These senior teachers will preferably be between the ages of 50 and 60, so that one can ensure that they will benefit from the package.

As has been announced, this arrangement will result in upward mobility and enormous promotion opportunities at schools, and will have the added advantage that hardly any young teachers will have to be dismissed. [Time expired.]

*Mr C I NASSON: Mr Speaker, this debate on education is taking place in circumstances in which the education crisis is continuing. There was still no tuition in many schools in Mitchell's Plain yesterday, and certain schools closed at 9:30. A similar position exists in respect of schools in the rest of the country.

The hon the Minister of Education and Culture read out a statement during the debate on his budget Vote on 11 May this year which gave everyone the impression that it was something that would defuse the present education crisis. The hon the Minister created that expectation. We expected protest actions to cease after that announcement. That did not happen, however. The reason for the continued protest actions in education is that the hon the Minister either does not want to or cannot do anything about the root cause of the entire education crisis, and that is the abolition of the 3 200 teaching posts this new staff provision scale is going to result in. I want to put it unequivocally to the hon the Minister that the unrest in our schools will not stop unless he renounces the idea of abolishing those posts. That is why many teachers, principals and parents burnt the new amended staff provision scale to which the hon the Minister referred this afternoon in front of the education regional offices. I want to request . . . [Time expired.]

Mr T ABRAHAMS: Mr Speaker, this interpellation deals with the distinct matter of retrench-

ment. Again the LPSA's point of view is very clear. We are totally opposed to the abolition of posts within this department. We regard it as ridiculous to change the teacher-pupil ratio within this department and to compare it with that of any other department, because there is no need to do so, especially at this important stage of the country's constitutional history.

We believe that the ruling party should concentrate on the creation of that education forum instead so that we can unify the various departments and get one teacher-pupil ratio across the country for all schools.

I would appeal to the hon the Minister not to be a rubber stamp. Politicians in the tricameral system are sensitive about being rubber stamps now. We say that he is the responsible Minister. He must make the decisions and he must not be dictated to by any other person. [Time expired.]

*Mr B P CUPIDO: Mr Speaker, I want to refer the hon member for Bokkeveld to today's edition of *Die Burger* in which Ursa appeals to teachers to go back to the schools. He should not simply make predictions here.

He gave reasons as to why teachers will not go back. I think the hon the Minister explained matters very clearly. He also answered the question put by the hon member for Wentworth. No teachers will be left without jobs. No teachers will be left without salaries. I want to thank the hon the Minister sincerely for complying with our requests. He must also convey this message to the hon the State President. I want to make it very clear. No teachers will be left without jobs. Who is dissatisfied? I received a call from Walvis Bay. The principals send incorrect information to the department. There are people who want these packages, and for their sake we must go ahead! [Time expired.]

*Mr C I NASSON: Mr Speaker, it has become very clear this afternoon that the hon the Minister of Education and Culture either does not manifest the necessary sensitivity or does not have the ability to deal with and resolve the root cause of the education crisis.

Possibly the hon the Minister's inability lies in the fact that he and the NP Government are still clinging obstinately to an impractical, one-sided rationalisation programme which is being forced on our education system by the NP Government at the wrong time. I therefore want to suggest that this House, after much debating of the

matter, come to the following conclusion. [Interjections.]

Firstly, the hon the Minister of Education and Culture does not have the ability to resolve the education crisis. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Let us get some order. Order! The hon member may proceed.

*Mr C I NASSON: Secondly, the only remaining way in which to move the NP Government towards resolving the education crisis in the interests of our innocent children is for the teaching community to hold a day of prayer at all schools in the country to pray that the heavenly Father will give the NP Government and all its Ministers entrusted with education the necessary wisdom, understanding and sensitivity to save our education system from chaos. [Interjections.]

I make this appeal to the teaching community, because I am convinced this afternoon that the hon the Minister and the NP are not at all capable of resolving the present education crisis in the country. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, in reply to the hon member for Bokkeveld, we all know that the crisis in education has very little to do with education itself, but a great deal to do with politics. [Interjections.] It is not my fault or that of the department if teachers' associations take children and march with them. It is not our fault. We did not march with children. [Interjections.]

The teachers' associations and the teachers did that. [Interjections.] Now it is backfiring. [Interjections.] Now the teachers want to teach and the children want to march. The hon member for Bokkeveld must read what *Die Burger* of 1 June says. Then I shall ask him what he says about Ceres. The parents in Ceres say so far, but no further. Is that what he says too? Does he . . . [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! No, hon members need not agree, but they must give the hon the Minister an opportunity to put his case. The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER: The opposition does not want to hear the truth. The hon member for Bokkeveld must state here in Parliament whether or not he supports the parents in Ceres, because they have now decided to intervene with committees. Maybe they have done us a favour. We

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1847 *Hansard* wanted the parents to become more involved years ago. This campaign has caused that to happen.

If Sadru takes a decision in Pretoria and gives an undertaking, and its members in the Western Cape pay no attention, surely it is not the fault of the Minister and the department if a rebellion

takes place in Sadru and there is no control. Is it my fault or that of the department if there is a power struggle, which has nothing to do with education or with what the department is doing, among teachers' associations outside? [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

Hansard HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Cost of government

*1. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of State Expenditure:

(1) Whether, with reference to the alleged stated goal of the Government to achieve greater economics of scale and rationalization within government, the cost of government to the nation has increased in real terms; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, to what extent;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B273E

The MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE:

(1) No. The cost of government refers to more than that of central government. It encompasses that of the general government, i.e. central, provincial and local government (including TBVC states and self-governing territories). According to the latest information of the Central Statistical Service (PO441) the change in real terms in expenditure for the general government over the past five quarters was as follows:

1992	1	0,2%
	2	0,1%
	3	0,0%
	4	-0,3%
1993	1	-0,4%

(2) No.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are we then to assume that there is positive saving on the part of the Government?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, on the face of it, that would seem to be the case. I shall pursue the point the hon member has raised, and

try to give him a more substantial reply. In the meantime, may I refer him to the bulletin of the Central Statistical Service, PO441, of which I shall enclose a copy when I reply to him.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister referred to the governments of the TBVC and other states. Further arising out of his reply, is it not correct that anyone who wants to argue in favour of dismantling own affairs as part of the rationalisation programme should also ask, amongst other things, for the dismantling of the Kwazulu government?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I take it that the hon member does not want to initiate a debate on this right now. However, I will consider what he has said, because a debate on this issue is necessary. The trend of saving and reducing expenditure shows that we are moving in a positive direction.

Death at Pollsmoor: inquest

*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether an inquest has been conducted into the death of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in Pollsmoor Prison on or about 29 June 1989; if not, why not; if so, by whom;

(2) whether any findings have been made in respect of the conduct of prison staff allegedly involved in the incident resulting in the death of the above-mentioned person; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether a report on the inquest has been handed to the Attorney-General of the Cape; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether the Attorney-General has taken any decision as a result of the findings contained in this report; if not, why not; if so, what was the decision;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D278E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes, it was conducted by a magistrate of the Magistrate's Court, Wynberg.

(2) Yes, he found that the death was not brought about by any act or omission in-

Mandela warned board'

ANC 316 193
Political Staff (52)

MR Nelson Mandela has said he warned President De Klerk he would have a fight on his hands if he changed the original SABC board submitted to him by the selection panel.

The ANC president told this to more than 500 striking teachers who gathered at Garlandale High School in Athlone yesterday.

"We can't accept that one man can change a list drawn up by a panel of eminent people," he said.

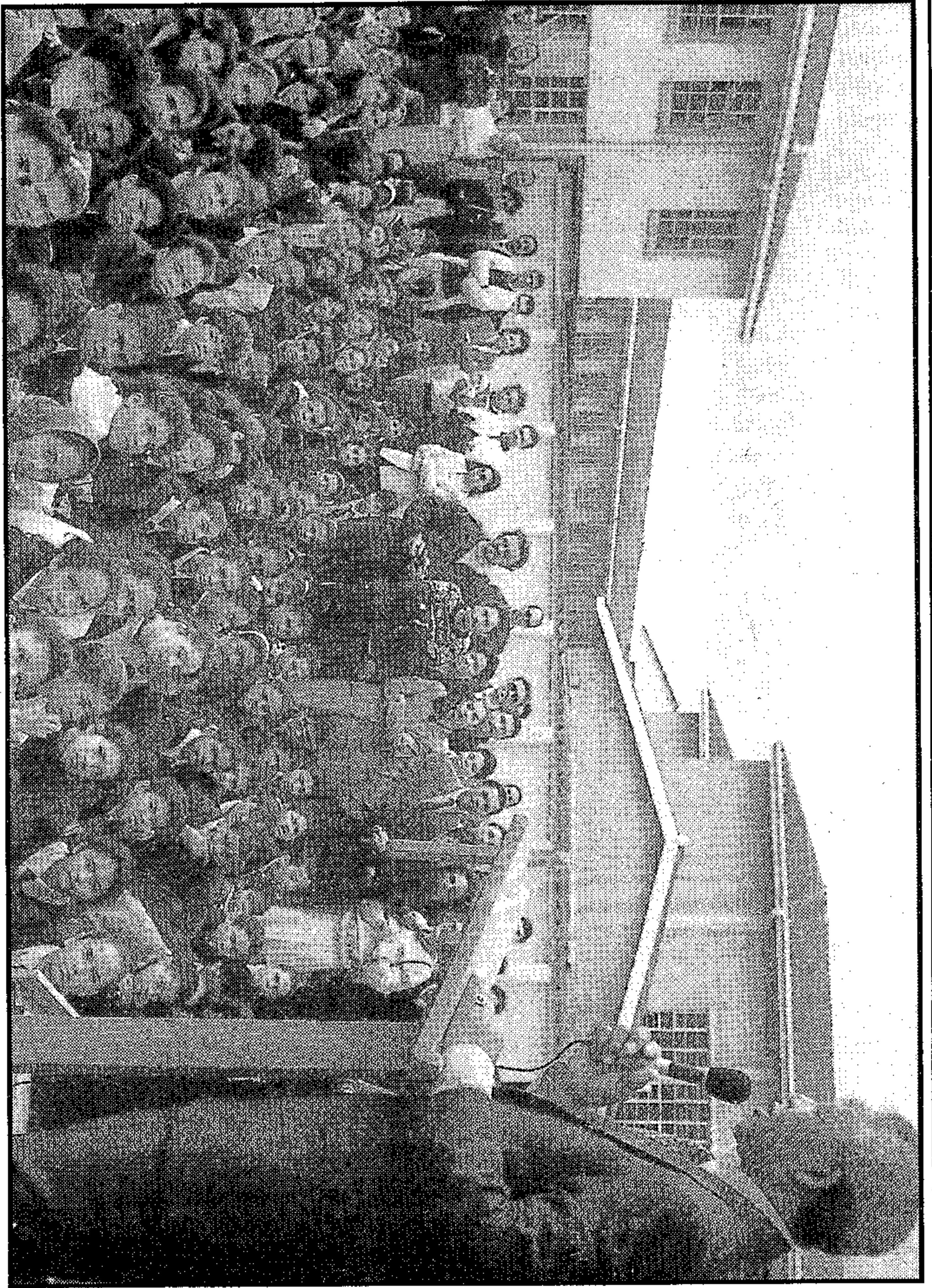
He said the National Party had set a precedent in changing the original list.

Former Robben Island prisoner Eddie Daniels and his old cellmate Mr Mandela turned back the clock during the ANC leader's visit to the school.

They hugged when Mr Mandela arrived to address teachers and pupils.

Mr Daniels, who worked out a plan to free Mr Mandela from Robben Island in the 1980s, greeted his friend using his clan name, Dalibhunga.

●See page 17.



EDUCATION FIRST: ANC president Nelson Mandela speaking to Garlandale High School pupils yesterday.

Picture: BRENTON GEACH, the Argus.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

pupils for the respective years (SGTs included) are as follows:

Year	Number with Mathematics as Subject	Total in Std 10	Percentage with Mathematics
1989	104 781	275 165	38,1%
1990	114 308	313 592	36,5%
1991	125 717	351 724	35,7%

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Mathematics at matriculation level

30. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) How many pupils in the Republic took mathematics as a subject at matriculation level in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available;
- (2) whether he intends taking steps to encourage more pupils to take mathematics up to matriculation level; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D229E
- The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:
- (1) The number of pupils who took Mathematics as a subject on the Std 10 level in the years 1989, 1990 and 1991, in relation to the total number of Std 10
- (2) Yes. In the developing of a draft model for a new curriculum for school and technical college education, which has already been released in the form of a discussion document *A curriculum model for education in South Africa*, the Committee of Heads of Education Departments (CHED) makes various proposals aimed at more pupils taking Mathematics or related subjects. It is proposed that the number of subjects from which pupils can choose is reduced and at the same time that subjects in the field of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences will form a much greater percentage of the optional subjects than is the case at present. New subjects are also proposed, for example Mathematics as a vocationally-oriented subject and Technology.
- (3) No.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

- Abrahams, Mr T—
Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 629
- Beyers, Mr J M—
General Affairs:
Constitutional Development, 573
- Bruwer, Mr A A B—
Own Affairs:
Agricultural Development, 783
- Burrows, Mr R M—
General Affairs:
Regional and Land Affairs, 1617
- Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 99, 954
- Carlisle, Mr R V—
General Affairs:
National Health and Welfare, 1127
- Own Affairs:
Housing and Works, 605
- Charlewood, Mrs C H—
Own Affairs:
Welfare, 1524
- Chiolé, Mr J—
General Affairs:
Transport, 49
- Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 1159
- Gastrow, Mr P H P—
General Affairs:
Home Affairs, 1269
- Law and Order, 1504
- Gerber, Mr A—
Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 19, 1432, 1814
- Gibson, Mr D H M—
General Affairs:
Trade and Industry, 309
- Goodall, Mr B B—
General Affairs:
Finance, 580
- Own Affairs:
Welfare, 1707
- Gounden, Mr T L—
Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 648
- Groenewald, Mr P J—
General Affairs:
Defence, 1263
- Haswell, Mr R F—
General Affairs:
Law and Order, 420
- Isaacs, Mr N M—
General Affairs:
Public Works, 619
- Own Affairs:
Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 125
- Housing, 1719
- Jordaan, Mr J A—
General Affairs:
State President, 1683

R3-m boost for Tladi Tech

■ **IDT DONATION** Body asks the community to
fork out 10 percent for project:

Sowetan 4/6/93

By Lulama Luti

52

Efforts to rebuild Tladi Technical High School in Soweto were boosted with a sponsorship of R3 million. This has been made possible through the Independent Development Trust's School Building Programme.

However, in a bid to get the community to take part in the developmental project, the IDT has asked people to contribute 10 percent of the total sponsorship money.

Asked how the community would raise the R300 000 required, community organiser and member of the Tladi Monitoring Committee, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, conceded that this would be difficult but the task ahead was not impossible.

He said this was because the driving force behind the rebuilding efforts was the motto: "We can do it."

"We have two brutal choices — to start building or continue blaming ourselves or the Government of the day.

"I support development. Let us stop the rot in our schools," said chairman of the TMC Mr Moloko Bolibe. This was further endorsed by Mkhabela, who said: "To engage in development is an act of reclaiming our community's dignity and rediscover our souls."

A meeting is to be held at the school tomorrow where parents, teachers, students and members of the community would make contributions on the broad development plans for the school. The task ahead of the meeting would be the completion of the Tswelopele Community Development Trust through which the whole exercise would be carried out.

Mkhabela said the first phase of the development project would be the renovation of classrooms and the second would be the upgrading of the top floor of the school.

He said while the Department of Education and Training had endorsed the project, efforts by the community should not be seen as an encouragement for the DET to abdicate its responsibilities.

2 000 pupils in peace rally

MORE than 2 000 pupils from Pretoria high schools participated in a peace rally at the city's Loftus Versfeld stadium yesterday. Peace Committee flags were hoisted during the rally while a peace song was sung. — Sapa

~~51~~

52

Self-governing territory/statutory bodies	Commerce and services	Housing	Industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
KwaZulu								
(a) (i).....	659	(1)	—	2 794	—	5 302	—	—
(a) (ii)	659	(1)	—	2 794	—	5 302	—	—
(aa).....	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb).....	R17 530	(1)	—	R5 712	—	R2 605	—	—
(b).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebowa								
(a) (i).....	171	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	171	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb).....	R19 772	R8 560	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QwaQwa								
(a) (i).....	185	120	—	205	—	66	—	—
(a) (ii)	185	120	—	205	—	66	—	—
(aa).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb).....	R15 650	R6 186	—	R3 843	—	R12 600	—	—
(b).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Not available.

Self-governing territories: Blacks employed

359. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

How many Blacks in each self-governing territory were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for such territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available? B824E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No persons are employed by undertakings which were established on an agency basis as mentioned in (a) as no undertakings were established on that basis. The following information received from the Self-governing Territories, is applicable to (b):

Self-governing territory	Latest specified date	(b) Number of persons employed in undertakings established by development corporations
Gazankulu...	30-09-92	5 010
KaNgwane...	30-09-92	11 114
KwaNdebele	30-09-92	4 579
KwaZulu...	30-09-92	44 625
Lebowa.....	30-09-92	18 996
QwaQwa...	30-09-92	5 246
Total		89 570

1881 Hansard MONDAY, 7 JUNE 1993 1882
 Leeuwkop Prison: prisoners on hunger strike
 366. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) Whether any of the prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply embarked upon a hunger strike recently; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) in respect of each such prisoner, (i) of what offence was he convicted, (ii) what is the date of the offence in question and (iii) what sentence was imposed;
- (2) whether the said prisoners have made any demands; if so, what was (a) the purport of these demands and (b) his Department's response thereto;
- (3) whether any of the offences referred to in paragraph (1) (c) (i) were committed pursuant to any political motivation; if so, (a) which of these offences and (b) what are the names of the prisoners involved;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B859E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Twenty-one (21).
 - (b) 1 May 1993 to 8 May 1993 (two (2) prisoners)
 - 1 May 1993 to 11 May 1993 (three (3) prisoners)
 - 1 May 1993 to 14 May 1993 (sixteen (16) prisoners)
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) They demanded to be released in

terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992).
 (b) The prisoners in question were assisted as far as possible with their applications for release in terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992) and the applications were sent to the National Council on Indemnity. Furthermore, these prisoners were treated in terms of internationally acceptable principles which included, *inter alia*, the following:
 — that the prescribed balanced diet is still served at every mealtime even if the prisoner refuses to eat it.
 — that participants were regularly cautioned regarding the detrimental effects of such actions to their health.
 — that medical treatment is available on a continuous basis.

- (3) The hon member will probably agree with me that this matter is one of the aspects which should be considered by the National Council on Indemnity. Therefore, I am not in a position to comment in this regard.
- (a) and (b) As at (1) (c) (i) (ii) and (iii).
- (4) No.

Own Affairs:

Departmental schools: amounts spent

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

What total amount was spent in the 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture at schools falling under his Department? B815E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1990-91 1991-92 1992-93***

(a)	R 18 057 366	R 20 954 566	R 6 200 060
(b)	R 4 038 112	R 3 762 681	R 1 756 777
(c)	R 21 376 956	R 23 394 489	R 23 505 663
(d)	R 52 358 890	R 62 895 204	R 55 870 649
(e)	R 7 814 881	R 5 133 444	R 1 098 359
(f)	R 161 173 591	R 170 415 803	R 162 830 590
(g)	R 35 236 471	R 31 927 854	R 12 181 469
(h)	R 15 226 764	R 13 379 039	R 14 501 426

* The combined amounts of R7 430 511, R4 915 455 and R932 648 for the respective financial years are allocated by CED to (e) and (h) as well as other equipment and is included in (e).

** Expenditure on (e) is included by (h) and is not reflected separately by TED.

*** For the 1992-93 financial year preliminary expenses are supplied; final figures will be available in August 1993.

Transfer of school premises

77. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Housing and Works:

(a) How many vacant school premises have been transferred from the Department of Education and Culture to his Department for disposal since the reply to Question No 16 on 27 February 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and

(b) how many of these are not being utilized for education purposes? B864E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

(a) 83 vacant school premises have up to 15 May 1993 been transferred from the Department of Education and Culture to the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works for disposal.

(b) Of the 83 vacant school premises:

30 school premises have been transferred to education departments and/or bodies.

The following 53 school premises are not being utilized for education purposes:

16 school premises have been transferred to non-educational bodies, seeing that there were no applications from educational bodies.

12 school premises have been transferred to donors in terms of revisionary clauses and it is not known for what purpose they are being utilized.

25 school premises—the allocation of these school premises are being processed at present.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Education expenditure

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

(a) What amount was spent by her Department in 1992 on (i) salaries of teachers and principals, (ii) salaries of administrative staff, (iii) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (iv) salaries of any other specified staff, (v) capital expenditure, (vi) supplies and services, (vii) equipment and (viii) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by her Department in 1992 does each of the above amounts constitute?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(i)	R 852 009 910	76,82%
(ii)	R 37 984 124	3,42%
(iii)	R 16 570 453	1,50%
(iv)	R 5 992 461	0,54%

(salary expenditure of General Assistants employed by the State)

(v)	R 2 950 501	0,27%
(vi)	R 180 007 084	16,23%
(vii)	R 13 599 592	1,22%
(viii)	Nil	Nil

Durban-Westville/M L Sultan: students/staff

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

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were registered as students at the (i) University of Durban-Westville and (ii) M L Sultan Technikon in 1992;

(2) what was the student/staff ratio at each of the above institutions in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: D188E

(1)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	449	531
(b)	171	225
(c)	5 328	4 670
(d)	3 706	1 827
(2)	(i)	(ii)
	25,4:1	33,7:1

Amount spent on management training

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

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of her Department's education budget was spent on management training during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: D191E

(a)	R55 606
(b)	0,005%

Disruptions expected to hurt black matric pass rate

Buss: Day 8/6/93

THE black matric pass rate in the Johannesburg area could drop to below the 1990 level of 29% because of the extensive disruption of classes this year.

DET regional chief director Richard Motau said yesterday that three out of every five schooling days had been lost so far this year and the upward trend in the matric pass rate — which reached 35% last year — was likely to be reversed.

Motau said between 15% and 20% of the matric syllabus had been covered with another 10% likely to be taught in the 13 weeks of schooling left before this year's examinations.

This consisted of three weeks before the July break and nine or 10 weeks after the holidays, he said.

Even on "normal" school days, when no teacher strikes or pupil protests were taking place, schools often broke up after one or two hours, exacerbating the crisis, Motau said.

"With the country in the state it is in, you can't be too sure of anything. Some of the children who realise they won't make it (in the year-end exami-

nations) might want to frustrate the rest," he said.

He appealed to teachers and the private sector to assist in the teaching of extra lessons in the evenings and on weekends to try to make up for lost time.

"The effects of this situation will be telling in the future. The country is going to feel the effects for decades, even if things return to normal now," he said.

Sapa reports the situation at schools in most parts of Soweto was normal on Monday, with 100% attendance by teachers and pupils.

This followed weeks of disruption at most Soweto schools and the call last week by the SA Democratic Teachers' Union for striking teachers to return to work.

Meanwhile, National Education Minister Piet Marais announced yesterday that no further rationalisation or retrenchments of teachers — apart from the process already under way in the House of Representatives education department — would take

place before all aspects of the process had been discussed by a national education forum.

Our Maritzburg correspondent reports Marais said this at a meeting of the Natal Education Council.

Planned retrenchments have been a factor which sparked teachers' strikes at black schools.

□ The SA Students' Congress (Sasco) rejected a meeting with Bophuthatswana government officials and university rectors yesterday and demanded the immediate reopening of seven campuses in the homeland.

Sasco also called for the immediate withdrawal of police from all Bophuthatswana campuses, and the nullifying of exam results at two colleges.

"We further call on (Bophuthatswana president) Lucas Mangope to publicly apologise for defaming the SRC of GaRankuwa Technikon by claiming that they are on the payroll of the ANC," Sasco said.

The organisation claimed that question papers had been leaked to students to entice them into breaking an examinations boycott at Lehurutshe and ThabaNchu colleges.

Plan to deploy former Koevoet men slated

DIRK VAN EEDEN

THE ANC yesterday reacted strongly against the Transvaal Agricultural Union's plan to use former members of Koevoet and 32 Battalion in maintaining farm security. Buss: Day 8/6/93

TAU president Dries Bruwer announced last week that he had been contacted by former members of the now defunct units and that the TAU intended integrating them with the current security system on farms. Bruwer said yesterday that the Transvaal farmers could employ up to 600 Koevoet members and an additional number of 32 Battalion members.

Citing the Koevoet and 32 Battalion history of alleged human rights abuses, the ANC said the proposed deployment of members of these units was not only insensitive to communities who suffered the "brutality of these elements" but would exacerbate the charged atmosphere.

Bruwer yesterday said the ANC and PAC were in no position to point fingers or complain, because their human rights records were equally bad and they had lost control of their supporters.

"The farmers are now at their wits' end. Thefts have made it almost impossible to farm in the regions close to informal settlements. We cannot do without their expertise in the security field."

He said farmers in the border regions had employed security officers for many years and that they would save money because of the excellent Koevoet record in retrieving stolen goods.

He said the Standerton agricultural union had requested a whole platoon of ex-Koevoet members. The farmers would employ black and white Koevoet and 32 Battalion members, as the tracking abilities of black Koevoet members were superior.

Cultural promoters: termination of services

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

- (1) Whether the services of any cultural promoters in the employ of her Department were terminated recently; if so, (a) when, (b) what are the names of these cultural promoters and (c) why;
- (2) whether the contracts of any part-time educators employed as cultural promoters by her Department were renewed recently; if so, (a) when, (b) what are the names of these educators and (c) why?

D193E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No.
 (a) N/A
 (b) N/A
 (c) N/A
- (2) Yes.

Culture

Promoters
 01 January 1993

- K Trikamjee
 V Balakisten (Miss)
 A Perumal
 G Biseswar
 H Kallusingh
 V D Rankisson (Mrs)
 R Santokhee
 M Govender
 A K S Dawood
 S Naidoo (Mrs)
 S Padmanathan (Mrs)
 K Veerasamy
 B Ramachunder
 S S Naicker (Mrs)

Language

Promoters
 01 January 1993

- M V Rajah
 H R Maharajh
 B A Naidoo
 J Samuel
 S Siddiqi
 P Moodley
 M Munsamy
 N F Naidoo
 M Sayied
 K S Naicker
 N P Pillai
 M R Dayal
 V J Jagannath
 V K Naidoo
 R A Naidoo
 M G Narisimulu
 J Bothath
 K S Naidu

01 April 1993

- D Allopi
 N Triebennielal
 K Dhooeki

01 April 1993

- L Naidoo
 A K Naidoo
 A Naidoo (Mrs)
 D Munturie (Mrs)
 S Naidoo (Mrs)
 R Naidoo (Mrs)

- (i) no public transport is available to the nearest school or if an existing public transport service is unreliable or unsuitable for the transportation of scholars;
- (ii) the pupils who require transportation must reside 3 km or further from the nearest suitable school (not a school of their choice);
- (iii) the number of pupils requiring transportation must be 20 or more; and
- (iv) the necessary funds must be available.

were these payments made, (iii) who were the recipients, and (iv) what amount did each such recipient receive, in each case; if not, what is the position in this regard;

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?
 D247E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes.
 (b) Yes.

(i) Merit Awards and Department Specific Award.

(ii) Merit Awards — for special recognition for sustained above average work performance.

Department Specific Award — retention of services under special circumstances.

(iii) and (iv) The following awards were made during the twelve months up to 30 April 1993:

Merit Awards

Name of Recipient	Amount
1. Mr R Bipulprasad ...	R7 469,40
2. Mr R J Maharaj ...	R7 469,40
3. Mr J Pillay ...	R9 469,40
4. Mr P Haripersad ...	R8 023,32
5. Mrs T Singh ...	R3 736,80
6. Mrs T Nair ...	R2 904,12
7. Mr K K Ramdas ...	R3 456,24
8. Mr N R Singh ...	R7 990,20
9. Mr S G Moodley ...	R6 374,40
10. Mrs K Naidoo ...	R3 459,24

Department — Specific Award

- Name of Recipient
 1. Mr R J Maharaj
 92/12/21 — 93/03/31 =
 R1 475,13 per month
 93/04/01 — 94/03/31 =
 R1 685,38 per month

(2) No.

Electricity at schools

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

- (a) What (i) number and (ii) percentage of

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) None.

The Department does not operate a subsidised school bus scheme. The present scheme provides for the institution of contract bus services, the cost of which is borne by the state in full. Approximately 15 500 pupils are transported on a daily basis on state contract.

(b) Not applicable.

The cost, however, of providing State contract bus services for 1992 amounted to R7 196 169. The cost per province is, however not available.

(2) (a) In the case of pupils travelling by public transport to and from school, a maximum travelling allowance of R82 per pupil per annum (under review at) is payable by the Department, subject to the following present conditions:

- (i) the pupil resides 3 km or more from the school; and
- (ii) the parent of the pupil is not financially able to meet the transport costs involved.

(b) A bus service on a contract basis is instituted by the Department subject to the following conditions:

(2) what is her Department's policy in regard to the transportation of pupils?
 D186E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) None.

The Department does not operate a subsidised school bus scheme. The present scheme provides for the institution of contract bus services, the cost of which is borne by the state in full. Approximately 15 500 pupils are transported on a daily basis on state contract.

(b) Not applicable.

The cost, however, of providing State contract bus services for 1992 amounted to R7 196 169. The cost per province is, however not available.

(2) (a) In the case of pupils travelling by public transport to and from school, a maximum travelling allowance of R82 per pupil per annum (under review at) is payable by the Department, subject to the following present conditions:

- (i) the pupil resides 3 km or more from the school; and
- (ii) the parent of the pupil is not financially able to meet the transport costs involved.

(b) A bus service on a contract basis is instituted by the Department subject to the following conditions:

Educators: one-off merit award

44. Mr P NAIDOO asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any teachers received a one-off merit award recently; if so, (a) when was this award instituted and (b) (i) what categories of educators, and (ii) how many educators in each such category, have received this award to date?

D239E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 1 March 1993.

(b) (i) Level 1 to 8

Level 1	51
Level 2	19
Level 3	2
Level 4	2
Level 5	3
Level 6	1
Level 7	Nil
Level 8	Nil
TOTAL	78

Incentive payments to personnel

45. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any incentive payments were made to personnel of her Department based (a) in Truro House and/or (b) at other regional administrative centres recently; if so, (i) what was the nature of these payments, (ii) for what reasons

(aa) public, (bb) Government, (cc) community and (dd) State-aided schools falling under her Department does not have electricity at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? **D195E**
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	(i) Number	(ii) %
(aa) Public Schools	None under the control of this Department	
(bb) Government Schools	1	2%
(cc) Community Schools	None under the control of this Department	
(dd) State-Aided Schools	Nil	N/A

(b) Date of information is at 12 May 1993.

Education and Culture: teacher/pupil ratio

47. Mr M RAJIB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What is the teacher/pupil ratio for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in her Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? **D203E**

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) The average teacher/pupil ratio is:

- (i) Primary schools—1 : 26
- (ii) Secondary schools—1 : 19

(b) The information is as at 01 May 1993.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs:

Executive transitional council/subcouncils/legislation

*1. Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development:

Whether any draft legislation has been or is being prepared to make provision for the establishment of an executive transitional council and subcouncils; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what persons and bodies were or are involved in the preparation of this legislation and (b) when is it proposed to pilot it through Parliament? **B924E.INT**

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, as a result of the agreements in Working Group 3 of Codesa in connection with an executive transitional council, draft legislation was drawn up last year for the establishment of such a council. The object of this was to make statutory preparations for any further agreement which could be concluded in connection with this council.

The desirability of introducing such enabling legislation during the second session of Parliament last year was put to various parties involved in the negotiation process, since no negotiating forum was active at the time. Because the introduction of the legislation did not meet with general approval, it was not proceeded with.

The entire issue of the executive transitional council is now once again the subject of discussion in the multiparty negotiating process. The Negotiating Council has appointed seven technical committees, one of which is devoting particular attention to the subject of an executive transitional council.

The desirability of an executive transitional council and the detail in relation to such a

council and its subcouncils, the composition and appointment, powers and functions as well as all related matters, are still the subject of discussion at the meetings of that technical committee. The committee has so far published four reports. Further consideration of the reports can take place once the Negotiating Council has given a final answer on the constitution-drafting process.

Once the final report of the technical committee has been approved by the Negotiating Council and thereafter by the negotiating forum, the agreements contained in it will be transcribed into legislation by the department's legal draftsmen. The final report of the technical committee may even be in the form of draft legislation, in which case it will then be submitted to Parliament.

On the question as to when such legislation will be piloted through Parliament, the answer is obvious. This will happen as soon as possible after the Negotiating Council and the negotiating forum have adopted the technical committee's final report.

*Adv T LANGLEY: Mr Chairman, since the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and I last saw one another, he has wandered far afield. We see he has come back safely. [Interjections.] He is heavily laden with a doctorate and for the present we welcome him back here. [Interjections.]

We in the Negotiating Council are already beginning to talk of Roelf and Ramaphosa. If one abbreviates this in the modern-day style, it becomes "R and R". Then one begins to think of Shakespeare's Hamlet and one wonders, "To R or not to R, that is the question." [Interjections.]

The hon the Minister has answered quite correctly. It is indeed as he has said. At the last meeting of the Negotiating Council it was decided that the technical committee's affairs should remain in abeyance until finally had been reached in regard to, *inter alia*, the negotiation process, as the hon the Minister said in his reply.

The problem is, however, that we at the Negotiating Council are not always sure of what is going to happen at the end of a day, because we have now twice already... [Interjections.]

from the Minister aware that those requirements were abolished by at least the Isidingo Technical College near Daveyton last year? Is he prepared to have this investigated and to act if examination admission requirements were not met at that technical college?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I was not aware of that. I am prepared to have an investigation conducted into the matter. I will establish what the facts are and in the light thereof decide on further action.

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

Matric examinations: fees

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Training:†

(1) Whether the payment of examination fees by matric pupils under the control of his Department has been suspended in respect of 1993; if so, for what reasons;

(2) whether he or his Department has approached bodies in the private sector or has been approached by bodies with regard to the loss that will be suffered by the State as a result of the suspension of the payment of examination fees being made good by such bodies; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether he or his Department has established whether tax concessions will be granted to bodies rendering such financial assistance; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) extent of these concessions;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B902E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) Yes. The suspension of examination fees for 1993 has proved to be the only solution to defuse an explosive situation without sacrificing the principle of a user charge for educational services. If no solution had been found, no further teaching would have taken place in many schools this year. In addition to wide consultation which has already taken

place, the principle of examination fees has been referred to the National Education Forum, which is yet to be constituted, for advice before any further decisions on this matter are taken. (S2)

(2) No. Exploratory talks have been conducted on the recovery from private sources of the loss the State stands to suffer as a result of the suspension of examination fees for the Std 10 examination. The hon the State President's announcement on 26 May 1993 that the various departments of education would have to recover the additional costs involved from savings effected in their budgets does not exclude the further pursuit of possibilities of finding the money from private sources.

(3) Yes. If donations are made by taxpayers in terms of section 18A of the Income Tax Act (Act No 58 of 1962), these would be tax-deductible.

(4) No.

Public service: permanent posts

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

Whether any steps are being taken to permit persons occupying posts contemplated in section 7 (1) (c) (i) of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), and complying with certain requirements, to be appointed in a permanent capacity with effect from 1 July 1993; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many persons will be affected in this regard? B904E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

Yes.

(a) the steps taken imply that State departments must consider the fixed appointment of each person in their service with due consideration of specified requirements laid down by the Commission for Administration; and

(b) accurate figures regarding the number of persons involved are not available at present.

Government Service Pension Fund: temporary employees

*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

(1) Whether any steps are being taken to make it possible for certain persons who are currently members of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund to be admitted as members of the Government Service Pension Fund (GSPF); if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many persons is it envisaged will be so admitted to the GSPF;

(2) whether the admission of these persons as members of the GSPF will have any financial implications for the State; if so, what amount will be required for this purpose? B905E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

(1) Yes.

(a) steps are being taken for the promulgation of regulations by the Minister of Finance in terms of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979 and the Government Service Pension Act, 1973, so that—

(i) serving personnel who are members of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund (TEPF) will be transferred to the Government Service Pension Fund (GSPF) from 1 July 1993 with a reduction of 5% of their pensionable service, except if such members indicate in writing that they do not wish to become members of the GSPF; and

(ii) Public Service Act personnel who are members of the TEPF and who retire or are discharged with pension on or after 2 March 1993, but on or before 1 July 1993, and who have at least 10 years of pensionable service, may be transferred to the GSPF from the date of retirement or discharge,

provided that before such a transfer is effected, such members must elect in writing that they want to be transferred and in such cases also indicate in writing that they accept that their pensionable service will be reduced by 5%.

(b) Approximately 250 000 members will be affected, but the eventual number will depend on the choice made by them.

(2) Yes, but the amount cannot be calculated at this stage, because the actual financial implications for the State as employer can only be determined after it is known how many members have eventually elected to be transferred to the GSPF.

Farmers: police protection

*6. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any funds are to be made available by the State for the purpose of providing police protection for farmers; if not, why not; if so, (a) what amount, (b) when and (c) who will qualify for such aid;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B906E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

Protection of farmers forms part of the policing function of the South African Police and expenses for this purpose are met from the Police Budget.

(2) No.

Note:

An amount of R50,97 million was approved by the Cabinet for protection of certain farms and smallholdings within South African territory against the budget of the South African Police.

The amount will be utilized to pay subsidies to the owners of identified farms and owners who are 60 years of age and older of identified smallholdings for the protection of the property of the residents.

1955

Howard

WEDNESDAY, 9 JUNE 1993

Howard

1956

forum which is being established accepts as a principle that examination fees are to be abolished and are to form part of the current education programme then they will have to decide about it in that forum. The House of Representatives cannot decide about it on its own. It is a lateral decision which must be reflected upon in depth. I should also like to know what decision is going to be taken. I also want to say to the hon member there are many people who do not feel that examination fees must be abolished and who want to pay it so that they can attach a certain value to their certificates. (52)

CS Educators: retirement packages/retenements

*2. Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether his Department has offered college/school educators (Cs educators) a retirement package; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how many such CS educators have applied for this package;
- (2) whether any CS educators are to be re-trenched; if so, how many;
- (3) whether his Department intends abolishing posts that fall vacant as a result of such retrenchments; if not, why not; if so, for what reasons;
- (4) whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 2 (Written) on 3 March 1993, his Department has drawn up new staff provision scales; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the further relevant details? C118E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes. To date 2 500 CS educators in entry posts have expressed their desire to be considered for an early retirement package. Since the latest adjustment in the programme, however, there are indications that approximately 1 700 CS educators in promotion posts are also desirous of availing themselves of the offer.
- (2) Yes. After negotiations, 3 200 CS educators will be retired early. Approximately 1 000 Cs educators in promotion posts will be accommodated within the mentioned figure of 3 200. To ensure

that these senior teachers will indeed benefit by the package, it is preferred that they fall between the ages of 50 and 60 years.

- (3) Yes, because according to the new staff establishments, the particular schools will no longer qualify for posts which have been affected by such new establishments.
- (4) Yes.

- (a) The revised staff provision scales were made available to schools on 13 April 1993.
- (b) The said scales come into effect as from 1 July 1993 and will result in the abolition of 3 200 posts.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will CS educators who have just completed their studies be appointed to posts next year that will lapse because of the new staff provision scales?

‡The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I did not understand the hon member very well. Is he asking whether those posts will be retained so that we can appoint the new teachers? [Interjections.] No, because he must very clearly understand that if those posts are not abolished, those teachers would in any case be in those posts. If we had not rationalized it would not have made any difference because there would have been teachers.

Normally about 2 000 teachers per year join our schools as a result of teachers retiring in the normal way, and who are not employed any more simply on account of health and other reasons. That gives new teachers the opportunity of applying or posts that are usually printed in May every year in the education bulletin.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, the previous Minister of Education and Culture stated in a written reply to Question 2 that was put on 3 March 1993 that a draft staff provision scale was available and that this staff provision scale could only be agreed to after consultation with all the relevant role-players. I should like to hear from the hon the Minister whether all the relevant role-players were in favour of this new staff provision scale.

‡The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the staff provision scales as they have now been put to the

1957

Howard

WEDNESDAY, 9 JUNE 1993

Howard

1958

schools, have, since the first discussion with Sadtu, to which the hon the State President also referred, been on the table and have been negotiated and discussed with education associations. Out of those negotiations, as well as a discussion with Uasa, a technical committee developed that explained this whole concept to everybody at length, to the extent that it is affecting the education organizations and even other role-players.

As hon members know it was especially those people who caused problems at that stage. If we again consider the facts it now becomes very clear that it could not have been prevented. That the education associations chose to take another standpoint after the negotiations is their right and they certainly do not have to explain it to me. We still continuously liaise with them on the problem.

Hansard
 †The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:

(1) Yes.

(a) 22 April 1993.

(b), (c) (i) and (ii) Discussions between the State President and his Ministers, sometimes accompanied by members of Parliament, are being held on a regular basis in the interest of good government. This particular discussion covered alternative procedures and methods. The result was unanimous agreement on specific procedures and methods.

(2) No.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, he says that he did hold discussions with the hon the State President on the crisis in education. Education is an own affair at present and the hon the Minister of Education is the political head of the department, but I cannot understand why the Ministers' Council could not take a decision independently on this rationalization. Why did he have to be told by the hon the State President what was to be done? [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, it seems to me those hon members do not know how a government operates. [Interjections.] Maybe it is because of their caucus procedures that they do not know. If hon members are not satisfied with a decision of the Cabinet, of which I am part, it is their right to ask to have discussions with the hon the State President. [Interjections.] If the hon the State President invites me to attend, why should I not do so? [Interjections.]

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, he says he and the hon the State President reached agreement. They agreed therefore that rationalization proceed.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! Is the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council prepared to take a supplementary question?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: No, the hon member did not ask.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hansard
 was taken long beforehand. I told the hon member very clearly... [Interjections.] The hon member asks a question and then he behaves like a small child kicking up a row. [Interjections.] I put it to him very clearly that the discussions were on procedures and methods and that agreement was reached on those.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, on a point of order. The hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council is atrociously misleading this House, because last year those decisions were

...
 †The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! That is not a point of order.

Ministers:

Exemption from matric examination fees

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

(1) Whether it is the intention to exempt matric pupils under the control of his Department from the payment of examination fees; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C112E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes. Full-time as well as part-time matriculants are exempted from the payment of all examination fees in respect of the November 1993 examination and the February/March 1994 supplementary examination.

(2) Announcements with regard to this matter have already been made.

†Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know from him what the financial implications for the Department are and how it is to be financed.

†The MINISTER: I want to explain the financial implications as follows. The statistics will give the hon member a very clear concept.

Firstly, there are approximately 27 000 full-time and approximately 7 000 part-time candidates in Std 10. As far as finances are concerned, the impact of this suspension includes, firstly, the

1993 examination for full-time and part-time matriculants and part-time or private candidates for the Std 6 or Std 8 examination; secondly, the supplementary examination for March 1994 which includes full-time and part-time matriculants; thirdly, a levy of R7 in respect of the university admission certificate which was previously called the matriculation exemption certificate and which is issued by the SA Certification Council, Salfert. It obviously concerns matriculants. Fourthly, there is a levy of R2 per subject in respect of subject certificates which are issued by Salfert to part-time or private candidates. (S2)

The financial implications for the November examination amount to R1 107 000 for full-time candidates. For part-time candidates it amounts to R147 000. That is R1 254 000 in total. Secondly, for the supplementary examination in 1994 it amounts to R11 076 for full-time candidates and R3 273 for part-time candidates. That is a total of R14 349. The grand total will amount to R1 268 349.

As the hon member was in the ruling party he will know that provision has by now been made in the total budget of the House of Representatives for examination expenditure and it is merely an income. We will therefore not have that income again. We shall therefore have to deal with any other expenditure in terms of what we save. If the hon member desires any further information on the implications or financial facts he can lodge a request and I will deliver it to him.

†Mr J DOUW: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, the experts assert that the abolishment of examination fees is an integral part of schooling. Has the hon the Minister considered addressing the examiners at this stage and telling them that the marking of scripts is also an integral part of the examination and that they are to do it without any compensation?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the issue that was dealt with, is firstly the suspension of the payment for the examinations to be taken in November and the supplementary examinations to be taken in March next year. As far as the payment of our examiners who are to go through these examinations is concerned, I can reply that the House of Representatives has budgeted for that expenditure. If the education

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Orange teachers boycott classes

■ Angry staff demand three months arrears pay: (52)

Sowetan 10/6/93

By Bongani Mavuso

ANGRY teachers at Voice Education Centre at Orange Farm are boycotting classes after the owner, Mr MA Khumalo, allegedly failed to pay their salaries for three months.

Teachers said yesterday pupils were becoming "restless and violent because they want to return to class".

The centre is registered as a private school with the Department of Education and Training, DET Orange Vaal region spokesman Mr W Gravett confirmed on Tuesday.

It comprises a pre-school, four primary schools and two secondary schools. Annual fees are R30 for the primary schools, R35 for higher primary and R40 for the secondary schools.

Teacher Mr Albert Sibanda yester-

day alleged that Khumalo told them there was no money to pay their salaries "because the Government was refusing to release the money".

However, DET spokeswoman in Pretoria Miss Kim McEvilly dismissed this, saying: "The responsibility for paying the teachers' salaries lies with their employer".

Attempts to contact Khumalo, a businessman, yesterday and on Tuesday were unsuccessful. When *Sowetan* visited his office teachers said he had left early in the morning "to look for money". Several calls to his office went unanswered.

About 79 teachers are employed by the centre.

They said their salaries ranged between R300 and R1 200 a month and claimed Khumalo spent about R50 000 for the official opening of the centre in March.

ANC 3 slain at Quattro

■ Commander admits death penalty was exercised:

THREE ANC prisoners who were killed for crimes allegedly committed against the organisation were yesterday named at the Motsuenyane Commission into alleged human rights abuses at ANC camps in exile.

The men, their names given as Piper, Mahamba and David Dumela, were executed by the ANC, the commission was told by Mr Gabriel Mthembu, a former camp commander at Quattro camp in Angola. Asked by commission chairman Mr Sam Motsuenyane what had happened to Mahamba, Mthembu replied: "I think he was part of those that were given capital punishment by the movement."

Motsuenyane: "Does that mean executed?" Mthembu: "Yes."

Asked for reasons for Mahamba's execution, Mthembu said he had committed crimes "deemed serious" by the movement.

Exam poser for schools

CT 10/6/93
TEACHERS and parents at local schools hit by recent strike action should decide if pupils were exam-ready, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) said yesterday.

Sadtu's Ms Vivienne Carelse said individual schools should decide if pupils were ready for exams, which started a week after the teachers' strike ended two weeks ago.

Cape schools under the departments of education and training and education and culture are waging a campaign to make up for time lost in

strikes and boycott. (52)
Crossroads' Mandela High School principal Mr Zalisile Mkontwana said extra morning and afternoon classes were under way, half-yearly exams had been replaced with unofficial tests and the school would stay open in the first week of school holidays, starting on June 21.

● The black matric pass rate on the Reef might drop 8% below the 1990 level of 29% owing to lost teaching time, the DET said yesterday. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent

Delay in refund of matric fees

Staff Reporter (S) APR 11/6/92

REFUNDING of matric exam fees will be delayed by administrative problems, says deputy director-general of education and training Dr Dirk Meiring.

Pupils who had paid exam fees should not expect to be reimbursed before August.

Dr Meiring said pupils could not claim money from principals, area managers or circuit inspectors because the fees were paid into the State Revenue fund.

Refunding could be arranged only through the Department of Education and Training head office, he said.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Star 12/6/93 (104)

Transkei pupils join strike

UMTATA — Protesting Transkei school pupils yesterday abandoned classes in support of their teachers and forced the South African-administered Umtata High School to close, probably until Monday. Congress of South African Students leaders demanded the school close indefinitely to support striking SA Democratic Teachers Union members. Government schools throughout Transkei are closed with teachers demanding the dismissal of the Minister of Education. — Sapa (103) (52)

Deliberate degredating?

CIPress 13/6/93

By SIPHO ZUNGU

OVERCROWDING in schools at Orange Farm, south of Johannesburg, has reached alarming proportions and the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) says it is deliberate.

"It is clear the government wants a future democratic government to suffer," a union spokesman said this week.

A clear indication of this, the union says, is in Orange Farm where 17 schools have to share four school buildings in the area.

There are 12 private schools in the area operating from shacks and disused buses. This causes problems for both teachers and pupils.

Abnormal

"In this area, a teacher feels relieved, not worried, when a pupil plays truant, or leaves one school for another, trying to seek greener pastures, or even when a pupil is sick. To the teacher that would mean one less problem," Sadtu chairman Mosotho Petlane said.

Petlane said it was clear that the present government wanted the new government to "suffer" when it took over.

Allocations

He said: "The DET feels that the schools should be looked after by the new government.

What worries us is the pupil-teacher ratio and the class allocations which are abnormal.

"In our school we have 28 classrooms, of which one is used as a staffroom. That makes 27 classrooms - inadequately furnished - and over 900 pupils to educate. On average there are 60 to 65 pupils to one teacher."



SCHOOL BUS... Over 900 Orange Farm schoolchildren are forced to share desks and classrooms. Sadtu says the DET is deliberately overcrowding black schools and making no attempt to rectify the problem.

■ Pic: SONGANI MANDUNI

Kids learn in old buses and shacks

Petlane, a teacher at Jabulile Secondary School, said the pupils come in early to secure a place to sit and won't leave their places for fear of losing their seats.

"It is a case of the earlier the better. Those who arrive later than 8 am cannot be sure of getting a seat. Some pupils stand while others sit on the desk tops. Everything is just unbelievable," he said.

Petlane's school shares

a building with Vulindlela Secondary in the morning. Afternoon sessions are shared by Vulindlela Primary School and Aha Thunzi Secondary School.

Difficult

Aha Thunzi occupies the Jabulile and Nomini Primary School buildings. Teachers find it difficult to walk the two kilometres separating the two schools between periods.

Orange Farm teachers were denied permission to stage a protest march on June 4 but have since made another application and intend to march on Friday June 18.

Sadtu secretary Kgapane Moloi said every year the DET introduces new schools but does not build any premises for the children to be accommodated.

A principal who asked to remain anonymous said at the beginning of the

year principals had to share offices during registration of pupils.

Instead of starting classes in January, they are only able to start late in March.

Expecting

"We then have only April and May for lessons and we are expected to hold the half-yearly exams. What kind of results are we expected to

produce?" he asked. DET spokesman J Gravet confirmed there were accommodation problems in the area, but said the department was trying hard to speed up the building of new schools.

"We are aware of the problems. We plan to build more schools next year. Plans are ready for three other premises to be built either at the end of June or in July."

Deliberate degradation?

C Press 13/6/93

By SIPHO ZUNGU

OVERCROWDING in schools at Orange Farm, south of Johannesburg, has reached alarming proportions and the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) says it is deliberate.

"It is clear the government wants a future democratic government to suffer," a union spokesman said this week.

A clear indication of this, the union says, is in Orange Farm where 17 schools have to share four school buildings in the area.

There are 12 private schools in the area operating from shacks and disused buses. This causes problems for both teachers and pupils.

Abnormal

"In this area, a teacher feels relieved, not worried, when a pupil plays truant, or leaves one school for another, trying to seek greener pastures, or even when a pupil is sick. To the teacher that would mean one less problem," Sadtu chairman Mosotho Petlane said.

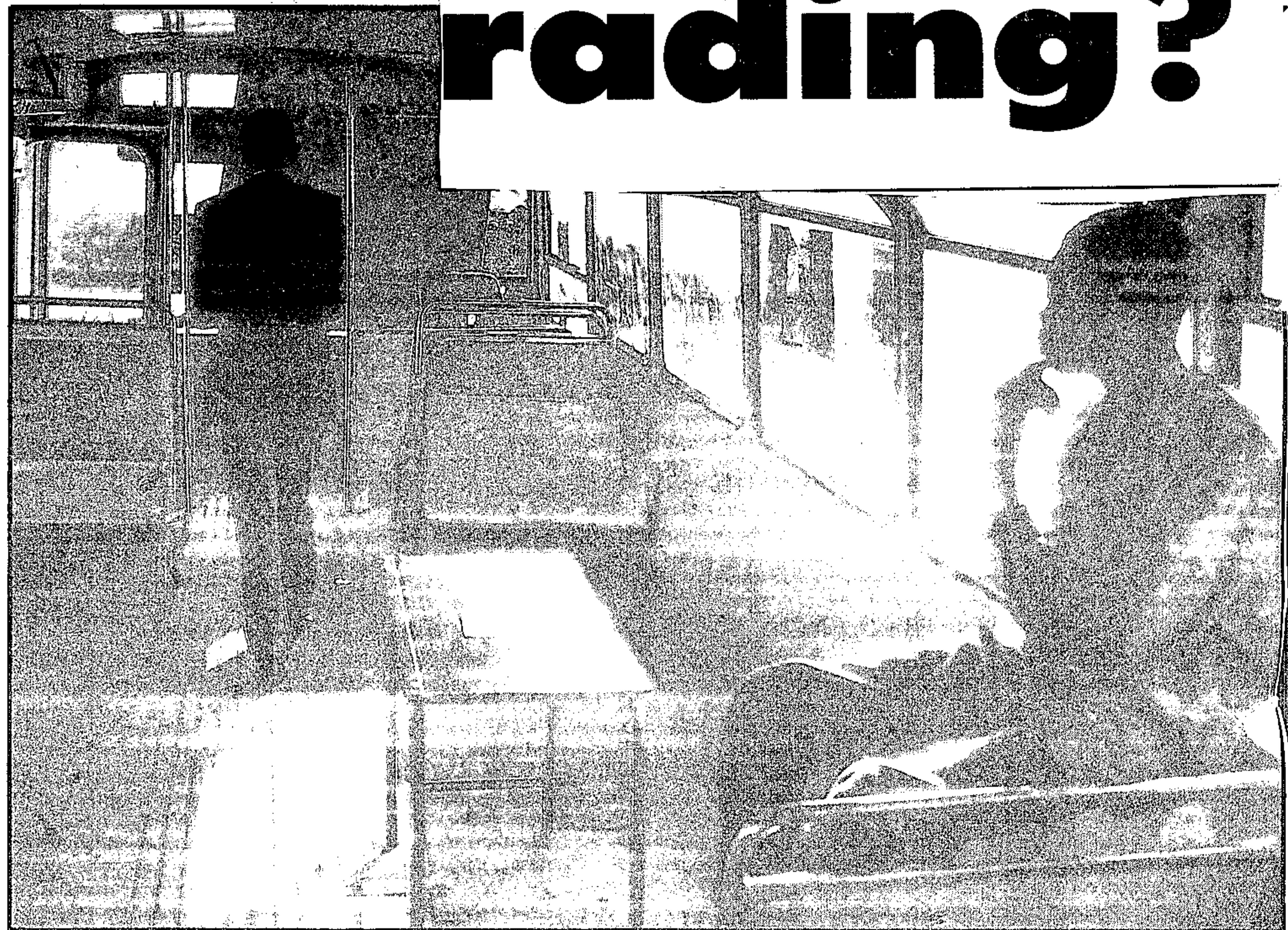
Petlane said it was clear that the present government wanted the new government to "suffer" when it took over.

Allocations

He said: "The DET feels that the schools should be looked after by the new government.

What worries us is the pupil-teacher ratio and the class allocations which are abnormal.

"In our school we have 28 classrooms, of which one is used as a staffroom. That makes 27 classrooms - inadequately furnished - and over 900 pupils to educate. On average there are 60 to 65 pupils to one teacher."



SCHOOL BUS . . . Over 900 Orange Farm schoolchildren are forced to share desks and classrooms. Sadtu says the DET is deliberately overcrowding black schools and making no attempt to rectify the problem.

■ Pic: BONGANI MNGUNI

Kids learn in old buses and shacks

Petlane, a teacher at Jabulile Secondary School, said the pupils come in early to secure a place to sit and won't leave their places for fear of losing their seats.

"It is a case of the earlier the better. Those who arrive later than 8 am cannot be sure of getting a seat. Some pupils stand while others sit on the desk tops. Everything is just unbelievable," he said.

Petlane's school shares

a building with Vulindlela Secondary in the morning. Afternoon sessions are shared by Vulindlela Primary School and Aha Thuto Secondary School.

Aha Thuto in turn occupies the Jabulile and Nomini Primary School buildings. Teachers find it difficult to walk the two kilometres separating the two schools between periods.

Orange Farm teachers were denied permission to stage a protest march on June 4 but have since made another application and intend to march on Friday June 18.

Sadtu secretary Kgapano Moloi said every year the DET introduces new schools but does not build any premises for the children to be accommodated.

A principal who asked to remain anonymous said at the beginning of the

year principals had to share offices during registration of pupils.

Instead of starting classes in January, they are only able to start late in March.

Expecting

"We then have only April and May for lessons and we are expected to hold the half-yearly exams. What kind of results are we expected to

produce?" he asked.

DET spokesman J Graevat confirmed there were accommodation problems in the area, but said the department was trying hard to speed up the building of new schools.

"We are aware of the problems. We plan to build more schools next year. Plans are ready for three other premises to be built either at the end of June or in July."

The class of '76

Still locked in

the grip of crisis

IN November 1975, the Minister of the then Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, M C Botha, made an announcement with such impact that it would lead to a profound change in South Africa's politics.

Botha decreed that black pupils should be taught certain major subjects in Afrikaans.

The announcement sent shock waves through the classrooms and the black community at large because Afrikaans was considered the "language of the oppressor" and few blacks had any interest in it.

Disaster

Suddenly pupils, many of them not proficient in Afrikaans, were expected to drop history for *geskiedenis* and geography for *aardrykskunde*. Physical science would become *wetenskap* and mathematics *wiskunde*, and so on.

Textbooks had to be translated into Afrikaans and thousands of teachers, the bulk of whom had themselves studied in English, were suddenly confronted with a serious problem.

Bantu Education Deputy Minister, the late Dr Andries Treurnicht, insisted that the Government had the right to determine policy and curriculum because it paid for the education of black pupils.

This plunged the country into a crisis when students took to the streets on June 16 1976 to protest against Bantu Education as a whole — rejected as "inferior" and "de-

signed to perpetuate black oppression".

That the students' subsequent actions across the country contributed in a large part to the collapse of apartheid is beyond question.

Labour laws affecting Africans changed and, for the first time, the Government recognised black workers' right to collective bargaining and union membership.

The Government, hitherto preoccupied with developing bantustans, started to pay attention to the upgrading of township services and living conditions.

Massive electrification and sewerage schemes were undertaken by the Government and the private sector to improve conditions in black urban areas.

Today, 17 years after the student revolt, the country is about to witness the dawn of a new South Africa.

Student politics has undergone a metamorphosis since 1976.

The demands of the "class of 1976" were largely confined to educational matters.

Major political changes have taken place in South Africa as a result of struggles which have been waged by students since June 16 1976. But, ironically, the crisis gripping black education continues.

PHIL MOLEFE looks at how student politics has developed since '76.

mainly the scrapping of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and free and compulsory education.

But this approach changed significantly in the years following 1976, largely because students realised they had the capacity to force the Government to make social and political changes.

Pupils' demands moved away from the classroom and focused on social, economic and political conditions.

Dan Sechaba Montsisi, one of the leaders of the "class of

'76" and now a co-ordinator of Matla Trust, the voter education group, says it became clear that students' problems were not confined to Afrikaans and Bantu Education but had more to do with the system of apartheid.

At the time, large sections of Soweto were still without electricity and sewerage, and students began to address such basic living conditions.

"We identified the Urban Bantu Council (UBC) as an extension of apartheid, responsible for the appalling conditions in our townships — hence one of our first campaigns was to call for the dissolution of the council," Montsisi recalls.

Dubbed the Useless Boys' Club, the UBC subsequently collapsed under pupil pressure.

In the eyes of the black community, the pupils had scored their first major political victory, and more followed.

In 1979 the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was formed. This resulted in a crystallisation of

the pupils' role in the broader political struggle.

Cosas was one of the first modern organisations to adopt the Freedom Charter as its guiding document.

The ideals embodied in the document were recited in the streets and classrooms by a growing number of black pupils who were disillusioned with the literature prescribed at school.

From free and compulsory education, pupils began to blend their education demands with calls for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the unbanning of political organisations and the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and unitary state.

The mid-'80s saw the emergence of structures of people's power such as parent-teacher-student associations and civic groups.

Crushed

"In essence, the people began to govern themselves and for the first time started to get a feeling of what freedom looked like," Montsisi explains.

But, he says, this victory was crushed when the Government started to unleash violence on the democratic forces.

"The Government was fierce on students, and testimony to this was the banning of Cosas in 1985.

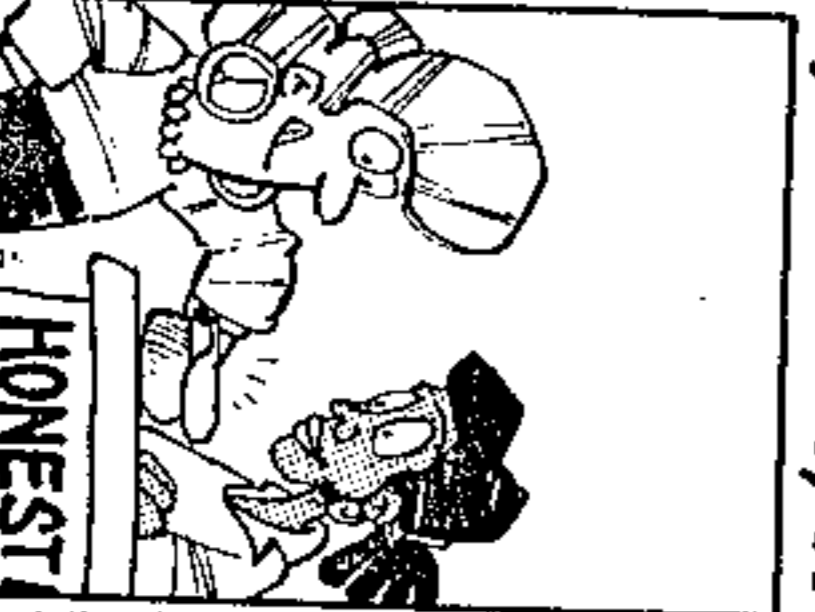
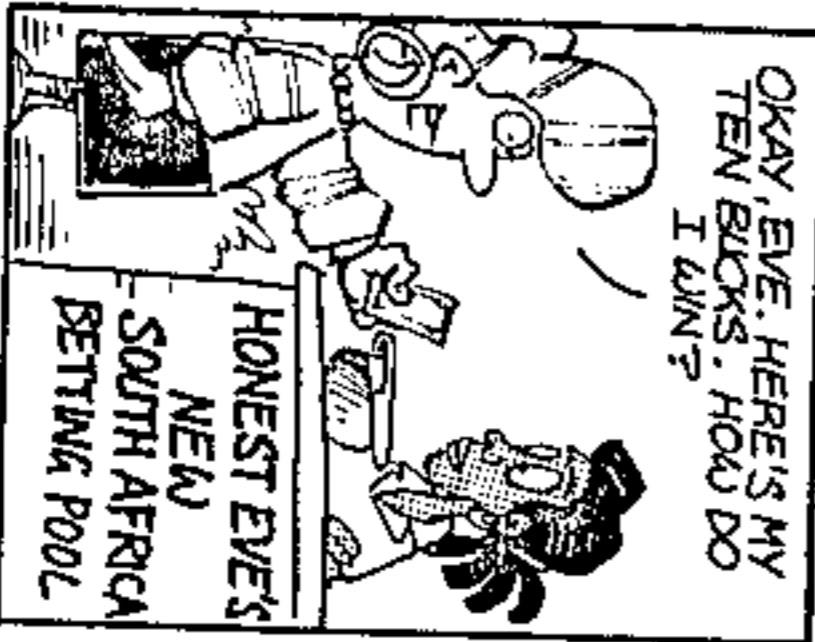
"Student leaders were detained and many were forced to flee the country in what was a clear campaign by the Government to destroy organisations," Montsisi says.

"The entire student leadership was wiped out and ordinary students with no political guidance and even things jumped on the bandwagon. The Government, through its own networks, started to infiltrate schools and student structures.

"The whole plan was to destabilise schools and students' organisations, hence the deepening crisis in education.

As the country braces itself for the first non-racial elections, the new government of national unity has a lot of work to do before black education can get back on track. □

MADAM & EVE



By S Francis, H Dugmore & Rico

© Kapt Hase Entertainment 1993

K.

Schools to make up lost time

EMERGENCY schooling programmes, including working through the July holidays, were being considered by black schools trying to make up for school days lost this year, National Education Co-ordinating Committee general secretary James Maseko said yesterday.

Maseko said 1993 could prove to be one of the worst years for education in SA unless emergency measures were taken.

He said the Department of Education and Training's estimate that 25% of the 1993 matric syllabus had been taught was very optimistic.

"If we are to be realistic and practical, very little schooling has taken place across the country. It is a lesson to the state, but also to our own organisations."

The multiparty National Education and Training Forum, scheduled to hold its first meeting in early July, would discuss

RAY HARTLEY

"emergency short-term strategies" to tackle this year's poor schooling, he said. Emergency schooling programmes were being discussed with service organisations, including the tutoring of 1 400 students at Wits University during the July school break, more newspaper supplements on education and the running of Saturday classes by education service organisations. Some schools were considering cancelling the July break to make up time.

Maseko said the NECC was opposed to students deciding on protest actions such as school boycotts without consulting parents, teachers and the community. The NECC had launched a petition calling for the recognition of parent-teacher-student associations as part of a campaign to restore authority and discipline to schooling.

the end of last white Parliament ● Many still suffer the results of events 17 years ago

Sowetan 15/6/93

It's still a burning issue

By Pearl Majola

■ EDUCATION CRISIS Uprising of June 1976

haunts schoolgoing generation of today:

PETUNIA THABEDE of Orlando in Soweto was just a day old when Soweto erupted on June 16 1976 as pupils rebelled against the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction.

Born on June 15 1976, she has only heard about the uprising but its significance is clear in her mind.

"I find Afrikaans difficult," says the Standard 9 pupil at the Alterm High School in Orlando.

"I can cope with it as a subject at school but I am glad that we don't have to be taught everything in

the language," she adds. The issues have now changed to dissatisfaction with salary increases for teachers and lack of facilities for pupils. But the uprising did set the crisis in education which still haunts the schoolgoing generation of today.

"The most important thing for me is an education because without it I cannot be what I want to be or do things I like."

For a girl of the same age attending school in town the circumstances are different. Gugu Tsubella was two months old when the riots began.

She survived and today is a Standard 10 pupil at the Omega Educational Institute in Johannesburg.

Next year, the ambitious, bright girl from Vosloorus wants to do a pre-university course in chemistry and mathematics in preparation for a study in chemical engineering.

Although not much affected by the crisis in township schools, Gugu still has to grapple with problems of her own.

"I live far from school and travelling is costly, takes a lot of time and is exhausting," she says.



Gugu Tsubella ... was two months old on June 16 1976.

Police bullets shattered dreams

Sowetan 15/6/93

By Bongani Mavuso

Paralysed after being shot when pupils protested on June 16:

MOSES Zwane of Phiri has never attended school. He was 16 years old when he was paralysed after being shot by police in Senaone, Soweto, on June 16 1976 when pupils protested against the use of Afrikaners as the medium of instruction at black schools.

Seventeen years later, Zwane, now 32 and married with three children, still does not know why he was shot on that fateful winter afternoon.

"I heard pupils shouting 'black power' and thought their school soccer team had won a game. Suddenly, there were sounds of gunfire. I was shot below the kidneys and lost consciousness. When I regained consciousness, I was on a hospital bed," he said.

"It was my wish to get a job and educate myself because my parents could not afford to take me to school. My dream was to become a social worker. I still cherish that

dream but my disability and lack of funds restrain me. My disability has put me through a lot of suffering," said Zwane who is employed as a wheelchair repairman at the Independent Living Centre in Mafika.

"I would have been a medical doctor. I knew I would make it," said Shap Centre PRO Sijelo Makhubela who was 16 years old and a Standard 9 pupil at the Lamula Secondary School at Meadowlands in 1976.

Police shot him in the back while he was visiting a relative in Zone 5, Meadowlands. "My dreams of becoming a doctor were shattered. Although I have accepted it, I never thought that 17 years later I would be sitting in a wheelchair," he says.

Ms Poppy Buthelezi's childhood dream was to become a lawyer. She was doing Standard 7 at Senaone Secondary when she was shot in the back a short distance from her

home.

"I feel very bitter when I think of June 16," she said. Buthelezi, who is paralysed, is a transport manager at the Shap Centre in Mofolo and has a three-year-old daughter.

"I could not understand what police and soldiers were doing in Pimville," said Amelia Molapo (28), who was a Standard One pupil at the Roma Primary School in Pimville in 1976.

"I was walking home from school with my friends. We saw an army truck and fled. We were scared.

"While fleeing, I was shot in the spine and was paralysed," she said.

Her dreams of becoming a nurse were shattered.

The 20-year-old mother of one child manufactures uniforms for traffic officers and mine workers at the Shap Centre.

FOCUS Anniversary of schoolchildren's revolt comes eight days before

Triumph of the schoolboy martyrs

THE 17th anniversary tomorrow of the June 16 1976 black pupil uprising comes eight days before the last formal session of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

June 16 is a reminder of a day almost two decades ago when Hector Pietersen became a child martyr and Tsietso Mashimani a juvenile hero of the black liberation struggle.

Hector was a 13-year-old boy in his black short pants when the first South African Police bullet, of a dozen volleys and more fired at thousands of protesting schoolchildren, killed him.

Tsietso, a Form Five pupil at Soweto's legendary Morris Isaacson High School, died a lonely death in exile in Comakry in 1990. He had escaped a police dragnet in 1976 and took refuge in Guinea, where he married a beauty queen.

He was the first chairman of the Soweto Students Representative Council, a group of high school pupil leaders who championed the omibus battle.

On that cold winter's day in 1976, the fear of the gun was overcome in Soweto; the National Party Government faced the inevitable — confrontation.

The combined political underground mobilisation inspired by Mr Zephania Mothopeng of the Pan Africanist Congress and the black consciousness movement had laid the foundation for the final countdown to apartheid's demise.

● 1976: Thousands of pupils demonstrate against enforcement of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction by then Minister of Bantu Education the late Dr Andries Treurnicht. Hundreds of youths flee into exile in the ensuing Government crackdown.

Unrest spreads throughout the country as demands become more all-embracing with black political groups agitating that Bantu Education be abolished.

● 1977: The first anniversary of June 16 sees heightened Government crackdown. More youths flee into exile. The student revolt continues. Hundreds of black teachers resign in protest against Bantu Education. The Government capitulates to pressure and introduces the Education and Training Act, saying Bantu Education is dead.

Mr Steve Biko dies in detention. Cabinet

Sowetan 15/6/93
focus on June 16

On a cold winter's day in 1976, the fear of the gun was overcome. Political Reporter **Themba Molefe** relates how schoolchildren laid the foundation for the final countdown to apartheid's demise.



Minister Mr Jimmy Kruger bans 18 black consciousness organisations as well as the *World* and *Weekend World* newspapers.

Under Dan Montsisi the SSRC focuses on government institutions. He leads a march on a meeting of urban bantu councillors, including businessman Mr Richard Maponya. Ikog-marches them out of the Urban Bantu Council chambers in Jubulani and warns them never to return there. Mass resignation of councillors countrywide.

Blueprint

The Committee of 10 under Dr Nkhato Modana draws up a blueprint for the running of Soweto and other townships.

The civic association movement is born but is suppressed by the Government, which introduces the Community Councils Act.

Mr George Thabe becomes first "mayor" in Sharpeville in terms of this Act.

● 1980-1982: Youths who fled the country post-1976 return as trained guerrillas of the African National Congress military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe. Armed incursions increase.

● 1982: The Black Local Authorities Act is introduced to replace the Community Councils Act. Resistance grows.

● 1983: The United Democratic Front of organisations subscribing to the Freedom Charter is formed and becomes internal wing of the ANC. The Mass Democratic

Movement, as it becomes known, grows.

● 1984: Vaal Triangle townships explode as residents rise against rent increases. The rent boycott spreads to Uitenhage, Mamelodi and Soweto.

● 1986: Influx Control Act and the Pass laws are scrapped. Blacks are no longer required to carry "dompasse". In terms of the Identification Act 72 of 1986 blacks may obtain same identity documents as whites.

● 1989: Mr FW de Klerk comes to power as new NP leader and State President.

● 1990: De Klerk makes his historic speech and urban liberation movements, the ANC and PAC, on February 2.

On February 11 Mr Nelson Mandela is released after 27 years' imprisonment.

● 1991: The Land Acts of 1912 and 1936, the Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act are scrapped.

● 1992: Face-to-face meetings between the ANC and Government give rise to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa. Negotiations for a new democratic dispensation begin...

So, on June 24 the tricameral Parliament rises in terms of the Republic of South Africa Act in what is believed to be the last sitting of the apartheid government.

And it is against this background that the commemoration of the day the children took to the streets will take place — for the last time under apartheid rule.

June 16 scars will remain forever

Soweto 15/6/93

Phindi recalls sad events:

By Joe Mdhlela

K EVEN though they live, they are in many ways dead, their ambitions killed by the repressive system.

Their aspirations to become lawyers, doctors, engineers, scientists, and indeed, anything their abilities permit, all shattered.

Now they shuffle about, some with broken limbs, with very little hope of making meaningful contributions to society and the economy. At best they are content to just survive and see another day dawn.

These are the people Phindile Mavuso knows best; they are her comrades whom she saw being maimed either physically or emotionally when the great apocalypse of June 16 1976 befell South Africa.

Four months after the June 16 1976 Soweto uprisings in protest against Prime Minister John Vorster's unpopular "Bantu Education" policies, it became little Phindile's turn to be hit by the military might of the South African Government.

The bullet that sliced the air and lodged in her upper leg, ended her desire to become a lawyer.

Lost battle

In the years that were to follow, Phindi, as she is affectionately called by friends, was to be confined to various hospitals which tried desperately to save her leg. She lost that battle. Eventually it had to be amputated.

Temporarily, her thirst for education seemed to have evaporated. "It was traumatic enough to lose a leg. That kills you, part of yourself is gone, gone forever," she said, referring to the impact the loss of a limb had on her life.

Yet Phindile knows that she is not alone in this suffering, though she concedes she is lucky to be still alive.

"Thousands of people who struggled against the unjust Bantu Education are dead. Some, like me, have been rendered physically disabled. Others were criminalised and had long stretches of imprisonment imposed on them for their political beliefs.

"Why do you think these people should not be bitter. They may say they are not but what does the violence in this country tell you? It says there are people who are angry and the Government retaliates by killing them."

She was a mere 14 years old when the security officer's bullet hit her. Seventeen years on, she is trying to make the best of her life.

She is currently burning the midnight oil in pursuit of a communication degree at the University of South Africa.

Realising that it would not be possible to earn education through a process of "osmosis", to quote a well-known medical doctor, Phindile has worked hard to earn a qualification in computer programming.

"These qualifications earn me a living but I am saddened that many of my comrades have not had the resources, and perhaps the will to do what I did."

Past vice president of the Azanian Youth organisation, Phindile heads the Azanian People's Organisation's disability unit.

Handwritten: Howard

Townships Percentage housing not yet supplied with electricity

Kwanobuhle (Uitenhage) 45%

Noziwe 99%

Willowmore 100%

Information is supplied as at 30 April 1993.

3. NATAL

Yes.

(a) Townships Percentage housing not yet supplied with electricity

Misingisi 100%

Nkanyezi 55%

Sibongile 67%

Sithembile 65%

Enhlatakahle 34%

Steadville 45%

Itsokelele 35%

Bruntville 56%

Ambleton 100%

Hambanathi 54%

Bhekezulu 27%

Nondweni 100%

Ingwavuma 94%

Nkandla 94%

Nqutu 92%

Edendale 70%

Clermont 30%

KwaDabeka 70%

Emafusini (Dannhauser) 80%

Ningizimu 25%

KwaMevana 95%

KwaMashu 34%

Inanda 85%

Umlazi 33%

Wembezi 33%

Mpophomeni 32%

Bhongweni 10%

Dunbe 95%

Thubalethu (Melmoth) 5%

Nongoma 5%

Sobantu 5%

Pinetown South 25%

Shakaville 5%

Shayamoya 0%

KwaNobamba (Weenen) 95%

Winterton 100%

(b) Percentage housing not yet supplied with electricity

Handwritten: 1839

BETHLEHEM DISTRICT OFFICE

Bohlokong (Bethlehem) 61%

Kgubetswana (Clarens) 87%

Ntswanatsasi (Cornelia) 100%

Mashaeng (Fouresburg) 66%

42nd Hill (Harrismith) 68%

Tlholong (Kestell) 86%

Zamani (Memel) 96%

Petsana (Reitz) 87%

Thembalihle (Vrede) 80%

Ezenzeleni (Warden) 76%

BLOEMFONTEIN DISTRICT OFFICE

Mangaung (Bloemfontein) 60%

Serese (Boshof) 90%

Majwemaswenu (Brandfort) 88%

Tswaraganang (Dealesville) 91%

Malebogo (Hertzogville) 98%

Ikgomotseng (Soutpan) 72%

Tshepong (Verkeerdeveij) 100%

Makelekela (Winburg) 95%

KOFFIEFONTEIN DISTRICT OFFICE

Ipopeng (Fauresmith) 99%

Ratanang (Jacobsdal) 96%

Ilumeleng (Jagersfontein) 98%

Ditlhake (Koffiefontein) 70%

Relebohile (Luckhoff) 94%

Bolokanang (Petrusburg) 95%

Poding-Tse-Rolo (Philippolis) 99%

KROONSTAD DISTRICT OFFICE

Leratswana (Arlington) 91%

Kgotsoeng (Bothaville) 91%

Ngwathe (Edenville) 93%

Maokeng (Kroonstad) 69%

Ntsha (Lindley) 95%

Mamafubedu (Petrus Steyn) 92%

Matwangtlwang (Steynsrus) 93%

Rammulotsi (Viljoenskroon) 93%

SASOLBURG DISTRICT OFFICE

Namnahadi (Frankfort) 82%

Phiritona (Heilbron) 68%

Handwritten: Howard

Townships Percentage housing not yet supplied with electricity

Kwakwatsi (Koppies) 87%

Metsimaholo (Oranjeville) 97%

Tumahole (Parys) 86%

Zamdela (Sasolburg) 42%

Mafahaneng (Tweeling) 90%

Oatobotjha (Villiers) 87%

Mokwallo (Vredefort) 90%

SENEKAL DISTRICT OFFICE

Handwritten: 1834

Hlohlwane (Clocolan) 98%

Mahlatswetsa (Excelstor) 96%

Medheleng (Ficksburg) 96%

Dipelaneng (Hobhouse) 45%

Manyatseng (Ladybrand) 87%

Moemaneng (Marquard) 92%

Fateng-Tse-Ntsho (Paul Roux) 99%

Mause (Rosendal) 99%

Matwabheng (Senekal) 18%

Borwa (Tweespruit) 99%

SMITHFIELD DISTRICT OFFICE

Lephoi (Bethulie) 100%

Morojaneng (Dewetsdorp) 96%

Ha-Rasebel (Edenburg) 97%

Matoporong (Reddersburg) 93%

Rweleleyathunya (Rouxville) 98%

Mofulatshepe (Smithfield) 97%

Maphodi (Springfontein) 34%

Madikgetla (Trompsburg) 98%

Thapelang (Vanstandensrus) 100%

Qibing (Wepener) 96%

Matlakeng (Zastron) 96%

WELKOM DISTRICT OFFICE

Nyakallong (Allanridge) 92%

Phahameng (Bullfontein) 96%

Phomolong (Hennenman) 95%

Tkwana (Hoopstad) 76%

Kutwanong (Ondendaalsrus) 64%

Masilo (Theunissen) 90%

Mmamahabane (Ventersburg) 98%

Meloding (Virginia) 40%

Thabong (Welkom) 64%

Monyakeng (Wesselsbron) 96%

Pre-service teacher-training: expenditure

379. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What was the *per capita* expenditure on pre-service teacher-training at (a) colleges of education, (b) universities and (c) technicians during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

B881E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) R15 928 per FTE student (1992)

(b) and (c) The requested amounts are not readily available.

In-service teacher-training: expenditure

380. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What was the *per capita* expenditure on in-service teacher-training (a) aimed at the upgrading of qualifications and (b) in the form of enrichment courses during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

B882E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) R3 075 per teacher involved.

(b) R400 per teacher involved.

Schools: capacity/enrolment

381. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in each Departmental region in the first term of 1993;

(2) whether he will furnish the information requested in paragraph (1) in respect of each of the self-governing territories; if not, why not; if so, what are the corresponding particulars?

B885E

Henwood

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) *(S1) (S2)*

	(i)		(ii)	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Diamond Fields	173 391	187 013	36 496	52 996
Highveld	292 811	311 308	106 280	134 392
Johannesburg	181 720	150 836	86 485	88 921
Cape	266 184	310 646	76 122	119 379
Northern Transvaal	226 729	227 350	72 419	83 672
Natal	241 329	260 051	61 272	65 055
Orange-Vaal	237 531	257 425	67 532	102 291
Orange Free State	206 305	218 863	52 415	65 455
TOTAL	1 826 000	1 923 492	559 021	712 161

Note: In 1992 a total of 266 947 primary pupils and 85 820 secondary pupils at 367 schools were involved in the platoon system (double shifts).

(2) No: The 1993 figures are not yet available.

Own Affairs:

Pre-service teacher-training: expenditure

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

What was the *per capita* expenditure on pre-service teacher-training at (a) colleges of education, (b) universities and (c) technikons during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

B883E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) See Written Question no 72 (col 1785).

(b) and (c) not available at the Department.

Education expenditure

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

(a) What was the amount spent by the Department in the 1992-93 financial year in respect of the (i) Cape Province and (ii) Transvaal on (aa) salaries of teachers and principals, (bb) salaries of administrative staff, (cc) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (dd) salaries of any other specified staff, (ee) capital expenditure, (ff)

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

supplies and services, (gg) equipment and (hh) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in the said financial year does each of the above amounts constitute?

B884E

R-million Percentage (%)

	(i) (aa)	(i) (aa)	(ii) (aa)	(ii) (aa)
(aa)	941,678	20,81	1 627,892	35,97
(bb)	73,123	1,62	132,175	2,92
(cc) Included at (aa)	45,569	—	81,527	1,80
(dd)	13,075	0,29	44,949	0,99
(ee)	45,498	1,01	595,995	13,17
(ff)	0,632	0,01	22,262	0,49
(gg) Included at (gg)	—	—	—	—
(hh) Included at (gg)	—	—	—	—

* Percentages were calculated in terms of the total expenditure of the DEC: House of Assembly

Source: SANEP statistics for Public Ordinary School Education 28 February 1993: 1992-93 financial year.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Henwood

State/State-aided schools: minimum numbers of pupils

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

- (1) Whether his Department is at present re-considering the minimum numbers of pupils for maintaining State and State-aided schools; if so, why;
- (2) what were the minimum numbers of pupils for schools under the control of his Department (a) in 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B903E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No;
- (2) (a) 1990: No state-aided schools for ordinary education were in existence. The following guidelines were used for state schools:

“— The closure of a *secondary* school may, after taking certain factors into account, be considered if there are:

- fewer than 150 pupils and the alternative school is less than 20 km away
- fewer than 80 pupils and the alternative school is more than 20 km away; and

— the closure of a *primary* school may, after taking certain factors into account, be considered if there are:

- fewer than 100 pupils and the alternative school is less than 20 km away
- fewer than 20 pupils and the alternative school is more than 20 km away”

1991: As for 1990

1992: State-aided schools for ordinary education and new staff provision scales for all ordinary schools

were introduced during 1992. With the introduction of the new staff provision scales, schools could be closed when primary schools had fewer than 20 pupils and secondary schools fewer than 80 pupils. However, governing bodies of state-aided ordinary schools and management councils of state schools are still in the position to negotiate about keeping a school open or re-opening the closure of a school. Governing bodies of state-aided schools can also keep a school open when pupil numbers are below the required minimum, by appointing and remunerating teachers themselves.

(b) at present the 1992 decision is still applicable;

(3) no.

Schools: number of classrooms

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

(a) What is the (i) total number of classrooms in (aa) primary and (bb) secondary schools administered by his Department and (ii) average number of classrooms for each of the above-mentioned categories and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B886E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) *(i) (aa) 24 518
- (bb) 19 231
- (ii) (aa) 17,5
- (bb) 28,7

(b) June 1993.

* Permanent classrooms

Schools: number of pupils

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

How many pupils (a) enrolled for and (b) completed the 1992 school year, or the latest specified school year for which information is available, in each standard from Grade

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

I/Sub A up to and including Standard 10 at schools falling under his Department? B913E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)
Grade 1/Sub A	79 989
Grade 2/Sub B	79 222
Standard 1	78 555
Standard 2	79 171
Standard 3	78 937
Standard 4	74 853
Standard 5	70 792
Standard 6	74 826
Standard 7	73 269
Standard 8	71 150
Standard 9	65 617
Standard 10	61 499

* First Tuesday in March 1993.

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

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent on (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary, (iii) secondary, (iv) technical college, (v) teacher-training, (vi) technikon and (vii) university education during the 1992-93 financial year or the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? B914E

	(a) (i)		(a) (ii)		(b) (i)		(b) (ii)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(aa)	34 020	33 529	1 179	662	13 177	14 791	19 664	18 076
(bb)	8 393	8 343	350	236	3 441	3 684	4 602	4 423
(cc)	4 223	4 048	113	63	1 889	1 971	2 221	2 014
(dd)	2 434	2 536	49	30	950	1 161	1 435	1 345
(ee)	18 970	18 602	667	333	6 897	7 975	11 406	10 294

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
R-million	94 409	1,45
(i)	1 592 990	24,49
(ii)	1 527 977	23,49
(iii)	163 982	2,52
(iv)	122 057	1,88
(v)	433 531	6,67
(vi)	1 434 876	22,06
(vii)		

This information is for the 1992-93 financial year.

Percentages were calculated in terms of the total education budget for DEC (HA) (Budget of Revenue and Budget of Expenditure for the financial year ending on 1 March 1993).

Std 10 examinations: results

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

How many male and female pupils, respectively, (a) (i) entered for and (ii) failed the 1992 Standard 10 examinations and (b) passed these examinations (i) with and (ii) without exemption in (aa) the Republic, (bb) the Cape Province, (cc) Natal, (dd) the Orange Free State and (ee) the Transvaal? B915E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Deployment of SADF at political party-meeting in Uitenhage

*1. Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force was deployed in any capacity in Uitenhage at a meeting of a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, on or about 29 March 1993; if so, (a) (i) how many members of the Defence Force were involved therein and (ii) to what extent, (b) what is the name of the political party concerned and (c) what did the cost to the State amount to in this respect;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C106E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. Two sections of a platoon of the De Mist Commando were on duty at the Uitenhage Fire Station but were requested by the SA Police to move to the Kamehs Police Station to be on standby in support. The SA Defence Force was however not used at the Allen Ridge Hall itself.
- (a) (i) 20
- (ii) Stand-by service in support of the SA Police.
- (b) The National Party.
- (c) No additional cost was incurred.

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs:

School/technical college: classroom accommodation

*1. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to certain information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, his Department has applied to the Department of Housing and Works of the Administration: House of Assembly to take over a certain school with a view to obtaining classroom accommodation for a technical college; if not, why not; if so, what are the (a) names of the school and technical college concerned and (b) further relevant particulars?

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the answer is yes, Parow Central Primary School and the Proteaville Technical College are at issue here. Over the past five years enrolment at the Proteaville Technical College has increased by approximately 189% from 555 students to the present 1 605. It is expected that this growth trend will continue because of the great demand for vocational education.

As it had been established that Parow Central Primary School was not in use, the Cape Education Department was approached in this regard about the use of the said school with a view to relieving the accommodation problems at the Proteaville Technical College. A definite answer about the request has not yet been received.

In the meantime the use of other schools which are to close down is also being investigated, because the total rent for buildings being used by the Proteaville Technical College amounts to approximately R1,4 million per annum.

*Mr C I NASSON: Mr Speaker, the principal of the Proteaville Technical College has been making appeals to the Department of Welfare and the hon the Minister for the past three years,

St Columba's ^{South 1216-1616193} launches Athlone book

By Lorelle Bell (52)

LAST year the pupils of St Columba's High School in Athlone turned their streets into classrooms when "Athlone Week" gave them the chance to study the community that shaped them. Their findings have just appeared in a book, "Education is All Around Us", which was launched this week.

Athlone Week saw pupils and teachers working in different interest groups and using Athlone as a resource. They interviewed people who live and work there, and visited landmarks like the power station, the river and the Joseph Stone theatre.

This year the school embarked on 'Community Explo', broadening the research to include areas like Rylands, Mowbray, Cape Town and Green Point.

School principal Mrs Maria Nulty explained the benefits of their work: "Athlone Week moved the focus from the classroom and content to real life, and students were given the opportunity of becoming independent learners."

"I thought it would be a holiday. No work, no homework, no learning — utopia!" said Ronald Gouden, in Standard 9.

"So I was surprised at how hard we all worked in this non-stressed atmosphere."

Gouden felt tremendous pride in being able to say: "This is what I discovered today from my own survey."

Ms June Pym, St Columba's vice principal, said Athlone Week left pupils better equipped with skills needed for life after school.

She explained that through interaction with the community, pupils were contributing something to the people in their area.

"Service becomes a part of the school curriculum," she said.

Ms Maureen Robinson of the Materials Development Project (MDP) at the University of the Western Cape which published the book, said Athlone Week linked life and learning.

"At last we'd found a school, teachers and pupils that had the courage to try something different.

"Their work is a good example for everybody working towards a new education system."

The book launch ended with group presentations of this year's work on topics like religion, vagrancy, the aged and child abuse.

Presentations reflected how pupils' stereotyped views of people and society had changed, and the new insights and sensitivity they'd gained through working on the project.

Return to School, urges PAC

Star 17/6/93

Staff Reporters and
Own Correspondent

Pupils were strongly urged to return to class at a PAC June 16 rally in Jabulani Soweto, yesterday.

(52)
Eddie Bosman, publicity secretary of the Pan Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso), said it was time pupils realised they needed education to prepare themselves for the future.

He said the future democratic South Africa needed a society with efficient skills and professions.

"Paso therefore calls on students to stop using counter-productive sit-ins and boycotts no matter how good their intended actions were," he said.

The PAC's national organiser, Maxwell NemadziVhanani, called on people in the townships to be militant so that they could defend themselves.

At a rally at Orlando Stadium in Soweto, ANC president Nelson Mandela told more than 40 000 supporters that multiparty negotiations would continue in spite of a walkout by the Congenred South Africans Group (Cosag).

Referring to Cosag as the "six right-wing parties", Mandela yesterday accused representa-

tives of these organisations of attempting to wreck the multiparty talks as soon as they had started.

Speaking at a service in Vosloorus, IFP Transvaal Youth Brigade leader Carter Ndlovu said negotiations were the only lasting method of ensuring that all South Africans were given the opportunity to have their voices heard.

At the Vosloorus Stadium on the East Rand, fiery ANC Natal Midlands chairman Harry Gwala emphasised the need for an end to the endemic violence and a speedy constitutional settlement.

He called for peace but said it was the inalienable right of everyone to defend himself when attacked.

Addressing about 200 people in Soshanguve, near Pretoria, South African National Civic Organisation president Moses Mayekiso said his organisation wanted local government elections to be held three months after the national elections on April 27 next year.

At Odendaalsrus in the western Transvaal, Azapo publicity secretary Dr Gomelemo Mokae said there could never be justice in South Africa until white people paid for their sins "in any manner black people deemed fit".

Schools face collapse of discipline, warns union

RAY HARTLEY

SCHOOLS were faced with a total collapse of discipline and were being adversely affected by the violence which raged outside the classroom, SA Democratic Teachers' Union official Thulas Nxesi said yesterday.

Addressing a June 16 commemorative service in Sebokeng, Nxesi said problems included "the raping of girls in front of teachers", drunkenness and drug abuse by teachers and pupils.

He said Sadtu insisted that the National Education and Training Forum should not be advisory, but should rather "make decisions which have to be implemented".

He said teachers demanded an end to government rationalisation of education and to the retrenchment of teachers and the right to organise in KwaZulu, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.

"There is a total collapse of the culture of learning in our schools," he said. Other problems included the shortage of pre-school facilities and textbooks as well as "the non- or underutilisation of white schools".

He called on teachers and students to become part of peace initiatives and to involve themselves in "disciplined" self-defence units.



T H E • B A Y

CORPORATE RATE IS STILL ONLY

R250

PER NIGHT

Dismissals linked to maize contracts

ANDY DUFFY

ALLEGATIONS of irregularities in the importation of maize through two SA companies in an R800m drought relief effort have been blamed for the dismissal of two of Zambia's senior ministers.

It emerged this week that the dismissal in April of Zambian Agriculture Minister Guy Scott and Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde followed government concerns about a consultancy contract awarded to Johannesburg-based Fairtrade and Maritzburg trading group EBN.

Both companies have strenuously denied any irregularities on their part.

The companies were employed between June 1992 and last month to co-ordinate the importation of 450 000 tons of maize into Zambia. The maize was imported mainly from the US, under the auspices of the US's Agency for International Development in Lusaka, as part of a 900 000-ton relief programme.

The maize was shipped to Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, and sent by rail into Zambia. The SA companies said their efforts, for which they had not received full payment, had saved Zambia "millions of dollars".

However, the Zambian authorities say Scott failed to throw the contract open to tender before awarding it, breaching rules set by the Zambian Tender Board. Kasonde had cleared the award.

The authorities were also understood to be investigating the deposit in a Swiss bank account of a \$200 000 cheque on behalf of Fairtrade.

Scott and Kasonde were sacked by President Frederick Chiluba, along with two other ministers, for allegedly not disclosing their extrapolitical interests. It is understood the contract was cited in

Kasonde's letter of dismissal.

Fairtrade proprietor Sue Bennett said that although the awarding of the contract had bypassed the Tender Board, this was necessary to avoid delays in shipping the maize. She said the contract was vetted by the minister of legal affairs and Chiluba.

The \$200 000 was put into the Swiss account as a "gesture of good faith".

Scott approached EBN last April, after the onset of the drought led to the ministry being inundated with offers by maize shippers. The Hong Kong-owned company had shipped 150 000 tons of maize into Zambia during a previous famine.

EBN MD Gary Porritt said he advised Scott that Bennett's experience would be invaluable in preventing the Zambians from being overcharged for shipments.

"In a famine like that, everyone wants to get their fingers in the cookie jar, and they (the agriculture ministry) were at pains to make sure nobody could," said Porritt.

Bennett was recruited last May to advise on prices, tenders and shipments, and to liaise with transport authorities in SA, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana.

She said Fairtrade cut out overinflated charges, including R9m on bagging, R6m on clearing, forwarding and agency fees, and R6m on finance charges. "We really performed for Zambia," she said.

However, the first signs of government discontent surfaced a few months after the contract was awarded.

It was cancelled by Scott on the order of Chiluba's deputy, but then reinstated by Chiluba after a probe by Zambia's Anti-Corruption Commission.

The contract ran to completion, and the allegations emerged only in the two months since the ministers' dismissals.

DE A N I T S

D. C. S. S. S.

Hospital	Cost per patient per day		Income per patient per day	
	(i) R	(ii) R	(i) R	(ii) R
Somerset West.....	159,93	28,44		
Springbok.....	168,27	25,62		
Stellenbosch.....	237,78	43,74		
South Peninsula Hospital Group.....	224,26	22,29		
Sutherland.....	191,96	20,12		
Swellendam.....	178,17	32,72		
Victoria West.....	200,90	13,85		
Vredenburg.....	176,54	31,40		
Vredendal.....	147,56	34,42		
Westfleur, Atlantis.....	72,52	10,26		
Woodstock.....	211,50	22,72		
Worcester.....	137,17	11,78		
Northern Cape Region				
Barkly West.....	93,57	18,98		
Colesberg.....	120,16	13,15		
De Aar.....	206,12	40,49		
Douglas.....	142,04	20,33		
Hartswater.....	121,72	22,95		
Kakamas.....	195,26	20,56		
Kimberley.....	278,27	4,29		
Kuruman.....	141,69	46,56		
Noupoort.....	143,14	18,05		
Postmasburg.....	146,07	23,80		
Prieska.....	143,72	27,01		
Reivilo.....	135,92	8,93		
Upington.....	197,83	37,79		
Vryburg.....	133,43	27,21		
Eastern Cape Region				
Alwal North.....	178,97	33,54		
Barkly East.....	182,69	18,05		
Bedford.....	170,60	13,33		
Burgersdorp.....	132,24	27,27		
Cathcart.....	208,23	12,72		
Craddock.....	207,82	24,99		
Dora Nginza, Port Elizabeth.....	229,98	3,67		
Elliot.....	145,09	9,71		
East London (Frere).....	241,25	25,76		
Fort Beaufort.....	171,43	21,80		
Graaff-Reinet.....	226,14	35,59		
Grahamstown.....	161,89	14,13		
Humansdorp.....	164,52	36,05		
King Williams Town.....	230,71	22,08		
Livingstone, Port Elizabeth.....	203,25	8,67		
Middelburg.....	174,58	25,50		
Queenstown.....	222,34	19,84		
Somerset East.....	157,12	21,50		
Steynsburg.....	136,92	14,16		
Uitenhage.....	196,74	57,33		

ACADEMIC REGION	Groote Schuur Region	Red Cross Region	Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital	Tygerberg Region	Tygerberg
Groote Schuur, Observatory.....	420,40	17,89			
Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital.....			369,68	18,24	
Tygerberg.....				374,88	21,89

Information contained in this reply have been furnished by the provincial administrations.

Black schools: buildings/books damaged

360. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (a) What total number of Black schools have been (i) burnt down and (ii) damaged since 1 January 1983 to date, (b) how many schoolbooks is it estimated were destroyed during this period and (c) what is the total amount in damage suffered by the State as a result? B838E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) (i) and (ii)
The information is not available in the form in which it is required. However, since January 1983 a total of 2 207 schools have been damaged in incidents of arson, vandalism, theft and burglary.
- (b) It is impossible to furnish an estimate for maliciously destroyed schoolbooks. Shabby schoolbooks which are unsuitable for further use are written off and destroyed by the Department.
- (c) With regard to question (a) an amount of approximately R71,0 million is involved.
- (d) Cape Province:
- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| (i) Supreme Court | 241 |
| (ii) Regional Court | 337 |

SADF: accident at Slagboom

363. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force (SADF) has its own (a) examining system in respect of drivers' licences and (b) regulations in regard to the transportation of passengers in military vehicles; if so,

(2) whether the SADF instituted an internal investigation into a certain accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of school pupils were killed and injured; if so, when is it anticipated that a report on

How many persons were convicted of murder in each province in 1992? B845E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

362. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of murder in each province in 1992? B845E

The required information is not available for 1992 since the statistics are compiled for the period covered by the Department's annual

EDUCATION FEATURE 1976 students took the struggle from classroom to the streets

Matric pass rate decline since 776

Sowetan 17/6/93

52

Bongani Mavuso

■ DOWNWARD TREND Low pass rate linked to loss of culture of learning:

THE LAST TIME BLACK matric pupils recorded an all-time-high pass rate in their final examinations was in 1976 with an impressive 84,8 percent.

Earlier that year, on June 16, Soweto students took to the streets to protest against the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools.

Since then, the pass rate has drastically gone on a downward trend.

It has now become an annual trend that political, church, civic, student and other bodies attribute the low percentage pass rate to various factors.

These factors include township violence that has gripped the country since the early 80s, teacher and student demonstrations, and the loss of schools.

Whenever black matric results are released, fingers point at the Government which has been accused of turning a blind eye to problems facing black education.

The Azanian People's Organisation publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae says it is Azapo's view that

black education is primarily in a "bad state" because the education of the black child is still in the hands of the "white settler regime".

"Indeed, the fact that black education is in the hands of the white minority is a crisis in itself, and it will only cease being that once a popularly elected black majority government has taken over," says Mokae.

Soweto 1976 students

Quoting Azapo president Lumeleng Mosala he said: "The difference between the students of Soweto 1976 and those now is that, whereas the Soweto 1976 students took the struggle from their classrooms to the streets, today's students take the struggle from the streets into the classrooms."

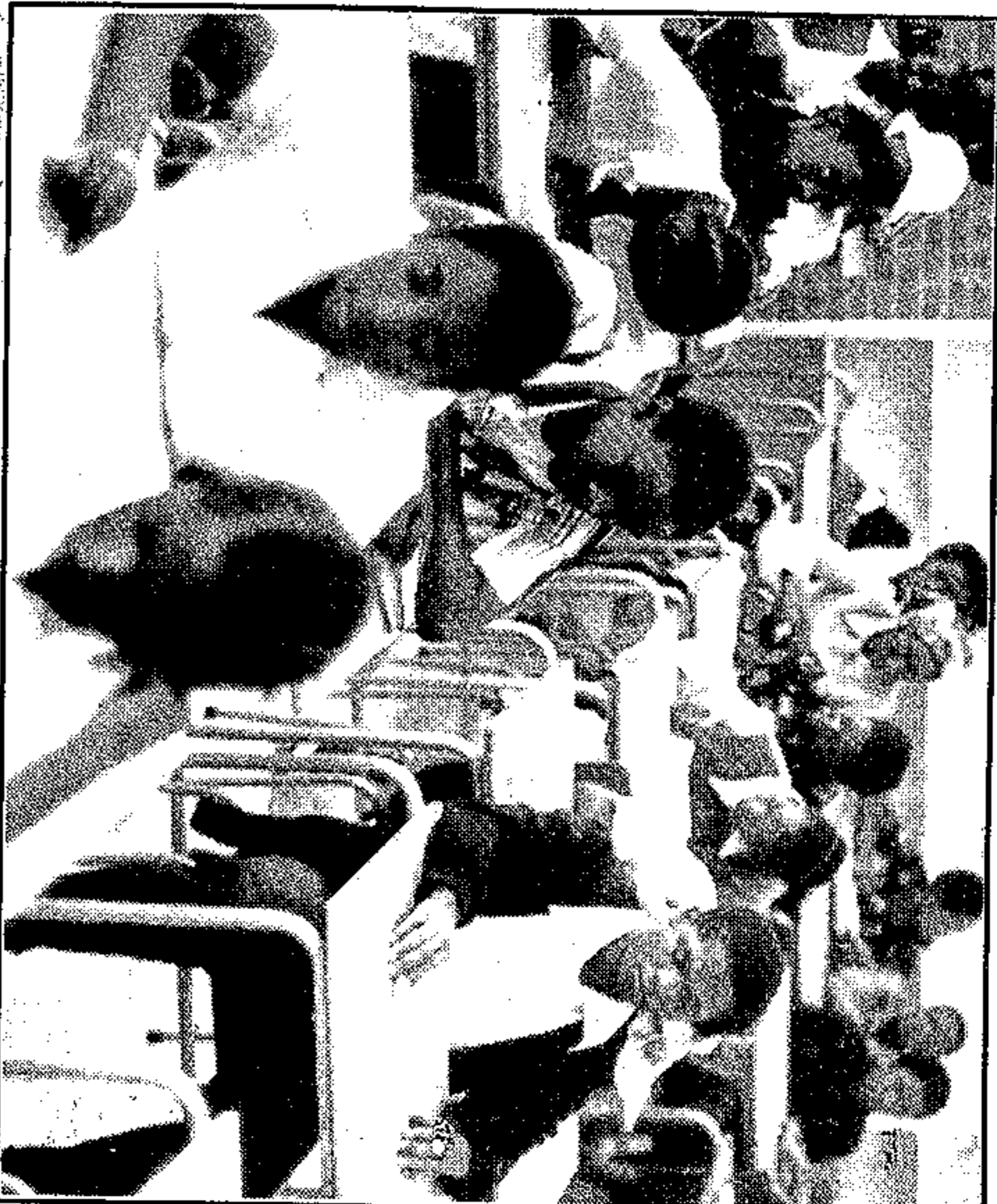
Added Mokae: "By its very nature, the white regime's ossified heartstrings cannot be tugged by the black child's plight: lack of teachers, schools, textbooks and so on." Department of Education and

Training spokeswoman Kim McEvilly says various factors influence the pass rate in black schools. But, says McEvilly, it is difficult to give an accurate analysis of the factors. "One cannot pinpoint a particular factor and conclude that it influenced the pass rate in a particular year," says McEvilly.

Comparing the 1988 52,4 pass rate to the 1989's 40,22 rate, she said an influencing factor could have been the standardisation of matric. "For instance, in 1989, pupils from DET schools could write exams from any of the other education departments. The percentage pass rate dropped."

The South African Democratic Teachers Union's assistant general secretary, Thulas Nxesi, said the root cause of the downward trend was the political system of the country.

He said education was used as an ideology to perpetuate the policy of apartheid. "But it is difficult to give a deep analysis of this 17 year trend," Nxesi said.



Black pupils hard at work ... But since 1976 the culture of learning has taken a back seat.

85% of ⁽⁵²⁾ black pupils fail physics

Political Staff

MORE than 85% of the 12 956 black pupils who wrote higher grade physics for matric last year failed, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, said yesterday. *CT 17/6/93*

He added that 3 926 of the 5 864 pupils who wrote standard grade physics also failed.

His figures — given in reply to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Roger Burrows (DP, Pinetown) — show that the failure rate in physics is much higher than for other subjects.

The high failure rates in scientific subjects in black schools have continued despite efforts by government and education bodies to promote technical subjects in schools.

Mr De Beer said there were nearly 250 000 more pupils in black schools than they were designed to accommodate.

Altogether 352 767 children were in the platoon system of double shifts.



TRUE LIBERATION ... Azapo national executive member Lybon Mabasa told a June 16 commemoration service at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto that only repossession of the land would result in true liberation. PIC: PAT SEBOKO

Plea to return to class

Sowetan 17/6/93

Sowetan Reporters and Sapa

■ DEEPER CRISIS Mandela calls for a

comprehensive national education forum:

Calls for pupils and teachers to return to school were made at several rallies yesterday to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the June 16 1976 students' uprising.

At least eight people were reported killed in violence believed to be linked with the commemorations in Durban, on the East Rand and in Soweto.

Speaking at a rally at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said: "As a new government the ANC will need educated young people with skills to take up employment.

"We are concerned that millions of our young people are out of school without work and are frustrated by the lack of opportunities.

"We have to reach out to the youth through training, skills and jobs."

Crime entices

Mandela said black youths resorted to crime as it was the most enticing option resulting from apartheid-entrenched anger and frustration.

Seventeen years after the students' uprisings, black education was in fact in a deeper crisis, he said, and called for the establishment of a national education forum to address education.

At another rally, organised by the Azanian Peoples Organisation at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto, speakers attacked the multiparty negotiations taking place at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Speakers said those attending the talks were

opting for a sell-out solution and called for "the escalation of the revolution".

Azanian Students Convention president Mark Mfikoe said Azapo was not attending the multiparty talks because it respected the liberation of blacks and accused participants as "political careerists".

Azapo assistant general secretary Mr Lybon Mabaso said: "We want freedom for our people. We've got to repossess our land and that will result in the true liberation of our people."

At a rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, the Pan Africanist Congress made a strong plea for pupils to return to classes.

PAC national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemasivhanani called on black people to wage a struggle to achieve their liberation.

He called on people in the townships to be militant so that they could defend themselves against the "enemy of the people".

In the Northern Transvaal the ANC, PAC and Azapo held a joint rally at the University of the North.

Sebokeng rally

In the Vaal Triangle ANC national executive member Mr Harry Gwala urged more than 7 000 people attending a rally at the Sebokeng Sta-

dium to resort to armed struggle if their attempts to achieve liberation failed.

Addressing another rally later in Tembisa, Gwala said the ANC should guard against being complacent in the belief that political victory was assured.

Armed ANC youth

Groups of armed ANC Youth League supporters marched through Vosloorus on the East Rand after a rally in the township.

As the crowd left the stadium where the rally was held, there was a burst of gunfire and one faction of armed supporters marched around the streets.

In Bophuthathatswana 16 people were arrested when they tried to gain access to the Montshiwa Stadium near Mmabatho for a rally.

In KwaZulu a bus left the road and plunged down an embankment near the Pongolpoort Dam. It was reported that an unknown number of ANC supporters were killed and others injured. Meanwhile, a massive work stayaway throughout the country — as much as 100 percent in many areas — occurred as thousands of workers observed the day.

Business was hard hit and employer organisations confirmed the stayaway was almost total.



LIGHTEN UP ... Matric pupils at Tom Mphatsoe's unique school practise Trancendental Meditation as an aid to studying. ■ Pic: TLADI KHUELE

Novel way to get airhead!

City Press 20/6/93

52

By STAN MHLONGO

"CLOSE your eyes and pass matric!" Believe it or not, this is the serious advice a class of matriculants campaigning for first-class passes get every day from their teacher.

Yet former Radio Metro DJ and TV presenter, Tom Mphatsoe, can hardly be called a magician or a philosopher.

City Press this week found Mphatsoe busy taking his pupils through their paces via a process called Transcedental Meditation (TM).

His assistant and class teacher, Shadrack Mdluli, said the students were already well-equipped and have ac-

quired special skills in learning by using TM to reduce stress.

Mphatsoe said he viewed TM as a calming device for body and mind.

Stressing the importance of relaxation and ability to shake off stress as vital, Mphatsoe invited City Press to go through a breathing process known *pranayama* - "a breathing process in which a lifegiving force called prana is absorbed from the air into the body".

Then Mphatsoe strayed to the subject of TM - "a process through which one opens your mind to the reservoir of creative intelligence which lies deep within every individual as the source of

thought".

He said that this was a natural, simple and effortless way of experiencing one's own inner potential and experiencing outer dynamism in daily activities.

"This helps one to maintain progress in the midst of environmental hazards and pressures such as stressful home situations, broken homes and various forms of today's frustrations," added Mphatsoe.

Asked how he had been able to develop a sense of urgency in the desire to learn in his pupils - especially in an unstable environment marked by mass class boycotts and teacher strikes,

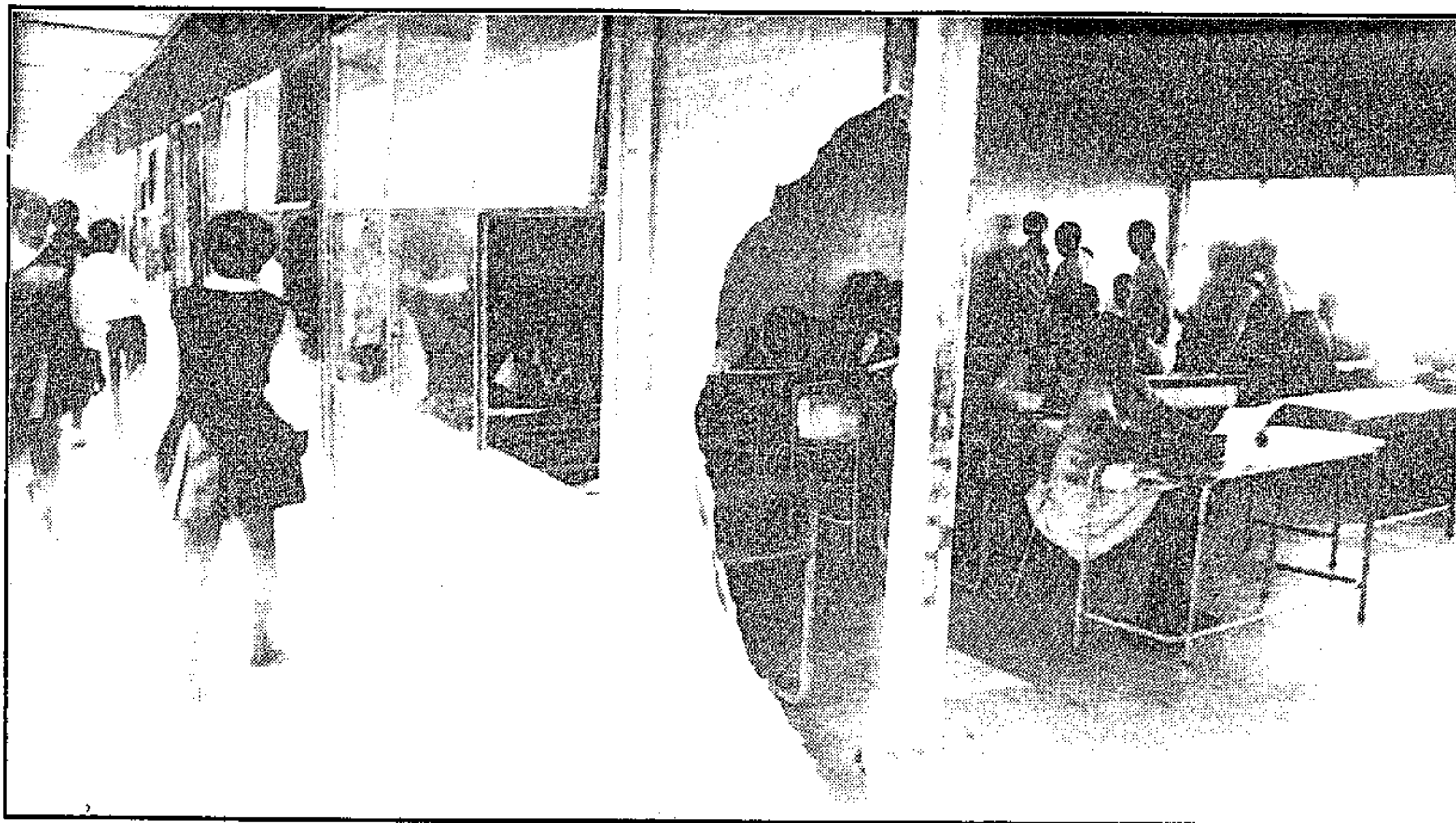
Mphatsoe said his pupils recognised the problems within their environment. However, they maintained a "futuristic one-pointedness of purpose towards their goal".

In taking up the challenge to produce good results, it seems Mphatsoe has taken on a heavy task bitten as all his pupils are repeating matric.

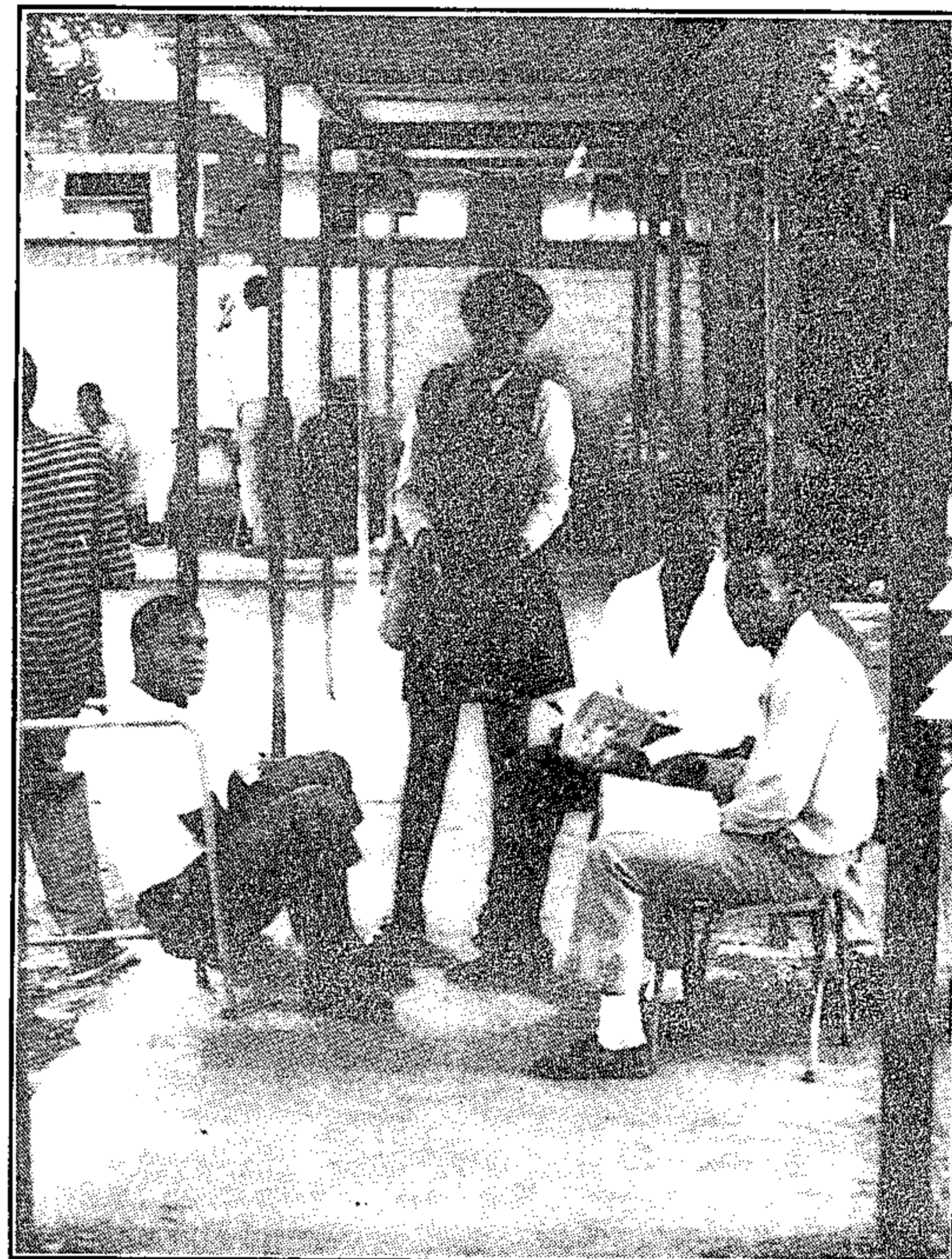
He said that pupils pay R1 002 a year but this was not enough to pay the teachers required to cover the 18 subjects taught, said Mphatsoe,

However, he took a philosophical view: "Nature will support and bring a sponsor to our doorstep."

EDUCATION Tladi still awaits its miracle ● Special classes for standards 8, 9 and 10



Some pupils do some work, others gather for a chat.



Pupils hang around outside the classrooms.

Sowetan 22/6/93

War zone aura still haunts Tladi Tech

52

■ **WELL DONE** Money is there but parents and education department remain as apathetic as ever:

FOR EFFECTIVE learning to occur this school must not look like the remains of a war zone said a teacher at Tladi Technical High School last year.

That was soon after the *Sowetan* put the school under the spotlight with the We Can Do It campaign. Lots of money was needed to rebuild the structure and the campaign called for active involvement of all interested parties.

Cynics raised their eyebrows. Some saw the move as a circulation drive and others as breaking the defiance campaign. A handful saw it for what it was — an attempt to make Tladi pupils, parents, teachers and the education authorities take a critical look at themselves, faults and all, and to act.

Community leaders, pupils and teachers did their part but parents and education authorities continued to drag their feet. Meeting after meeting went un-

tended and resolutions rotted in the filing cabinets, awaiting to be endorsed by parents.

Not even a pledge of over R4 million moved them. It was made more than a year ago by the Independent Development Trust.

"The funding will be in serious jeopardy if Tladi parents and organisations continue to shun meetings," said IDT consultant Mr Barry Pule.

Now the Tswelopele Community Development Trust is in place but Tladi is still nowhere near being revamped.

Pule said the money is there and will be released as soon as the pupils, parents and all interested parties get involved.

All they have to do is to attend a meeting to endorse proposed renovations and to discuss how the trust will work.

Support

The Rev Henry la Fonte of the Tladi Monitoring Committee says: "We know we have the support of the people of Tladi but we need them to manifest their support in public. They only have to

attend meetings, give their input and endorse the proposed renovations."

Meanwhile the state of the school is getting worse and the building still conjures images of a war zone rather than a place of learning.

Soon after the *Sowetan's* spotlight began different community sectors were galvanised into action. The aims were simple: get everyone to look at what they were doing wrong and to mend their ways for the benefit of the school and the community.

Community leaders called for pride and vigilance to protect the school if it was ever revamped. The initial stripping of Tladi Tech had been methodical and gradual right under the nose of the community, they said. The school's furniture first fell prey to petty thieves. First it was a laboratory beaker here, a pocket

size spanner and a screwdriver there. Then it was a power drill, a typewriter, a chair, a desk, a door, a table, a refrigerator, a window frame complete with panes, a toilet bowl, a chalkboard.

Soon the losses became heavier and the school accelerated downhill. Problems festered and snowballed into a shortage of teachers, lack of discipline, loss of learning time, low morale, high failure rate and out went the culture of learning and teaching in line with the state of education in many Soweto schools.

Then the IDT pledged millions to rebuild the school and make way for effective education. Lack of community, especially parental, involvement stood between the pledge and rebuilding not only of Tladi but other Soweto schools.

A dig at Tladi Secondary

Soweto 24/6/93. (52)

By Bongani Mavuso

SOWETO'S Tladi Secondary School will host a "work day" on Saturday at 10am.

Tladi Monitoring Committee member and community organiser Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said holes would be dug to inspect the foundations of the school building.

"The digging of the holes will be done as required by the school's professional development team which comprises architects and engineers," Mkhabela said yesterday.

A meeting held at the school last weekend approved the Tswelopele Community Development Trust and empowered members to register it.

It was also agreed to adopt the constitution of the Tladi Secondary School Association. The association will comprise parents, teachers and students. Mkhabela said the association's duty would be to promote democracy in governing the affairs of the school.

"Parents accepted in principle their responsibility to contribute to the school development programme," Mkhabela said.

Last month the Independent Development Trust announced a R3 million sponsorship which will go towards the rebuilding of the school. The IDT asked the community to contribute 10 percent of the total sponsorship money.

Call to salvage academic year

Bl Day 24/6/93

(52)

ERICA JANKOWITZ

A CALL by pupils and teachers at DET schools for intensive teaching to try to "salvage the 1993 academic year" has been taken up strongly by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC).

NECC general secretary James Maseko said only about 10% to 25% of the year's curriculum had been covered by the mid-year recess because of widespread disruptions called by teachers and pupils.

In a bid to redress this "disastrous" situation and avert what could be the worst matric results yet, the NECC has called on teachers and children "to sacrifice part of their mid-year school holidays by embarking on programmes to make up for lost time".

The programme would involve, also, extending the hours of schooling and a curtailment of extra-mural activities "to utilise the school day to its fullest".

It would be aimed at matric pupils, but would cater for all school-children affected by boycotts, strikes and general disruptions.

The goal is for at least 50% of the syllabus to be covered by the time schools re-open for the new term. Maseko appealed to pupils and

teachers to be "disciplined and committed to learning like never before".

Maseko said while the NECC would not disregard legitimate grievances, it was necessary for all parties to find alternative ways of expressing dissatisfaction which did not result in "very little effective learning and teaching".

He blamed government for allowing the situation to escalate by not dealing with it timeously. He also called on government departments to make some contribution to the NECC's effort to redress the problem. This could include "removing stumbling blocks", giving tax incentives to businesses which contributed funds to the initiative and distributing examples of previous exam papers in sufficient quantities for the purpose of study.

He said the matter would be tabled at the first Education and Training Forum meeting, which is expected within the next two weeks.

The NECC has called on the business community to make "substantial contributions" to finance the programme. The money would go towards giving teachers' extra payment and providing study materials.

Programme Sowetan 24/6/93 to catch up

By Bongani Mavuso

THE National Education Co-ordinating Committee says it is concerned that this year might prove to be another disastrous one for black matric pupils.

Announcing the committee's programme to salvage the 1993 academic year, NECC general secretary Mr James Maseko yesterday appealed to pupils and teachers to sacrifice their mid-year school holidays to "make up for the lost time".

(52)
He said the NECC had held discussions with various universities and the business sector to assist in the national "catch up" programme which begins next Monday.

"We appeal for support for our programme which could result in the improvement of matric results."

"Something drastic must be done to salvage the school year because we are likely to see the worst matric results," said Maseko.

School principals, parent-teacher-student associations and the community should take the initiative in helping to organise and support supplementary programmes and the re-establishment of a culture of learning, he said.

Little effective learning and teaching had taken place in most black schools so far this year. "We find it particularly disturbing that the Government and its education authorities allowed this situation to develop by dragging their feet in addressing the reasonable and legitimate requests and demands of students and teachers," Maseko said.

Scientific functions: rationalization of functions

*4. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, any steps are being taken or contemplated to rationalize (a) functions relating to the allocation of public funds amongst the Foundation for Research Development, the Human Sciences Research Council and other scientific councils and (b) other similar functions being performed on an agency basis; if not, why not; if so, (i) what is the position in this regard and (ii) when is it envisaged that such rationalization will be completed? B9899E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) and (b) The only function executed by some of the science councils that is at present being considered for rationalization within a single structure, is the so-called "agency function". The "agency function" refers to the development of scientific and technological manpower that is pursued on a national basis by way of State funding.

(i) The investigation has almost been completed and a proposal on the matter will be considered by the Committee of Ministers of Science Councils at its meeting on 14 September 1993 with a view to advising the Cabinet.
(ii) As soon as the Cabinet has considered the matter and has reached a decision, further steps, if necessary, will be taken in the light thereof.

Own Affairs:

In-service teacher-training: expenditure

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

What was the per capita expenditure on in-service teacher-training (a) aimed at the upgrading of qualifications and (b) in the form of enrichment courses during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available? B917E

X

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Cape	R2 582,00
Natal	R5 539,50
OFS	R1 000,00
Transvaal:	
*College of Education of South Africa	R3 635,75
*Other	R 767,30
(b) not available.	

Teachers employed

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

How many teachers were employed at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools under his control in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B936E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape	1993-06-18:	5 646,	6 220,
Natal	1993-03-02:	2 377,	2 208,
Orange Free State	1993-06-01:	1 530,	2 248,
Transvaal	1993-05-30:	12 032,	11 039,

* Special schools and combined primary and secondary schools included.

Schools: medium of instruction

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

How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools had (i) Afrikaans, (ii) English, (iii) both Afrikaans and English and (iv) other languages as the medium of instruction in 1992 or at the latest specified date for which statistics are available? B937E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)* (i) 618	(b)* (i) 317
(ii) 367	(ii) 172
(iii) 297	(iii) 160
(iv) 3,	(iv) 0.

* Special schools excluded. Combined schools have been included in the figures for secondary schools.

X3

CED, NED and TED: Information as on the tenth school day of 1993.

OFSED: Information as on 2 March 1993.

Sid 10 examination results (52)

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

(1) How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed and (c) failed their 1992 Standard 10 examinations in respect of (i) Physical Science (Higher Grade), (ii) Physical Science (Standard Grade) and (iii) Physical Science (Lower Grade);
(2) how many pupils who wrote the Standard 10 Physical Science (Higher Grade) examinations in 1992 passed on the (a) Higher, (b) Standard and (c) Lower Grade level;

(3) how many pupils who wrote the Standard 10 Physical Science (Standard Grade) examinations in 1992 passed on the (a) Standard and (b) Lower Grade level? B971E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (i) (a) 15 856,	(b) 14 124,
(c) 1 732,	(ii) (a) 12 530,
(b) 11 658,	(c) 872,
(c) 2 066,	(iii) (a) 2 066,
(b) 2 051,	(c) 15;
(c) 15;	(2) (a) 14 124,
(b) 1 458,	(c) 0;
(c) 0;	(3) (a) 11 658,
(b) 598.	(b) 598.

Written reply to questions set down for oral reply on Wednesday, 30 June 1993:

Restrictions on admission of pupils to schools

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

Whether any restrictions are imposed on the admission of pupils to (a) State-aided and/or (b) private schools falling under the control of his Department; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of these restrictions? B987E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Yes,
(i) although the governing body of a state-aided ordinary school may determine the criteria for the admission of pupils, there are certain legal restrictions, *inter alia*:

- as set out in the Education Affairs Act, 1988 (Act No 70 of 1988)
- The Regulations relating to the Conditions of Admission of Pupils to Public Schools and State-aided Schools (Government Notice R703 of 30 March 1990)
- Annexure 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 110 of 1983) according to which service may be rendered to other population groups
- The Education Policy Act, 1967 (Act No 39 of 1967) according to which the medium of instruction is English or Afrikaans.

The above-mentioned acts and regulations refer mainly to restrictions relating to:
— the admission of handicapped children
— age requirements
— the fact that under present

legislation schools may still place limitations on the grounds of race

— compulsory school attendance — medium of instruction in schools,

(ii) the extent of any other restrictions, other than those mentioned under (i), is unknown as State-aided ordinary schools lay down their own admission criteria. At present more than 95% of the Department's schools are state-aided ordinary schools,

(b) yes,

(i) certain legal restrictions are prescribed. The controlling body/owner of a private school decides on the criteria/policy with regard to the admission of pupils to such a school. In this regard the only restriction placed by the Department relates to certain conditions for the registration of private schools as set out in the Regulations pertaining to Subsidies and Registration of Private Schools (House of Assembly) (Act No 104 of 1986). The applicable regulations refer to:

— the age requirement for admission

— admission of handicapped pupils,

(ii) the extent of any other restriction is unknown as the controlling bodies owners of private schools lay down their own admission criteria. At present, approximately 250 private schools are registered with the Department.

Schools: potential capacity/actual enrolment

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

- (1) Whether he or his Department maintains a list reflecting the current (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) actual enrolment in, each school under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether he or his Department will make this list available; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

B988E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes, (b) yes;
- (2) The information is at present being checked for accuracy. Once this process has been completed, the information will be made available in the format as requested.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(iii) The electricity subsidy for the refinement of base metals:
1991-92—R140,000 million
1992-93—R134,280 million
1993-94—R188,563 million

(iv) The Phase VI Scheme for the motor industry:
1991-92—R116,400 million
1992-93—R217,198 million
1993-94—No funds

(v) Small business development:
1991-92—R 93,632 million
1992-93—R 18,632 million
1993-94—R124,632 million

Job opportunities: amounts allocated

Mr M RAJIB asked the Minister of State for written reply:
General Affairs:
Whether any amounts were allocated in the budgets for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, respectively, for the purpose of creating job opportunities; if not, why not; if so,

(1) Whether any amounts were allocated in the budgets for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, respectively, for the purpose of creating job opportunities; if not, why not; if so, (a) to what extent in each case and (b) in what manner;

(2) whether any of these amounts were utilized for this purpose; if not, why not; if so, (a) to what extent in each case and (b) in what manner;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D305E

The MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE:

- (1) Yes. (a) Amounts were voted for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, for, amongst others, the following programmes which make a substantial contribution towards the creation of job opportunities:

(i) The Regional Industrial Development Programme:

- 1991-92—R941,180 million
- 1992-93—R911,425 million
- 1993-94—R739,633 million

(ii) The export incentive schemes:

- 1991-92—R 915,000 million
- 1992-93—R2 028,964 million
- 1993-94—R2 006,556 million

(iii) The electricity subsidy for the refinement of base metals:
1991-92—R140,000 million
1992-93—R134,280 million
1993-94—R188,563 million

(iv) The Phase VI Scheme for the motor industry:
1991-92—R116,400 million
1992-93—R217,198 million
1993-94—No funds

(v) Small business development:
1991-92—R 93,632 million
1992-93—R 18,632 million
1993-94—R124,632 million

(b) Over and above the above-mentioned amounts the following amounts were voted for the creation of job opportunities directly:

(i) Vote: Manpower

- 1991-92—R50,0 million
- 1992-93—R11,8 million
- 1993-94—R45,0 million

(ii) Vote: Development Aid
1991-92—R51,955 million

(c) A further R20 million, being the proceeds from the sale of strategic oil reserves, was also allocated for this purpose in August 1991.

(2) Details of the utilization/expenditure of the voted amounts can be obtained from the Departments of Manpower, Trade and Industry, Regional and Land Affairs and the Central Economic Advisory Service.

(3) No.

Written reply to question set down for oral reply on Wednesday, 30 June 1993:

Taxi services: subsidization

*1. Mr K PADAYAGHI asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether his Department intends subsidizing taxi services; if not, why not; if so, (a) from what date and (b) by what amount;

NEWS Timely seminar on armed action ● 16 s

Sowetan 25/6/93
Pupils go on rampage

By Bongani Mavuso

ABOUT 16 pupils were arrested at the Bethal High School in Ventersdorp, Western Transvaal, after they allegedly went on a rampage and damaged the school's staff room last week.

Classes at the school were subsequently suspended.

Classes are scheduled to resume next Friday, Department of Education and Training Diamond Field regional director Mr Gunther Merbold said yesterday.

Sowetan was inundated with calls this week from concerned parents who said their children wanted to return to school.

Said parent Mr Jama Mpungose yesterday: "My child has now lost four days of schooling due to the school's closure. I took her there with the belief that there won't be

disruptions as is the case with other areas." Students alleged that the DET had failed to address several problems they presented to the department.

These included "incompetent" teachers, untidy hostels and food.

However, Merbold said, the pupils rioted and engaged in vandalism after complaining about "strict teachers". Police had to be called in to prevent further damage to the school buildings.

Police arrested about 16 pupils who engaged in rioting and vandalism.

"The pupils' action resulted in the suspension of classes. The pupils also demanded that all heads of departments, the principal and teachers in charge of hostels resign," Merbold said.

the land to while pur
thick h

FW seeks end to education crisis

By NAZEEM HOWA and AYESHA ISMAIL

PRESIDENT F W DE KLERK is set to intervene in the simmering House of Representatives education crisis in an attempt to ensure a resolution is reached before schools open for the third term.

According to well-placed sources, Mr de Klerk has agreed to meet representatives of the Union of Teacher Associations of South Africa in an attempt to thrash out a compromise to end the dispute over rationalisation. *SI Times (Cimetro)*

A compromise under discussion in teacher circles would involve the appointment of replacements for teachers who have opted for early retirement.

Matric teachers who wished to retire would be asked to stay on until next term. *27/6/93*

These steps would be taken as holding measures while the National Education Forum assessed the country's education needs. *(S)*

According to a source, Mr de Klerk and the teacher bodies are anxious to end the crisis before the start of the third term. *(S)*

Principals have warned that the crisis in education might lead to "there being no third term."

'Disastrous' results

News of the possible compromise coincides with the shock among high schools principals at their pupils' "disastrous" June results. *(S)*

Describing the results as the "poorest" in years, principals blamed the decline on the department's decision to go ahead with its rationalisation, a programme that entailed, among other things, not appointing substitutes for staff on leave and proposals to retrench 3 000 teachers.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Culture, Mr Claude Adriaans, said the rationalisation was well-advanced and would continue.

Dispute over R44 'exam fee'

By Bongani Mavuso

STUDENTS at Soweto's George Tabor Technical School and the Department of Education and Training are at odds over a R44 "exam fee" which they allegedly paid after the fees were suspended last month.

Student Representative Council member at the school Mr Bongani Khumalo says pupils paid R44 at the end of May.

On May 20, National Education Minister Piet Marais announced that students who had already paid their fees would be refunded.

"This has not been done at our school," said Khumalo.

DET spokesman Kim McEvelly said the fee paid by the students "had nothing to do with the suspension of the exam fees".

She said the R44 was paid by all students attending technical colleges. "The technical colleges operate on a separate system from the school one. The colleges are regarded as tertiary institutions; This was explained to students and they understood," said McEvelly.

Khumalo said the technical subjects done at the school were "equivalent" to matric subjects done at other secondary schools.

Warning on DEC results

52 CT 29/6/93

Staff Reporter

MATRIC results this year in the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) in the House of Representatives are expected to be the worst in its history because of the department's rationalisation programme, which has seriously affected education at many coloured schools.

This is the view of the Principals' Forum co-ordinator, Mr Eddie Snyders.

The Principals' Forum is broadly representative of school principals throughout the Western Cape, according to Mr Snyders.

Mr Snyders, principal of Garlandale Secondary School in Athlone, said the "general impression" among school staff was that pupils did not fare well in the June examinations.

'Could be
worst in
history'

This would impact negatively on matriculants in general, who normally use their June results to apply for bursaries to tertiary institutions or for jobs, he said.

"The general impression among staff is that pupils did not do well at all in the examinations. Since the beginning of the year schools have been destabilised by the department, who refused schools' requests for substitute teachers and who also imposed a

staff allocation at schools.

"As a result many schools lost teachers and this led to instability for the remaining teachers, who could not prepare pupils adequately," he said.

Mr Snyders said there was in fact deep-seated "frustration and anger" among teachers.

"The problem now facing us is if the rationalisation programme is not stopped or resolved in the third term, it will be critical for matriculants. We can then expect the year-end results to be putrid," Mr Snyders said.

Mr Snyders said the forum's steering committee would meet next month to discuss "a plan of action to thwart any further implementation of the department's rationalisation programme".

A DEC spokesman yesterday said the department's rationalisation programme had been "twisted out of all proportion" by school teachers and principals.

Metro replaces strikers

Staff Reporter

KEY personnel were called in by Metro yesterday to replace 50% of the ticket clerks in the Western Cape who went on a wildcat strike over a dispute about their duties.

In a statement yesterday Metro said members of the SA Railway and Harbours Workers' Union (Sarhwi) and Transnet Allied Trade Union (TATU) were acting in "bad faith" and the "inconvenience" caused to thousands of

peak hour commuters was "totally unacceptable".

It said the situation evolved through TATU and Sarhwi's dissatisfaction with an agreement between management and the various unions on investigations concerning ticket clerks, and it was agreed that the situation could be adequately investigated by themselves in conjunction with management.

Negotiations were continuing for a speedy end to the strike.

278 52
0529/6/93



DEC denies responsibility

CT 30/6/93
THE Department of Education and Culture (DEC) in the House of Representatives countered claims yesterday that it was responsible for this year's poor mid-year matric results.

A DEC spokesman said although it was "concerned" about the crisis facing matriculants, it should "not come as a surprise" as many teachers had concentrated more on protests than teaching pupils.

He responded to claims by Mr Eddie Snyders from the Western Cape Principals Forum, who said this week this year's DEC matric results were expected to be the worst yet.

ANC backs learning plan

THE ANC — as well as pupil and teacher organisations — has thrown its weight behind a “back to learning” campaign for PWV schools during the winter holidays.

Headmasters and parent-teacher-student associations will organise supplementary programmes to make up for time lost during school disruptions.

NECC Southern Transvaal general secretary Amos Mswane said yesterday that government and the private sector would be approached to provide resources such as study aids and guidelines.

Students would stand in where teachers were not available. A code of con-

duct would be adopted to ensure maximum discipline. The main focus would be on matric pupils.

Sached Outreach coordinator Thami Mali said the campaign was essential. “If the results at the end of the year are poor, the community suffers.”

Department of Education and Training spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said the DET welcomed any attempt to “undo the damage” caused by disruptions. — Sapa.

NUM, chamber to meet over dispute

THE NUM and Chamber of Mines will attend a conciliation board hearing at the chamber's offices this afternoon in an attempt to resolve the wage dispute declared by the union last week.

NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding said the union was “committed to obtaining settlement based on restoring workers’ buying power which has been eroded over the past few years”. He said they expected a considerably revised position from the chamber on wages and other issues to come out of the meeting.

Golding reiterated the union's view on the current gold price and its perceived benefit for workers’ pay packets. Industry sources, on the other hand, said

ERICA JANKOWITZ

the chamber was expected to move only minimally on its final wage offer of 6% for gold mines. Coal offers ranged between 4.5% and 5.25% with one mine, employing 400 people, offering 10.5%. This considerably higher offer was based on the mine's much lower pay structure which would remain below the industry minimum even if this offer was accepted.

The coal offer was not expected to be revised because of the economic constraints on the sector. Also, mining houses appear set on implementing capex programmes which have been put on hold over the past few years during downscaling.

BECAUSE WE'VE CUT

Slow start to catch-up education Star 6/7/93 programme

By Bruno Jubase,
Sifelani Mlambo
and Kris Meyes

The winter holiday catch-up programme for township pupils — initiated by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) — got off to a bad start as thousands of township pupils and teachers stayed at home.

The NECC had called on Department of Education and Training (DET) schools to remain open during the winter holiday and embark on an intensive teaching and learning programme, including extra tuition.

Most schools in Soweto and surrounding townships were closed yesterday. (52)

At a high school in Orlando, administration offices were locked and only one teacher, who had arranged for extra tuition with his matric pupils, was present. (23)

Pupils at the school said most teachers refused to commit themselves to the extra tuition programme as they were not being paid for it.

While most schools were concentrating on individual arrangements with matric pupils, a few had a relatively good attendance with almost 90 percent of pupils present.

The NECC, however, maintained that the catch-up programme started well in most areas and added it was expected to gain momentum.

Meanwhile, the joint NECC and Students Teaching Education Programme (Step) winter school at the University of the Witwatersrand also kicked off slowly with a small number of expected pupils turning up.

It has also emerged that the project was running into financial problems.

NECC spokesman Desmond Thompson confirmed there had been difficulties.

NEWS FEATURE *An urgent process to restore the culture of learning before it is too late*

No holiday for black matriculants

Soweto 1-7-1993

By Bongani Mavuso

■ CATCHUP PROGRAMME Helping to make up for lost time in school:

SCHOOLS UNDER the Department of Education and Training officially closed on Friday for the mid-year holiday.

But black matric pupils are expected not to go on vacation as effective learning and teaching is planned to continue.

The National Education Crisis Committee last week said it would embark on a "massive catch-up" programme during and after the holidays to assist matriculants in making up for lost time.

The NECC's programme is backed by the South African Democratic Teachers Union, Congress of South African Students, South African Students Congress, African National Congress, Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African National Civics Organisation.

NECC Southern Transvaal region secretary Amon Msane said last week the programme was the beginning of a process to restore the culture of learning in black schools.

A code of conduct which has "never been tested before" will be put into action to ensure that effective learning takes place during and after the holidays, he said.

throats for many years. Let us give this programme a chance," Nhlengwa said.

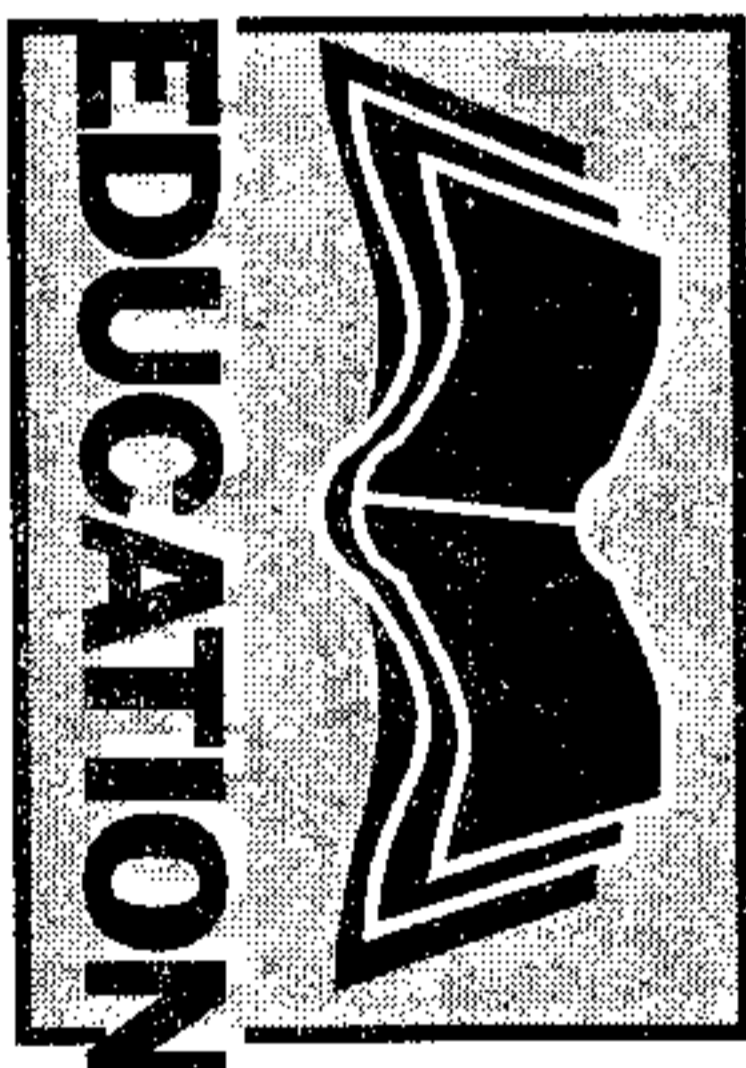
At the beginning of the year, political, student, teacher and other organisations dubbed 1993 the "Year of Learning".

"But what have we seen since the year started?" asked Mrs Joyce Mthimkhulu, a parent. "Today, pupils go to school but tomorrow classrooms are empty. There is no seriousness from both the pupils and teachers."

Mthimkhulu felt that pupils and teachers should stage demonstrations after "intensive learning and teaching".

"What happens when the Government does not bow to their demands? We will be having a nation of illiterates by the time the Government bows to the teachers' and pupils' demands."

No learning (S2)
Since the beginning of the year, there has been no effective learning and teaching



at black schools while at coloured, Indian and white schools normal learning and teaching continued amid demonstrations by teachers and students.

As in recent years, this year was also marked by teacher and student organisations taking to the streets to demand that the DET address various problems af-

fecting black education.

Parties interested in assisting students should contact Msane 836-4726; Sadu's Mkoane Maloka (331-6624); Cosas' Vitalus Xaba (836-4726); and ANC's Mike Selwane 488-9734 office hours.

The NECC's programme envisages that the teachers and pupils form committees ...?

The NECC's programme envisages that teachers and pupils form committees in schools to ensure that intensive learning and teaching takes place.

Headmasters, parent-teacher-student-associations and communities, said Msane, are expected to take initiatives in helping organise and support all supplementary programmes and assisting in the establishment of the culture of learning and teaching.

Monitoring

"Monitoring committees backed by civic organisations will watch the situation at schools in various areas," said Msane.

"These committees will report to us on problems faced by the schools."

The programme has been met with mixed feelings by some parents, students and teachers.

"Nothing constructive has taken place in our schools. The only constructive thing we saw were school disruptions. It remains to be seen if the programme will work," said matriculant Siza Kika.

Soweto high school teacher Mr Benny Nhlengwa said the culture of learning at black schools would be restored only when the Government addressed problems facing black education.

"Pupils and teachers want to learn and teach, respectively. We need the community's support and involvement in our struggle against the inferior education system which has been forced down our

Dismay as sick bay goes

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Residents at Casa Mia Villa old age home in Berea will no longer receive 24-hour medical care, in line with the Johannesburg City Council's policy to "rationalise all services", a letter to residents says.

One elderly resident, who did not want to be named, said yesterday all the people living in Casa Mia were "very upset" about the closure of their sick bay, since a lot of them needed frail care. She and about 180 other residents were informed this month that the 24-hour medical facility in their complex would be scaled down and finally closed at the end of September. Thereafter the elderly will receive primary health care at a clinic to be established next door to the home.

"Many residents can't take care of themselves," The Star's source said. "What happens in the middle of the night, when someone is ill?" she asked. The city's Community Health Director, Dr Eric Buch said, however, the sick bay in Casa Mia had been under-utilised. A new clinic in Berea would be more cost-effective since it would provide health care to all the elderly in Berea and Hillbrow. Buch said no other municipal old age facility had a sick bay and in these homes a caretaker would call an ambulance or relatives when an emergency arose. He said no local authorities provided frail care facilities since this was considered a State responsibility.

Students help pupils to catch up for matric

The National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) has teamed up with University of the Witwatersrand under-graduate students in its attempt to assist black matric pupils catch up for 1st time.

Organised under the Students' Teaching Education Programme (Step), the Wits students have arranged extra tuition for township pupils attending Department of Education and Training schools on the Reef. The students have initiated programmes ranging from Saturday classes to a recently launched winter school. Isack Mosiane, a tutor at Step, said yesterday his institution had expected thousands of pupils to flood the classes but only 300 had registered so far. "We can accommodate many more pupils," he added. — Staff Reporter.

Holiday schools stuttering

Star 8/7/93
The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) yesterday urged teachers to throw their weight behind the winter vacation catch-up programme as attendances dropped sharply in most schools. The programme, initiated by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee to help township pupils make up for time lost as a result of disruptions earlier this year, got off to a shaky start on Monday with most schools in the PWV reporting an average 60 percent student attendance rate. — Staff Reporter. (52)

Honorary professors named

Star 8/7/93
The council of the University of Pretoria has nominated Professor L Schlemmer and Dr H S Hofmeyr to serve as honorary professors, the university announced on Tuesday. Schlemmer will serve in the sociology department, and Hofmeyr in the animal science faculty. The chairman of Momentum Assurers Limited, Laurie Dippenaar (44), has been appointed to the council of the university. — Sapa, Pretoria Bureau. (53)

Reporter is acquitted

A Sunday Star reporter was acquitted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of unlawfully and intentionally obstructing a policeman at a student march on May 7. Sibusiso Mabaso (31) thought he overheard Captain Paul Botha (29) ask his men if their weapons were ready. He approached Botha for an explanation and the officer replied: "That's bullshit". An argument ensued and the reporter was arrested. — Staff Reporter.

Star 8/7/93 'Violence drops in June'

The Human Rights Commission said yesterday it had recorded 352 incidents of political violence during June, well down from more than 500 in May or April. The commission said the figure was nevertheless "alarmingly high". The total number of deaths recorded in the first six months of the year was 1387, 23 percent less than in the same period last year. — Sapa. (54)

'Children taken to morgue'

A policeman who allegedly took four children to a morgue to show them mutilated bodies in an effort to extract information from them appeared in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court yesterday. Lance-Sergeant Albertus Hendrick Jacob le Roux (22) was not asked to plead and no charges were put to him. — Sapa

Star 8/7/93 Workers' party on agenda

The Workers' Organisation for Socialist Action (Wosa) will hold a conference in Johannesburg on Saturday to discuss the formation of a workers' party, says Wosa spokesman Daniel Solomans. He said Wosa was encouraged by reports that metalworkers had also called for a workers' party. — Political Correspondent. (55)

Teachers fail to keep promises

Soweto, 8/1/93

By Bongani Mavuso

■ **CATCH UP** Winter classes aimed at

helping pupils to catch up:

SOWETO teachers have been accused of not keeping their promises after failing to turn up at winter holiday classes to help pupils catch up on time lost as a result of the teachers' strike in May. (S2)

The complaint was made by the National Education Crisis Committee and the Congress of South African Students. (S2)

The African National Congress and other organisations have backed the programme. Yesterday ANC spokesman Mr Mike Seloane said although

pupils were reporting to schools, teachers were not. Seloane said they had received calls from volunteers who were prepared to help pupils during and after the mid-year holiday. "We have been advising volunteers to report to schools close to where they live," he said. A spokesman for the Soweto branch of the South African Democratic Teachers Union, Mr Matakanye, said the union was committed to the "catch-up" programme and

appealed to teachers to report to schools. He said the programme should be treated "organisationally". The branch had to know the number of volunteers and subjects they would teach so they could be sent to schools where their services were required.

Matakanye appealed to volunteers to contact the Soweto branch of Sadu at Funda Centre in Diepkloof today between 1pm and 3pm or to phone (011) 938-1485 ext 249.

Risky business abounds in Cape schools

W/W Mail 9/7-1971/93.

ONE in five Cape Peninsula high school students have seriously contemplated suicide; 12,4 percent have told someone that they intended to put an end to their life, and 7,8 percent have actually tried to do so.

This is the alarming finding of a massive research study into the risk-taking behaviour of over 7 000 students at 16 schools by the Medical Research Council and the University of Cape Town.

The study, conducted in the second and third school terms in 1990, was released this week in the July issue of the *South African Medical Journal*. It

is the first of its kind in Africa, and could have far-reaching implications for school-based intervention strategies.

"There is an urgent need for preventive programmes," principal investigator Dr Alan Fisher of UCT's psychiatry department told *The Weekly Mail*. These, he said, should stress student participation, and include the creative use of puppets, plays, music, soap operas and comic books. "Programmes should be comprehensive and focus on lifestyles, rather than individual behaviour," he said. There are often patterns to risk-taking

Recently released research about Cape high school pupils reveals alarming levels of suicidal tendencies, violence and alcohol and drug abuse.

By PORTIA MAURICE

behaviour. For example, one study has shown that adolescents who smoke cigarettes are more likely to have unsafe sex.

Reams of red tape had to be clipped during the course of the study. Because they were dealing with minors, researchers had to obtain permission from education departments, parents and students. No (Indian) House of Delegates schools participated, partly because they refused permission for students to be questioned about their sexuality.

The (coloured) House of Representatives (HOR) agreed on condition there was no racial breakdown of results by department. And four (white) House of Assembly (HoA) schools refused to come in.

Pupils at four Department of Education and Training, six HOR and six HoA schools completed questionnaires in their classrooms during a school period, in the absence of principals or teachers. Sample schools were chosen taking into account social class for coloureds and whites, and levels of urbanisation among Africans.

Girls were much more prone to suicidal behaviour than boys. A full quarter of those surveyed in Standard Eight had thought about taking their lives by harming themselves. "This could be ascribed to a propensity for females to be more reflective and less likely to direct aggression

outwards than males," say the researchers in the *South African Medical Journal*.

Relatively few Xhosa-speaking students had considered suicide, but many boys indulged in "binge drinking"—having had five or more drinks at least once during the previous two weeks. "Among the language groups, Xhosa-speaking males reported the highest incidence of heavy binge drinking," the researchers say.

More than half (53 percent) of the students reported ever using alcohol and 15,4 percent reported episodes of binge drinking. The MRC/UCT report warns that intoxication has been shown to be significantly associated with interpersonal violence, motor vehicle accidents and drownings. It could also remove inhibitions which would otherwise prevent risky sexual behaviour.

South African adolescents have not yet reached international levels though: in Australia nine years ago, 49 percent of 17-year-old girls and 56 percent of boys had had at least one drink in the past week.

Dagga was the most popular illicit drug. Just over seven percent of students had smoked it, but one in 11 had sniffed solvents of one kind or another. The use of Mandrax was not as pervasive as one might have expected (1,6 percent), but this, they say, provides little reassurance, since absences and dropouts are not accounted for. "Of all sub-groups, it emerges that Xhosa-speaking males are possibly most at risk for continued drug use and its negative consequences," the researchers say. Interventions, they suggest, should be aimed at that subgroup of adolescents "for whom drug use has clearly exceeded the limits of curiosity".

The study shows that very few Xhosa-speaking girls drink or smoke. They are, however, most susceptible to the use of often unhealthy injectable

steroids as contraception.

At a median age of 15 years, 17,4 percent of the students had had heterosexual intercourse. Most had had only one partner in the past year.

And 60,5 percent had used something to prevent pregnancy—mainly condoms—in their most recent coital episode.

Fisher and his team warn of more road deaths if accident prevention programmes are not improved. Of those students who had driven a vehicle, 63,2 percent had done so without a licence.

When they had been on motorcycles, 47,9 percent did not use a helmet. A survey between 1984 and 1986 said road accidents were the most common cause of death for whites and Asians, but were second to assault for other population groups in the 15-19 year age group.

In 1991, 1 787 adolescents of the same age were admitted to Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital Trauma Unit for treatment of assault injuries—1 080 from stab wounds and 123 from gunshot. Almost one in 10 students in the 1990 study carried a gun, knife or other weapon in the playground.

Higher levels of violent behaviour could be expected among those whose families had suffered dislocation, the researchers say, yet the behaviour of Xhosa-speaking students appeared to be less violent than that of their English and Afrikaans-speaking counterparts. Aggression bred by film and television role models could account for relatively high levels of violence by students from other population groups.

The researchers propose school-based programmes which encourage non-violent coping strategies and tolerance, opposing the use of corporal punishment, revising firearm legislation and discouraging the carrying of weapons, and improved psychological management and treatment of adolescent assault victims and perpetrators.

Too scared to go ~~to~~ ~~school~~ to school

ARG 17/7/93

Weekend Argus Reporter

TERRIFIED Crossroads high school pupils are staying at home because they fear for their lives as violence spreads through this embattled squatter community.

Weekend Argus heard from terrified teachers and pupils this week that morale at the school has reached a new low.

Teachers feel unsafe because feuding rivals frequently turn the playground into a battleground.

When the third term began this week staff asked police to guard the school to ensure the safety of the pupils.

Last month classes were suspended after youths shot and wounded three pupils, including Xolisile Nongwe, son of controversial ANC leader Jeffrey Nongwe.

The pupils were filing out the gates when the youths attacked. Mayhem broke out as the screaming pupils ran into the classrooms and several spent 9mm cartridges were found.

The three-month conflict, which has claimed more than 45 lives, broke out after residents objected to upgrading plans of the area designed by the Cape Provincial Administration and backed by Mr Nongwe.

As the violence grew, the residents accused Mr Nongwe of being central to the conflict, but the strongman vehemently denied the allegations.

This week teachers, who asked not to be named, told Weekend Argus that the violence in the area contributed to a high failure rate.

To make matters worse, the feuding groups carry weapons in satchels to prepare for battles.

Many pupils prefer to stay at home, often with their parents' consent, because they are scared to cross "territories" marked by parties engaged in the fighting.

Cape pupils hold teachers hostage

By GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town (52) 23-29/93
TEACHERS at a Guguletu high school were held in the schoolyard by angry pupils for several hours this week in the second incident of its kind at the school in as many months.

Reporters at the scene on Tuesday left after being threatened by pupils, who were demanding access to two women teachers accused of failing pupils "indiscriminately".

According to reports, the two teachers were invited by pupils to attend a meeting earlier in the day. They refused, however, and took refuge in the staff room, where colleagues intervened to protect them.

This apparently angered pupils who then locked the school gate, effectively imprisoning teaching staff inside the schoolyard. The teachers were released several hours later after parents intervened.

Star 21/1/98

Go back to class plea

Transvaal schools re-opened today amid calls by the SA Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) and the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) for teachers and pupils to return to classes.

Cosas southern Transvaal region spokesman Mahlomola Kekana called on pupils and teachers to co-operate in preparation for year-end examinations.

He praised pupils and teachers who took part in the July holidays' "catch-up" programme launched to make up for time lost during earlier stayaways.

Sadtu PWV region spokesman Chippa Molo-ka expected members to start work today. — Own Correspondent.

TEACHER POWER!

By Rehana Rossouw

TEACHER subservience to education authorities finally ended during their national strike, believes South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) national vice-president, Mr Ismail Vadi.

The strike was the first time in the history of South African education that a teacher organisation declared a formal labour dispute with the Department of National Education (DNE).

"Sadtu's strike announcement, following closely on the widespread secondary students' actions against an increase in the matriculation examination fees, added a new dimension to the education struggle in our country," said Vadi, writing in the latest edition of South African Labour Bulletin.

"Although the strike itself was averted through the personal intervention of ANC president Nelson Mandela, and the subsequent negotiations between Sadtu and the education authorities, the union has scored significant organisational, political and labour victories."

Vadi said the agreement reached between the DNE and Sadtu on May 21 was a victory for teacher trade unionism in South Africa.

The DNE agreed that salary negotiations would be reopened within four weeks, that no new rationalisation programmes would be implemented, and that present teacher/pupil ratios and staff complements would be referred to the national Education and Training



CENTRE STAGE: The national strike has meant teachers are no longer subservient to education authorities

Forum (NETF) for reconsideration.

Sadtu strengthened its organisational capacity in the build-up to the strike. For the first time, branch structures countrywide have had to consult with members directly on the strike ballot.

This led to a heightened consciousness among teachers on issues such as teacher unionism, labour relations and strike activity.

"Teachers have finally come to appreciate the bargaining value of

their collective power and the utility of the strike tactic," Vadi said.

This was evident from the sharp increase in Sadtu membership which had risen by 20 000 in the past three months.

The most impressive increase has been among coloured teachers in the Western Cape and Transvaal.

A major gain made by the strike was that it forced the government to concede a fundamental demand made at the Broederstroum Educa-

tion Conference in March 1992: the immediate establishment of a National Education and Training Forum to address crisis issues in education and to negotiate the transition to a post-apartheid education system.

"This was Sadtu's first attempt at organising a national strike of South African teachers," Vadi said.

"That unquestioning subservience of teachers to education authorities has finally been broken."

Photo: Yunus Mohamed

NEWS Classes empty as schools reopen ● Baby found burnt in rubbish bin

Schools off to an 'erratic' start

Sowetan 28/7/93

ATTENDANCE at schools under the Department of Education and Training in the Transvaal yesterday was described as "erratic", with little or no schooling in some areas.

DET schools re-opened yesterday after the winter holidays.

DET spokesman Mr Corrie Rademeyer said pupils in Tokoza, Kallahong and Daveyton were sent home early in the morning. He said it was impossible for schools to function properly in these townships.

At some secondary and high schools in Soweto pupils were seen trilling around school yards. (S2)

The DET's Johannesburg region said

it had recorded an 80 percent attendance. "We can say attendance was normal but we do not know what happened inside the classrooms."

Meanwhile, about 17 000 pupils in Mangaung, near Bloemfontein, boycotted classes yesterday demanding the release of their detained colleagues.

The general secretary of the Congress of South African Students in the Southern Free State, Mr Thami Dick, said five Cosas members arrested during the organisation's "programme of action" last month were still in detention.

Two of them have already been found guilty and sentenced on charges of public violence and arson.

500 pupils destroy administration block

Sowetan 30/7/93

By Bongani Mavuso

A GROUP of about 500 Mqhlakeng pupils caused damage estimated at R500 000 to the administration block at Phahama Senior Secondary School yesterday.

Teachers were also verbally abused and some had their cars stoned by pupils at the school.

Police spokesman Major Henrietta Bester confirmed the incident, which occurred about 11am.

The pupils ransacked the administration block before breaking windows and damaging about 16 typewriters, a video machine and furniture, Bester said.

Phahama teachers said the pupils had spent Wednesday night at the school, demanding a refund of school fees paid at the beginning of the year.

The pupils had paid fees ranging from R65 to R100. Teachers said they found

the administration block and the library "in tatters" when they reported for duty yesterday morning. (52)

Policemen at the scene prevented a *Sowetan* team from taking pictures at the administration block.

They demanded to see his Press card. When he showed the card to them, police told him it was "outdated".

The policemen, in camouflage uniform, warned Khumalo that he would be arrested should he take pictures of the building.

The policemen blocked the *Sowetan's* car with two police vans when the team tried to leave the school premises. The team ultimately left about an hour later.

"You will have to wait until we finish our job," the *Sowetan* team was told by a policeman when asked to move their vehicles.

Bester apologised for the policemen's behaviour yesterday.

Parents defy DEC, appoint teachers

South 2/17 - 4/8/93

By Rahana Rossouw

PARENTS at Belhar Senior Secondary School have decided to defy the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) in the House of Representatives and appoint two substitute teachers.

Last week, pupils at the school were sent home early when the third term started with seven fewer teachers on the staff.

Parents were asked to attend an emergency meeting on Monday night to decide what action to take to ensure their children were taught.

"I stand before you a demoralised man. This rationalisation is like a cancer eating at us," said school principal Mr Bertram Harrogh when he opened the meeting.

"I have followed all the normal channels, professional and impartial, to make the department

realise that they are destroying our children's education."

Harrogh said last week he and the Parent, Teacher and Student Association had decided to send the pupils home early, and had then made their way to the DEC offices to demand substitute teachers.

Four teachers at the school were granted leave for this term, one resigned and two accepted the DEC's retirement package.

"The department agreed eventually to give us five substitute teachers, but refused to replace the two on early retirement," Harrogh said.

"They told me that if I appointed the other two substitute teachers I would be responsible for their salaries."

Harrogh said the school still requires a History and English teacher, for 15 classes. If he combined the History classes, he would

have 72 pupils in a class.

Most parents at the meeting heavily condemned the department and supported the teachers' battle, but a few expressed reservations about the lack of teaching.

"Our children are suffering in our school today, and we cannot allow them to suffer further," said Mrs Bromie Ndlovu.

"We must appoint the two substitute teachers and tell the department we are not holding the principal responsible for their salaries but the department."

Mr Joe Engelbrecht said for too long parents had relied on teachers to fight against rationalisation.

"It is time for parents from across the Peninsula to take to the streets in their thousands to show the government that they reject rationalisation."

Mr Alan Poggenpoel said there were many parents who were battling to keep their children at school because of financial constraints and the DEC's "attack on education" could demoralise them further.

"We pay taxes, but our money has been stolen for years by the white man. We must demand that they use our tax money to give our children a better future," he said.

"Ever since I was in high school there have been problems every year with our education. We must show the government that they cannot take us for a ride anymore."

A parent who asked not to be identified suggested that parents with children at House of Representatives schools refuse to pay tax and channel the money into a fund to pay teachers.

"The government has a law which makes it compulsory for children to attend school between certain ages, but then they don't provide them with decent education," he said.



Rainy days and Mondays — Livingstone's protest ends with 40 arrested

UMBRELLA ORGANISATION: Livingstone High School teachers, parents and pupils braved an icy downpour on Monday to protest against teacher retrenchments at the offices of the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives. The school has not had an accountability teacher for months, leaving five classes unattended. The protestors had hoped to force the DEC to appoint a substitute teacher but were arrested after officials refused to meet them without an appointment. More than 40 people were arrested and will appear in court on August 12.

Photo: Yunus Mohamed

South 3117 - 4/8/93

Classes make up for lost time

By Vuyelwa Motlali (52)

THE Cape Teacher's Professional Association (CTPA) is to offer Saturday classes for matriculants again.

"The extra classes made a tremendous contribution to the excellent results of 1992," said Ms Emily Solomon, CTPA vice president of educational and professional affairs.

"Due to the disruption and uncertainty that prevailed at schools during the second term, it is expected that a great number of students will turn up at the centres."

Solomon said the classes will be presented by the best tutors and experts in order to prepare candidates

for the matriculation examination.

Each student will pay R30 and registration will take place at all centres on Saturday July 31 at 8.30am. Classes will commence on Saturday August 7 from 8.30am to 11.30am, and run until September 4.

Classes will be held at: Ravensmead Secondary, Kleinvlei Secondary, Elsie's River Secondary and Mondale Secondary.

The subjects to be presented are mathematics, accounting, geography, economics, biology, physical science and business economics.

For more information contact Mrs de Ruiters at the CTPA, telephone (021) 951-2107.

Public sector wage talks stalled

South 3117 - 4/8/93

By Vuyelwa Motlali

PUBLIC sector wage talks broke down again last week. The talks were intended to negotiate salary improvements over and above the five percent proposed by the government, which was unanimously rejected.

The negotiations had involved organisations representing more than 500 000 employees in the public sector, teacher organisations, and the government. (450) (554)

The employee bodies have demanded adjustments in line with

cost of living increases and compatible with the private sector.

An initial offer by the government of 1.25 percent was rejected and was subsequently increased to 1.7 percent.

"Rejection of this offer caused the government to request a further two weeks to attempt to improve upon its offer," said a South African Democratic Teacher's Union (Sadtu) spokesperson.

"Employee organisations agreed to allow time for the government to consult and seek permission to better its offer."

□ Mandalay Primary has no desks, books, equipment or phone

New school ⁽⁵²⁾ opens to thunder of emptiness

ARC 9/8/93

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

THE new Mandalay Primary School is an impressive, modern structure. But, it opened without its own furniture, books or even teachers.

Acting principal Nickolaas Hoffman hopes he soon will have a telephone so he can communicate with the outside world.

The furniture in his comfortable-sized, but Spartan, office is all borrowed — a table and three simple chairs.

The shelves in the storeroom are bare and its 312 pupils are sitting at borrowed desks and using books gathered from Mitchell's Plain schools.

Mandalay-Merrydale Ratepayers' Association chairman Vernon Seale said the school's chaotic opening after a 17-year wait had angered residents.

"We feel the school has been on the drawing boards for a long time and this, once again, shows the incompetence of the House of Representatives at the expense of our community, particularly our junior students," said Mr Seale.

Construction began in May 1992 and was completed last month.

Up to now, Mandalay pupils have been bused to schools in Mitchell's Plain. About 200 pupils, who should be at the new school, have opted to stay elsewhere.

When the school opened last week, there was no furniture in the administration block or the classrooms, there were no text books and no stationery.

Mr Hoffman interviewed 60 prospective teachers and made a dozen provisional appointments, only to be told on July 30 he could not select staff.

On Monday, the department advised 12 "redundant" teachers, who had said they wanted to work in Mandalay, that they should start at the school immediately.

Mr Hoffman said there soon should be desks and books for all his pupils and he was optimistically filling in requisition forms for new equipment for 1994.

"I'm going to try my utmost to help the children. I hope to create something from this chaos," he said.

● The Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives commented: "Due to the fact that the building was handed over earlier, problems were encountered with the timeous provision of the necessary equipment.

"The situation changes from day to day with the opening of a new school. It is normal practice to obtain equipment from schools in the specific region to be utilised in the new school until the new requisition is carried out.

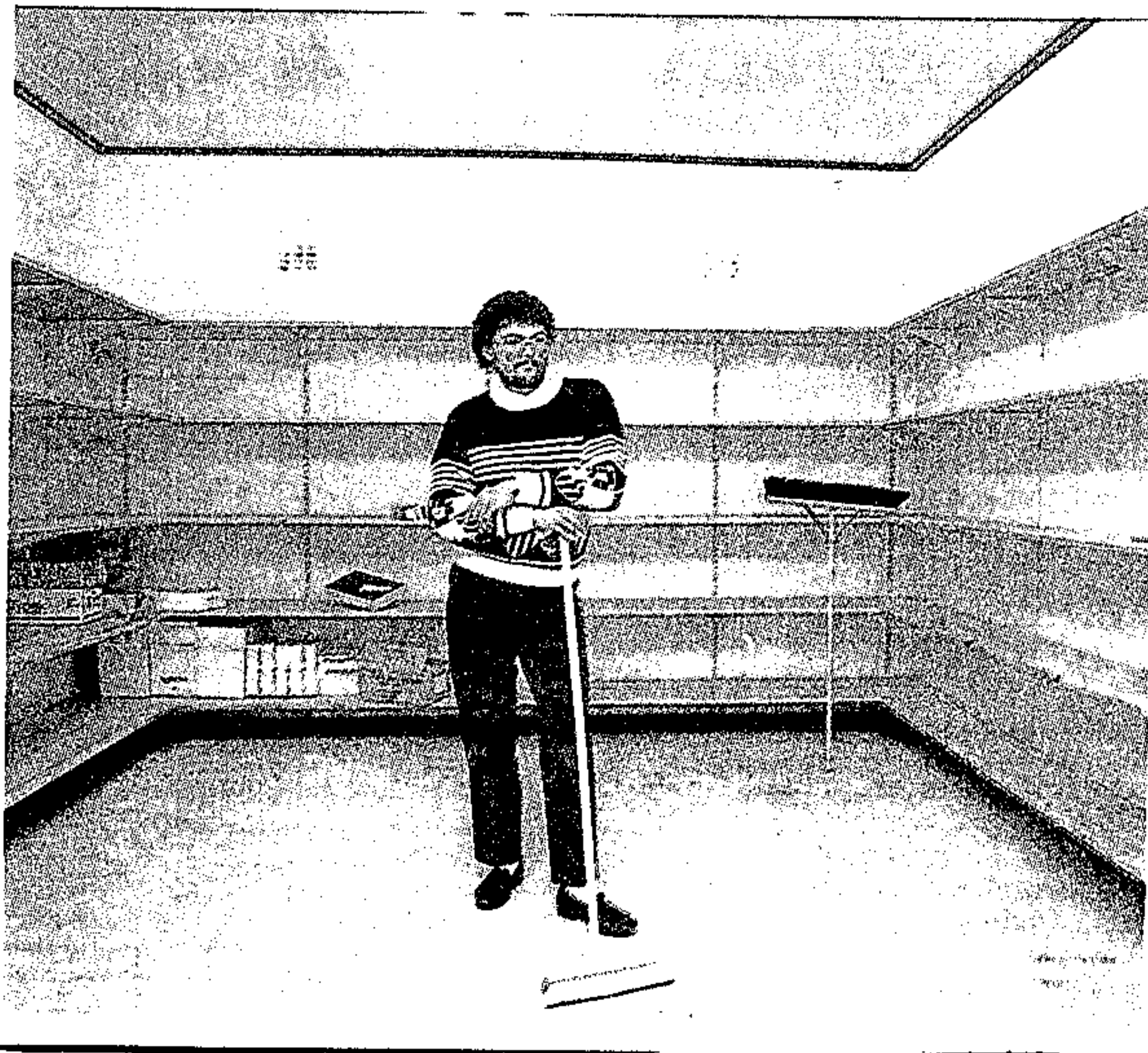
"With regard to the appointment of teaching staff at a new school, consideration first must be given to those teachers who are permanently employed at other schools, but who now have become redundant on account of changing circumstances.

"Sustained efforts are being made by the department to ensure the speedy supply of all outstanding equipment."



Pictures: BRENTON GEACH, The Argus.

SPARTAN QUARTERS: Mandalay Primary School acting principal Nickolaas Hoffman's office is spacious, above, but does not even have a telephone. Below, Mandalay-Merrydale Ratepayers' Association head Vernon Seale in the new school's empty storeroom. All they have is borrowed from other schools.



focus on education

Sowetan 11/8/93

WE HAVE just passed the halfway mark towards final examinations in October-November. This year was no different from the previous four years in terms of no learning or effective teaching in the township.

The words competence and effectiveness cannot be found in the vocabulary of township schools.

The sad thing is that this problem is going to affect everyone in the country:

- Business will not have trained people to effectively contribute to company profitably;
- Values will be seriously affected;
- Black communities will be faced with a situation where township folk have a majority of untrainable people and those in the "middle class" will be better off in that they will/are sending their children to private schools, traditional white schools;
- A lot of money and time will be spent on training to catch up, resulting in fewer hours being spent on production;
- Educated people from neighbouring countries and overseas will get better jobs while locals will be performing menial jobs; and
- In the short term those who do not find jobs will think up other means to "earn" a living, and so on.

This list is by no means exhaustive and as it can be observed macro and micro issues are impacted; we shall also suffer short and long term effects. Since 1976 learning was never the same and one can draw up a list of people to blame but the chief culprit is the Government.

While other countries that were subjected to colonial rule did not interfere with education, we were dealt a big blow as black education was deliberately made inferior to that of whites.

Although blacks were subjected to inferior education we have had shining stars in nearly all disciplines.

I remember my primary school principal telling me that after June 16 1976 he and other well-known educationists observed that there was no law that barred blacks from establishing private schools. They were going to draw a blueprint, raise funds and establish a private school and it was hoped a lot would develop from this exercise.

This, he told me, did not take off. I did not ask for reasons. Clearly, commitment was wanting.

The current situation regarding education is that the townships do not have decent teaching and learning taking place. Those who can be described as middle class and thus have money can afford to send their children elsewhere.

The result is that a class distinction is created where the worse-off will remain so and the not-so-unfortunate will have better educated children.

The black education problem is a very serious matter and if not addressed speedily we may see the country being run by foreigners, writes **Joe Matuna**, an executive at a major insurance company:

Black professionals should also lend a hand by being visible

Answers need to be found very fast. Here one calls for the involvement of everyone from pupil to political leader. I think it is important to applaud *Sowetan* for creating an education awareness, efforts by the NECC and SECC to make the Government realise that blacks are capable of running their own affairs.

Organisations like the ANC, PAC and Azapo are required to join forces in ensuring that education enjoys priority. Liaison in the form of workshops, seminars involving education groups, the three above-mentioned and other organisations and noted educationists is required to draw up a blueprint that will furnish guidelines intended to restructure the current education system.

Business must throw in its weight in making facilities available both materially and in personnel. Bursaries should be made available to personnel whose children deserve to further their studies.

Support should be given to adult schools, staff with potential should be developed and training in the job situation should be such that it improves skills and results in improved productivity.

Business schools, universities and technikons should be given more muscle in terms of relevant curricula and the improvement of facilities. The upgrading of schools involves the affected community to engender a sense of belonging. More libraries should be built like the complex in Pimville.

The Government should consult in whatever it does concerning education. The current DET personnel should make way for committed and competent people. Given our highly politicised communities, the Government should be sensitive to demands affecting education. To give legitimacy to this area it is important to let the affected community decide how best it can do its things.

Black professionals should also lend a hand by being visible. They should liaise with head-

masters to assist in motivating pupils by encouraging learning and assisting in technical subjects towards exam time.

They should take time to address pupils at schools, career centres and community halls in an attempt to create an awareness about education.

There is a dire need for black educationists to join hands. Initially, they can start as an informal group brainstorming ideas with a view to eventually draw guidelines to reshape teaching and learning in the townships. We need Messrs Mathabathe, Taunyane, Kambule, Tenza, Matseke, Mazibuko and many others to throw their weight in programmes intended to improve education.

The media should carry banners that encourage learning. Radios must have programmes for education where the leaders of the ANC, Azapo, PAC, Cosatu, and so on, will speak on education. Career centres should also throw in their lot.

Teachers need training in motivation. Educationists mentioned earlier should go out of their way to encourage our teachers to resume serious teaching.

In the long term a code of conduct for teachers must be introduced but this must be handled with sensitivity. While teacher problems are legitimate there is a need to display responsibility in an attempt to express discomfort with the status quo. Teachers should realise that they are responsible for shaping the future and minds of their pupils and are thus required to lead by example.

Any government that takes over should recognise that remuneration is productivity-driven and teachers should be paid according to results they deliver but not on Sesotho or Biblical Studies majors. Also we should recognise that teachers should be paid decent salaries in keeping with the responsibility they carry on their shoulders. Paying highly qualified people meagre salaries will demotivate them and this will have an effect on the end result namely, education and also the pupil.

Schools should be run by good administrators. A headmaster is not necessarily a good administrator.

The education problem is everybody's problem and not just a black problem. If not addressed, its negative effects will be far reaching and perhaps we shall have a situation where foreigners will be running this country for us.

P.T.O. - 7

SCHOOLS CRISIS WHAT - CRISIS?

C/Reed 15/8/93

A frantic efforts to prevent a nationwide strike by teachers gather momentum the question that should be asked is whether it is worth trying to close the stable long after the horse has bolted.

There is glib talk that unless the threatened strike by members of the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadu) is averted before tomorrow - the scheduled start of the strike - black education faces a major crisis.

Fact is that black education is already in deep crisis and effective teaching/learning has virtually ceased in several parts of the country.

The last eight months have seen the education of black children hurtling from one crisis to another. But preventing a teachers' strike is no more than putting out one fire in a raging highveld inferno.

Ill portents of what the academic year held in store came early. A week into the year, Sadu was already threatening to go on strike if the coloured Department of Education and Culture (DEC) went ahead with the re-employment of 3 200 teachers at 40 schools.

This threat came as educationists, parents, trade unions and political organisations were still engaged in the annual ritual of bemoaning poor matric results.

A few weeks later and after making some commendable resolutions on how to tackle the crisis in black education, pupils in Soweto engaged in a "go slow" to protest against the DET increasing matric examination fees.

The protest against examination fees was initiated by the ANC-supporting Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and later endorsed by the PAC-affiliated Pan African Student Organisation (Pasos) and Azapo's Azanian Student Movement (Azasam).

Earlier commitments to make this year one of learning were quickly forgotten. Some voices like Gomolemo Mokoae of Azapo tried to warn of the "culture of lethargy and anarchy" which he said was seeping into black education.

Mokoae, a medical practitioner and Azapo's publicity secretary, said there is no substitute "for sweat and sweat" to obtain good results - a point underlined by recent matric results which showed that schools in rural areas where there were fewer class disruptions had better pass rates.

Another noted educationist and one of the few black scientists in the country, Gordon Sibuya, was early this year equally critical of strike threats by teachers. He condemned as "too peripheral" some of the issues that teachers down tools over.

The central question that Sadu, Cosas and education bodies such as the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) must still answer honestly is: Who suffers as a result of the boycotts and protests?

Justifying teachers' strike actions, Sadu assistant general secretary Thulas Nxesi was reported as saying that through a strike they achieved in two days what they could not in 18 months of negotiations.

There are many reasons for the current crisis in black education. All the actors, from pupils to teachers and the authorities, must shoulder the blame. There are no easy solutions, so whether tomorrow's strike by teachers' union Sadu goes ahead or not, 1993 is just another lost year, argues political editor SEKOLA SELLO.

A less than plausible statement by Nxesi, some will say, but it also brings into focus another dimension of the problem - namely the proclivity of bodies like the DEC, DET or even the government to react positively only to pressure.

Sadtu believes its threats secured the jobs of members threatened with dismissal by the DEC. A similar situation was repeated in Soweto where some 30 temporary teachers were dismissed only to be reinstated after strikes, marches and sit-ins.

The subsequent reinstatement of the Soweto teachers and the halt of rationalisation by the DEC could well indicate that there was no reason to dismiss or retrench the teachers in the first place.

The perfect mix for chaos was created: Intransigent authorities faced with frustrated teachers now venting their years of anger about poor teaching conditions, low salaries and uncaring officialdom; and pupils no longer interested in learning.

This tragic state of affairs is not confined to Soweto, Pretoria or the war-torn Vaal triangle and East Rand townships. It has spread all over the country.

These incidents highlight some inescapable realities. Whether the 70 000 Sadu members embark on a strike tomorrow or not, 1993 was a lost year and education in some parts of the black community has collapsed.

Conditions were ripe for actions such as teachers in the Vaal triangle townships of Sebokeng and Evaton being threatened with death if they did not pass pupils; and Cosas members hounding "politically incorrect" principals, teachers and those who were reluctant to register pupils, out of Soweto schools.

As the rot spreads and teachers are encouraged to defy the DET, some teachers in Selelelela in Soweto now (according to colleagues) have no qualms about absconding from school at any time. Sadu's reaction is to blame the teachers for bringing this to the attention of the press.

It is in this climate that pupils at Lethabong Secondary School in Soshanguve near Pretoria assaulted two teachers, stoned passing cars and damaged classroom windows. Mamelodi's Vista University students also vented their anger on private motorists after their campus was closed following disturbances.

Surely the stoning of passing cars is all about the crisis in education, and underlines the lawlessness now prevailing in schools?

This tragic state of affairs is not confined to Soweto, Pretoria or the war-torn Vaal triangle and East Rand townships. It has spread all over the country.

These incidents highlight some inescapable realities. Whether the 70 000 Sadu members embark on a strike tomorrow or not, 1993 was a lost year and education in some parts of the black community has collapsed.



FUTURE SHOCK ... While many reckon the looming teachers' strike will dump black education into a major crisis, others reckon 1993 is already another lost year.



Teaching adults new tricks

By SHARON CHETTY

IF ADULTS with a Std 5 education try to complete their schooling, chances are they will fail. *SITINGO*

But now a "user-friendly" adult education programme emphasising skills rather than theory can help. *15/8/93*

Devised by the South African Committee for Higher Education, it will offer an opportunity to millions whose schooling has been interrupted by violence or a shortage of money. *(S3) (S2)*

Sached director Kumi Naidoo said the programme would offer the equivalent of a matric qualification, but participants

would not have to cover the same curriculum as high-school pupils.

A working mother participating in the programme, for example, would learn how to run her budget instead of mathematical theorems, and in rural areas students would be taught about soil treatment rather than formal geography, Mr Naidoo said.

Research commissioned by Sached has shown that at least five million adults need secondary education.

The pilot project with 3 000 students will be launched next year, allowing students to work by themselves from home, or in part-time group tutoring.

Desperate pupils form their own study groups

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE teacher standing in front of the blackboard explaining algebra equations to a group of matric pupils at Orlando High School in Soweto yesterday was just another pupil taking his turn to instruct the class, while the real teachers were out on strike.

The pupils, desperate not to fail the looming final exams, explained the scenario was typical. With only two months of effective schooling so far this year, the task of getting through the syllabus had been left largely up to them throughout this year. B/Soy

"Each man for himself, and God for us all," was the motto behind the study groups, said a pupil. 8/8/93

The reply to their chances of succeeding at the end of the year was blunt: "We foresee a disaster. The failure rate will definitely be much higher this year."

At nearby Mzimhlope High School senior pupils had also formed their own study groups, but the turnout was low. While many pupils felt angry and let down, others said they understood teachers had to fight for their rights and that without a strike, their demands would never be met. (52)

Government and the unions, including the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) will continue wage talks in Cape Town today.

The Department of Education and Training reported urban schools remained the hardest hit yesterday, but it challenged Sadtu's claim that 90% of teachers supported the strike.

Normal is bad

Star 18/8/93

Chris Ngwenya, the principal of a Tokoza high school, shuffled into the living room of his Spruitview home, slumped on to a couch and began to talk.

Until the recent upsurge in violence, the schools were running normally. But even then about one pupil was killed weekly in "petty conflict" — sometimes among pupils themselves.

On his own school, he said attendance had been 60 percent, with classes from 9 am to noon. Rumour of an attack would cause the children to vacate the premises. All this was "normal".

IN normal times, it was usual for a single pupil at a township high school to be killed. Now, nothing is as it used to be. One principal grew up there, he knows his way around. Or thought he did

52

On Wednesday last week, Ngwenya used the detours he knew, having grown up in Tokoza. As he cleared the last barricades before the school, he saw five houses gutted and the streets were empty. Children were not playing outside.

"It was like driving into a ghost town. Our school did not look any

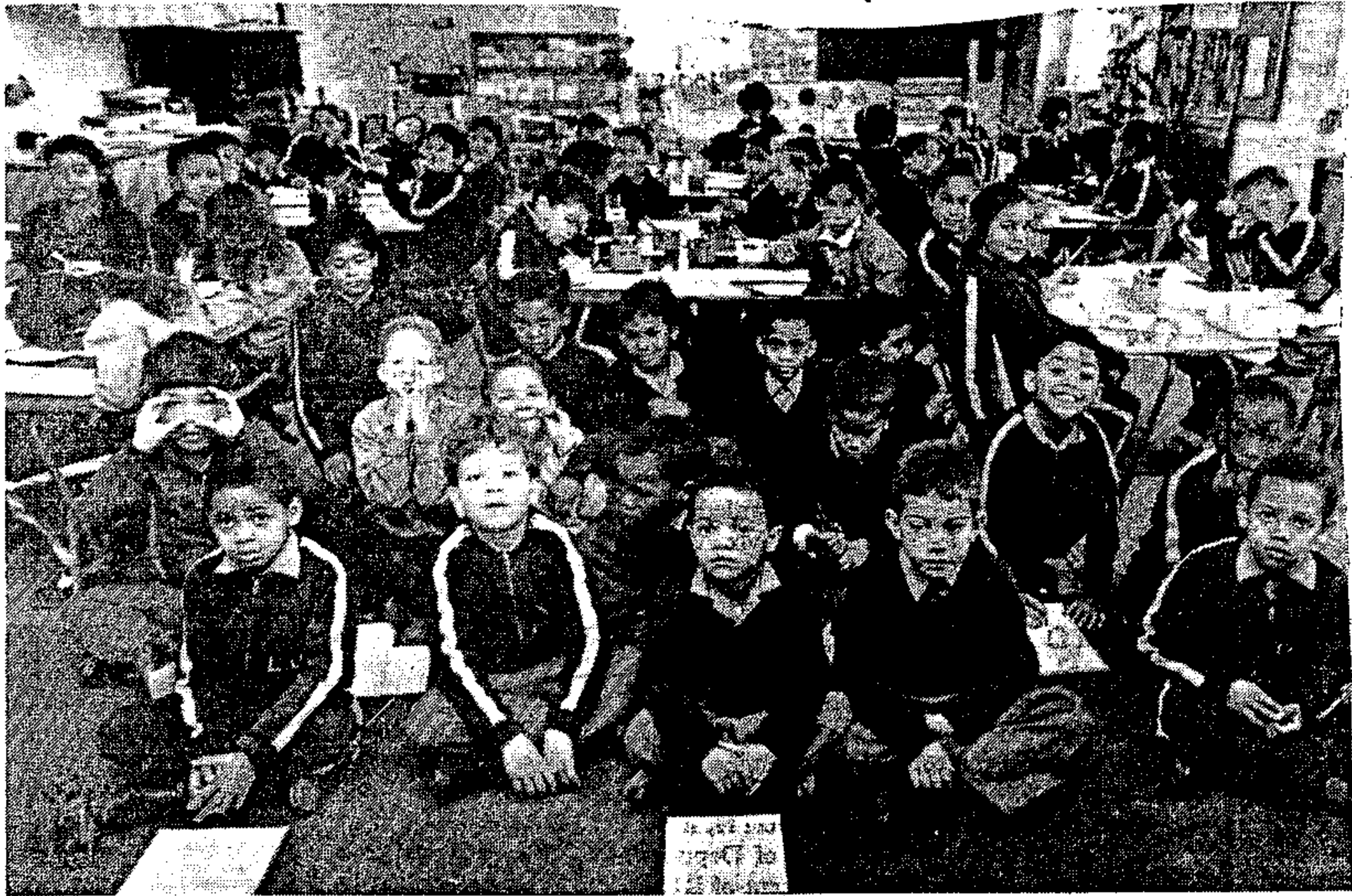
better. The gate and the greater part of the fence had been flattened. Black ashes and burnt rubble were all that remained of the caretaker's shack."

As Ngwenya tried to open the office door, three girls advised him to get out of the area. The caretaker had already fled by the time the shack was burnt, they said.

Ngwenya returned to his school only this week. Attendance was only 50 percent, but the school was empty by midday.

For the pupils, every day is an uncertainty. Even if classes start normally, there is no guarantee — until the closing siren — that they will end that way.

Lebohang, a matric pupil, said: "I collect my friends first and we get to school in a group. Sometimes, the boys turn us away or we hear gunshots and turn back. We now buy study guides to try to catch up. I just want to pass and get out of this mess."



CROWD CONTROL: If Goeiehoop Primary merged two Sub A classes, there wouldn't be space for the pupils to sit in class

Photo: Yunus Mohamed

Pupils arrested at sit-down

South 2018 - 24/8/93

By Barbara-Ann Boswell

THIRTEEN pupils affiliated to the Western Cape Students Congress (Weesco) were arrested in Cape Town on Monday when about 800 pupils held an illegal sit-down on the corner of Adderley and Strand Streets.

The sit-down was in protest against the rationalisation of teachers of the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) of the House of Representatives. (S2)

Pupils from Excelsior, Persever-

ance, Sarepta, Elswood, Valhalla, Oaklands and St Andrews High Schools held the sit-down at the intersection, blocking traffic and shouting slogans at motorists.

After negotiating with the police, the pupils then moved to the pavement next to Adderley Street, where they were told they had to have the permission of the Town Clerk before they could march to the DEC office in Roeland Street.

The pupils started to march but were surrounded by police. A group of pupils, including the

chairperson of Weesco, Mr Aubrey Daniels, broke through the police cordon and were arrested.

The pupils split up into groups and ran around the streets of Cape Town, singing and chanting slogans.

According to police spokesperson Sergeant Verna Louw, those arrested appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court on Monday and were released.

They have not been charged, but will appear again on September 17.



STEPPING INTO THE TEACHER'S SHOES: Std 10 pupil Siyabulela Ndabula helps Std 6 pupils at Daliwongo High School in Dube, Soweto. Quite coincidentally, Siyabulela means "We are talking". ● Photograph: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

Handful gather to learn something

Star 2/18/93

JOE LOUW

AT DALIWONGO High School in Dube, on the fifth day of the teachers' strike, a small group of about 30 students gathers at the far end of the sunny and largely empty schoolyard.

Normally more than a thousand eager, babbling, students would have filled the courtyard. But today there are no teachers. Nor is there the sound of school bells, and the staff room and the principal's office are closed.

The handful of pupils at the school, less than a third of the Std 6 class that normally fills three rooms, gather nonetheless in one of the larger classrooms. (52)

After a quick discussion outside the classroom, a "democratic" decision is taken that the lesson everyone needs is mathematics. The boys and girls of Daliwongo have long been schooled in the procedures of democratic decision-making. Self-supervision is not one of their problems.

Their political maturity is enshrined in the large, graffiti-like slogans that festoon the outside walls: "Forward with MK" and "1990 — year of mass action". Even inside some classrooms, the occasional pro-PAC slogan such as "Viva Apla!" can be seen.

Strike ends study dreams

PATRICK Tsotetsi (19) of Soweto failed his matric last year because of a teachers' strike. His hopes of passing this year have again been dashed by the SA Democratic Teachers' Union strike.

Tsotetsi is one of a handful of matric pupils who, with about 800 striking teachers, attended the READ Educational Trust's annual general meeting at the Johannesburg College of Education this week. (52)

READ (Read Educate and Develop) is an independent educational trust aimed at promoting literacy among South African children.

For Tsotetsi, who is the eldest son in a family of six, the future looks bleak because his parents cannot afford to pay another year's schooling if he fails again.

Tsotetsi said: "I don't

ABDUL MILAZI

know what will become of me if I fail, which I am sure I will. My father doesn't earn enough to afford to put me through school again next year. I guess I will have to find a job and say goodbye to education.

"I wanted to become a teacher and help my four brothers and two sisters make a better future for themselves. But things are not looking good."

READ national chairman Irene Menell said her organisation's efforts to boost education and literacy were being made difficult by the teachers' strikes and ongoing violence in the country. There were thousands whose lives would be ruined because of the political situation.

Siyabulela Ndabula, a Std 10 student, starts the maths lesson by asking the pupils what section they are having most difficulty with. Everybody democratically agrees that they should tackle algebra, and the class begins.

Siyabulela is assisted by Sithembele Matatu, a Std 9 pupil.

"Our pupils are very much behind," he confides. "They are supposed to have learnt today's lesson months ago, but we are still struggling to teach fundamentals such as simple operations governing signs in algebra."

The pupils don't seem to mind that their teacher is a fel-

low student. They respond with enthusiasm, often arguing among themselves about procedures. They appear bright and eager to learn.

In another classroom, five matric students cluster around a volunteer "teacher" who turns out to be a Vista University dropout who agreed to lend a hand.

Bafana Twala, a spokesman for the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), is on hand to see how the projected "students teaching other students" plan is developing.

"Our biggest problem is attendance," he says. "Students are not showing up for our sessions. Perhaps they don't know about our attempts to try and help. Another problem is what appears to be a lack of interest from parents."

Bafana complains bitterly that COSAS had called a meeting of parents and concerned community leaders at Vista University on Sunday and only a handful showed up.

"In this case it is truly the students who suffer," he says. "None of the people who could have helped us — university students, ex-teachers, unemployed teachers or even those non-government structures that deal in education matters — are here. We can expect another disaster at the end of the year."

Here, the lessons continue as usual, but 'teacher' is 19

By BRIAN SOKUTU

IT is 11.45am at the almost deserted Senaoane Senior Secondary School in Soweto.

The voices of eight pupils echoing through room 29 is the only sign of life.

Senaoane is one of hundreds of schools hit by the countrywide teachers' strike, which enters its second week tomorrow.

Inside the classroom matric pupil Raymond Dlalisa, 19, holds the reins as "teacher". He commands the attention of

schoolmates as he leads them through a discussion on an English poetry setwork, *Wind at Dawn*.

This is in line with the Congress of South African Students' Organisation slogan: "Each one teach one."

Hard at work — with little more than a month of tuition time left before their final examinations — Raymond and his schoolmates have been coming to school daily to study.

From 9am to noon, Raymond's group of determined pupils take no break. Engrossed in their discussions, they ignore even the clicking of photographer Herbert Mabuza's camera.

"This is the way we hope to pass our exams," one pupil says.

The three hours of study are shared between history, English and biology lessons. Other pupils are making use of the nearby Phiri library.

Raymond says his study group "shares ideas more easily than when there is a teacher in front of us".

While sympathising with the teachers, he believes they should only have gone on strike after the exams.

But, when asked if they are experiencing difficulties because of the strike, the pupils say: "We believe we can do it alone — without teachers."

Driving around Soweto, we found less dedicated pupils either wandering in the streets or playing soccer on the schools' playgrounds. For them, the strike will take its toll.

Last shot at matric

By JACOB DLAMINI
THIS is Thabang Selemela's last chance for an education.

Each day he takes a train from Soweto to Boksburg station then walks a kilometre to school.

A former student at Thaba-Jabula High School, Pimville, Thabang enrolled at St Anthony's College, Boksburg, in January.

He passed Std 9 at Thaba-Jabula in 1988 and was promoted to matric but could not write his final examinations because of class disruptions by students.

In 1990 he joined a private school in Johannesburg, but it mysteriously ran out of funds and had to shut down before exam time.

In 1991 he went back to

the township but, because of teacher and student strikes, he failed to obtain good symbols and had to repeat the year. He stayed out of school in 1992 because he could not pay his examination fee.

"This is my last chance; it is make or break. I must work hard if I want to finish school and get an education. This school has given me hope and I am optimistic about my future," he said.

Besides recording one of the highest matric pass rates last year — 82 percent — St Anthony's was one of the few black schools to hold examinations in 1976.

Although registered as a private institution, it caters only for township youths who have failed Std 10.

St Anthony's, which has 19 classes, offers all the subjects on the DET syllabus and gets a limited subsidy from the DET. A year's tuition costs just over R1 000. (52)

What is the secret of its success?

"We give our students responsibilities and choices. They are here because they want to be here and they know they must work for their success," said former Rosebank Convent headmistress Sister Mercedes Cox, who runs the school with Mrs Rose Webb.

Added Mrs Webb, a former teacher at St Anthony's: "Parents take a keen interest in the children's performance and this accounts for our pass rate."

Helping 3 Times cream of 22/8/93 the crop

By TENDAI
DUMBUTSHENA

THE Rand Afrikaans University has established a high school for Soweto's gifted children, who receive expert tuition from an all-white teaching staff.

Sparked by the black education crisis, the RAU College for Advancement of Learning and Leadership was established in 1992, with 106 pupils.

RAU's Professor Izak de Villiers said the college, which will produce its first matrics in three years, catered for children with great potential whose parents could not afford to send them to private schools. (52)

School principal Daniel Opperman said the pupils' progress had been "absolutely remarkable".

"We estimated they would need three years to catch up with standards at white schools, but it took only one year."

Professor de Villiers said the children initially had problems concentrating, mainly due to malnutrition. In addition, about 70 per cent had poor eyesight.

Concentration and eyesight improved once the children were put on a balanced diet.

Matrics try to stand in

By STAN MHLONGO

THEY were the radicals in the '80s, slamming the apartheid education system and teachers who resisted the maxim "liberation now, education later".

But times change fast in SA and '90s pupils would have us believe they are model scholars. *CIPRESS*

In the wake of this weeks' national teachers' strike, matric pupils have decided to try and carry out teachers' jobs - basically scabbing. *22/8/93*

At issue, say the matrics - and many parents - is pupils' futures: education is the key and the SA Democratic Teachers' Union strike is denying black pupils an opportunity to escape their oppression. *(52)*

Pupil organisations recently came out against the teachers' pay strike - even issuing thinly veiled threats against teachers. *(52)*

Meanwhile, two million pupils were estimated to be without teachers this week.

Matric pupil Joyce Moremi of Wilberforce, Evaton, expressed a widespread sentiment: "Why should we all suffer?"

She said teachers were causing students irreparable harm.

"I think we matriculants must sacrifice and teach lower classes," she said.

Matric pupil Joseph Mkhwanazi of Sebokeng agreed, saying the strike was "ill-timed".

Following a mass meeting at Orange Farm which was attended by staff from 17 Vaal schools last Sunday, the teachers staged a sit-in at the Vanderbijlpark DET offices on Tuesday.

The decision to sit-in was taken after a member of a school committee, J Mnisi, spoke out strongly at the Orange Farm meeting against the "platoon system" enforced at schools in the region.

The sit-in by teachers at the DET offices was also intended to highlight teachers' objections to the lack of school furniture, reading material and the shocking pupil-teacher ratio in black schools.

In some places, a buzz of learning

By BERENG MTIMKULU

EVERYONE at Trinity Roman Catholic School in Atteridgeville near Pretoria was hard at work this week — despite the strike.

"We are not 'high classes' as critics may want to label us. We support the strike, but to us the child is most important," explained vice-principal Albertina Dlamini.

She claimed Trinity was a "private school": parents paid up to R1 000 a year for tuition which helped to pay the salaries of the 16 teachers.

"It is sad indeed that those at the forefront of such strikes have their children at private schools like ours." Her teachers supported the

South African Democratic Teachers' Union strike as their salaries were partly dependent on state subsidies.

She said township parents flooded the school with applications each academic year. City Press visited her classrooms and saw pupils and teachers working hard.

Other Atteridgeville schools visited by City Press were also hard at work. By noon Atteridgeville's streets were deserted, but for unemployed adults.

At the Isaac More Primary school the principal was sitting in on a Std 2 class. Pupils outside the classrooms did their gardening, while Sub A kids were seen showing teacher how they brushed their teeth!

In another Sid 2 class pupils mapped with heads on their desks while the teacher marked their workbooks.

"It's not that we do not support Sadtu, but surely we cannot afford to leave children in the lurch without education," said the principal.

She said parents worked hard for low pay to keep kids at school.

At Hofmeyer High School pupils had just returned from the lunchbreak. Teachers, wearing serious expressions, were leaving the staffroom. Some had chalks in their hands, others carried text books.

City Press approached the principal in his office: he had

"nothing to say to the media". He gave this reporter a lecture on the "bad" press, waving a number of press cuttings to prove his point.

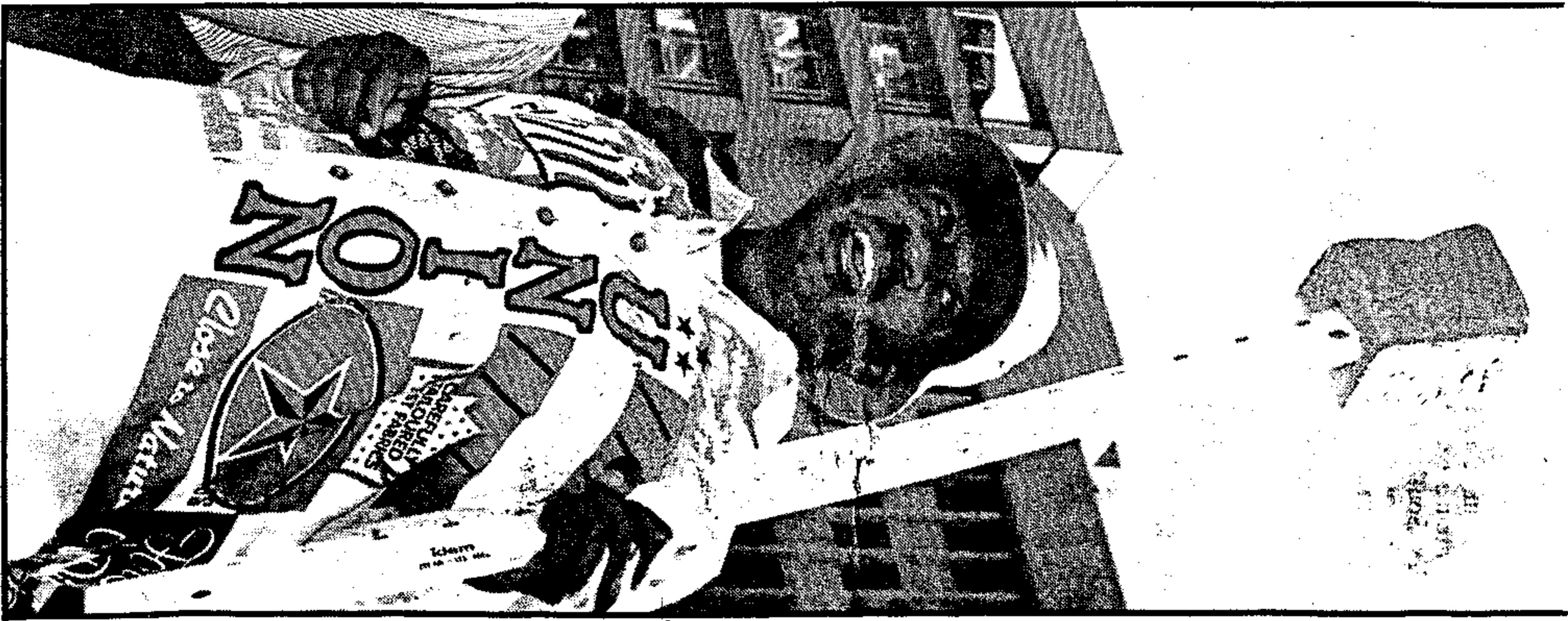
When City Press tried to defend the press, he ended the interview saying: "I'm not prepared to argue with you."

At 2:30 pm at the LG Hople High School in GaRankuwa in nearby Bophuthatswana, teachers gathered in the staff room. Some chatted about their day's work and others marked class registers.

At 2:45 pm the streets of Atteridgeville buzzed with uniforms, cases, bags and the chatter of pupils winding down after a hard day of learning.

2/19/93 2218193

(52)



BELOW THE BREADLINE... Teachers marching to DET offices this week. Pic: TLADI KHUELE

ANC to see Atlantis principals

52
CT25/8/93

Staff Reporters

THE ANC will meet with Atlantis principals later this week following claims that chaos erupted at two local high schools yesterday when fights broke out among pupils and teachers.

Mr Gert Witbooi, ANC spokesman for Atlantis, said pupils at the Saxonsea Senior Secondary School claimed a teacher had pointed a pistol at one, and others said they had been assaulted by teachers during the attempted demonstration.

He said pupils had tried to carry their desks into the streets "in protest against crowded classrooms".

Some pupils at the nearby Proteus High School had also claimed they had tried to hold a similar demonstration outside their school and that a taxi driver had drawn a gun and slapped a pupil across the face.

Mr Witbooi said the ANC would meet Atlantis high school principals later this week to discuss the issue.

But Saxonsea principal Mr Tommy Davids yesterday denied the pupils' claims, saying they were "very exaggerated".

"After the assembly about 9am, I heard a terrible commotion and saw a pupil try to carry his desk out of the school grounds.

"Chaos broke out, with about 20 kids breaking windows and swearing at their teachers, and turning water hoses on crying children who did not wish to demonstrate.

"I had to send everyone home for their own safety," Mr Davids said.

Meanwhile, a Guguletu man was abducted by youths at gunpoint and his car set alight in Nyanga yesterday and three other cars were stoned in the Western Cape, two of them on the N2.

Police are investigating whether these and about 20 other incidents of arson and stone-throwing since Monday are linked to the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Damage

Western Cape Cosas spokesman Mr Ndodamgeni Mngentu said: "Setting fire to cars is part of Operation Barcelona, but the stonings on the N2 must be the work of regulars."

A police spokesman said more than R300 000 worth of damage had been caused to vehicles since Monday.

Around lunchtime yesterday Mr Theo Mpahleni, of Guguletu, was abducted in his car by a group of youths who forced him to drive to Nyanga, where they stoned the car and set fire to it. Mr Mpahleni was not injured.

EDUCATION *Demise of the culture and learning and teaching in black schools*

32 days to matric exams

*Sowetan 27/8/93***By Bongani Mavuso**

THE COUNTDOWN TO the writing of final matric examinations under the Department of Education has begun.

Today marks the 32nd day before black matriculants sit for their final exams.

On Wednesday, the DET announced that more than 360 000 candidates — including those in self-governing territories and homelands — will write exams this year. "But what are they going to write?" a Soweto principal, who did not want to be named, asked. "Anybody who expects better results from matric pupils would need to have his or her head examined. It appears poor black matric results will be an annual occurrence."

Several factors have contributed to the demise of the culture of learning and teaching in black schools. Since the year started, no effective learning and teaching have taken place in most schools. Earlier this year, several civic, political and church organisations dubbed 1993 "the year of learning".

However, this year has been marked by teacher and student demonstrations in the form of stayaways, class boycotts and chalkdowns. Violence also affected schooling in some areas. The Government has repeatedly been accused of turning a blind eye to problems facing black education. Its failure to address the problems was identified as the cause of the frequent disruptions to schooling.

Lack of books, shortage of furniture and classrooms, high pupil-teacher ratios and "low" salaries are among the problems that have been identified as causes of protests and disruptions.

Soweto matriculant Primrose Masuku said: "I will sit for the examinations although I am not well prepared. It is late to point fingers at people or organisations who contributed to this state of affairs. We have lost a great deal of time."

DET acting director-general of education Mr Dirk Meiring said the department was "acutely aware" of the problems experienced by pupils in certain areas.

As the year progressed with no serious learning and teaching taking place, student organisations urged students to form study groups after school and during weekends "to make up for lost time".

Pupils in some schools took the initiative of educating themselves during the teachers' strike which affected schooling throughout the country since it began last week.

During the mid-year holidays, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, backed by various organisations, embarked on a "catch-up programme" in an attempt to "make up for the lost time".

However, the programme was also marred by accusations from some student bodies that although students were attending classes, teachers were not.

Meiring said it must be noted that "teachers should be completing their syllabuses and should have planned a programme of revision with their students".

"I have not seen a teacher at my school for the past two weeks," matriculant Ayanda Nhlapho said. "We

■ DISMAL RESULTS

The school year was

marred by boycotts:

52

have formed a study group with my friends and we hope and pray it will bear fruit."

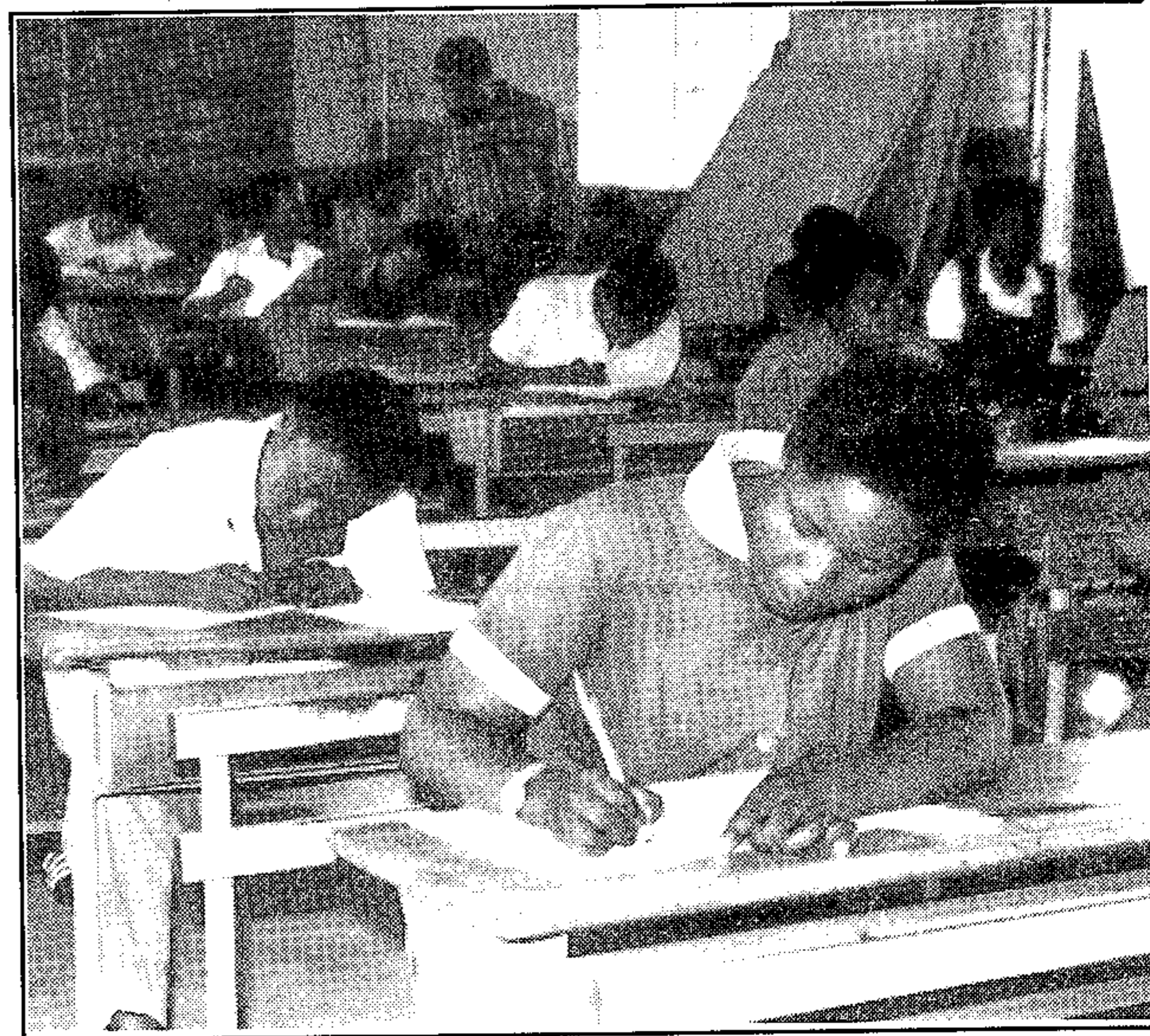
Some hints from the DET for preparing for examinations:

- Learn with insight and understanding. Don't rely on parrot memorisation. It will be easier and faster if you have understood the work.

- If there is a section which you do not understand, ask someone who knows. Isolate the part that you do not understand and then get help immediately.

- Practice writing past papers. Do not only practice getting the right answers but practice the timing of the exam as well. If a paper is three hours (180 minutes) and 200 marks, only spend one minute per mark during the examination.

If a paragraph question is worth 10 marks, do not spend more than 10 minutes on it. You can leave space and come back to it if there is time left at the end of the exam.



Exams ... the countdown is on.

The PQRST method

One method of preparing for an exam is the PQRST method:

- Preview — briefly gloss over a section and get the feel of it;
- Question — ask yourself questions about the section, what is it about?
- Read — carefully and with under-

standing;

- Study it — make notes, summaries or mind-maps of the work to help to remember it;

- Test yourself — write questions and then answer them yourself. Keep the textbook closed when you do this.

Teachers drew guns

on us —
South 2718-318/93
pupils

By Quentin Wilson

SCUFFLES between pupils and teachers of Saxonsea Secondary School in Atlantis broke out on Tuesday morning and, according to pupils, two teachers drew handguns during the skirmish.

Trouble started when staff at the school who do not support the teachers' strike, took issue with pupils who wanted to be taught in the streets as a solidarity protest with striking teachers.

On hearing the plan, principal Mr Tommy Davids ordered pupils back to classrooms.

Pupils, organised by the school's student representative council, went to the classrooms — but only to move desks and chairs onto the streets where they wanted to be taught.

"Teachers then physically prevented us from going ahead with our protest," recounts Lynwell Arendse, a Std. 9 pupil and SRC president. (52)

"Some of us then started to throw stones at the school windows and that is when the two teachers drew their guns."

Principal Davids said he was "disgusted" at the morning's events and blamed pupils for causing the chaos.

"This is getting completely out of hand now," says Davids, "These kids have no respect for authority. I'm at my wits end. I really don't know what to do."

Davids said about a dozen window panes were broken by the stones, but denied teachers had drawn guns on pupils.

"None of my teachers carry guns. There is no way that something like that could have happened," he said.

He added that at the time of the commotion he was talking to a concerned parent so could not see what was going on.

ROW OVER OLD DET HOSTEL

Sowetan 27/8/93

TEMPORARY MEASURE Setting up of

By Josias Charle

A WAR OF words has broken out between the Department of Education and Training and residents of a disused school hostel in Soshanguve.

More than 150 people moved into the disused hostel a year ago at Central State High School in Soshanguve after the DET had declared the rooms not fit for the accommodation of pupils. According to some of the residents, they were given permission by the DET to occupy some of the rooms at a fee of R140 a month. Problems started when more people — described as squatters — moved in to occupy some

shebeens prompts quick reaction from the DET:

of the rooms. They refused to pay rent and some allegedly opened shebeens in their rooms. This prompted the DET to declare the hostels open only to its employees.

A spokesman for the residents, Mr Mokotedi Sipoya, said they were angry at being ordered out as they were paying taxes to the State "like everybody else".

He said it was strange that DET employees were paying less than R30 while the rest of the people were expected to pay R140.

According to him, the problem started when they wanted the rent reduced. He also admitted that a number of squatters had moved in and that some of them were rowdy.

Sipoya said they were given up July 31 to vacate their rooms. "We will resist this move as we are prepared to pay as long as it is a reasonable fee."

A DET spokesman confirmed that non-DET employees have been ordered to leave as they were occupying the hostels illegally.

Westerford to spare rod and help the child

Staff Reporter

WESTERFORD High school has abolished caning for a six-month trial period.

If the trial proves successful, Westerford will be another in a growing number of schools that have scrapped corporal punishment.

Acting principal Mr John Martin said yesterday the decision had been taken by the school's governing body in mid-year.

"I think it is working. I see nothing to indicate it should be reinstated at the moment," he said.

The school had felt corporal punishment of children was increasingly less acceptable to society.

"People see that it develops aggression rather than being a constructive remedial environment. If I cane a child, he feels aggression towards me, rather than allowing me as an adult to help him with his problem," he said.

Disciplinary measures used by Westerford include detention on Friday afternoons or Saturday mornings.

Other schools that abolished caning years ago are Cape Town High and St George's Grammar School.

CPA sets up historic joint committee with squatters

By NAZEEM HOWA

IN a historic move, the Cape Provincial Administration has included squatter communities in a joint committee to draw up development plans for areas presently occupied by the shack-dwellers. *STimes (Cimetro)*

The squatter communities of Wallacedene and Bloekombos are to join a committee made up of local authorities, civic associations and farmers' organisations to compile a local structure plan for the area east of the present Kraaifontein and Brackenfell municipal boundaries. *29/8/93*

Included among the organisations represented on the joint committee are the Western Cape Regional Services Council, the Kraaifontein and Brackenfell municipalities and the resident's association of Kraaifontein. *(S)*

Job creation

According to Mr David Shandler, who has been appointed to chair the committee, the planning process will take about six months to complete.

He said another key area to be investigated by the committee was job creation in the area.

"We will also have to give some thought to establishing an urban edge as the metropolitan area is growing too fast for its own good," Mr Shandler said.

Agricultural land was being threatened by the rapid urban growth, he said.

The joint committee will supply policy guidelines to a technical sub-committee comprising appointed planning professionals, engineers and other technical experts.

Technical proposals will then be fed back to the joint committee for its response.

'Pupils should skip September holiday'

STimes By AYESHA ISMAIL *(52)*

MATRIC pupils would have to sacrifice their September school holidays in order to make up time lost due to the teachers' strike if they hoped to pass year-end exams, a spokesman for the Western Cape Principals' Forum said yesterday. *(Cimetro)*

The SA Democratic Teachers' Union suspended its strike this week following agreements reached between the union, the three departments of education and the government. *29/8/93*

The government backtracked on a key issue which led to the dispute, by agreeing to appoint substitutes in place of teachers who had accepted an early retirement package — but only until December.

Mr Eddie Snyders, co-ordinator of the principals forum, warned that principals would have to go through a lengthy process before appointing substitutes and the forum would seek an urgent meeting with the Department of Education and Culture.

Matric pupils in HoR schools start final exams on October 20, and Mr Snyders believes matric pupils should forego September holidays to make up for lost time.

h
S
e
l-
s.
r
a
7-
f
s
n
r
l-
y
-
n
y
r
a
-
s
f
f

Forgo all time off, pupils ask teachers

DIRK VAN EEDEN

STUDENT leaders at black schools have called on teachers to forgo their holidays and weekends off and to extend teaching hours in a bid to catch up on study time lost as a result of the teachers' strike which officially ends today. **Biday**

Congress of SA Students president Moses Maseka said yesterday matriculants were far from completing the prescribed syllabus and teachers and students had to embark on a "catch-up" programme. "The time has come for teachers to show their responsibility to the community," he said.

However, it was still not certain yesterday that all striking teachers would return to their classrooms. Soweto teachers were locked in debate on whether to heed the call by the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) for a return to work. **30/8/93**

On Friday Sadtu called on its 80 000 members to end the two-week-old strike, but Sadtu general secretary Randall van den Heever confirmed yesterday that many union members were not happy with the decision or the results of negotiations. Sadtu had encouraged teachers to commit themselves to programmes to make up for lost classroom time. **(52)**

Cosas wants teaching to continue through the scheduled October holidays. It has also called on government to postpone the exams and to provide study guides.

Van den Heever said Sadtu would meet government on September 6 for further talks on a general salary increase.

Tough times lie ahead for pupils

Sowetan 30/8/93

DESPITE the suspension of the teachers' strike, the education crisis still hangs like the sword of Damocles over about 2 million pupils who will sit for examinations this year. (S2)

With only about a month left in schooldays before matriculants write their examinations, the crisis will be further deepened when teachers decide to lift the suspension should September talks fail to yield to their demands.

Whatever impelled the South African Democratic Teachers Union to suspend the strike and jettison its imperviousness to criticism is still not clear.

It is clear, though, that the teachers' union gave in to "populist" demands, staying for a while the resilient "workerist" approach it adhered to during the strike action.

No wonder, then, that those opposed to the strike and its timing welcomed the its suspension in muted tones.

Asked what had changed since Wednesday when the union announced

its continuation of the strike, Sadtu's president, Mr Shepherd Mdladlana, said the Government had given the assurance it would continue wage negotiations and that the recognition agreement with the union was not under threat, reports Sapa. (S2)

Welcoming the suspension, the Department of Education and Training on Friday said Sadtu owed an explanation for disrupting education at a crucial time. This followed Mdladlana's announcement that the strike council had decided to end the ~~chalks-down~~ after assessing its gains. (S2)

These included Government's agreeing to a minimum monthly salary of R1437,75 and continuing general salary negotiations on September 17, as well as establishment of the National Education and Training Forum to attend to restructuring in education and the appointment of substitute teachers in classes unattended because of rationalisation.

GRANTLEY SCHOOLS FOR GAT



Helping pupils with difficulties

INDIVIDUAL TUITION College helps

children to ease into the adult world:

Sowetan 31/8/93

GRANTLEY College is one of the very few schools in the Transvaal offering superior senior primary and high school education for pupils with learning difficulties.

Staffed at a ratio of one teacher for every eight pupils, teaching at Grantley is conducted with a maximum of 15 pupils a class.

Small classes ensure a high level of individual tuition. (52)

Although academic achievement is not the sole measure of success, it is nevertheless important to the successful integration of pupils into adult life.

Grantley had a 100 percent matric pass rate in 1992.

Grantley aims to create and sustain a less anxious classroom environment within which all pupils are offered the best chance of achieving their full potential.

Increased social skills and greater confidence are developed and pupils have the opportunity of meeting a wide range of fellow South Africans.

Vocational testing and guidance is offered and the teaching staff maintains close contact with pupils' parents.

Centrally situated in Parktown, on the corner of St Andrews and Victoria roads, Grantley College was founded as a private institution about 25 years ago.

Registered with the Transvaal Education Department, Grantley is a member of the Remedial Teaching Foundation and is recognised in educational circles for the vital role it plays in the broader education spectrum in South Africa.

Basic matric curriculum at standard and higher grades comprises English, Afrikaans, Mathematics, Physical Science, History, Geography, Business Economics, Accounting, Typing, Biology and Arts.

Teachers continue high school boycott

Star 1/9/93

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA

Soweto high school pupils went to school yesterday only to find no teachers there, despite the suspension by the South African Democratic Teachers' Union of its two-week-old salary strike.

This was the second day that no schooling took place in most of the township's high schools. On Monday, thousands of pupils converged on schools only to have teachers abandon them for report-back meetings and a march. However, the situation in primary schools was better, with almost 95 percent of teachers and pupils turning up, the Department of Education and Training said.

DET spokesman Geoffrey Makwakwa said there had been "a marked improvement in attendances by both teachers and students at schools which had been affected by the Sadt

strike" across the country yesterday. (52) (52)

He said however that in Mamelodi, north of Pretoria, attendances had been poor, with only about 50 to 76 percent of pupils turning up for lessons.

Sadtu president Shepherd Mdladlana said reports received from the union's regions indicated that the "situation was normalising in schools across the country". He confirmed that the strike was "definitely off" and that teachers should be teaching.

Many pupils at Soweto high schools did not bother about going to school yesterday after the teachers went absent on Monday. One Std 9 pupil said she was waiting for "a clear indication from the teachers" as to whether they were coming to teach.

■ Sapa reports that Cape schools returned to normal yesterday.

Pupils demonstrate outside DET offices

ET 1/9/93 (52)
Staff Reporter

ABOUT 100 Mfuleni Intermediate High School pupils demonstrated outside Department of Education and Training (DET) offices on the Foreshore yesterday while a combined teacher, parent and pupil delegation negotiated with the department over the condition of the school.

After several hours of talks, the parties agreed to hold a meeting in three weeks to discuss the issue in more detail, a DET spokesman said.

According to the Mfuleni delegation, the school, which caters for pupils from Sub A to Std 8, has 1 400 pupils but only 21 teachers.

The school is demanding an additional 15 teachers and a separate building in which to conduct the high school.

Soweto
Boycott 3/5/68
threats

BLACK schools are threatened with further class disruptions this week.

The president of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Moses Maseko, said more pupils were expected to join those who boycotted classes in Soweto and Pretoria last week.

Maseko said the pupils' demands included the scrapping of examination fees.

Meanwhile, the South African Democratic Teachers Union is expected to announce the outcome of a national strike ballot conducted among more than 60 000 teachers.

1 to school plea to teachers

Sowetan 8/9/93

Only 40 days to finals

By Bongani Mavuso

MATRIC examinations in the Department of Education and Training schools start on October 19. (52)

This means there are 40 days, including weekends, before exams start.

DET spokesman Mr Jeff Makwakwa said schooling in most areas was gradually returning to normal after the South African Democratic Teachers' Union suspended its strike last week, he said.

In Soweto 85 percent of pupils reported for school yesterday. "However, pupils go to school in the morning but

leave at noon," he said.

In the trouble-torn East Rand townships of Katlehong and Tokoza "educative teaching was difficult to assess but teachers report for duty" Makwakwa said.

Meanwhile in Lehowa, the education department yesterday offered to repay teachers money deducted from salaries during a strike in 1991.

The department yesterday appealed to Sadtu members to call off their strike, in its sixth week, and return to work for the sake of pupils who are due to write year-end examinations in six weeks.

NEWS Teachers and pupils making up for lost time

Pupils plan for exams

DESPITE the violence engulfing the East Rand townships of Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus, school pupils and teachers are showing dedication in their preparations for the end-of-year exams which start on October 19.

Today marks the 38th day before matriculants in schools under the Department of Education and Training sit for their final exams.

DET spokesman Mr Andrew Mlotshwa said yesterday attendance in

most schools on the East Rand was normal with teacher and pupil attendance reported at 80 percent.

"Although the violence adversely affected the learning culture, pupils and teachers are showing dedication in preparations for the exams," Mlotshwa said.

South African Democratic Teachers Union's Mr Chippa Maloka said their regional education sub-committee would meet tomorrow to discuss ways

of "reconstruction and development". Various branches of the union, he said, were embarking on programmes to make up for lost time.

Sadtu's media vice-president, Mr Ismail Vadi, said teachers at East Rand schools were displaying a "solid effort" in their catch-up programme.

Mr Desmond Thompson of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee said teachers and pupils should not lose hope.

Sowetan

10/9/93

(52)

His plea fell on deaf ears. But that's the time...

Students lock out principal

South 1019-147193
By Michelle Saffer

THE fate of Ocean View High School's principal is hanging in the balance after he was locked out of the school last week by disgruntled students. (52)

Students, crowding behind the school fence after allowing their teachers to park their cars in the grounds, held placards such as, "Take your car and get your pay".

The lockout followed complaints by students and staff about the principal, Mr A P Andrews' "mismanagement".

In a terse statement, staff members said: "The staff confirms there is an internal management problem at the school." The teachers did not want to be specific about their complaints, saying the problems were "being addressed at a department and community level at the

moment".
It is understood that this is a long-running dispute. A meeting with parents had been held prior to the lockout, and meetings with inspectors were held after the lockout.

Andrews said the "sweeping statements, innuendos and allegations" made against him were designed as a "personal vendetta".

A student leader who did not want to be named alleged he had been "physically assaulted" by Andrews after he had gone to ask him to stop opening mail intended for the SRC.

He also said Andrews had sent people to his home to tell his family to move out of Ocean View by the beginning of the month "or else".

"The teachers are 100 percent behind us," claimed another SRC member. "They would have stopped us if they weren't backing us."

By Rehana Rossouw

IF PUPILS living in the Spes Bona hostel in Athlone were studying the formation of a stalactite they would have an excellent opportunity to observe its growth close up.

There are stalactites growing on the ceiling of their hostel recreation room — driving on water dripping from the showers above.

The water drips onto light fittings on the ceiling, causing fears that the

Spes Bona hostel is wet, wet, wet

South 10/9 - 14/9/93

hostel could go up in flames.

Because Spes Bona is the only technical secondary school in the region, boys from as far as Kenya are accommodated in the hostel.

The hostel is administered separately from the school, by the department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services in the House of Representatives.

When it rains water cascades down the concrete staircases in the three-floor building.

Gaping holes in the ceiling and roof of the kitchen — the legacy of a burglary last year — have not been repaired.

"You won't find a hostel like this attached to a white school. Those are not only comfortable, but have

recreational facilities as well," said an angry Roderique Petersen, 15.

The only recreation available for the Spes Bona boys, many of whom spend all weekend at the hostel, is an ancient table tennis board beneath the stalactites.

Barand Primo, a Standard eight pupil, shares his room with three boys. Four windows in the bedroom is sealed with plastic shopping bags, but a draught still gusts through.

"We can't study properly when it's cold. When you're freezing, it's very difficult to concentrate," Barand said.

When a shower is used the water runs down the walls, from the second to the ground floor.

The wooden floor in the head boy's room is stained white from the water that seeps in every day from the shower opposite.

To keep his feet dry, Turnam Tinas has placed a mat under his

desk, at which he is busy applying to universities for next year.

Three boys have cut their hands on broken windows this year and required stitches.

On the second floor a room has been sealed off because almost all the windows have been broken. Windows leading into the corridors are also broken, giving easy access to thieves. Earlier this year Bruce Banda's watch, tapes and wallet were stolen from his room while he was in class.

Hostel superintendent Mr Gavin Williams said he wrote countless letters to the department, but has not yet received a response.

He first complained in February when he opened the garage to remove his car and the door fell out of its frame, breaking his finger.

"All I get are verbal replies that they have received my complaints and are working on it."

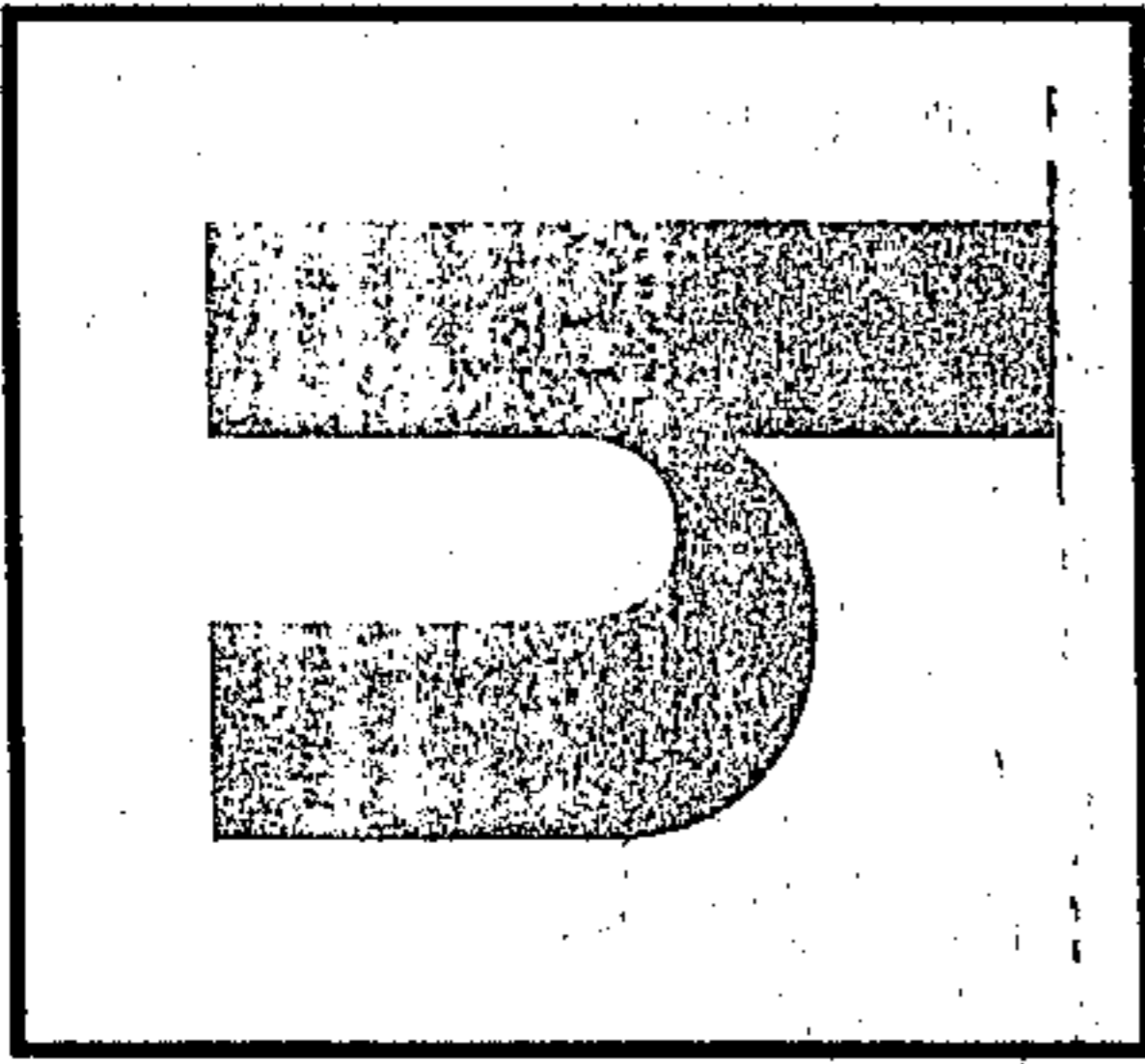
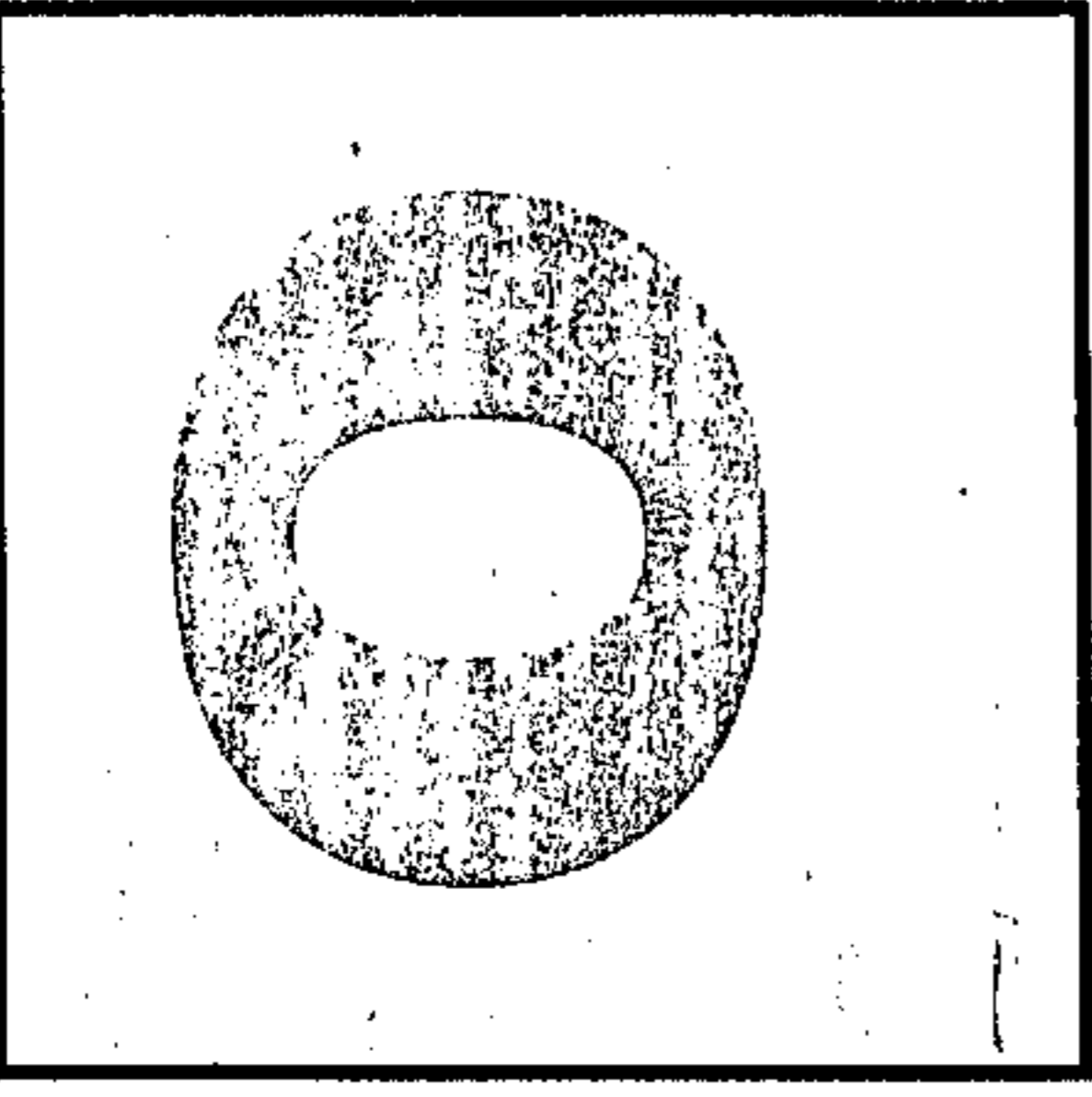
The HoR did not respond to the complaints at the time of going to press.

Buy a copy of SOUTH each week over the next 2 weeks, paste together the letters of our logo (S*O*U*T*H) on a piece of paper, together with your name/address and return your entry to us before 24 September 1993 and you could

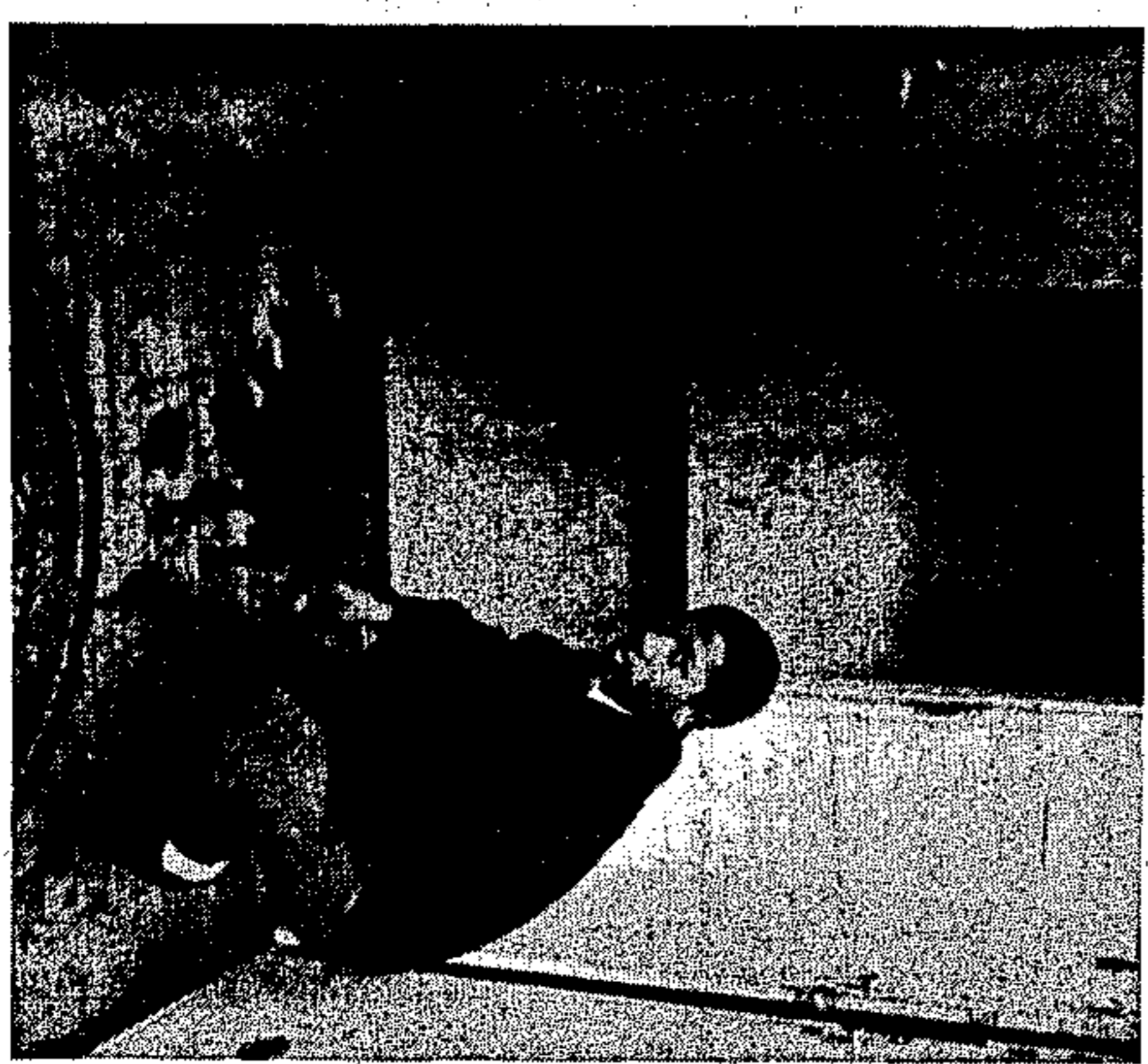
WIN

an M-NET DECODER

(DELTA 9000+)

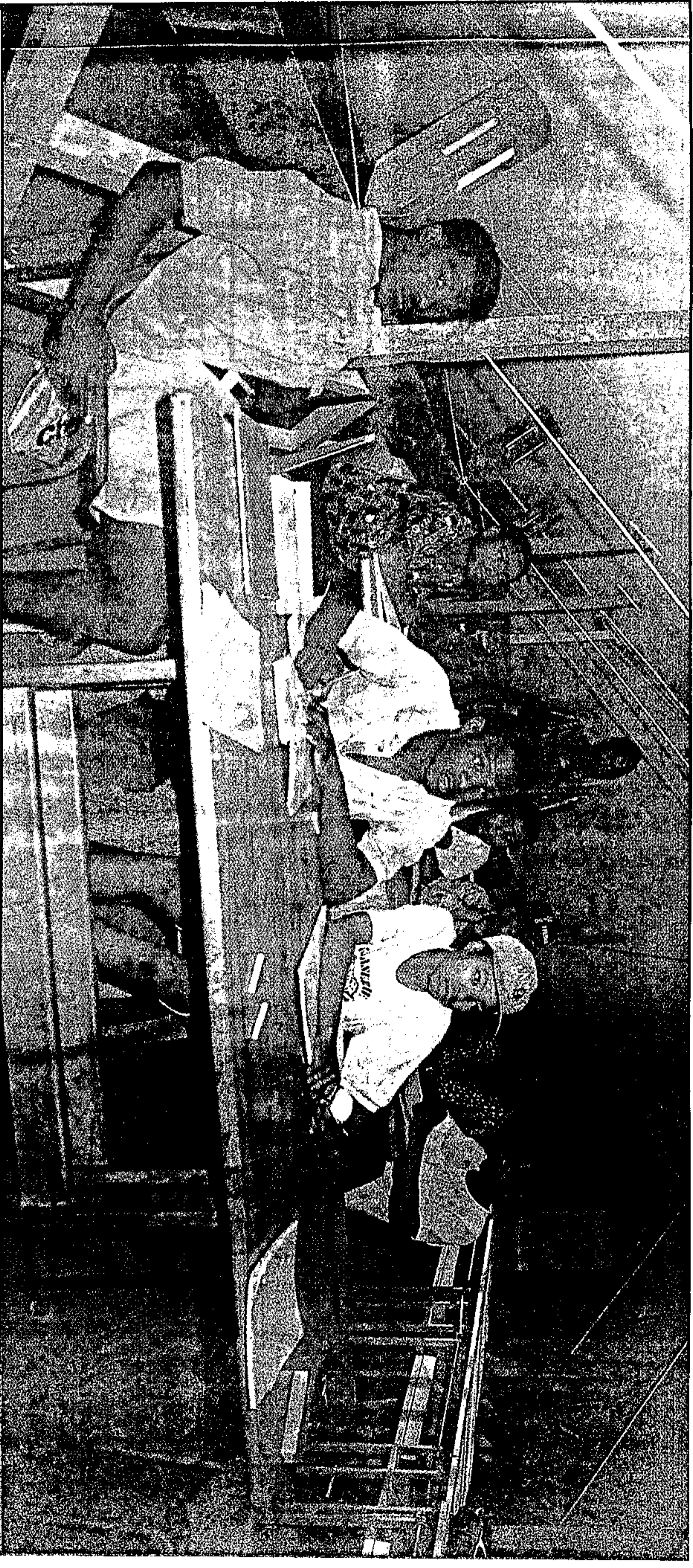


POST ENTRY TO: South/M-Net Competition, Free Post CT 561, PO Box 13093, Sir Lowry Road, 7900
Be a winner with South and M-NET



WET: Spes Bona headboy Turnam Tinas shows the water running into his room
Photo: Yunus Mohamed

Despair as exams loom



EAGR BEAVERS: Crowded classroom conditions, normally a dampener on learning, are simply not a factor for these children from the Matrie Education Study Project in the office of a Soweto rehabilitation centre where they conduct their science sessions. Enthusiasm is all that counts.

52

11/9/93

● Photograph: JOE LOUW

Children in frantic battle

AMID the debris that continues to characterise black education after a succession of strikes, stayaways, chalk-downs and the stubborn survival of the 'liberation before education' philosophy, there is still hope. Some black children desperately want to learn, and are willing to work at it. Some black teachers desperately want to teach and make sacrifices to do so. JOE LOUW found an

These pupils all leapt into

frantic battle against time

Star 11/9/93

THE dark cloud of the recent teachers' strike is still hovering over the classrooms of Soweto. The strike has been suspended, and learning — or rather, frantic swotting — for the imminent matric and other exams is now the order of the day.

Most pupils are back in school and most teachers are teaching. In black schools, that alone means "normal schooling".

Yet the situation on the ground is far from normal. With approximately two terms' of schoolwork lost due to strikes, stayaways and protests, according to the Department of Training and Education (DET), and with less than 30 school days left before the first examinations are scheduled, the atmosphere in black education is beset with panic and despair.

THERE is still a fragile thread that holds the educational sword of Damocles over pupils' heads — the crisis that might be unleashed when teachers take a look at their September pay cheques.

The DET is insisting on the "internationally accepted" principle of no work, no pay — a posture that will directly confront the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) and perhaps propel the department towards another round of conflict.

And parents are desperately worried. What if, come this month-end, teachers walk out again? "We are already locked in a no-win situation," Mercé Dube told me. "Our kids have already lost so much time."

"The children's morale and confidence are very shaken and they are saying to us: 'Mama, how can I do better in a situation like this? We are so far behind. How can we catch up?'"

Patrick Mabena, the principal of Mafoni Mphahlele School in Soweto, has been a teacher his entire life. On the day the Saturday Star team visited his school this week, he emerged, chalk dust all over his blazer and tie, flushed from explaining protozoa to an eager class of matrics desperate to catch up. They, too, are way behind and the atmosphere in their class was electric.

Mabena, in charge of a school of more than 1100 pupils, belongs to the old school where teachers and principals "took charge". Despite the present atmosphere of intimidation and fear, he remains candid and unafraid that his viewpoints might be unpopular.

"Look," he says with a great deal of earnestness, "I think the basic fallacy to our approach is that we take education in the lower primary classes less seriously than we should."

"Poor results in matric are a function of what we put in place in primary schools."

philosophy, there is still hope. Some black children desperately want to learn, and are willing to work at it. Some black teachers desperately want to teach and make sacrifices to do so. JOE LOUW found an example of each, and reports that where there's a will there's a way.

"The foundation is all important. The problem of language, of style, of basic communicative ability is crucial to future performance. We have to inculcate a culture of hard work from the beginning. It has to be implemented from a very early age."

At the teacher level, he believes the sporadic strikes and unrest in schools as well as poor qualification of some teachers contribute to the present crisis.

"What parents have to realise is that they, as well as teachers, must bear a responsibility for the education of their children. The home is as much responsible for what happens at school. Parents have to contribute to the child's morale and take all possible care of his or her discipline."

Mabena accepts that most students are highly politicised. But he sees the role of teachers and educationists as one of guiding what he calls "political energy" into politically responsible roles.

"In these days of democratic dialogue it is important to help students voice their opinions on how their schools should be governed as well teaching them to accept the responsibility of their decisions."

But responsibility for education also belongs to the DET, Mabena believes. "At present, education is run by the DET," he says. "The DET is responsible for repairing the damage to our schools and it is its duty to repair schools damaged by vandalism."

"When we demand these repairs we are not condoning the wanton destruction and vandalism of our schools but only hoping to normalise the situation. The damage of the past, including that for which they are responsible, must be repaired."

The DET, he says, is also responsible for "paying teachers a pittance", which is at the root of the whole crisis.

When the bell sounded this week, Mafoni's students began to engage in their frantic battle against time.

DESPERATE to get an even educational break, about 80 young blacks, most of them matric failures and high school dropouts, have decided to take their futures into their own hands and devised a unique schooling programme for themselves.

Every day, six times a week, 82 students get together in two "classrooms" at a Soweto crime and alcohol rehabilitation centre to immerse themselves in studying hard for the upcoming matric examinations — now barely 30 days away.

There has hardly been any absenteeism since they began their programme. The kids are disciplined, respectful, diligent and full of self-confidence about their chances of getting good marks come October 22, when the first sitting of the this year's matric is scheduled.

The Matric Education Study Project has been in business since February and its participants are boys and girls, mostly from Soweto, who decided they had had enough of being flunkies and to do something themselves.

Thabiso Raditabo, Irene Segopa and three others, all politically street-smart and active in the various "happenings" in Soweto's education crisis of the past few years, picked up on the idea that they were all responsible for their own future and that their future looked decidedly grim.

"A few of us got together to try and decide what to do," says Thabiso, who belonged to a "Nation Building" project organised at the White City branch of a local community organisation where they were first exposed to the idea of self-help.

"With the continuing unrest in our schools," says Thabiso, "many of us had lost hope of ever getting back into the mainstream of learning." Thabiso himself had several attempts at getting through

all leapt into the fast lane

Star 11/9/93

matric, without success.

"The only way out was for us to organise ourselves into a group and find a way out."

By the time they put their plans together, more than 50 "dropouts" and previous matric failures had swelled their ranks — all eager to get involved in bettering themselves and taking a second shot at writing the matric exam. Their first problem was finding a central venue and how to pay for it.

"Since we wanted to retain control over ourselves and to discipline ourselves, we decided that each participating student should bring R15 to cover our initial expenses," says Thabiso, "and since many of us were already using the library at NICRO (the rehabilitation centre) we solicited the help of the librarian, Mooketsi Tedli, who then acted as an adviser and mediator."

52

TEDLI has nothing but praise for the group. "These boys and girls showed great leadership. The fact that many failed matric because of distractions and the general breakdown seemed to have steered them in their determination to succeed," he told the Saturday Star. "I was touched and just had to help."

At the beginning, the group had to make do with the services of other sympathetic students who had succeeded in their studies and were willing to volunteer help — degree students mostly from UNISA and Wits. But more help was needed.

Their Samaritan came in the form of Hugh McLean of the human resources department of Liberty Life. His company made an initial grant of R20 000 — which made it possible for the group to pay its rent as well as a small gratuity to its volunteer tutors.

The group set up a screening procedure for prospective participants and drew up a strict code of conduct — much stricter than that applied in normal schools. For example, absenteeism beyond three days earns suspension, molesting or harassing female students or being drunk brings automatic expulsion.

So far only two students have been expelled and the respect with which students address their tutors — some not much older than themselves — is a far cry from what is often encountered in Soweto's public schools.

And how is the schoolwork going? "They've been going at it steadily without interruptions since February," says Tedli. "We have caught up with the syllabus and we're now reviewing and revising. Most of these kids are ready give it their best."

But Irene Segopa, who doubles up as "secretary" — office duties are shared and rotated — exudes enthusiasm but strikes a cautionary note: "Well, let's just say we are not going to be overconfident," she says with a smile. "But most will give it our best."



PULLING TOGETHER: Parents join pupils in a Readathon at NICRO's library in Soweto, which has proved a major asset.

Sit-in by squatters turns into a lock-in

ARC 11/9/93
JOHAN SCHRÖNEN

Weekend Argus Reporter

A SIT-IN at the Regional Services Council offices in Meltonrose, Eerste River, turned into a "lock-in" for about 40 men, women and children when RSC officers padlocked the doors last night.

Residents of the Welgemoed, Happy Valley and Anthony's Bush squatter camps in the area had staged the protest since Wednesday to demand a basic supply of running water to their areas.

An executive member of the Western Cape Peace Committee, Barend Hendricks, who was also locked in, said the residents were being supported by the ANC, the SACP, Sanco and the Joint Civic Forum but a "communication breakdown" between the RSC and the group ended with negotiations in a deadlock.

Mr Hendricks said he went into the building last night to suggest that the people go home while he continued negotiations on their behalf, but when the group got up to leave the guards slammed the doors, locked them and "cocked their guns".

"The guards threatened to shoot us if we touched the padlocks," said Mr Hendricks.

Police confirmed the incident and said no one had been arrested or hurt.

83 drop-outs

bent on getting an education

52
FEB 11/9/93
JOE LOUW
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Desperate to get an even educational break, 83 young blacks, most of them matric failures and high school drop-outs, have decided to take their future in the own hands and have devised a unique schooling programme for themselves.

Every day, six times a week, 83 students get together in two "classrooms" at a Soweto crime and alcohol rehabilitation centre to study for the matric examinations — now barely 30 days away.

There has hardly been any absenteeism since they began their programme in February.

Mespro, the Matric Education Study Project, has been in business since February and its participants are boys and girls, mostly from Soweto, who decided they had had enough of being failures.

Thabiso Raditabo, Irene Segopa and three others, all street-smart and active in the various "happenings" in Soweto's education crisis of the past few years, picked up on the idea that they are all responsible for their own future — and their future decidedly dim.

"A few of us got together to decide what to do," said Thabiso, who belonged to a "Nation Building" project organised at the White City branch of a local community organisation where they were first exposed to the idea of self-help.

"With the continuing unrest in our schools many of us had lost hope of ever getting back into the mainstream of learning."

Thabiso himself had several attempts at getting through matric without success. "The only way out was for us to organise ourselves into a group and find a way out," he said.

By the time they put their plans together more than 50 drop-outs and previous matric failures had swelled their ranks — all eager to get involved, bettering themselves and taking a second shot at writing matric. Their first problem was finding a central venue and how to pay for it.

"Since we wanted to retain control over ourselves and to discipline ourselves we decided that each participating student should bring R15 to cover our initial expenses," said Thabiso, "and since many of us were already using the library at Nicro (the rehabilitation centre) we solicited the help of the librarian, Moeketsi Tedili, who then acted as an adviser and mediator."

Moeketsi has nothing but praise for the efforts of the group.

"These boys and girls showed great leadership and promise. The fact that many failed matric because of disruptions and the general breakdown seemed to have steeled them in their determination to succeed," he said.

At the beginning the group had to make do with the services of other sympathetic students who had succeeded in their studies and were willing to volunteer help — degree students mostly from Unisa and Wits. But it soon became apparent that more help was needed.

Their good samaritan came in the form of Hugh MacClein of the human resources department of Liberty Life. Mr MacClein's corporation made an initial grant of R20 000 — which made it possible for the group to pay its rent as well as a small honorarium to its tutors and lecturers.

The group set up a screening procedure for prospective participants, drew up a strict code of conduct — much stricter than that applied in normal schools. For example, absenteeism beyond three days earns suspension, molesting or harassing female students or being drunk or drinking during study hours brings automatic expulsion.

And how is the work going?

"They've been going at it steadily without interruptions since February," said Moeketsi.

But Segopa, who doubles up as "secretary" — office duties are shared and rotational — struck a cautionary note. "Let's just say we are not going to be over-confident."

"We'll do our best."

The matric exams start on October 22.

Outcry at dumping of tons of oranges

□ Residents: Fruit could have been eaten

HENRI DU PLESSIS
Staff Reporter

TONS of navel oranges, some choice grade, have been dumped at Prince Alfred Hamlet near Ceres, enraging residents who claim much of the fruit could have been eaten.

The fruit, removed from cold storage at Ceres, belonged to the Goede Hoop Citrus Co-op at Citrusdal. A spokesman said they decided to dump 280 tons of storm-damaged navels which were "unfit for human consumption".

But residents of Prince Alfred Hamlet, who claimed up to 3 000 crates containing 400kg of oranges each were being dumped, said large quantities of the fruit were in first class condition and could have been sold or donated to charity.

"They were obviously very hush-hush about it, because

when they saw my CA-registered car arrive at the dump, they told me I was not allowed to be there," said resident Logan Cairney.

"This is the second week of dumping and still the lorries come in here.

"We have picked out so many oranges already, we are going to have fruit and marmalade for a very long time. Many people have been here to pick up oranges."

Pieter Gouws, who was also at the scene when an Argus team arrived, said he could understand individual farmers dumping produce when it was not marketable.

"But at this scale and at this quality it is wrong.

"They should have known well in advance what they were able to sell and could have given it away when there were even fewer rotten ones."

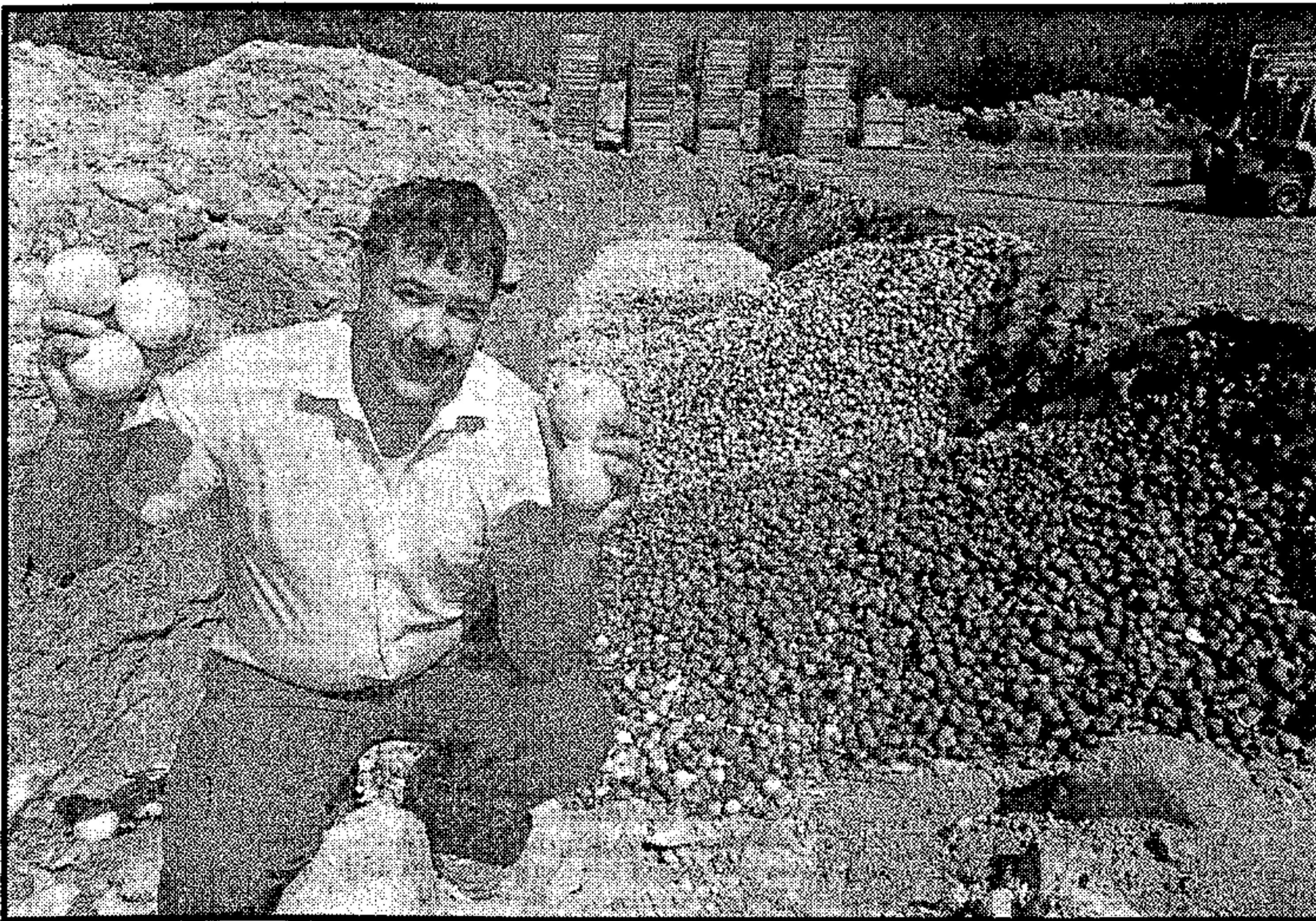
According to Co-op general manager JW van Staden, the fruit was damaged by violent storms which hit the Cape over Easter. It could not be exported, leaving it for an already oversupplied local market.

The oranges remained in cold storage for repackaging and to be spread over the season, but then became unfit for human consumption.

The dumped fruit represented only 0,5 percent of the Co-op's total crop.

Goede Hoop had already given large amounts of fruit to charities, but had to draw the line somewhere, as human dignity was also important and "a person cannot simply give a bad product to charity".

At the scene however, large numbers of good quality fruit were being picked up. The labels on all the crates at the dump identified the contents as choice grade picked mid-June.



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

PRIME STUFF: Pieter Gouws shows the quality of fruit which can be picked up at a dump near Prince Alfred Hamlet. Behind him, tons of oranges and some pears lie in a gaping hole in the ground.

Bid to
ARG 15/9/93 (52)
expel
white
ARG 15/9/93
teachers

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape region of the Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) is to launch a campaign against white teachers at township schools, claiming they are "supportive of capitalism, exploitation and oppression".

At a press conference in Guguletu yesterday Western Cape regional chairman Prince Qwaka said the decision to launch the campaign to remove white teachers was taken at the national conference in Bloemfontein in June.

Azasm is the student wing of the Harare-based Black Consciousness Movement, which is represented internally by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

He said while other regions had resolved to start the campaign this year, the Western Cape had decided to "let the white teachers continue to teach at our schools until the end of 1993 without fear because next month the students will be sitting for their final exams".

"Starting from next year, they will no doubt be unacceptable at our high schools and can come at their own risk. We also hope the regime will take cognisance of our demand to employ qualified disadvantaged black teachers," he said.

Responding to a question on what the organisation's reaction would be if the white teachers left before the end of the year for fear of their lives, Mr Qwaka said they would be "free to do so".

"But we can assure them they can teach without fear until the end of the year."

Replying to a question, he said "most black students across the spectrum" were against white teachers.

Meanwhile, some white teachers were said to be refusing to teach after pupils returning from the trial of two youths allegedly involved in the death of American Amy Biehl shouted slogans in class.

Day Sadtu came to our school

Sowetan 17/9/93

THIS is a story of Muofhe Tsedu, a 14-year-old Standard 7 pupil at Motse Maria Girls High School outside Pietersburg, which is run by the Roman Catholic Church.

The area falls under the Lebowa government, which is locked in a fight with the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu). The strike started on August 11.

"In the morning of August 11 we didn't go to the classes because we were told that it was a free period. Between 8am and 9am Sister Cecil called us together. (52)

"She told us that in other schools near our school pupils were not attending. She said that if we attended classes, the other pupils might come and hurt us. She told us that we must go home for our safety.

"She said that when we got home we should listen to the radio and watch TV for further information.

"September 1: We went back to school on Monday. On Wednesday between 9am and 10am we were told that Sadtu people were coming to our school.

"We were told to keep calm when they arrived. So the boarders changed their clothes. At 10am we saw the Sadtu people arriving. Then some pupils started running away.

"Most of the kids were frightened, thinking that the Sadtu people might beat them because some of the Sadtu people were armed with sjamboks.

"The Sadtu people told us that they were not going to hurt us. They told us

to pack our clothes and go home. Our dormitories were opened and we went to pack. While we were busy packing some of the Sadtu people went to our dining hall and grabbed some food.

"One of the sisters saw them and said 'You are thieves, you stole our children's food'. The Sadtu people just said: 'These things are from government, we paid for them'.

"The Sadtu people also told us that we must not listen to radios for further information because the radios were telling lies.

"The Sadtu people also told us that we must listen to Sadtu for further information."

● SADTU'S Northern Transvaal regional secretary, Mr Benny Boshelo, responds:

"Our members went to Motse Maria, as they had done with all other Catholic schools, to speak to the principal to evict children of Lebowa ministers as their fathers were the ones refusing to accede to the demands of Sadtu.

"We also wanted to solicit support from the teachers and principal. Our members did not force children out of classes, the children did so when they saw our members arriving.

"It is not true that our members stole and ate food belonging to children. We cannot, however, discount the possibility of criminal elements having done a follow up after the disruption, to take the food.

"Our teachers did not eat the food."

Educationists plan for coming century

Staff Reporter

CT 18/9/93

THE first strategic planning meeting of the National Education and Training Forum (Netf) is being held this weekend to determine the type of education and training system needed to take South Africa into the next century.

Those present will include ANC education department head Mr John Samuel, UWC's Professor Jakes Gerwel and Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of Peninsula Technikon.

The government will be represented by Dr Bernhard Louw, director-general of National Education, deputy director Mr Clive Roos and Dr Huw Davies. Business will be represented by Dr André Dippenaar, Mr Brian Phillips and Mr Alan Tonkin.

Suspended Cosas activist pardoned

JOHANNESBURG. — The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) announced yesterday it had pardoned regional student activist Mr Mahlomola Kekane who was suspended because he urged violent protests at white schools.

Cosas also said here it would suggest that year-end examinations be postponed for 30 days to allow pupils to catch up on time lost in unrest in township schools. (S2) DT 18/9/93

This follows the South African Democratic Teachers' Union threat of another strike after rejecting the latest government pay offer. — Sapa

Mugabe: Govt will not yield

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe government would not surrender "the people's right to land to a greedy bunch of racist usurpers", President Robert Mugabe said yesterday, lashing out again at white commercial farmers opposing his land acquisition policy.

Mr Mugabe said farmers who sought to challenge through the courts the government's decision to acquire land were engaging in a futile exercise.

He was speaking at the ruling Zanu (PF) party's central committee meeting.

"I want to assure you that my government shall remain unyielding on the issue of land," he said.

Mr Mugabe said that just as white settlers had taken land without paying for it, the government could take it from them without paying for it or entertaining any ideas of legality. — Sapa



Georgians ho

TBILISI, Georgia. — Georgian rebels shattered... Minister Mr Venancio... Council national di-

Star 20/9/93

Bid to postpone black matric

■ BY PHIL MOLEFE
EDUCATION REPORTER

Major student, teacher and parent organisations, under the banner of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, will meet in Johannesburg today to discuss the possible rescheduling of black matric examinations.

About 360 000 candidates in self-governing states and black

schools under the Department of Education and Training (DET) are due to write end-of-year exams on October 19.

The education bodies will consider a proposal made on Friday by the Congress of South African Students that the exams be postponed for 30 days.

(52)
But DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said such a decision would create huge prob-

lems because it would be a "massive operation".

"It's easy to say it sitting in an office somewhere in Johannesburg, but to make it happen is another story."

About 13 000 markers would have to work during the Christmas holidays.

"And we have a responsibility towards many candidates who have prepared themselves for the exams as scheduled."

Holiday classes to help pupils

Staff Reporter

MANY schools affected by the recent teachers' strike are to remain open during the coming holidays to help pupils catch up on lessons.

Western Cape director of the Department of Education and Training Dr J H P Brandt said: "To the best of my knowledge, most DET schools have some sort of 'catch-up' programme, but the duration of these vary from school to school. Some

will have all-day lessons and others only a few hours a day."

Dr Brandt said the catch-up programmes were not compulsory, but the department was "deeply appreciative of the extra effort by teachers and pupils".

House of Delegates education spokesman Mr Shri Maharaj said: "Some teachers have held extra lessons after school and at weekends, in their own time, to make up for lost time, and will continue

to do so where it is necessary.

"At Indian schools, all classes up to and including Std 9 do not have end-of-year exams; pupils are tested through the year and graded on those results."

There would be no lowering of standards to pass pupils, he said.

House of Representatives spokesman Mr Sam Dodgen said his department could not force teachers to work in the holidays, but individual teachers may decide to give lessons. CT 21/9/93

NEWS Matric exam date under consideration ● Soccer

Sowetan 21/9/93

Exam delay on the cards

By Mzimasi Ngudle

THE call for the postponement of matric examinations is likely to be heeded when the Department of Education and Training announces its decision on Friday.

Yesterday, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee called for a two-week postponement of matric exams, saying it would discuss the matter with the DET at their meeting tomorrow.

Minister of Education and Training Mr Sam de Beer said while most candidates were prepared to write their final examinations, his department was aware that many candidates had lost tuition for various reasons.

"There is some question as to whether these candidates will be sufficiently prepared for the forthcoming external ex-

aminations," De Beer said.

De Beer said DET held consultations across the educational spectrum on the viability of shifting the dates for this year's examinations.

De Beer said the DET was expecting, among others, the South African Democratic Teachers Union and the National Education Co-ordinating Committee to forward proposals.

NECC general secretary Mr James Maseko said the NECC would ask the DET to postpone matric examinations from October 19 to November 1.

Maseko called for a moratorium on mass action in the education sector until the end of examinations. He said the NECC would try to dissuade Sadtu from considering a wage strike in October.

Maseko said most of the 360 000 matric candidates would not be ade-

quately prepared when examinations start on October 19 as presently scheduled.

(52)
The NECC also proposed that all pupils who fail this year should be given a chance to write supplementary examinations next March, even if they had scored below the stipulated 25 percent.

Maseko said the NECC would hold meetings with teacher and pupil organisations to find ways of resolving the education crisis.

"We acknowledge that two weeks might not be enough to cover the backlog, especially in areas like the East Rand which have had less meaningful learning than others.

"The extension should be seen as a further means of containing this year's education problems, and ensuring that they do not spill over into 1994," he said.

De Beer set to rule on this year's DET matric by Friday ⁽⁵²⁾

□ NECC suggests curb on mass action ^{AUG 21/9/93}

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

BLACK education minister Sam de Beer says he will announce his final decision on this year's Department of Education and Training matric exams on Friday.

The National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) yesterday suggested the exams be postponed until November 1 and called for a moratorium on mass action in education.

NECC general secretary James Maseko said few of the 360 000 DET matric candidates would be adequately prepared on October 19, when exams were due to begin.

While a two-week postponement might not seem much in the context of the "tremendous backlog" facing this year's matrics, it could make "enough of a difference to matter".

On the other hand, delaying exams by more than two weeks could create more problems than it would solve.

There should be no mass action in the education sector until the end of the exam period, Mr Maseko said.

Mass action was an inalienable right, but at this late hour — and for a limited period

only — any action that would disrupt the educational process was inadvisable.

This view should in no way be taken as a disregard for the legitimate demands and struggles of students and teachers.

The NECC said all students who failed this year should be allowed to write supplementary exams.

The usual requirement that candidates attained at least 25 percent in the November exams should be waived.

The NECC also proposed a period of intensive learning and called on teachers and pupils to concentrate on preparing for the examinations.

Mr De Beer said in a statement yesterday most matric candidates had worked hard to prepare for the exams. But the DET was aware that many candidates in some urban areas had lost tuition time this year "for various reasons".

The DET had consulted widely on the possibility of postponement.

Several critical factors had to be considered:

● Any postponement would disadvantage candidates who were ready to write their exams on the due date;

● More than 5,3 million scripts had to be printed, packed and transported to marking centres around the country, and more than 13 000 markers and officials had to be accommodated and fed for the two-week marking period;

● Principals and teachers involved in marking at the end of 1993 had to be free to report for duty at the beginning of the 1994 school year;

● The department had to cater for pupils who had to write supplementary exams, and had to allow enough time for administration and studying;

● There also had to be enough time for successful candidates to apply for admission to tertiary institutions; and,

● A four-week postponement would demand 13 000 teachers sacrifice their Christmas holidays.

Mr De Beer invited suggestions on dealing with these issues.

"No candidate should ever be disadvantaged by an examination," he said. "Standing, as they are, on the threshold of their careers, I must do all in my power to ensure that candidates enjoy every possible advantage."

Black matric exam delayed

Education Reporter

MINISTER of Education and Training Sam de Beer today postponed the start of exams for 360 000 black matric pupils from October 19 to November 1.

Mr De Beer said his decision was intended to serve the best interests of all candidates.

The postponement comes after a year of serious disruption to black schooling, caused by the protest over the matric exam fee and a national teachers' strike.

Mr De Beer also waived — for

this year only — the prerequisite of a 25 percent aggregate for admission to the March supplementary examinations.

The many students who were prepared to write on the original dates should not be inconvenienced by the postponement, he said.

But the change in dates would help candidates whose studies had been affected by disruptions.

Exams in Bophuthatswana and Kwazulu are not affected by the move.

52 ARG 24/1/93

By Nana Nzimande and
Vuyelwa Motlali

DISRUPTIONS at Thandokhulu High School in Mowbray ended last Friday after student organisations resolved a dispute which arose after a teacher was "fired" by students three weeks ago.

A meeting between the Students' Representative Council (SRC), the Pan Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) ended the deadlock between students and the school authorities.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) was called in to mediate the dispute after classes were repeatedly disrupted.

Pupils claimed the teacher, Ms Nobomi Mazwi, used vulgar language in front of students, undermined the authority of the school and divided students.

Mazwi denied all the allegations and said: "The problem is between me and the staff and not the students."

"Some teachers influenced students to expel me from school but I have all the qualifications to be a

School crisis ends after pupils fire their teacher

head of department."

Because the students were divided in their views about Mazwi, it was decided that "to avoid conflict, everything should be put on hold as we need to concentrate on our examinations", said the general-secretary of the SRC, Mr Mbulelo

Mfazwe.

The chairman of the SRC, Mr Archie Gushe said: "It was decided that the SRC leadership should be suspended because we could not control the students."

Cosas and Paso also accused the SRC for not functioning well and

DET exams may be later

By Rehana Rossouw

BLACK matriculants' final examinations could be rescheduled for November 1, to avoid another disastrous end of year result.

The exams were due to start on October 19, but the National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) and the Department of Education and Training (DET) met on Wednesday to discuss the rescheduling.

NECC general secretary Mr James Maseko said the DET had been amenable to his proposals.

Although the additional two weeks would not make up for the immense time lost this year, Maseko said it "could make enough of a difference to matter".

Maseko called on schools to initiate intensive learning programmes in the holidays and over weekends and an end to mass action in the education sector.

taking decisions without consulting the students.

In its defence, the Gushe said Mazwi was not suspended, but it was decided that, for her own safety, she should stay away from school until things had quieted down.

He added that the SRC was not satisfied with the way the NECC investigated the allegations.

The secretary general of the NECC in the Western Cape, Mr Sihle Moon, said any organisation which contributed to the instability at the school would be suspended.

"Paso in alliance with Cosas elected 10 of its members to represent the students. But this was rejected because the SRC felt a new leadership should be elected by the students," Gushe said.

The chairpersons of Paso and Cosag at the school principal refused to comment.

NEWS Rescheduling of exams deciding today ● Youths want State to bury victims

Date day for matrics

By Glenn McKenzie

TODAY is a day of reckoning for thousands of matriculation students waiting to hear when they will write exams.

Minister of Education and Training Mr Sam de Beer is scheduled to announce today if matric exams will be held on October 19 as scheduled, or if they will be postponed to a later date.

Many groups including the National Education Coordinating Committee and Azanian Students Congress have called for a delay to prepare students who have lost school days due to strikes and violence in areas like the East Rand.

Azasco condemned the DET for "failing to adequately address the problems in black education". Azasco project manager Mr Tsietzi

Lepota said: "We feel that the DET should delay exams, but the question of when to hold them is open to debate."

"Exams should be marked by December and January so students can apply to universities, colleges and technikons."

Lepota said that Azasco will be debating the issue of exams and education with parents and teachers on Sunday at 2pm at Vista University.

In the past few months DET officials have consulted various groups on the exam question.

According to DET deputy director-general Dr Dirk Meiring, the department has received "mixed" recommendations.

"Initially, many advisers strongly insisted that the examinations should be run according to schedule," said

Meiring.

"Other parties were adamant that there should be a postponement, but they differed as to the length of the postponement," he continued.

The DET spokesman said earlier this week that an exam delay of four weeks would mean 13 000 teachers would have to sacrifice their holidays. Another 9 000 teachers would need to live away from their homes over this period.

Normal schooling in most townships was disrupted by various factors this year.

Shortly after the year began, students embarked on protest action against exam fees which were later suspended by the DET.

Thereafter, Sadru members embarked on a strike to demand, among other things, a "living wage".

24 buried in Tokoza

THE last 24 bodies of 40 unidentified victims of East Rand township violence were buried in Tokoza yesterday morning after the disruption of the service by youths.

Tensions had eased at the Tokoza cemetery at the completion of the burial service, conducted by three South African Council of Churches clergymen.

Earlier in the morning, a group of

township youths ordered the clergymen, who had up to then buried 16 charred, unrecognisable bodies, to halt the proceedings.

The youths claimed that the 40 bodies were those of hostel dwellers who had been burnt by township residents, and demanded that they be buried by the Government — not the South African Council of Churches. — Sapa.

Chainstore obeys order

PICK 'N PAY has stopped selling discounted petrol at its Durban outlets after receiving an urgent instruction from Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Mr George Bartlett yesterday.

Bartlett said he was acting on a directive from President FW de Klerk and the Cabinet.

BRINGING ME IS NOT GOING TO HELP US BACK



DET matric exams postponed

52
CT25/9/93

JOHANNESBURG. — Jubilation greeted the news that black matriculation examinations have been postponed until November 1.

Education and Training Minister Mr Sam de Beer announced yesterday that the exams would be postponed from October 19.

Subjects which would have been written before November 2 will now be written after the final date of the original timetable.

The timetable would remain unaltered from November 2 until November 18. Rescheduled examinations would be written until November 30.

"My decision on the final examination dates has been based on consensus reached after negotiations between the Education and Training department and other education departments and organisations," Mr De Beer said.

He said there would be ample time for successful candidates to gain access to tertiary institutions.

There would also be enough time to register and study for the March supplementary examinations, for which all candidates would be eligible.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee spokesman Mr Mike Maile said the extra time should be used constructively.

The Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students' Movement welcomed the delay.

Mr Alan Tonkin, of the National Education and Training Forum, also welcomed the news. — Sapa

Students welcome delay in matric exams' start

ARG 25/9/93 (52)

EDUCATION and Training Minister Sam de Beer's decision to postpone exams for 360 000 black matrics has been widely welcomed.

Mr De Beer announced yesterday that the exams, due to start on October 19, would begin on November 1 instead.

Calls for the exams to be delayed followed serious disruption to black schooling this year.

In March, pupils began a protest over the R48 matric exam fee which was later scrapped. By May, Mr De Beer estimated that 5,6 million school days had already been lost.

The situation worsened when South African Democratic Teachers' Union members embarked on a two-week national strike last month.

Reacting to news of the postponement, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) called for a period of intensive learning to make the most of the extra time.

NECC spokesman Desmond Thompson said he hoped the DET would contribute to catch-up efforts.

The postponement means, in effect, that subjects which should have been

written before November 2 now will be written after the final date of the originally published timetable.

The one exception to this is typing which will be written first, on November 1.

The timetable for the period November 2 until November 18 will remain unchanged.

The rescheduled exam papers will be written from November 19 to November 30.

The changes applied to candidates from schools under the DET's jurisdiction and those in the six self-governing territories, including Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Mr De Beer said the education departments in Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu would have preferred the timetable to remain unchanged.

His decision came after talks with other education departments and more than 10 organisations.

"My decision to delay the start of the examinations by two weeks is a further endeavour to serve the best interests of all candidates.

"The many students who were prepared to write on the original dates should not be inconvenienced by long delays.

"On the other hand, those candidates whose studies have been adversely affected by disruptions to their education can now be assisted."

There, still would be time after results were published for successful candidates to enter tertiary institutions and, for those who needed to, to register and study for the supplementary exams in March, said Mr De Beer.

He added that he had decided to waive the prerequisite of a 25 per cent aggregate for admission to the March exams.

Teachers and principals involved in marking the papers still would be

available for the start of the academic year and the start to next year's schooling should not be disrupted, he said.

The department will have to deal with the logistics of changing arrangements for more than 13,000 markers and officials who have to work through more than 5,4 million exam scripts over two weeks.

Plus, 26 exam papers written jointly with the Department of Education and Culture, House of Assembly, now have to be reset, moderated, printed and distributed for DET exams.

The Congress of South African Students called on pupils to work hard to be adequately prepared for the exams.

The black-consciousness Azanian Students Movement also received news of the postponement warmly.

"We are quite happy about the whole thing," said a spokesman.

National Education and Training Forum spokesman Alan Tonkin said the move obviously would give pupils a better chance at passing.

"We hope teacher organisations and pupils really try and do their best," said Mr Tonkin.

Matric delay suits pupils and staff

By BERENG MTIMKULU
and Sapa

THE new date for writing matric examinations has been welcomed by pupils and teachers alike.

Though political unrest still reigns in townships keen students like Danny Malope from Katlehong are ecstatic that the date has been postponed to November 1.

"I just wanted to write the exams. Whether I pass or not, at least next year I will know where I stand," said Malope.

The decision to postpone exams by two weeks has been welcomed by various education organisations and political organisations.

DET exams were initially scheduled to start on October 17 but various education organisations urged the department to reschedule in a bid to give students more time to prepare. (52)

Normal schooling countrywide has been disrupted this year by student boycotts and a teachers' strike against the DET.

Officials of the DET estimated that by August 31 this year over 14 million secondary school pupil days had been lost because of disruptions.

But Malope and his schoolmates Dudu Mndebele, Thokozile Ephoko, Pat Malope, Zacharia Rapoo and Ivan Manana all agreed that violence or no violence, the onus now rested on all students to "seriously study" over the extra two weeks so as to be better prepared for the final exams.

servicing — a major cause of medical inflation in SA
accounted for 20% of overall health care costs.

Call for urgent cramming

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) has warned that the two-week postponement of black matric exams would be meaningless if it did not coincide with a period of intensive learning.

The NECC, which spearheaded the campaign to have the exams delayed to allow pupils to make up time lost through teachers' strikes, violence and classroom disruptions, said it welcomed Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer's announcement on Friday.

It would assume its share of responsibility in ensuring the two weeks of grace was used well, together with its affiliates the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) and the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu).

It hoped other groups, particularly the Education and Training Department (DET), would also throw their weight behind catch-up activities.

But schools in Soweto were thrown into fresh disarray last week when Sadtu members hounded principals from their schools and barred them from returning until teachers' demands had been met.

Teachers are demanding the refund of money deducted from their salaries during their participation in a strike earlier this year. The union claims the principals are responsible for reclaiming the money, although principals were not consulted by the DET when it decided on the deductions.

Pensioners' medical costs spiral

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

THE funding of medical expenses for retired employees had become a major cost and was about to overtake retirement funding as a percentage of salary bills, Southern Life assistant general manager Mike Hogan said on Friday.

Hogan told a conference on pensioner health care funding that over the past 10 years retirement funding contributions had remained steady at about 10% of an individual's salary bill but medical scheme contributions had risen to 10%-12% from 2% of salary 10 years ago, reflecting compound medical inflation of 35% a year.

In the past, many medical schemes have been implicitly funding pensioners' medical costs by loading normal pay-as-you-go contributions by 10% and building up a reserve.

In practice, the higher cost of claims has dissipated this reserve. The cost of providing medical cover

for pensioners has had to come out of contributions, but historically the contribution rates for pensioners have been considerably less than that of in-service members.

It has always been assumed that there will be a sufficient flow of younger, high-contributing and low-claiming members to subsidise the higher-claiming, lower-contributing pensioners.

Medical aid schemes are now planning to phase out pensioner subsidies because of the lack of reserves and the increasing ratio of pensioners to in-service members and are moving towards relating contribution rates to claims experience.

Realistically, pensioners will not be able to afford the cost if their claims are separately costed and paid for. Research conducted for Southern Life shows the true medical

cost per pensioner is now between R700 and R800 a month, against the average pension of R490 a month according to the 1992 Mouton Report.

Southern Life has developed a scheme to prefund retired members' medical costs, the integrated funding plan. It undertakes an actuarial evaluation of a medical aid scheme, identifying the cost of prefunding for active in-service members and the fund's liability for existing pensioners.

Medical claims are projected to estimate an affordable level of funding. Southern Life also offers advice on legal and tax matters, administration systems and asset management.

The advantages of prefunding retired members' medical aid costs are increased security of members' benefits, smoothed contributions from year to year and accelerated tax relief on contributions. Contributions of a medical benefit fund can be transferred from one fund to another.

ICAN BREWeries

report was based on secretary's work. Findings were also based on 'so-called independent'.

but declined to comment on the head-earn Shill's scheme. I can't give you details at this stage. In the fairly near future I believe

Matric exam delay outcry by teachers

Sowetan 28/9/93

THOUSANDS OF PUPILS will be inconvenienced by the two-week delay of matriculation exams, the National Professional Teachers' Organisation of South Africa announced yesterday.

Napto'sa was responding to the Department of Education and Training's decision on Friday to postpone matric exams until November 1.

The decision was reportedly taken because of school time lost due to strikes and violence. (52)

Napto'sa spokesman Mr John Stonier said thousands of youths in rural areas were ready for their exams and will be "disadvantaged" by the delay.

"We all got the impression that every single black student in South Africa had a disrupted education. In many areas of the country there has been no disruption at all," said Stonier.

"There is a combined effort by a certain sector to disrupt education and now other students are paying the price," he said. Stonier said that many schools in rural areas and the homelands had not been affected by violence and strikes that had forced school closures.

■ NO DISRUPTIONS Not all black

pupils were affected by schools strike:

The Napto'sa spokesman also said that teachers would have to work during their holidays to mark exam papers.

Department of Education and Training spokesman Mr Geoffrey Makwakwa agreed that many students were already prepared for the exams. But he said the delay would not jeopardise students' chances of passing.

He added that the DET was unable to determine exactly how many students lost school time due to strikes and violence.

According to the Department, school departments in KwaZulu, Bophuthatswana, and in some rural school boards remained opposed to any changes in the matriculation exam schedule until the Minister of Education and Training announced his decision on Friday.

Meanwhile, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee welcomed the decision to delay matric exams.

But NECC spokesman Mr Desmond Thompson said the delay would not help students pass exams unless the extra two weeks were used effectively by students and teachers.

Thompson called upon the Department of Education and Training to help co-ordinate catch-up activities for matric students.

●The Department of Education and Training yesterday suspended negotiations with the South African Democratic Teachers' Union until the union assured the department it would cease unfair labour practices such as evicting principals from their schools.

DET spokesman Mr Corrie Rademeyer said only three issues would not be affected by the suspension of negotiations with Sadtu.

These were the evaluation of teachers, discussions on the situation affecting Jabulani Technical College in Soweto and several identified disciplinary cases in the Free State region.

11 (C)AIN... of the... committee... the... Community... yesterday... 11

Prizes offered to get matrices to study

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Exotic holidays, university bursaries and computers are being offered as incentives to disenchant black matric pupils and their teachers to encourage them to prepare for the forthcoming exams.

These will be funded by the private sector. **CT 30 9 93**

National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) president Mr James Maseko said at a news conference yesterday the crisis in black education had left teachers and pupils demoralised, and the R350 000 worth of prizes would have a motivating effect.

Mr Maseko said the private sector had responded enthusiastically to requests to fund the project.

"Our aim is to provide them with tangible incentives to make the most of the remaining time, with a view to achieving the best possible matric results this year," he said.

Pupils, in particular, would be inspired by the prospect of receiving a bursary worth about R12,000 a year.

Mr Maseko said in an effort to make up for time lost through strikes and boycotts, the NECC had embarked on

a campaign called "Operation Catch Up".

The organisation had also declared a moratorium on protest action at schools.

Meanwhile, labour consultants Andrew Levy & Associates said besides the pupil boycotts, 895 000 man days were lost last year in the as-yet-unsolved teachers' strike.



Exotic holidays to motivate black matrics

BIDAY 30/9/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

EXOTIC holidays, university bursaries and computers are being offered as incentives to disenchanted black matric pupils and their teachers to encourage them to prepare for exams.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee president James Maseko said yesterday the private sector had responded enthusiastically to requests to fund the project.

He said the crisis in black education had left teachers and pupils demoralised, and the R350 000 worth of prizes being offered would have a motivating effect.

"Our aim is to provide them with tangible incentives to make the most of the remaining time, with a view to achieving the best possible matric results this year."

Pupils, in particular, would be inspired by the prospect of receiving a tertiary-level bursary worth about R12 000 a year.

Maseko said the top 10 pupils in various categories would be offered scholarships to tertiary institutions, personal computers and holiday trips. While criteria for achievement were still being set, students

from areas most affected by violence and disruptions would be targeted. "We want to reward students who achieve the highest possible level, but also to focus on students who overcome the greatest obstacles and who are most disadvantaged."

The NECC was negotiating with travel agents and embassies on whether holiday destinations would be local or abroad.

The school that demonstrated the best improvement in its results over the past two years would win a computer, as would the best teacher from that school.

© Picture: Page 4

52

Tygerberg Hospital going back to normal after deal

152

ARG 30/9/93

□ Only emergency surgery today due to linen backlog

ANDREA WEISS
and **SHARON SOROUR**
Staff Reporters

TYGERBERG Hospital returns to normal tomorrow following an agreement between the Cape Provincial Administration and the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union.

Today only emergency surgery is being done because of a backlog in the linen room.

Folding of linen for theatres started only at noon yesterday, said Nelius van Eeden, medical superintendent in charge of labour relations.

He said an agreement made yesterday appeared to be holding and the hospital was quiet.

Union regional secretary Alistair Charles said Nehawu believed the crisis was caused "by the failure of the CPA to address the workers' legitimate demands".

Workers believed this was an indication from management that it "supported racism and racist practices" at Tygerberg.

Mr Charles said the union had gone to "great lengths" to solve the crisis.

In a statement CPA director of labour relations Pierre Oosthuizen said negotiations between the two parties were held in a cordial spirit.

The CPA and Nehawu agreed that disciplinary action against employees who had been absent from work this

month would be suspended until December 31 — and if there were no disruptions before then, it would be scrapped altogether.

But the CPA reserved the right to act should further disruptions take place.

Anybody who had taken part in transgressions other than being absent from work could be disciplined in terms of the CPA's disciplinary code.

A policy of no work, no pay would apply.

The CPA undertook to issue a circular to its management staff pointing out that any action which could be construed as being provocative or intimidating would not be tolerated.

In turn, Nehawu agreed to advertise to its members that provocative or intimidating action towards staff would also not be tolerated.

Negotiations regarding the original grievances — which included allegations of racism and wage disparities — would resume as soon as possible.

Workers were protesting against disparities in salaries, selective disciplinary action, some workers not having received annual increases since 1987, general assistants having to perform tasks of higher-skilled workers for which they were not paid and discrimination against black general assistants.

Pupils 'not ready' yet

Sowetan
By Glenn McKenzie

PUPILS are not ready for matriculation exams and the extra two weeks given by the DET may not be enough to prepare them, a Congress of South African Students official said in a statement yesterday.

The statement was in response to a claim by the National Professional Teachers' Organisation of South Africa that many pupils did not need the extra two weeks given them by the DET.

Cosas representative Mr Mahlomola

30/9/95
Kekane "condemned" Naptosa's claim that pupils in rural areas had not been affected by school disruptions due to strikes and violence. (52)

"We have had discussions with representatives from Natal, KwaNdebele, Bophuthatswana and many other areas, and I can tell that students everywhere are affected by these disruptions," Kekane said.

Cosas yesterday proposed that schools be kept unlocked for an extra two hours every day until exams start. It also proposed that teachers spend extra time with matriculants on Saturdays.

NEWSANC opponents won't live to tell tale, says Mokaba

Prizes for top matric pupils

Sowetan 30/9/93

By Glenn McKenzie

TOP matric pupils at schools that have been affected by strikes and violence may soon reap rewards for their achievements.

Yesterday the National Education Co-ordinating Committee announced a plan to give away holidays, computers and scholarships worth more than R300 000.

The awards will go to 10 high-achieving matric students in schools "with a background of upheaval and disturbances". (S2)

NECC general secretary James Maseko said students in many areas need to see tangible rewards for high exam scores.

"We're looking to reward students irrespective of ideological or political affiliation. Students must be told that studying is important in a time of struggle," said Maseko.

Ten individual prizes of a scholarship to a university or technikon, a computer, and a free holiday are expected to be given.

THE BEAVERS, THE BUNKERS THE FLUNKERS

By BERENG MTIMKULU

THE lines have been drawn.

Those with hope and seeking food for thought through education this week found themselves flocking to schools for tutorials.

The hopeless simply stayed at home.

Such was the situation in high schools when a City Press team visited them to observe pupils make a gallant effort to recover learning time lost owing to various disruptions this year.

With exams looming, news that the October 17 matric examinations have been extended to November 1 was met with jubilation by various pupils and their organisations.

Despite the fact the official September holiday is on, mornings in Soweto this week resembled normal school days, starting at 8am and finishing at about 12:30pm.

Pupils were seen carry-

Clipped 2/10/93
Some scholars
slave away,
while others
slink away ⁽⁵²⁾

ing books in their satchels and plastic bags as they flocked to attend classes - some initiated by teachers.

Some sat in study groups in the corridors while others read on their own in the classrooms.

At Anchor Senior Secondary School near the Mzimhlophe hostel matric students Sifiso Tsotetsi, Kabelo Moleufi, Nonosi Mosinya and Pule Sekene sat in what seemed to be a storeroom and did mathematics.

Eighteen year-old Macdonald Mafichi idled along the corridors taking a brief rest after studying

accountancy.

"It is much better when we study under pressure. I think the extension only serves to boost the idleness of those too lazy to study," he said.

At Orlando High School matric pupils were cooking and baking in preparation for a home economics exam.

"Those that are serious about learning attend the classes, though a few do not. The extension of the exam dates is certainly an advantage because we are now covering aspects we would have missed if the exams had commenced in October," said home

economics teacher Nozipho Poya.

Other pupils were attending vernacular classes and most pupils were seen in their usual black and white uniforms.

At Morris Issacson High School in White City there were no teachers to be seen although pupils sat in classes studying. Some said teachers only came to school when a date was arranged.

At Tladi Secondary, Std 7 pupil Tshupo Simasi, 17, and his friend, Gerald Gaeadingoe, 17, a Std 6 pupil attending Mafori High, listened to Thabo Mosia as he explained aspects of Std 7 geography. Mosia attends Grantley College, which is a private school in Parktown.

"Obviously, there were many things which Thabo learned at his school and so he is helping us. We are even learning things which we were never taught in our schools," said Simasi.

Prizes for pupils who catch-up

SM 1-7/10/93 (52)

Desmond Pitoyi

A NATIONWIDE project aimed at pupils in black schools affected by violence and disruption was unveiled this week by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC).

The project, Top Students Awards and Operation Catch-up, "has the full backing of the business sector", NECC general secretary James Maseko said this week.

Prizes include scholarships to tertiary institutes, personal computers, and holiday trips for each of the top 10 pupils. A school that demonstrates an improvement in its results in the past two years will receive a computer. A teacher from a school that performs well will also get a personal computer.

Maseko also said: "The awards will go to schools in the rural areas, to males and females of any political

inclination. Areas torn by violence will also be considered."

Maseko said Operation Catch-Up was a stop-gap measure, "but we are confident it will have the desired effect".

David Mphaphama, a matric pupil at Basa Institute in Braamfontein, said: "The fact that winning students will get scholarships is something to be appreciated. But the project will not be fruitful because it started very late."

His friend, Martin Bokaba, said: "The project will benefit violence-torn areas like Natal, the Vaal Triangle and the East Rand because it will serve as an incentive for students in those affected areas."

Pupil Dan Malope said: "The NECC and South African Democratic Teachers' Union should try to avert mass action and boycotts because they bring disruption to schools."

OPTIMISTIC, CONFIDENT AND positive. This is how some matriculants Sowertan spoke to feel about the final exams scheduled to start on November 1.

Last week, Sowertan conducted a snap survey of pupils, teachers and principals at randomly selected schools in Kaledong on the East Rand, Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle and Soweto.

Those interviewed called on parents to become more involved and support pupils in their preparation.

Martin Mvulane (18), of Funana Comprehensive School in Kaledong, was confident he will pass despite the violence that has disrupted schooling in the area.

How does he prepare for the exams? "I attend Saturday classes and hold study groups with friends," he said. "I appeal to parents to allow matriculants enough time to prepare."

Mvulane's fellow pupil, Elsie Miya, echoed his sentiments. "I started studying hard when the year began."

"Although I am scared I will definitely make it," she said.

Not scared of exams

Nomsa Khumalo of the same school ensures that she "does not go to bed on an empty head".

Khumalo was "positive" she will pass. "I am not scared of the exams

Buck stops with pupils

Sowertan

6/10/93

■ EMPTY HEADS? No way, say many confident

matrics who cannot wait to sit their examinations:

because I am well prepared," she said.

"Although teachers have not completed the syllabus, I have managed to do most of my schoolwork."

To pass, Khumalo said, pupils should put more effort into their schoolwork and not depend on teachers.

Principal Mr Jeff Sibeko said teachers at the school have managed to complete at least 70 percent of the syllabus. Sibeko said he was expecting about 45 percent pass rate at the school.

"Teachers and principals should assist pupils in their preparations for the exams. Pupils should form study groups and use each and every second effectively."

Teacher Mr Lusizi Mkhwanazi said the pass rate would be influenced by the involvement of parents in their children's schoolwork.

"Parents should assist pupils with their preparations. The parents should show concern and dedication to their children's work at school,"

52

he will pass.

"My whole being is in the examinations. Passing is not a feeling but a decision one takes in life. I did not plan to fail."

Phefeni Secondary School teacher Mr Peter Mosiane appealed to parents to assist pupils in their preparations.

"In order to achieve better results, parents should be actively involved in the education

of their children," he said. "I am positive our pupils will make it in the examinations."

"Our school has always produced good results. We will maintain the high standard," Mosiane said.

Pupils Buhle Magudulela, Peter Masuhlo and Lucky Tshabalala were all confident that they would succeed in the exams.

Tshabalala said he was "well prepared".

"Matriculants should not depend entirely on teachers. Pupils who fail the exams have only themselves to blame," he said.

Mkhwanazi said. Said Residensia Secondary School, Sebokeng, matriculant Itumeleng Moutloatsa: "I am confident I will make it. I regard exams like an ordinary test. I have been working hard since the year started."

"Failure is not among my plans," Moutloatsa said.

Another pupil, Puseleso Motsoari said: "I will pass the exams. I am prepared for them."

"I have done my work and am confident I will make it."

Adamant

Residensia school teacher Mrs Morwesi Molebatsi was adamant her pupils will succeed.

However, she said, parents should show more involvement and supervise their children's work.

"Respective of the disruptions that affected schooling this year, I am positive most of our pupils will make it through matric," she said. Perfect Nshingila was optimistic

350 000 to write DET matric

CIPress 10/10/93
MORE than 350 000 candidates have registered for DET matric exams to start on November 1.

The DET said this week that candidates were from DET schools, self-governing territories and from Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

More than 2 000 matriculation pupils will sit the first paper on November 1 and examinations will start in earnest on November 2 with 40 percent of candidates writing. (52)

The DET said candidates should have received their new examination admission cards, reflecting their personal particulars, the subjects for which they have registered as well as the revised examination dates.

Day of reckoning drawing closer

Sowetan 11/10/93

By Lulama Luti

THERE ARE ONLY 20 days — including 16 school days — left before the beginning of matric examinations for pupils under the Department of Education and Training.

More than 360 000 candidates have registered for this year's exams, which begin on November 1 (52)

The candidates are from DET schools throughout the country and include pupils from the self-governing territories and independent homelands of Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

More than 2 000 candidates will sit for the first paper — typing standard grade — on November 1.

■ **CLASSROOM BLUES** 360 000 have

registered for DET examinations:

The exams continue the next day with nearly 40 percent of the candidates writing the history, French, mercantile law, criminal procedure and evidence, and Portuguese papers. The DET said in a statement that more than 5,4 million papers had been printed for 142 examinations in 81 subjects.

Owing to previous incidents in which exam papers were stolen, strict security would be taken in packaging and delivery of the papers to 2 325 examination centres countrywide, said the DET.

It added that by now, all candidates

should have received their examination admission cards — these reflect the candidate's personal particulars, subjects for which they have registered as well as the revised examination dates.

Meanwhile, Thabamopo College of Education students in Lebowakgomo have agreed to report at school today despite the fact that the two-month-old South African Democratic Teachers' Union strike is still under way, reports John Phadu. The resolution was taken during a meeting which was called by the college's SRC last Thursday.

First exams just days away

Matriculants' final *Star* countdown *12/10/93* begins

(52)

■ BY PHIL MOLEFE
EDUCATION REPORTER

More than 100 000 matric candidates in white, Indian and coloured schools are due to write the year-end Std 10 examinations in about two weeks.

The exams will be conducted by the four provincial white education departments, and the departments of Education and Culture in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates for candidates in coloured and Indian schools.

A total of 34 776 pupils will sit for exams under the Transvaal Education Department. The exams are scheduled to start on October 22 with candidates writing English or Afrikaans first language: higher and standard grades.

TED spokesman Willie van Staden said candidates would finish writing on November 26 and the results were expected

HUNDREDS of thousands of pupils are preparing to start writing their matric exams within the next few weeks

to be released during the middle of December.

Exams for the Cape Education Department are scheduled to start on October 27 and 16 834 candidates have entered for the exams.

CED spokesman Dr Orland Firmani said candidates would finish writing on November 26. Results would probably be posted to various regions of the department during December.

In Natal, 8 033 candidates start exams with English or Afrikaans second language on November 8. The exams will fin-

ish on November 30.

The Free State Education Department exams are scheduled to start on October 26. Candidates will finish on November 24. A total of 4 985 candidates will sit for the exams.

Coloured schools start with exams on October 20 with 26 228 candidates writing biology in higher and standard grades. They will finish on November 19.

A total of 16 075 candidates in Indian schools will start with the exams on October 21 and finish writing on November 12.

In about three weeks, more than 360 000 black candidates will sit for exams under the auspices of the Department of Education and Training.

The exams were initially scheduled to start on October 19 but were later delayed to November 1 to give candidates more time to prepare themselves.

SABC may aid black matrics

JOHANNESBURG. — Educational programmes on TV may be extended to help black matric pupils catch up with their schooling, says the Azanian Students Movement (S)

Azasm spokesman Mr Kgomotso Modiselle said at a press conference here yesterday a delegation had met SABC board members earlier in the day to request the suspension of CCV and TSS programmes to make way for more educational programmes. He said an announcement on this would be made on Monday. CI 15/10/93

Black exams start

Staff Reporter

BLACK matrics approached the start of their final exams yesterday with mixed feelings.

Some complained that the two-week reprieve granted by the Department of Education and Training was not enough.

Guguletu Comprehensive Secondary School headmaster Mr Linda Qaba expects the school's pass rate to equal or better last year's 50%. "The pupils have worked very hard and attended extra classes after hours and during the holidays," he said yesterday.

Joe Slovo High School principal Mrs Balakazi Mdingi agrees that pu-

pils have benefited from extra programmes but said average pupils may be "particularly vulnerable".

Guguletu matric pupil, Ms Linda Mvumvu, 18, yesterday bemoaned the lack of preparation time but said: "With hard work we can make it."

Mr Momabhele Cebisa, 22, a Langa matric pupil, believes the pass rate is going to be high due to the extra lessons and televised programmes for matrics this year.

DET spokesman Mr Corrie Rademeyer refused to predict the pass rate but said disruptions had been largely confined to urban areas.

Of the 325 000 DET matric pupils who wrote last year, 43,8% passed.

DET papers were leaked — official

JOHANNESBURG. — Matriculation final examination papers have been leaked, Education and Training official Dr Dirk Meiring confirmed yesterday.

Arrangements are being made to replace the leaked papers, he said. The relevant area names and subjects will not be identified until an investigation has been completed.

Dr Meiring warned that should irregularities surface in a candidate's script, the pupil's marks would be withheld or cancelled.

In Natal, an urgent meeting of the University of Durban-Westville's senate was held yesterday to consider allegations of exam paper leaks.

After much deliberation it was decided the examinations would continue as scheduled and a team was set up to investigate the allegations. It would report back to the senate on November 22.

Meanwhile further allegations of a leak in the House of Delegates examinations were made yesterday by pupils of Effingham Secondary school in Effingham Heights.

Pupils said yesterday's chemistry paper was "a sham" as many pupils knew what would be asked.

Mrs Devi Thathiah, whose son attends the school, said several pupils had approached her son shortly before the exam was written and asked him to assist them in working out a few equations.

"Those exact same questions appeared."

Other parents were also aware of the leak and, she said, a formal complaint would be lodged with the HoD via the parent-teachers association.

Maths exam a

this
nsiv
esta
e W
t the
aces
the
Rap
hav
prin
smar
on-g
ho s
and
d b
y.

DET exam attendance 'high'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Education and Training (DET) says attendance at this year's matric examinations has been high in most regions. **52** CT 25/11/93

However, attendance in the highveld appeared to have been affected by "social and political problems of the East Rand", a DET statement said yesterday.

Except for one case of papers being stolen, the examination process had proceeded well, the DET said.

More than 5,4 million examination scripts would be transported to 16 marking centres around the country and more than 13 500 markers had been appointed, the statement said. — Sapa

focus on education

Soweto 6/12/93

SCHOOLS under the Department of Education and Training closed officially last week after a tumultuous year in which black education faced a total collapse.

This year was marked by teacher and pupil protests, lawlessness, disorder and violence in some instances.

DET schools had just opened for the new year when pupils — alleged to be members of the Congress of South African Students — in Soweto went on the rampage, assaulting and expelling principals from certain schools.

The principals were accused of “demanding” the R48 exam fee and refusing to admit new pupils. The boycott against the fee started in the PWV schools but later spread to other parts of the country.

Principals in Naledi, Soweto, were allegedly confronted by pupils from other schools and told to admit them. Scores of teachers in the area fled their schools.

Teachers and principals were terrified to relate their experiences to the media. At a meeting which was held in Soweto, a principal related how he had to duck bricks thrown at him by pupils chasing him out of his school.

When the educators acceded to the pupils' calls and stayed away from schools, rampaging youths took the boycott to the streets.

Delivery and private vehicles were stoned and some set alight in the West and East Rand townships. Lives were lost and several students arrested for various offences which included, in most cases, possession of petrol bombs.

Schooling during the first quarter of 1993 was disrupted by the pupil demonstrations. The boycott was suspended after the Department of Education and Training had promised to suspend the exam fees.

Various student bodies then made calls to pupils to return to classes. As pupils trickled back to school, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union threatened “mass action” over salaries and the “unilateral reconstruction” of education.

Talks deadlock

The union's “mass action” which followed took various forms and further disrupted schooling. Attempts to redress the teachers' demands “failed”. Talks between Sadtu and Government ended in deadlock on several occasions and school attendance deteriorated further.

Sadtu national leadership suspended a national strike four days before it was scheduled to start. However, in some regions like the Western Cape and Soweto, teachers continued with strike action.

Angered by the teachers' action, Soweto parents told teachers “to go to hell” with its strike. A Sadtu delegation attending a meeting at Soweto's Regina Mundi was almost assaulted when it told the meeting parents had no “business challenging the strike and had to support it”.

Following the meeting, the union's national

Black education suffered and continues to suffer. **Bongani Mavuso** looks at how pupils and particularly matriculants have been used as footballs in play where too many young people are being hurt:

(52) 



MILITANCY ... A lot of schooling this year was disrupted by pupils making demands of the education authorities.

leadership called on its Soweto members to return to school and teach. The Soweto branch openly defied the call.

Instead, branch members manned a peak-hour blockade in Orlando. Police dispersed the teachers by unleashing dogs.

The DET decided to apply the “no work, no pay” policy by deducting money from the salaries of teachers who failed to report for duty during the strike.

The department's move signalled a new confrontation between the union and DET. Class disruptions, especially in Soweto, became frequent when teachers attended meetings to discuss ways of “fighting” the DET to refund teachers from whose salaries deductions had been made.

The union embarked on a campaign of forcing principals out of schools. Sadtu members told principals to confront the DET and force them to reimburse affected teachers.

For several weeks, scared principals in some areas of Soweto stayed away. There were reports of intimidation and many threats of violence against the principals.

However, principals, led by the Soweto Prin-

cipals' Forum, met and vowed to report for duty despite the threats and intimidation.

Sadtu suspended its action after the ANC intervened and meetings between the movement, Sadtu and the DET had been held. The department then allegedly promised it would refund teachers' money.

However, the DET later denied it had made the promise to Sadtu. The union's Soweto branch retaliated by embarking on a “total onslaught” campaign against the department to force it to refund the money.

The campaign included the withholding, by the union, of internal exam results, picket demonstrations and marches.

The DET said in terms of the new Education Labour Relations Act, the union's withholding of internal examination results constituted a strike.

These are but some of the education disruptions which led matriculants to sit for their final year exams two weeks after the scheduled date.

Sadtu has indicated that it would “continually” review its “total onslaught” next year until its demands are met. Black education seems set for another disastrous year in 1994.

Standstill in marking of DET matric exam papers

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

ARG 14/12/93

MARKING of black Western Cape matric exam papers came to a standstill today when authorities denied teachers access to scripts.

Markers arrived at Bellville College of Education to find that exam scripts had been locked away.

Yesterday teachers decided to suspend a marking go-slow called in protest over deductions from some salaries because of the August strike.

Department of Education and Training area director Johan Brand said his department head office would decide when teachers would be able to continue marking.

This could be later today, he said.

A spokesman for the markers, Zola Pahlane, said teachers were "puzzled and confused" at being refused access to the papers.

This decision seemed to contradict the DET's objectives of having all papers marked by a target date of December 20.

Markers believe that the DET's move was illegal and they had contacted attorneys, Mr Pahlane said.

Teachers had a written agreement with the DET in which they committed themselves to marking.

Mr Pahlane said the markers' protest, now suspended, had aimed to highlight the plight of hundreds of DET teachers and their families who were facing a black Christmas because of arbitrary pay deductions.

Some teachers had pay packets of as little as 88 cents for November.

Teachers also wanted to remind the DET that the dispute over salary deductions would be pursued in the new year.

The teachers' primary commitment was to the future of the black child, Mr Pahlane said.

All clear for black matrices as go-slow comes to an end

□ Exam-marking furore over as teachers promise to work normally

APC 15/12/93

885 52

Education Reporter

THESE should be no further disruption to the marking of black Western Cape matric exam papers, according to the Department of Education and Training.

The South African Democratic Teachers' Union yesterday gave department officials an undertaking that it had ended a marking go-slow campaign.

The go-slow had led to delays in marking, department deputy director general Dirk Meiring said.

Marking was disrupted for several hours yesterday when department officials refused to release exam papers to teachers at the Bellville Training College until they had a firm undertaking that the go-slow was over.

Markers were protesting to highlight demands that deductions from salaries of teachers who went on strike in August be refunded.

"The union has also given a clear undertaking that its members will obey all the rules and they will not further disrupt the marking session at the Western Cape marking

centre," Dr Meiring said.

The union had acknowledged that the department was in charge of marking and that no organisation would be allowed to compromise marking in any way, he said.

Teachers had specific contracts for the marking session, which were not to be confused with their employment contracts. Payment was in addition to teachers' normal salaries.

The marking process was too important to be disrupted by unrelated issues, he said.

Spokesman for the markers Zola Pahlana said the protest

had also served to remind the department the battle over pay deductions would continue next month.

The go-slow was called off on Monday after teachers achieved their objective, Mr Pahlana said.

Markers had succeeded in focusing attention on teachers who were left with November salaries as low as 88c because of deductions.

They also wished to prove to matrices and parents they were committed to the future of black children, Mr Pahlana said.

Another turbulent period in black education — featuring strikes, chalkdowns and sit-ins — has ended. Justice Malala looks back at what has been described as 'one of the worst years we have seen'



Disastrous year for the class of '93

LOOKING BACK
EDUCATION

Star 22/12/93

52

Nineteen-year-old Jonas Mashatola always wanted to become a teacher. When he failed to get a university entrance pass at the end of 1992, he went back to school to improve his symbols so that he could go to university or enrol at a teacher training college next year.

But he does not hold out much hope of furthering his studies following the widespread disruptions in black education this year. He had very little time with his teachers, with the result that he did not manage to cover most of the syllabus. The last straw, says the northern Transvaal student, was the nine week-long Lebowa teacher strike. He does not think he will get a good pass.

His predicament is shared by more than 360 000 black matric pupils across the country.

For them, the 1993 academic year will be remembered as the year of disaster.

"This has been one of the worst years in education we have ever seen," National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) spokesman Desmond Thompson said recently, echoing a belief held by many educationists.

Department of Education and Training (DET) communications director Corrie Rademeyer says this has not "been a good year, but we are keeping our fingers crossed for the pupils".

Boycotts

Chalkdowns, boycotts and strikes were the order of the day.

Pupils under the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) decided to boycott classes in February, soon after lessons started for the first term.

The reason behind the action was to force the Government to scrap the F72 examination fees paid by matric pupils. After three months of virtually no education, the Department of Education and Training suspended the fees.

Then came the chalkdown and the strike. Teachers under the 76 000-member South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) brought black education to its knees in May when they went on strike over salary increases. After a month and a half they returned to class when the issue was temporarily resolved following the intervention of ANC president Nelson Mandela.

The strike was a precursor of worse to come. On August 16, the union, feeling that no headway was being made in salary negotiations with the Government, embarked on



No learning . . . pupils during one of the many protests of 1993. The matric examination pass rate is expected to be in the region of 35 percent.

yet another national strike. Schooling collapsed as pupils, told to attend classes despite the teachers' absence, went out of control and did anything but concentrate on their books.

In Lebowa, the teachers began their strike a week earlier. When the national strike was ended some three weeks later, the union in the north continued its strike.

It only came to an end nine weeks later, when a deal was struck with the Lebowa authorities to repay teachers money deducted from their salaries for participating in strike action.

Urban centres like Soweto and Gugulethu bore the brunt of disruptions, with Sadtu and Cosas campaigns at branch level keeping pupils from school for most of the year.

In Soweto, for example, the Sadtu branch has been engaged in a virtual war with the DET for more than six months. The campaign included the expulsion of principals from schools, teachers on "go-slows" and, lately, withholding pupils' results from the department. This cannot have been a situation conducive to teaching and learning.

The raging political violence on the East

Rand and in Natal also robbed pupils of valuable learning time. In Tokozza and Kaitleng, more than three months could have been lost while pupils were ducking bullets. Pupils at three Tokozza high schools had to take their examinations in nearby Alberton because they feared that the examinations might be disrupted.

The situation this year brought back memories of the apocalyptic events of 1977 when pupils took to the streets in protest against the imposition of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in black schools. Although the disruptions this year were almost on as large a scale as in '76, they lacked the coherence and the unity of purpose displayed then. Teachers, pupils and the broader community dashed at various stages this year, showing an absence of co-ordination and coherence. "It was unfortunate that when we were in an event, soon after we had called for either the teachers or another sector would decide to down their chalks or engage in some other action, which was to the detriment of students," Cosas national spokesman Albert Mashatungu says. One of the few positive developments of the year was the establishment of the National Education and Training Forum. It was formed primarily to negotiate the new education dispensation, and also intervene in theory issues in education with a view to try and manage the process of transition to a new, non-racial education system. Although still in its crawling stage, the NETF has already shown that, if well-managed, there is hope for our education system.

Resilience

Science and Engineering Academy of South Africa (Seasa) chairman and education commentator Dr Gordon Sibiya says that although the situation this year left much to be desired, he is encouraged by the increasing "resilience" of the African student.

"Pupils have learnt to develop a do-it-yourself system, in which they take the learning process into their hands and battle to make up for the time lost in the disruption. We can expect a pass rate of somewhere around 35 percent, which won't be a major drop from the past," he says.

This is echoed by Mashatungu. "Pupils look up various catch-up programmes which were not seen and reported. These programmes will help a lot in averting a disaster in the matric results."

But the present situation can unfortunately not be reversed.

All in all, the black pupil had no more than five months in class with his teacher. It is anyone's guess how many of those were spent engaging in effective teaching and learning.

The matric results will be released soon, and with so little sown, is it left to expect anything but a harvest of thorns?

Parents lash out at poor matric results

BIDON 22/12/93
ANGRY parents yesterday attacked the House of Delegates over this year's poor matric results. The failure rate increased from 4,7% in 1992 to 7,18% this year.

Education and Culture Minister Devagie Govender blamed teachers for strikes and the disruption of schooling. She also said a leakage of question papers had necessitated the resetting of 12 papers and the adjustment of scores.

Out of a total of 15 203 candidates, 1 092 failed, 6 862 passed with exemptions and 3 361 obtained subject distinctions.

Education director general GK Nair said the SA Democratic Teachers' Union strike may have resulted in syllabi being not completed.

WILSON ZWANE reports that Department of Education and Training (DET) acting director general Dawie Fourie said matric exam results would be available on January 11

Own Correspondent

and published in the media on January 12. (52)

Meanwhile, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) said it would respond in January to the DET's offer that striking teachers' wages be deducted over a period of three months instead of in one lump sum, INGRID SALGADO reports.

It had initially been agreed that the matter would be resolved this week. The DET said yesterday it would continue making salary deductions according to its "no work, no pay" policy.

The Independent Examinations Board announced that 72% of the 1 220 pupils who sat for its matriculation examination obtained a university entrance pass, Sapa reports. While 92% of the candidates passed, 94 pupils obtained an A aggregate.

Popcru's 30% wage demand is too low, says rival union

THE newly formed SA Police Union (Sapu), criticised for being a state-funded sweetheart body, is disappointed with the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union's (Popcru) 30% wage demand, calling it moderate and unrealistic. 22/12/93

"Popcru gave no serious consideration to the economic reality of fiscal drag and the effect this has on the salaries of all police employees. Popcru's demand for a mere 30% does not take cognisance of the backlog that existed before 1990," Sapu national secretary Maj Peter-Don Brandt said yesterday.

He said Sapu would have to register and negotiate a recognition agreement with the Correctional Services Department before it tabled its own wage demand. He expected this to be done in early January.

Once this was done, a "serious and professional demand will be tabled".

Sapu planned to split the demand according to occupation: operational personnel whose lives were constantly at risk would be in line for greater increases than their administrative counterparts.

"This could be in the form of danger pay, for example, and the demand may be in excess of a 30% increase," Brandt said. He could not be drawn on exactly what percentage increase was envisaged.

Popcru said it had tabled its 30% demand last year and had received only a 5%

ERICA JANKOWITZ

increase in line with the government department wage ceiling policy.

Popcru assistant general secretary Zwi Mdletshe warned that if this situation did not change in 1994, the union would "seriously consider industrial action, with national strike action the last resort".

Popcru is also demanding a transparent affirmative action programme — "not just window dressing as we are no longer prepared to serve as underdogs under the present racist and conservative management", Mdletshe said.

Popcru has also approached the TEC on the issue of reinstating policemen dismissed in 1990 during Popcru's "fight for unionisation".

Both unions called for the integration of assistant police officials into the current force at their existing ranks.

□ Sapa reports Sapu expressed "great dissatisfaction" at the transfer of several of its members to the Witwatersrand.

It called for the transfers to be stopped until transfer policy has been drawn up in consultation with Sapu.

Brandt said affected members felt aggrieved that the transfers had, in many cases, been forced on them without consideration of their personal circumstances.

Constitution goes on road

THEO RAWANA

THE interim constitution is to be introduced through a public educational programme that would, at times, be upbeat and glitzy, advertising agency Hunt Lascaris said yesterday.

Special roadshows featuring music and well known entertainment personalities would be part of the multi-pronged approach, said Hunt Lascaris account director Leon van den Heever.

Other methods of spreading the constitution message would include through "rural television" and addresses to women's clubs, the aim being to reach all segments of the population.

At women's clubs, discussion material would be displayed, said Van den Heever.

The campaign, which would begin with a "teaser" tomorrow, would have been completed by the end of February "before the party political campaigns start in earnest".

Parents lash out at poor matric results

ANGRY parents yesterday attacked the House of Delegates over this year's poor matric results. The failure rate increased from 4,7% in 1992 to 7,18% this year.

Education and Culture Minister Devagie Govender blamed teachers for strikes and the disruption of schooling. She also said a leakage of question papers had necessitated the resetting of 12 papers and the adjustment of scores.

Out of a total of 15 203 candidates, 1 092 failed, 6 862 passed with exemptions and 3 361 obtained subject distinctions.

Education director general GK Nair said the SA Democratic Teachers' Union strike may have resulted in syllabi being not completed.

WILSON ZWANE reports that Department of Education and Training (DET) acting director general Dawie Fourie said matric exam results would be available on January 11

Own Correspondent

and published in the media on January 12. (52)

Meanwhile, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) said it would respond in January to the DET's offer that striking teachers' wages be deducted over a period of three months instead of in one lump sum, INGRID SALGADO reports.

It had initially been agreed that the matter would be resolved this week. The DET said yesterday it would continue making salary deductions according to its "no work, no pay" policy.

The Independent Examinations Board announced that 72% of the 1 220 pupils who sat for its matriculation examination obtained a university entrance pass, Sapa reports. While 92% of the candidates passed, 94 pupils obtained an A aggregate.

Clipping the wings of the fly-by-nighters

In its new campaign against 'fly-by-night' schools, the NECC specifically named one. **Mduduzi ka Harvey** investigates Sunshine Acres

THE spotlight has fallen on the Sunshine Acres school in Johannesburg, whose mysterious and troubled history has aroused the suspicion of education activists.

Launching its campaign against "fly-by-night" schools last week, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) specifically named Sunshine Acres.

The NECC says the school has repeatedly closed and re-opened under different names. Its founder, former Department of Education and Training official All Masondo, denies this.

A document prepared by Sunshine teachers for the NECC claims that as of May this year, six of them were owed R7 030 in wages.

Former Sunshine teacher Glen Elder, an American PhD student, complained of a "gross lack of administration" at the school.

"Teachers were expected to compile study aids from their own money, and we had to do our own printing. There were no electricity and telephones at the school after financial problems arose. No one knew what was happening to the money."

According to a Sunshine Acres' student prospectus, which the *Mail & Guardian* has seen, the school started life as Maluti Modern Institute in 1990 and was registered with the Department of Education and Training as Maluti Secondary School.

In 1991, Masondo applied for Maluti to be converted to Institute Status Acres, based in Germiston. When this school hit financial difficulties and needed sponsorship, Masondo handed over management of the school to a certain Sante Calvaresi, who was interested in providing financial backing.

The NECC claims Sunshine Acres, which sprang up in Hillbrow in January this year, is the same school. Eight months later it moved to central Johannesburg under the same name. The NECC believes it will soon move to Germiston.

In an interview, Masondo insisted Sunshine Acres and Institute Status Acres were different schools, despite having the same uniform. "Both

of these schools are close corporations: Institute is owned by Calvaresi and myself, while Sunshine is controlled by my wife and two other partners," he said.

The *Mail & Guardian* tracked down former Sunshine students, who gave some insight into events at the school.

Lucas Mokungwe (19) said he had left Sunshine when "there was an argument between students and Masondo on whether the school was registered or not. Masondo then

chased them away without refunding their fees.

"The next problem erupted when teachers took action because of a salary dispute with Masondo. He could not pay them so they decided to leave. The day they left, we left with them."

Mokungwe said he was initially told the school belonged to Masondo, but on further investigation he found it was registered in the name of his wife, the school secretary.

Zacharia Moropane (19) was one of

the first students to register at Sunshine. "A handful of us registered in January. We paid R 1 000 deposit, but only started schooling in February because of the shortage of students," he said.

For Moropane problems at the school started when students heard through the grapevine that Masondo had a school in Germiston from which he had fled. "Masondo promised to refund us in 24 hours, but when we got to school the following day we found police at school who

threatened us with arrest if we approached Masondo in groups."

Masondo denied this, saying he had summoned the police because "NECC officials and the Congress of South African Students were threatening my wife and students. I did this to protect life and property."

Reacting to student complaints that they had not been refunded, Masondo said: "There is no school that I know of which refunds students; students who remained at the school are writing exams."

WM 12-18/11/93 52

PlusPlan.

Your

short-term,


day-to-day

savings plan.

- For your day-to-day banking
- Allows you to save but still have easy access to your money to take care of any little emergencies
- Offers you convenience and flexibility
- Interest rates are tiered, so the more you save the more interest you earn. The various interest rates are available at your nearest Standard Bank branch

- Can be linked to AutoBank
- When linked to AutoBank, your money is accessible 24 hours a day via our ATM network
- When linked to AutoBank, monthly accounts can be paid electronically by using an AutoPlus machine
- If you maintain a balance of R750 in your account, you don't pay bank charges on certain transactions.

For further details, phone toll free 080-01-21000.



Standard Bank

S A V I N G S

With us you can go so much further.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (Registered Bank) Reg. No. 6200738/06

SBSA 310832B

THE GOOD LIFE --
A supplement on good food and drink, in next week's edition of the *Mail & Guardian*

EDUCATION - TECH, & VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

1994

'Harassment'
DP complains

CT 3/2/94
THE Democratic Party Youth said yesterday it had formally complained to the Independent Electoral Commission at alleged clamps by the Cape Technikon's SRC on free political activity on the campus.

DP Youth chairman Mr Colin Douglas said a request to set up DP information tables and hold a DP public meeting were refused.

Sultan cash shock

By LORNA ZOKUFA

FINANCIAL scandal seems to dog Natal's ML Sultan Technikon.

This week R16 000 went missing, along with computer equipment worth R5 000.

Registrar Johnson Naidoo said police had been informed of the losses and private detectives had been hired to find the

culprits.

A year ago an ML Sultan staff member was charged with fraud, and two others were suspended when R20 000, computers, overhead projectors and even desks were stolen.

The technikon's staff Union chairman Soya Govender wants to know what steps will be taken to make good the losses.

CIPRESS

20/2/94

(53)

Y

Racists

trigger

City Press 20/2/94

tech war

By STAN MHLONGO

(53)

THREE black students were allegedly attacked by rightwing students at the Potchefstroom University campus in the Vaal last week – a stone's throw from the scene of the recent murder of a black student at the Vaal Technikon.

Zakes Rampai and two other students were seriously injured this week in an attack similar to last week's assault on Technikon students, fuelling fears that the right wing is orchestrating a campaign against black students.

Potchefstroom University African Student Society sport organiser Zilo Mpempe told City Press that students were attacked after a "Fresher's Ball" to welcome new students on February 11.

"Unless the university authorities take positive action to curb this violence, black students will unite and hit back," said Mpempe.

"This could start a minor civil war at the Potchefstroom University."

Racist culture

Mpempe said instead of phoning for an ambulance to take the injured students to hospital, the warden in charge of the Potchefstroom hostel threatened to call the police if black students did not calm down.

Vereeniging Legal Aid Centre for Human Rights executive director Oupa Moshebi condemned the incident.

"A racist culture of a barbaric, rightwing nature is slowly growing in Vanderbijlpark," he said.

"The Transitional Executive Committee needs to deal with the rightwing elements causing animosity between black and white students at the university – before a state of anarchy breaks out in the area."

Potchefstroom University vice-rector Professor D de Wet said the matter was sub judice and disciplinary action may be taken against the culprits.

■ City Press was applauded by black students this week for indirectly assisting with the funeral costs of Vaal Technikon student Lerata Shokoa, who was killed by rightwing students last week.

According to Moshebi, Vaal Technikon authorities had a sudden change of heart after seeing the story run by City Press last week.

"The Technikon popped out R1,000 for Shokoa's coffin, R500 for the cow that will be slaughtered for the funeral service and offered to hire two minibuses for those attending the funeral," said Moshebi.

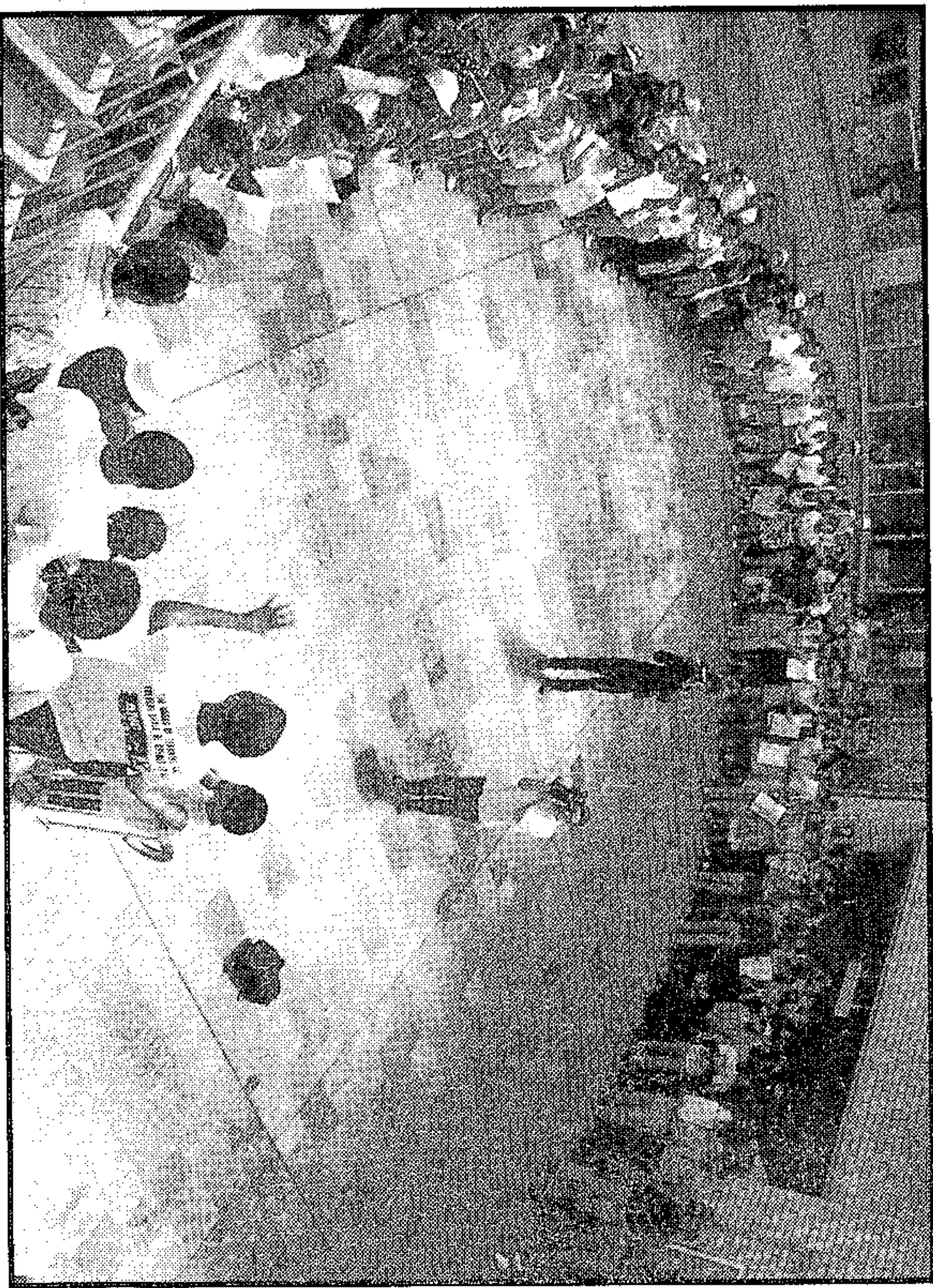
Shokoa was buried in QwaQwa yesterday.

Food crisis: Tech's students

boycott

ARC 5/19/93

Weekend Argus Reporters



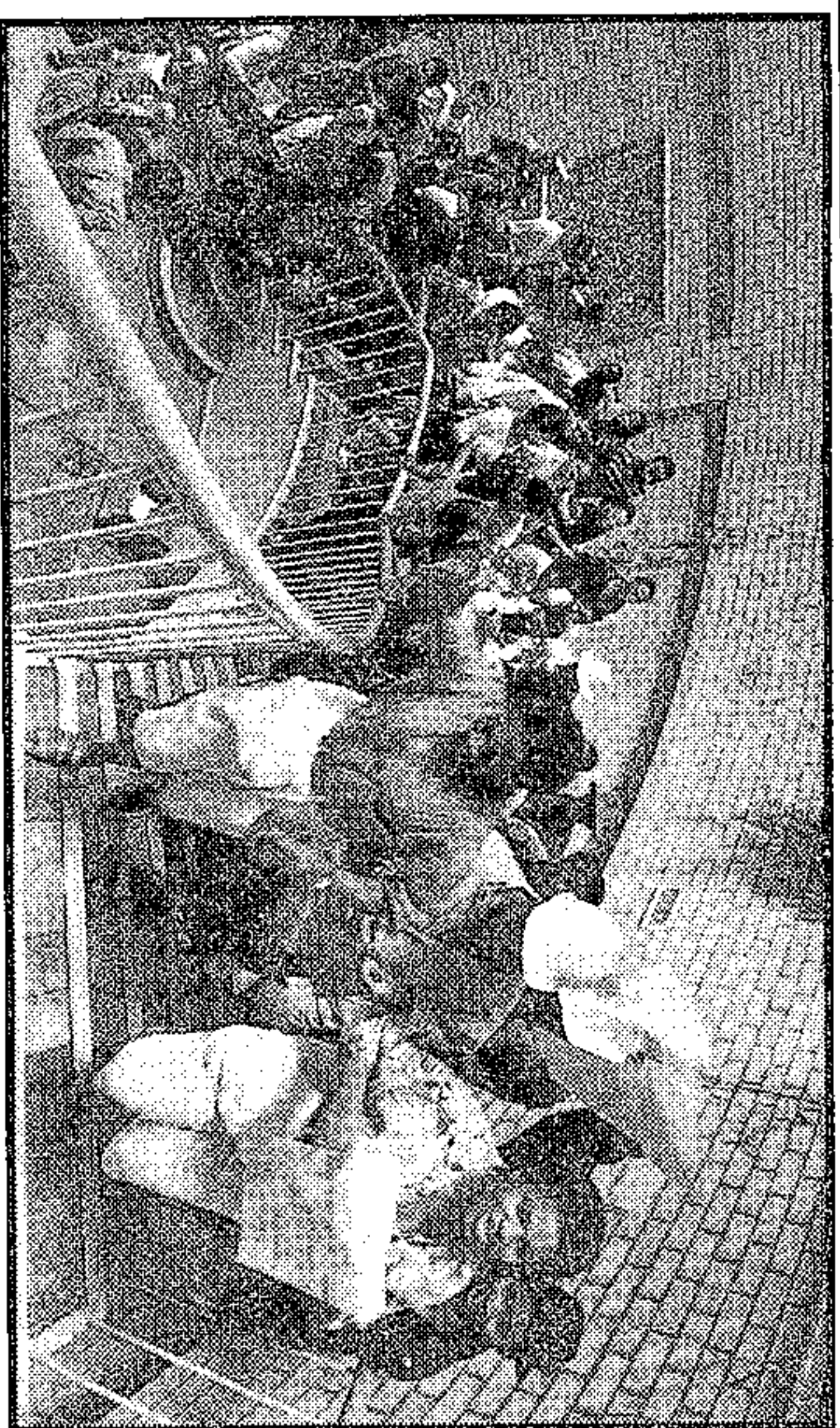
Pictures:
ROY WIGLEY,
Weekend Argus.

FOOD

PROTEST:
Peninsula
Technikon
students listen to
a speaker during
their protest
about poor food
in residences.

DEMANDING

CHANGE:
Students charge
up the stairs,
right, in the
technikon's
administration
building during
their protest.



HUNDREDS of Peninsula Technikon students are boycotting residence food and demanding that new caterers be appointed.

About 300 students yesterday staged a protest in the administration building in a bid to force the technikon to react to their boycott which began on Wednesday.

Spokesman and general secretary of the residence committee Solly Lamani said at yesterday's protest students paid R5 000 a year for meals, but had problems with the quality and quantity of food served in residences.

He said the food was old and claimed students had found insects in their meals.

The technikon administration signed a year-long contract with Hospitality in January, but students claim the contract was signed in spite of demands by students for a three-month probation period, said Mr Lamani.

After holding a mass meeting to decide between prospective new catering services, students said they wanted to be signatories to a new contract, he said.

"We've been trying for five weeks to negotiate with the company. They promised us the food would get better, but it got worse. We can't go to class with hungry stomachs. Sonn (the rector, Professor Franklin Sonn) says this is a democratic institution. He's lying. We're suffering here," he said.

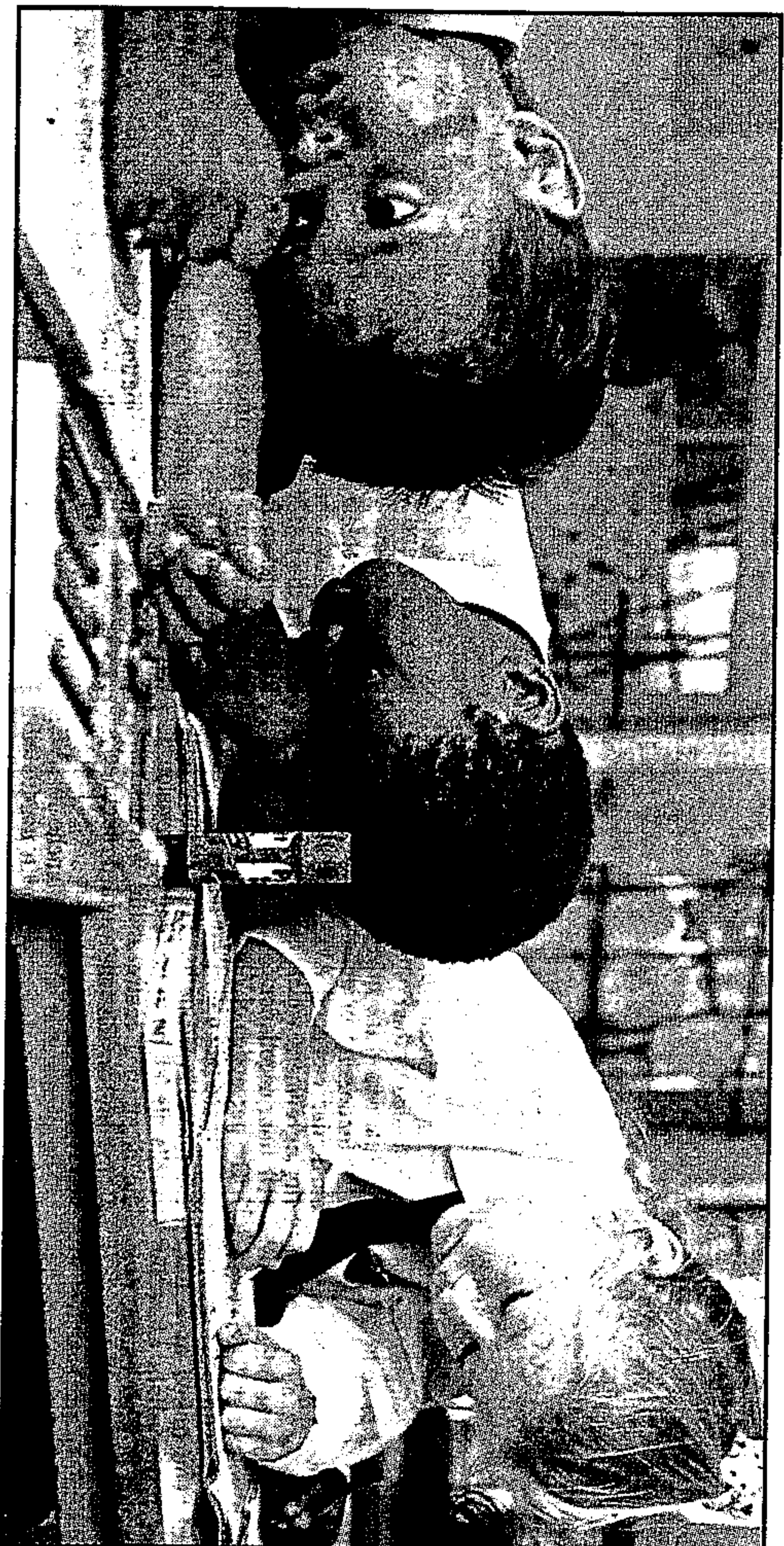
"They're going back home to eat pizzas and they give us rotten food," said Mr Lamani.

Technikon spokesman Henry Ludski said the technikon was negotiating with students to find out what arrangement they wanted. But, he warned that students would have to bear the extra cost if a new catering company was appointed.

No company would sign a three-month contract — a year was the shortest possible period, he said.

The technikon was giving each residence student a R20 daily allowance to buy food until Sunday.

Starting early . . . take a long look at your child's academic reports and aptitude tests before advising them on what career they should pursue.



CAREER PATHS

Schoolteachers are in a powerful position to influence career choices of school pupils. They seldom do their jobs properly, says a local author.
MARIKA SBOROS reports.

IN 5 DAYS' TIME YOU COULD DISCOVER



CAREER PATHS

Schoolteachers are in a powerful position to influence career choices of school pupils. They seldom do their jobs properly, says a local author.

MARIKA SBOROS reports.

The virtue of correct job counselling

Star 212194

(53)

Most parents believe that their children will get adequate career guidance at school.

They're wrong, says Margot Gore, author of *Career Choices, How You Can Help Your Child* (Maskew Miller).

The present secondary schooling system provides only a general education and is not designed to equip pupils for their future careers.

School career guidance is seldom sufficiently constructive or based on the realities of the job market, and the requirements of commerce and industry.

The system disregards the needs of at least 80 percent of all school pupils.

Once children matriculate, their potential, aspirations and achievements are of no further concern to their school. "Their problems become their parents' problems," Gore says.

She would like to see the true value of schooling measured differently — "not by the number of matric distinctions achieved, or by the percentage pass rate, but rather by the achievements of scholars five or 10 years down the road".

School teachers are the people in the most powerful position to influence career choices or interests of school pupils. Yet they tend towards an academic lifestyle and promote academic occupations, perhaps because of the very nature of their profession.

Changes in attitudes to career guidance away from the bias towards academically orientated livelihoods have to be made if school-leavers are going to fit into the market place.

Many pupils don't play an active part in the lessons devoted to career guidance, says Gore. They are inclined to "switch off" during these lessons, because there is nothing offered to suit or inspire them.

"Children have a very good idea of their own achievements in relation to those of the obviously academically talented fellow pupils, and quickly per-

ceive that the guidance being offered does not apply to them."

This is the area in which the ogre of peer pressure (as well as parent pressure) raises its ugly head. Few scholars will proudly proclaim in front of classmates that they will not be going to university and will pursue a technical or business diploma, or a certificate as an artisan, craftsman or technician.

And if pupils express interest in a medical career, they are so often told: "But you need an 80 percent average for medical school." They should be told about the many other occupations in the field of medicine which do not require a university degree.

It may be unrealistic to expect schools to offer effective career counselling for every scholar. But with a little active participation from parents, schoolchildren could approach counsellors with more specific requests for suitable career information.

Schools need to give an honest and accurate picture of academic tertiary education, its requirements, its demands, and its place and purpose in society. They also need to emphasise the importance of technological training and development, Gore says.

This should be done long before matric: "It is too late to start discussing possibilities when you are all waiting for the matriculation examination results to be announced."

The job market is like any other, says Gore. It operates according to supply and demand. Scholars need to identify areas of demand and enter these fields. Yet thousands of youngsters who go on to tertiary education insist on pursuing careers in areas with an over-supply of personnel.

Her book is written for parents and identifies subject choices that pupils need to take when planning a career path. It includes information on universities, technikons, technical colleges, private and specialist colleges, artisan training centres, apprenticeships and financial assistance.

How you can help your children with career choices:

■ Look at the aspirations of your children in relation to their abilities and the family's financial circumstances.

■ Take a long look at academic reports and the results of any aptitude tests.

■ Have a serious, heart-to-heart discussion with the whole family if you think it is appropriate — younger children can only benefit from this exercise.

■ Explain why you are interested in their career choice and explain the realities of the job market from your own perspective as well as that of friends.

■ Discuss the vital necessity of qualifications in marketable areas.

■ Explore possibilities together — have a real brainstorm and don't laugh if your son says he wants to do nursing, or your daughter says panelbeating fascinates her.

■ Get as much information as you can about careers in which your children express interest and encourage them to do the same.

■ Be prepared to start from scratch over and over — it's exceptional if children do not change their minds a few times before settling on one or two possibilities.

Information taken from *Career Choices, How You Can Help Your Child* by Margot Gore (Maskew Miller)

Vaal Technikon to remain open to all

By STAN MHLONGO

City Press 6/13/94

THE Vaal Technikon will not become a private institution, the institute's public relations officer Dr JG Kempen this week assured City Press. He said the Technikon would remain apolitical and would recommend white and black students not to push their political ideals at the institution.

Kempen was reacting to reports in the Vaal press, which claimed that the campus could become a private institution following recent racial clashes between black and white rightwing students.

Black student Lerata Shokoa of Qwaqwa died after being allegedly shot after a function to welcome new students to the Technikon on February 11 this year.

"Education should be the foremost thing on the student's mind, once they are admitted," said Kempen.

Despite the neutrality of the Technikon, Kempen said both rightwing and leftwing students would be allowed to hold meetings on campus.

This follows the Technikon's decision to allow black students to stage a commemoration service on campus for Shokoa, on February 16 - exactly five days after his death.

City Press editor Khulu Sibiyi this week visited the tech and spoke to students about various issues including the elections and press coverage.



CANDID DISCUSSION . . . Khulu Sibiyi (right) listens to the students' problems.

Students face big fines for disruption

By Edwina Booysen

Soweto 11/3-15/3/94

MEMBERS of the South African Students' Congress (Sasco) at Peninsula Technikon could be fined R60 000 or face three years in jail if found guilty of disrupting the election activities of a registered party.

(S3)
The Democratic Party Youth has laid a complaint with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) against Sasco after a DP Youth meeting was disrupted on the campus.

DP Youth chairperson, Mr Colin Douglas, alleges the meeting was "violently disrupted by members of the ANC-aligned Sasco".

"The DP Youth banner was ripped down and pamphlets were thrown to the floor," Douglas said.

"Students who identified themselves as Sasco members told the DP Youth that they had a problem with us being on campus and that we should leave."

A DP Youth meeting at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) was disrupted in a similar manner and the university's SRC was also reported to the IEC. Sasco could not be reached for comment.



EQUAL RIGHTS: Members and supporters of the ANC Women's League demonstrate on Cape Town's Grand Parade to commemorate International Women's Day

Campus election code

CT/12/13/94

THE Peninsula Technikon announced yesterday a code of conduct to ensure free and fair political activity on the campus during the run-up to the election. (53)

The code was adopted at a special consensus forum of representatives from all the technikon's structures, including SRC, faculty councils, administration and trade unions.

A 10-person forum was appointed to manage the election process on the campus and ensure that political

activities took place without disrupting the normal academic programme, the technikon said in a statement.

The adoption of the code follows campus disruptions on February 25 when Democratic Party representatives set up campaign tables.

Technikon council chairman Mr Essa Moosa said: "We should be true democrats. We should allow free association, free assembly and free speech."

Pentech slams DP for 'untruthful' statement

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE Peninsula Technikon yesterday accused Democratic Party of trying to create the impression that "blacks are chaotic".

A joint statement issued by Pentech rector Mr Franklin Sonn, chairman of council Mr Essa Moosa and SRC chairman Mr Mopo Mene, said reported comments by DP leader Dr Zach de Beer implying that DP MP Mr Tony Leon had been prevented from speaking on campus was an "untruth".

"Dr De Beer's comments are such a travesty that we are tempted to believe that the DP deliberately wants to create ... the impression that ... blacks are chaotic."

(53)

CT 16/3/94

ANC invites IEC to probe DP charges

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE ANC last night invited an Independent Election Commission (IEC) probe into the series of alleged ANC disruptions of Democratic Party meetings at city campuses and predicted that it would show cynical political manipulation by the DP.

IEC chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler said that the IEC would verify the accuracy of reports that ANC supporters prevented DP election candidate Mr Tony Leon from speaking at three local campuses.

Judge Kriegler said that if the reports proved accurate he would call for an urgent meeting with the regional ANC leadership to find out what the organisation intended doing about the

matter.

Mr Leon said he would personally call Judge Kriegler about election disruptions after a "heavenly choir" of ANC supporters heckled him at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Last night the ANC's regional publicity chief, Mr Bulelani Ngcuka, said the DP "seemed to go out of their way to ensure that their meetings are disrupted so they can get publicity".

The ANC's Western Cape leader, Dr Allan Boesak, said yesterday that university and technikon students would be "wrong" to exclude certain political parties and allow others on to their campuses.

"We are taking a very serious view of that. We cannot allow that to happen."

CT 16/3/94

Jobless future for those too proud to go to a technikon

By ADRIAN HERSCH

UNIVERSITY students in South Africa greatly outnumber their technikon counterparts — in sharp contrast to many economically successful nations.

In 1993, there were 329 926 students at universities and 137 377 at technikons.

The gap is steadily closing. But the National Manpower Commission (NMC) says that if the trend is not reinforced, a balance between student numbers at universities and technikons will be reached only by the year 2001.

Seifsa education and training head Janet Lopes says that in some prosperous countries technikon students outnumber those at universities by four to one.

Mrs Lopes says part of the problem is the haughty attitude adopted to technikon education.

"It is almost as if some would rather have a university degree in flower arranging than a technikon diploma in engineering."

Many students take "soft" courses because they did not pass mathematics and physical science at school.

The black matriculation pass rate is 39%, and most graduate without mathematics and science.

In 1992, 16% of black matriculation pupils studied physical science and 27% mathematics.

The respective figures for coloureds were 23% and 42% and for whites 41% and 72%.

The NMC says that if real economic growth averages 3% a year until 2000, there could be a shortage of high-level manpower of about 288 000 people. Hardest hit would be engineering and technology.

The NMC says "technikons provided market-oriented education to a greater extent than universities".

The NMC remarks on the high number of students at technikons qualifying in the natural sciences.

The latest figures available from the Department of National Education (DNE) are for 1991. In that year 57% of technikon students qualified in courses regarded by the DNE as natural sciences.

Mrs Lopes says lack of career guidance is a problem.

"Young people are not encouraged to look at career opportunities and the demands of industry. This results in huge enrolments, for example, in various law faculties at university and low enrolments in disciplines in demand by industry, such as physical metallurgy.

"High levels of graduate unemployment will certainly result."

Council says 'yes' to shipping containers for Plain classrooms

Municipal Reporter

CAPE Town City Mission has been given the go-ahead to use shipping containers for a school in Beacon Valley, Mitchell's Plain.

The Cape Town City Council town planning committee approved the application yesterday.

The converted containers must comply with health and fire regulations.

Before containers are placed on the property, the council must approve detailed sketch plans.

The committee said permission would be withdrawn if containers showed signs of becoming "undesirable, ruinous or dilapidated".

City planning official Clive Griffiths said low-income suburbs such as Beacon Valley lacked services and community facilities.

Shipping containers could be altered to suit their surroundings, and were cheaper than formal structures, he said.

● An application to build flats in an urban conservation area in Oranjezicht should be approved, a city planner's report said.

The Ovland group applied to build three-storey flats on the corner of Higgs Avenue and Higgs Crescent.

Two years ago the council approved a departure from the

town planning scheme to allow a 36-room block. The new application is for a 58-room block.

Objectors, including the St John's Hostel Trust, said the flats would diminish property values, detract from the character of the area and increase the risk of traffic accidents.

Applicants said the Upper Table Valley policy plan endorsed "selective densification" of housing in Oranjezicht.

The council's urban conservation unit had no objection to the visual impact, the applicants said. There was too little traffic for it to be likely that accidents would increase.

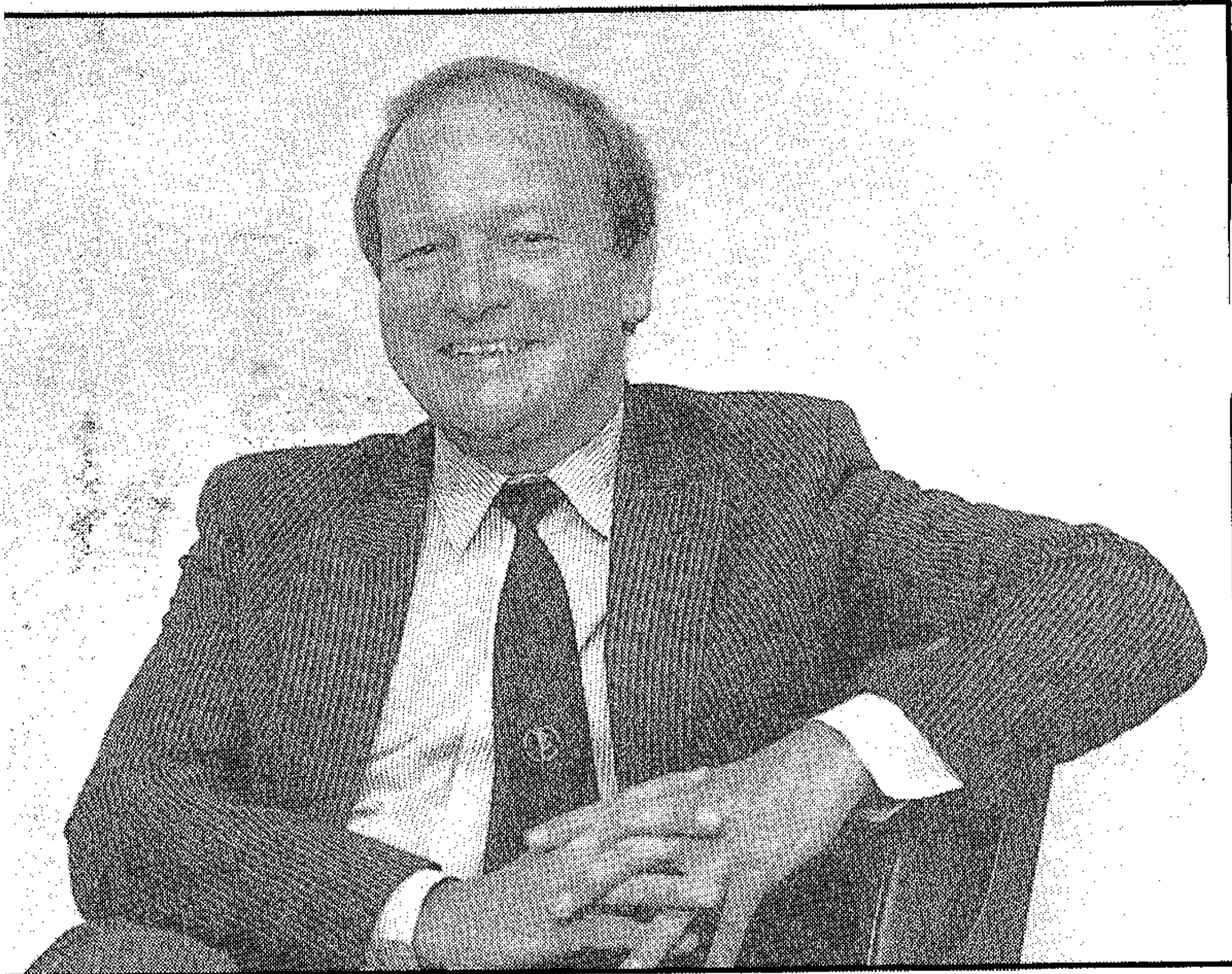
A city planning report said plans for the flats had been changed to suit the urban conservation area. Plans now resembled a townhouse complex rather than flats.

● The committee approved an application to convert a house in Nursery Road, Rosebank, into nine flats.

Objectors said planned extensions to the house would block their sunlight and destroy privacy. It was believed students would occupy the flats, which would bring down property values.

The city planning department said the scale of the building matched the rest of the street. The development was in line with council policy on residential densification.

53 A-19. 121
1215794



MARTIN WESTCOTT: South Africa takes over where America and Europe left off in promoting blacks

Black numbers in technical training soaring

STimes Cross 22/5/97

By **ADRIAN HERSCH**

BLACK student numbers at technikons and technical colleges are rising rapidly, says the National Manpower Commission (NMC) annual report.

In 1990, blacks students comprised 17,6% of the rolls at technikons. But in 1993 their number increased to 30,2%. At technical colleges, the increase in that time was from 20,1% to 31,1%.

Many people are unaware of the difference between technical colleges and technikons.

Les Crawley, head of the mechanical department at Johannesburg Technical College, says:

"Technical colleges offer pre-tertiary as well as tertiary education. Technikons offer only tertiary education.

"All courses at the colleges are certified. For example, after N1 the student obtains a certificate. All examinations are written on a national basis.

"All technikon examinations before the final S4 are internal and only subject certificates are issued."

Mr Crawley says the technical college student with an N6 and relevant practical experience can qualify for the national diploma in engineering (53)

With further study and experience, the technical college student may also sit the Government certificate of competency examination, which technikon and university engineering graduates also write.

Mr Crawley says technical colleges provide not only formal education but informal courses to raise the standard of living. Part-time courses, such as hairdressing and

know-your-car, are offered.

In 1993, there were 137 168 students at technikons, 93 044 at technical colleges and 329 892 at universities.

The NMC says the economically active population (EAP), which includes those seeking work and those in work, numbered 13,4-million in 1993.

The NMC estimates that 7,7-million are in the formal economy (57% of the EAP), 3-million to 3,5-million are jobless (22% to 26%) and 2,5-million to 3-million are in the informal sector (19% to 22%).

'Unfair' for education cuts to subsidise IEC

Cape Times 13/6/94

Staff Reporter

IT was not fair to cut the budgets of educational institutions "because of someone else's mismanagement", the acting rector of the Peninsula Technikon said yesterday.

Professor Brian Figaji was commenting on notifications received by Pentech and other tertiary institutions that their budgets for the

forthcoming year would be cut to deal with the independent Electoral Commission's over-expenditure.

Education budgets are set to be slashed by a total of R200 million, which will affect all educational institutions in order to subsidise the IEC's over-expenditure.

Prof Figaji said he was unsure of the total reduction affecting Pentech, but he understood a percent-

age would be taken off each institution's budget by the state.

He added that "there have been indications that tertiary institutions will have a harder time under the new government, and some of the money saved will go towards school education.

"But this cut is not part of that. It is something very different. It is not fair to draw up education bud-

gets, and then cut them back because the state has overspent elsewhere," he said.

Professor Jaap Durand, acting rector of the University of the Western Cape, said yesterday that the budget cut in the case of his institution would be in the region of R1 million.

"It came as a surprise," said Prof Durand. "It is difficult to com-

ment."

Professor Stuart Saunders, rector and vice-chancellor of UCT, said last week that the UCT budget had been cut by R1,8m.

Regional Education Minister Mrs Martha Oickers has said that all government departments have been asked to cut their budgets by four percent to compensate for the IEC's over-expenditure.

Eight-year dream for people of the area comes to fruition

Opening of R20-m project will boost ^{Star} Alexandria ^{23/5/94}

BY ANNA COX

The opening of the new R20 million Alexandria Community and Education Centre (ACE) was the realisation of an eight-year dream, Independent Development Trust director Jolyon Nuttall said at the official opening on Saturday.

The ACE Centre, built in three stages, consists of a technical college, a career school and a community hall.

ACE CENTRE, consisting of a technical college, a career school and a community hall, opens its doors in Alex

Speaking at the opening in Alexandria, Nuttall said the idea for such a centre had started in the "dark years of apartheid"

when he, as the then general manager of The Star, together with Harvey Tyson, the then editor-in-chief of The Star, members of the Bramley Rotary Club, the administrator of Alexandria, and 49 community organisations sat around a table to discuss the project.

Its overriding objective was to provide the youngsters of the townships with skills for self-employment, employment in commerce and industry, and advancement skills for a technician or university.

"We had to take great care to allay suspicions that this might be one of those attempts in the apartheid era to restrict blacks to blue-collar work. But the community agreed there was a need for such a project.

With major donations of R6.25 million from Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, R6.25 million from the Independent Development Trust, R3 million from Barlow Rand Education Trust, R800 000 from Toyota, R200 000 from The Star and R50 000 from Argus and other smaller donations, the centre has finally been completed — it is a celebration," said Nuttall.

The Star's Teach Fund donated time and resources in promoting and publicising the project.

Although the project was funded purely through the private sector, the State and the Department of Education and Training subsidise the teachers and equipment.

The main objective of the ACE Centre is to provide the people of Alexandria with a vocational training centre and a venue for social and civic functions.

The career-directed school equips the children with marketable skills to help prepare them for the highly competitive job market, and to enter institutions of higher learning or specialised studies.

The type of courses offered are welding, typing, home economics, sewing, cooking and computer training.

Some 1 500 pupils from the township's nine primary schools attend the school once a week to acquire basic technical skills. These courses are offered free of charge.

The technical college offers practical skills such as motor mechanics, electrical engineering, carpentry, building and plastering.

"For the people of Alexandria who had to travel to Soweto or the East Rand to get a technical education, the establishment of this centre on their doorstep is a dream come true," said Peter Mathlale of ACE Centre.

Guests of honour at the opening were Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund chairman Michael O'Dowd as well as PWV Minister of Education Mary Metcalf, who said she hoped the project would be a contribution to the reconstruction and development of the country.



PICTURES: JODI BIEBER



At work . . . a student in a technical drawing class.

New hair salon in the making . . . a student puts into practice what she has learnt so far.

Centre primes youth on work-to-win plan

Education Reporter

(53) ARL 7/6/94
A KHAYELITSHA organisation is hard at work assisting teenagers with their study and career options and improving their teachers' guidance and English-teaching skills.

Operating temporarily out of a store-room at Luhlaza High School, the Khayelitsha Education Resource Information Centre has plans for its own offices.

Telkom boosted the centre's expansion programme with a R20 000 donation this week. Centre director Sharif Pandor said the cash would be used for a computer link-up to tap the resources of non-government organisations.

Since it was established last year, the centre has been involved in various youth development projects.

The centre has targeted "marginalised youth" — school leavers with a Standard 6 or more — and primed them for employment through its "work to win programme".

Others projects have included training for members of parent-teacher-student associations and student representative councils.

An important aspect of the centre's work is to assist pupils

with study and career plans.

The centre supplies information on courses at tertiary institutions or bursaries available directly to pupils and through its newly-established vocational guidance teachers forum.

Vocational guidance was virtually non-existent at township schools, Mr Pandor explained. "But we can't sit back — we're determined to do something."

All eight Khayelitsha high schools are represented on the guidance teachers' forum which is preparing programmes to help pupils make informed study and career decisions.

Apart from guidance, the centre is also co-ordinating extra training for the township's English teachers.

Mr Pandor hopes that once the centre has its own premises it will be able to offer "holistic help" to Khayelitsha's people.

This would mean providing advice in education, health and small business development.

Telkom spokeswoman Tia Hugo said the donation formed part of the company's social improvement programme, where education was a high priority.

Vandal attack hits battling squatter school

Education Reporter

A SENSELESS attack by vandals has crippled a struggling Browns Farm squatter school.

Teacher trainers John Coates and Stan Maher arrived at the Bongoletu community school yesterday to find that one of its junior primary classrooms and the storeroom had been gutted by a fire.

The fire destroyed the school's teaching equipment and left its 14-strong staff devastated, the two lecturers said.

The school's supply of books, crayons, chairs and food for its 650 pupils went up in flames during the blaze which was started on Friday night.

The school was in a poor state even before the vandals struck, Mr Coates said.

When the school moved into buildings loaned to it by construction company Murray and Roberts last February it had electricity and plumbing.

But thieves have since stolen wiring and piping leaving Bongoletu in the dark and without toilets. Now teaching has virtually come to a standstill.

Anyone who would like to help can contact the Novalis Institute at ☎ 797 1857 or ☎ 761 0057, or Stan Maher at ☎ 61 7903.



Worse to come ... Sasco's Joyce Moloi says the regional ministry must act urgently

PHOTOGRAPH: SIBUSISO NXUMALO

Excluded students terrorise colleges

(53) WM 17-23/6/94

Youths refused admission to teacher training colleges are terrorising student teachers, reports
Sibusiso Nxumalo

A CAMPAIGN of violent disruption mounted by rejected would-be teachers has brought teacher training in the Northern Transvaal to its knees.

Over the past five months, the Ngoaka Ramalepe and Mokopane colleges have been forced to close and their students attacked, as organisations calling themselves the Non-Admitted Students Congress (Nasco) and the Non-Admitted National Students Union (Nansu) tried to force rectors to admit them.

In March, Nansu members raided the Ngoaka residence, stabbing 18 student teachers. Using the slogan "Nansu by night", dissidents mounted nightly raids on the college residence.

At Mokopane, Nasco members forced their way on to the campus every day over a five-month period, disrupting classes, assaulting students and barring their access.

Nasco leader Rufus Seyakamele was stabbed and beaten to death on May 19, when trainee teachers at Mokopane hit back.

Last week education at the colleges hesitantly restarted. Only a heavy police presence at Mokopane prevented further disruption by Nasco demonstrators.

The conflict at Mokopane was sparked in January when 3 000 students gathered for registration, but only 350 were admitted. Rallying behind the slogan "Admit one, admit one child of the soil", youths from Mahwelereng township, near Potgietersrus, organised themselves into Nasco and tried to force the college rector to admit them. They said children from the township, which borders the college, should receive priority over other applicants.

When the rector told the dissidents that further admissions "would be over his dead body", disruption followed. "They would come into classes and tell people to get out of class," said SRC president Aubrey Kolwane.

Nasco members denied entry to the campus by police began harassing students who rented accommodation in the township. According to Kolwane, he and other SRC members were blamed

for the presence of police. "My vice-president was badly beaten up and he resigned."

Recommendations by a committee, representing Nasco, students, lecturers, civics and political parties that a further 128 students be admitted was rejected by the rector, who feared they would be the thin end of the wedge.

Conflict came to a head on May 19, when students decided at a meeting to defend themselves. When Nasco members forced their way past a police contingent at the gate and made their way to the classes, students fell on them and their leader, Seyakamele, killing him. The campus was closed for two weeks.

"Some of us have been identified as being responsible for the death of comrade Rufus, so we don't feel we can go to the township," said Kolwane.

Frans, a core member of Nasco who declined to give his surname, blamed the SRC and the students at the hostel for Seyakamele's death. "They are also selfish, they will not talk to the rector for us because they are already in the college," he said.

The campaign would continue until all rejected students were admitted, he said.

The South African Students Congress chairman in the region, Joyce Moloi, fears that worse may follow if the regional ministry of education does not act urgently.

Other Northern Transvaal educational institutions also suffer from the "Nansu syndrome", said sources. At Mamokgala Kechunene and Sekhulhuni teacher training colleges, administrators are under similar pressure to give preference to local students. And, according to Moloi, students rejected by other institutions come to the University of the North as late as March, expecting to be admitted.

Northern Transvaal Premier Ngoako Ramatlodi believes the problems flow from the political role youths have played in the region. "People begin to believe that they must enter institutions even if they do not qualify," he said, adding scarce resources in the region had led to frustration.

"You start at Sub A and come out at matric. Some don't make it and some come out bruised at the other end. What we have to do is change that structure so that students have an outlet, so that a children can be developed to the best of their ability."



Worse to come ... Sasco's Joyce Moloï says the regional ministry must act urgently

PHOTOGRAPH: SIBUSISO NXUMALO

Excluded students terrorise colleges

(53) WM 17-23/6/94

Youths refused admission to teacher training colleges are terrorising student teachers, reports

Sibusiso Nxumalo

A CAMPAIGN of violent disruption mounted by rejected would-be teachers has brought teacher training in the Northern Transvaal to its knees.

Over the past five months, the Ngoaka Ramalepe and Mokopane colleges have been forced to close and their students attacked, as organisations calling themselves the Non-Admitted Students Congress (Nasco) and the Non-Admitted National Students Union (Nansu) tried to force rectors to admit them.

In March, Nansu members raided the Ngoaka residence, stabbing 18 student teachers. Using the slogan "Nansu by night", dissidents mounted nightly raids on the college residence.

At Mokopane, Nasco members forced their way on to the campus every day over a five-month period, disrupting classes, assaulting students and barring their access.

Nasco leader Rufus Seyakamelo was stabbed and beaten to death on May 19, when trainee teachers at Mokopane hit back.

Last week education at the colleges hesitantly restarted. Only a heavy police presence at Mokopane prevented further disruption by Nasco demonstrators.

The conflict at Mokopane was sparked in January when 3 000 students gathered for registration, but only 350 were admitted. Rallying behind the slogan "Admit one, admit one child of the soil", youths from Mahwelereng township, near Potgietersrus, organised themselves into Nasco and tried to force the college rector to admit them. They said children from the township, which borders the college, should receive priority over other applicants.

When the rector told the dissidents that further admissions "would be over his dead body", disruption followed. "They would come into classes and tell people to get out of class," said SRC president Aubrey Kolwane.

Nasco members denied entry to the campus by police began harassing students who rented accommodation in the township. According to Kolwane, he and other SRC members were blamed

for the presence of police. "My vice-president was badly beaten up and he resigned."

Recommendations by a committee, representing Nasco, students, lecturers, civics and political parties that a further 128 students be admitted was rejected by the rector, who feared they would be the thin end of the wedge.

Conflict came to a head on May 19, when students decided at a meeting to defend themselves. When Nasco members forced their way past a police contingent at the gate and made their way to the classes, students fell on them and their leader, Seyakamelo, killing him. The campus was closed for two weeks.

"Some of us have been identified as being responsible the death of comrade Rufus, so we don't feel we can go to the township," said Kolwane.

Frans, a core member of Nasco who declined to give his surname, blamed the SRC and the students at the hostel for Seyakamelo's death. "They are also selfish, they will not talk to the rector for us because they are already in the college," he said.

The campaign would continue until all rejected students were admitted, he said.

The South African Students Congress chairman in the region, Joyce Moloï, fears that worse may follow if the regional ministry of education does not act urgently.

Other Northern Transvaal educational institutions also suffer from the "Nansu syndrome", said sources. At Mamokgala Kechunene and Sekhulhuni teacher training colleges, administrators are under similar pressure to give preference to local students. And, according to Moloï, students rejected by other institutions come to the University of the North as late as March, expecting to be admitted.

Northern Transvaal Premier Ngoako Ramathodi believes the problems flow from the political role youths have played in the region. "People begin to believe that they must enter institutions even if they do not qualify," he said, adding scarce resources in the region had led to frustration.

"You start at Sub A and come out at matric. Some don't make it and some come out bruised at the other end. What we have to do is change that structure so that students have an outlet, so that a children can be developed to the best of their ability."

College workers strike

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 workers at Elsenburg Agricultural College in Stellenbosch have gone on strike.

They say the college management is "racist" and is blocking their efforts to unionise, according to National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union Stellenbosch organiser Joe Nkhuhlewa.

College management could not be reached for comment.

53

1974

ARG 21/6/74

Wrangle over shooting

Stephen Laufer

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi's statement to parliament this week on the March Shell House shooting in which eight Inkatha supporters died cast a veil over a behind-the-scenes wrangle between the ANC and police over the incident.

Sources familiar with the investigation indicate Democratic Party leader Tony Leon's claim that "the picture painted by the minister of rosy co-operation is at variance with the facts" is correct, and that the SAPS has been stonewalled by the ANC.

But a spokesman for ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa said the police had not stuck to their side of a deal with President Nelson Mandela.

"Firearms were to be handed over for testing on condition the police investigation was directed equally at discovering Inkatha's role in the situation."

"It is untrue that the ANC has withdrawn its undertaking to hand over the weapons, but the police have asked for much more than was agreed — sworn statements by all security personnel, for example."

The spokesman said there had been little indication that the SAPS had moved to investigate Inkatha. "We don't see any evidence of even-handedness."

Ramaphosa had taken the matter over and was in contact with Witwatersrand SAPS commissioner Koos Calitz and Judge Richard Goldstone because it was felt it was no longer appropriate for Mandela to deal with the issue.

WM 1-7/7/94

Probe into 'racist' study notes

Chris Louw and Paul Stober

"MISLEADING, insensitive and inaccurate" education material is being probed by the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) and the Education and Training Forum.

Hugh Davies, chief of the Education Co-ordination Service, said this to a parliamentary standing committee this week, in response to last week's *Mail & Guardian* story revealing the blatantly racist views contained in study notes of Success Correspondance College, South Africa's largest distance learning institution.

SB CUM 1-7/7/94

The DEC has distanced itself from the notes.

Success said the notes were based on a DEC handbook. But it emerged this week that the publishers of the book, *Introduction to Criminology*, had dropped controversial chapters on "Race and Crime" and "Sex and Crime" from its 1991 English edition.

Success's Andre du Toit said the chapters appeared in his 1982 Afrikaans edition. "If there is no curriculum change, our lecturers draw up the notes. We trust them to get the most recent prescribed books. They are the experts," he said.

Probe into 'racist' study notes

Chris Louw and Paul Stober

"MISLEADING, insensitive and inaccurate" education material is being probed by the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) and the Education and Training Forum.

Hugh Davies, chief of the Education Co-ordination Service, said this to a parliamentary standing committee this week, in response to last week's *Mail & Guardian* story revealing the blatantly racist views contained in study notes of Success Correspondance College, South Africa's largest distance learning institution.

SB CUM 1-7/7/94
The DEC has distanced itself from the notes.

Success said the notes were based on a DEC handbook. But it emerged this week that the publishers of the book, *Introduction to Criminology*, had dropped controversial chapters on "Race and Crime" and "Sex and Crime" from its 1991 English edition.

Success's Andre du Toit said the chapters appeared in his 1982 Afrikaans edition. "If there is no curriculum change, our lecturers draw up the notes. We trust them to get the most recent prescribed books. They are the experts," he said.

Thusanang's self-help time has come

Star 20/1/94

There was singing, dancing and feasting on the hills outside the village of Haerertsburg in the Northern Transvaal recently when the official opening of the Thusanang Haerertsburg Self-Help Association's Centre was celebrated.

There were grandfathers and grandmothers, mothers and fathers, teenagers, toddlers and babies in arms. They came from all sectors of the community. Landowners and company directors — both black and white — and those who tilled the fields or worked in the sawmills and other local industries, teachers, pupils and housewives.

Thusanang is a Sotho word meaning "to help one another" and this element of co-operation was apparent from Thusanang's inception when people from all the communities in the area joined forces to raise funds for the project. It continued as they

contributed their skills, advice and time to the project.

In her address to the crowd of more than 400 at the centre, Thusanang chairman Karin Boyum, quoted Martin Luther King, who said that "nothing can stop the power of an idea whose time has come". Certainly these words held true for the Thusanang Centre.

The Thusanang dream began in 1986 when a group of people in the district decided that concrete steps had to be taken to improve the lives of the black people in the Haerertsburg, Magoebastad and Vekraal areas — not by handouts and gifts — but by encouraging the people to learn skills which would improve the quality of their lives and encourage independence.

The dream embraced more than simply providing the motivation for self-improvement, it included the provision of a build-

TEACHING skills, not giving handouts, is the theory behind this training centre, writes Lindsey Sanderson

ing suitable for teaching and the equipment needed for teaching, not to mention the teachers and trainers so vital for such a project.

Working initially out of a garage, a kitchen and a borrowed classroom, Thusanang is now housed in a building which boasts offices, classrooms, an impressive hall, a kitchen and a lapa area. There are dormitory rooms to accommodate students and trainers who may have to stay overnight or for a couple of days to complete a course. Two bright sunny rooms, opening on to an enclosed playground,

accommodate the pre-school which opened recently and which is the third pre-school in the area to have been facilitated by Thusanang.

Thusanang also liaises with five farm primary schools in the area and is supported by staff members from these schools. Contact classes are run at the schools to build bridges and open new doors for the pupils.

The association has been lobbying for the establishment of a high school in the area.

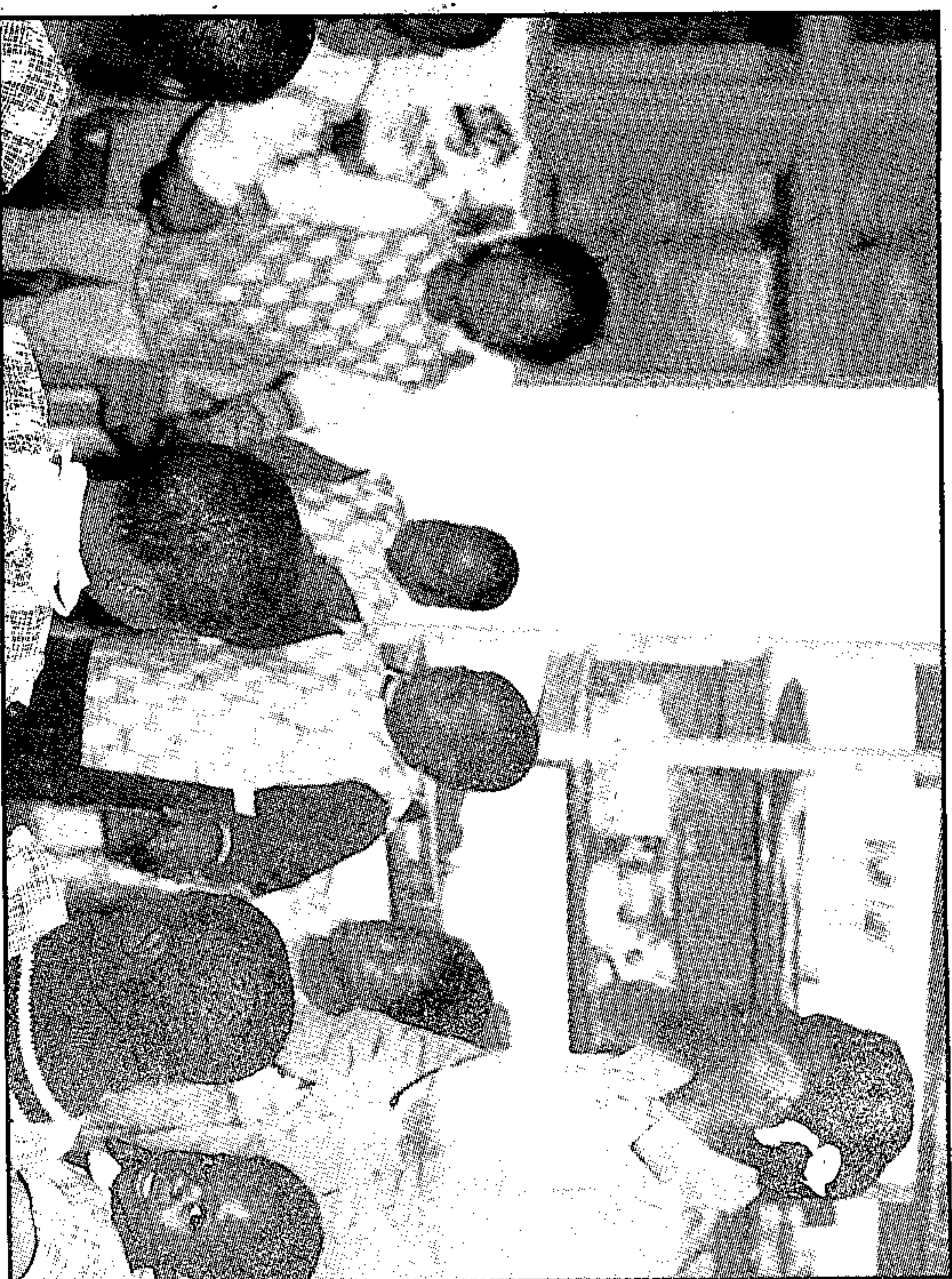
In the field of adult education, the focus is on elementary training which will directly assist people to improve their lives. Among the most popular courses are the literacy and sewing courses and the results of the latter were proudly shown off in a fashion display at the opening ceremony.

Vegetable growing and cookery courses are also part of the plan.

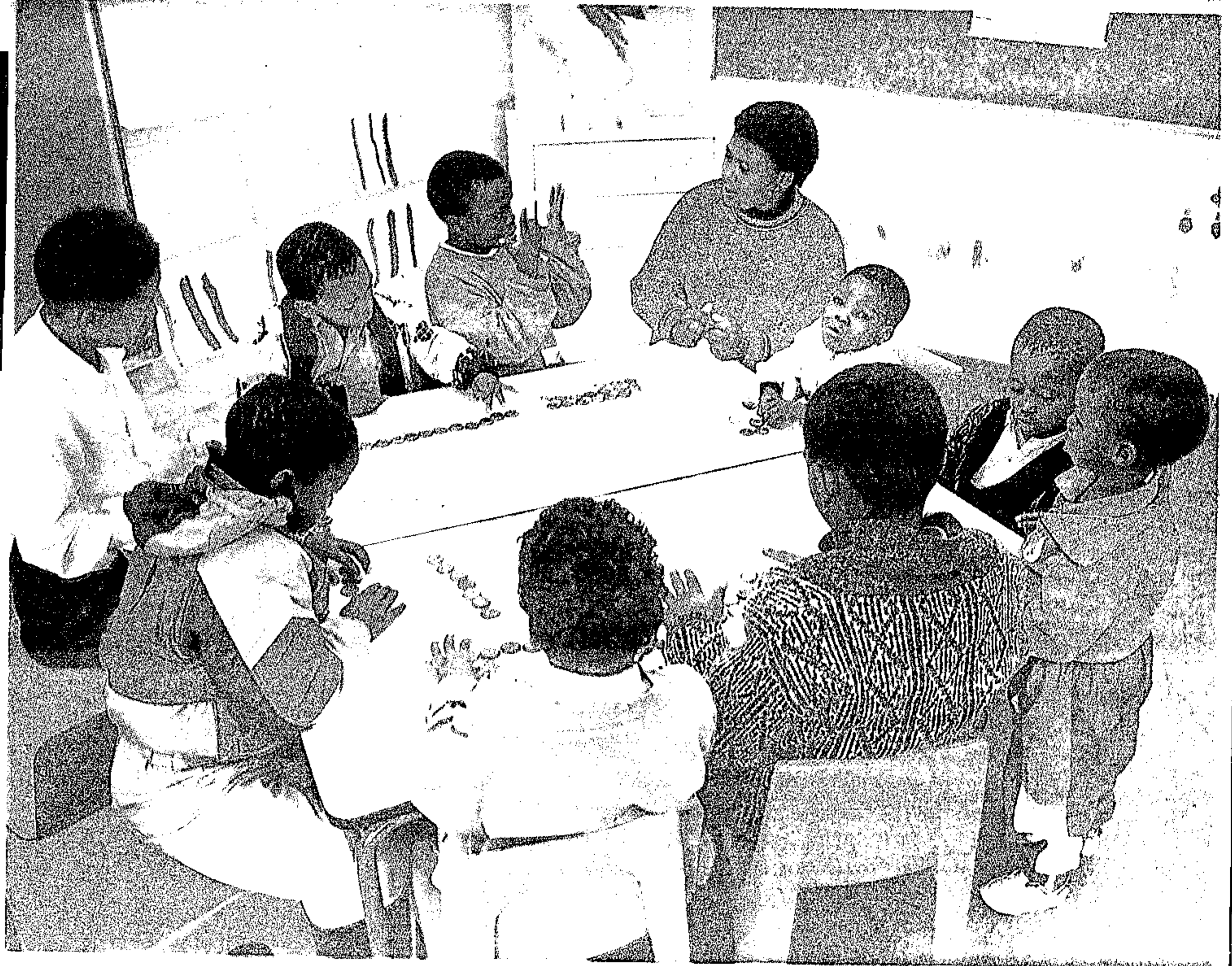
A great debt is owed to the Gazankulu Training Trust (GTT), which has provided hands-on assistance in training and, as in the case of the sewing courses has provided trainers and material. Sewing machines and overlockers were supplied by a fabric shop in nearby Tzaneen through the agency of a major sewing machine company.

In his address at the opening ceremony, Richard Ngomane of the GTT spoke of the vision of the trust which was to see all those living in the region having the skills and training which would enable them to be employed or earn an independent living.

He said the GTT did not impose training on anyone, but that it was up to each community to assess its needs and that the GTT would then step in and help to provide the necessary training to fulfil the desires of the community.



Helping one another . . . the Thusanang pre-school.



COUNTING GAME: Teacher Zoliswa Flekisa, who is also deaf, teaches counting and number concepts to a group of pre-schoolers at Noluthando.

Thabo's just another miracle of Noluthando School for the Deaf

LIBBY PEACOCK
Staff Reporter

WHEN Thabo first arrived at the Noluthando School for the Deaf in Khayelitsha he did not even know his own name.

And, he did not know how to communicate with anyone, not even his mother.

Today, he is proficient in sign language, is computer literate and a keen woodwork student.

When he turns 16, he will start the required modules, eventually to become a skilled and fully qualified builder.

Thabo (not his real name) is one of the lucky ones. It is estimated there are at least 5 000 deaf and hearing-impaired people in Khayelitsha alone.

Noluthando, a project of the Mfesane non-profit organisation, is the only school for the deaf in Cape Town's black townships, and the only one in the Peninsula which caters specifically for Xhosa-speaking children.

Six years ago, the school — with one teacher and 13 pupils — opened in an old clinic with principal Richard Nieder-Heitmann's car as an office.

The present modern school, of which most of the buildings were built by adult deaf people, is still being extended and now has 100 pupils and 13 teachers.

Noluthando is a non-governmental organisation, but gets a yearly state subsidy and also is dependent on donations from overseas companies and other institutions.



WOOD WORKERS: Deaf teenagers at the Noluthando School in Khayelitsha work at perfecting their craft as teacher Cyril Baadjies lends a hand.

Most of the children are from poor backgrounds and many are shack dwellers.

School fees are R10 a month, including meals, for pupils who do not make use of the school's bus service; otherwise, fees are R20 a month.

On a visit to the school, an Argus team watched a group of keen, friendly teenagers doing woodwork. They were eager to demonstrate their skills, all the time "chatting" away in sign language.

In the computer room, six- and seven-year-olds were deft-

ly operating keyboards and solving mathematical problems, while confident three-year-old toddlers in the pre-school section showed off their counting skills.

Ideally, children are taken in at the age of three, but many township parents unfortunately keep their deaf children at home until they are 12 or 13 years old, says Mr Nieder-Heitmann.

He said one of the biggest problems had been that parents were unable to communicate with their deaf children,

but now parents were being trained in sign language.

In-service training for teachers also was done at the school.

In the modest computer centre, pupils are taught typing, communication skills and mathematics, an essential subject for a technical career.

The emphasis at the school is on vocational training, including carpentering, building, sewing and cooking and eventually on job creation.

The school is also waiting to be accredited by the Building Industry Federation.

(53) (18/8/94) ARGUS 1/8/94

Pictures: BRENTON GEACH, The Argus.

R2-m plan to develop business skills

Staff Reporter *ARL 2/8/94*

A R2 million teaching programme to help disadvantaged matriculants through the doors of the business world has been launched by a South African insurance giant.



The pilot programme, which will be presented by the Witwatersrand Technikon, will accommodate 20 black and coloured matriculants from the Western Cape.

Sanlam managing director

Desmond Smith told the 20 candidates at the programme's launch in Belville yesterday the course would ultimately contribute to the development of the broader community.

The 16-week course will include tuition in subjects like business practice and language, typing and computer literacy, basic economics, and bookkeeping.

Mr Smith said: "We also regard the course as a contribution to developing the potential of the general community, and especial-

ly those who have not had all the opportunities to develop their potential fully.

"This approach is in keeping with our wholehearted support of the aims of the government's reconstruction and development programme."

The course had not been designed to provide prospective employees for Sanlam, Mr Smith said, but should rather be seen as a contribution towards a better skilled workforce for the finance industry in general.

Whites at technikon hostel declare 'volksstaat'

Campuses in turmoil over racial terror

Star 10/18/94

ARMED white students of the Vaal Triangle Technikon are terrorising their black college mates and have declared a white 'volksstaat' at a hostel within the campus.

This is the claim made by black students who say life at the technikon has become a misery. Black students allege the white students — mainly from Vanderbijlpark — have declared 'whites-only territories within the campus' and brandished firearms threateningly at them. The black students told WeekendStar that Block L in the campus's Decima hostel had been identified as a 'source of terror, humiliation and misery for them'. They said Block L had been designated a white 'volksstaat' by some white students living there. (53) "Only those who are tired of living can pass by Block L at night," said a female student (who chose to be identified only as Mantwa).

Forced out

The black students said they were forced out of the block by white students who said "there is no kaffir who will come into this place alive and leave alive". They also alleged that white students brandished firearms at black students. The technikon's director of public relations Dr Abe Kempen said students "may not be in possession of explosives or firearms or weapons which may be considered dangerous, without having the written consent of the rector". Kempen said 10 students had been given clearance to carry firearms after there had been consultation with the rector of the technikon. Asked whether these 10 students were whites, he said the technikon did not distinguish between students on the grounds of race. He added students who had permission to possess weapons were required to leave their firearms in the care of security personnel or hostel caretakers.

Alex Mithinkulu (28) told WeekendStar that, on arrival at the technikon, he was allocated a room at Block L but moved out quickly "after I was advised it was dangerous for black students to stay there".

He said he was welcomed with whistling, yelling and loud clapping from white students who said: "Ons het 'n nuwe maat" (We have a new friend). One black female student, who lives in a hostel adjacent to Decima, said: "I am scared of that place, particularly when those white boys are drunk."

Removal

Danie Joubert, the technikon's Student Representative Council chairman, confirmed that there were problems in Decima, but that they were "here and there" and "not very serious". He said problems in Decima had led to the removal of black students from one of the blocks for "the sake of peace" but denied the existence of a "volksstaat" within the hostel. Contrary to black students' perception that the problem was race-related, Joubert said it was a matter of "education and not

"African students speak so loud and European students get irritated," he said. The Pan Africanist Students' Organisation spokesman on the campus, Kingsley Boloang, said he felt the technikon's management was responsible for the situation. He said white students are treated with kid-gloves while black students are treated ruthlessly. Said Boloang: "We tried to talk to dean of students P de Jager about it (the volksstaat) but he said the matter could wait until next year since the term was only a few weeks away from the end." Boloang said it was unacceptable to the black students that a clique of students could be allowed to undermine the technikon's nonracial policy. "Half of the white students must be moved out of the block and be replaced with black students to break that faction." Kempen said race relations between black and white students at the technikon were good. "There is no such thing as racism."

next year since the term was only a few weeks away from the end." Boloang said it was unacceptable to the black students that a clique of students could be allowed to undermine the technikon's nonracial policy. "Half of the white students must be moved out of the block and be replaced with black students to break that faction." Kempen said race relations between black and white students at the technikon were good. "There is no such thing as racism."

a volksstaat on campus. We are a tertiary institution and students are here to study and to further their qualifications."

◆ Campus war starts 10/18/94

Technikon racism under microscope

Star 13/8/94

THE Vaal Triangle Technikon in Vanderbijlpark this week appointed a three-member commission of inquiry after a Weekend-Star report last Saturday of allegations that some white students had declared their hostel a "volkstaat" and had been involved in racial attacks on and verbal abuse of black students. (53)

The commission comprises the technikon's vice-rector Piet Swanepoel, SRC chairman Danie Joubert and vice-chairman Ntuma Botlhoko.

The rector of the technikon, Professor Pieter du Plessis, said in a press statement that if students "have made racist statements and victimised fellow students, the technikon will take action against them".

Meanwhile, F J Horwill, a resident of Decima Block L, the hostel at the centre of the allegations, confirmed that "it is true that black residents are not welcome in this hostel".

In a letter to WeekendStar, Horwill, a British athletics coach attached to the technikon, said reasons advanced by white stu-

ACTION against students who have made racist statements will be taken, the rector of the Vaal Triangle Technikon promises. TEFO MOTHIBELI reports.

dents for this were "not racial but self-survival. They point to the fact that they are able to leave their doors unlocked at present with no fear of theft".

Sehume Motswenyane (20), a second-year computer systems student, said he was a resident in Decima Block L at the beginning of the year but quickly moved out after a group of white students "trapped me inside my room and smashed my door with a pick-handle. I was dead scared." The incident followed "months of singing of AWB songs and *Die Stem* every time they met me".

Many black students also complained of the "undermining of

the institution's language policy". The technikon is a "bilingual educational institution where Afrikaans and English are afforded equal status as regards communication and medium of tuition", said Dr Abe Kempen, the technikon's public relations director.

But a first-year purchasing management student and the English-speaking students' class representative, Modise Mphoso, claimed that several black students had "stopped attending the mercantile law classes because of their frustration over the excessive use of Afrikaans and lack of 50/50 parity with English.

"We cannot understand why lecturers find it difficult to use English in class, but do everything to accommodate Afrikaans-speaking students and get irritated every time we ask them to translate what they say into English for our benefit. As black students, we have made a major and sensible compromise by opting for English as our language preference. I shudder to think what could happen if we also were to

demand the use of our African languages like the Afrikaners," Mphoso said.

South African Students' Congress (SASCO) spokesman on the campus Vitalious Xaba said the technikon "had not yet been transformed, it is still in the hands of the Boers.

"We demand that the institution implement the programme of affirmative action in the areas of staff and management."

Xaba said SASCO planned to meet student affairs director C P de Jager about the formation of a forum to discuss the transformation of the technikon.

Kempen said the commission of inquiry was due to report on its findings to an all-inclusive forum on August 24.

Apart from the commission members and the management of the technikon, the forum will include three-member delegations from the ANC, AWB, CP, DP, IFP, NP, South African National Civics Organisation, SACP, South African Council of Churches, Vaal Taxi Association, South African Democratic Teachers Union, COSATU, AZAPO and NACTU.

NEWS Minister urged to visit troubl

Racial clash halts classes

Sowetans 23/8/94

■ **BLACKBOARD JUNGLE** Five

hurt as armed students rampage:

By **Bongani Mavuso and Tefo Mothibeli**

SCHOOLING was disrupted at the Vaal Triangle Technikon yesterday following racial conflict between white and black students.

Police spokesman Colonel Piet van Deventer said police used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a group of students who set fire to a building and broke windows.

About five students were injured when fighting erupted. A number of white students were armed with knobkerries and baseball bats. Some were carrying firearms.

The situation was tense on campus yesterday and Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bengu has been urged to visit the technikon.

Technikon spokesman Dr Abe Kempen said they had not assessed the damage caused to the building.

Maintenance workers and other staff members left the campus early after technikon management had allegedly instructed them to leave.

Fighting broke out following a meeting between black students and technikon management to discuss racial incidents on campus. They were toy-toting outside the administration block

when they were allegedly attacked by their white colleagues. (53)

The clash is a sequel to a racial incident on campus last week when a black student was called a "kaffir" by a white cashier at the technikon's cafeteria.

"This was not the first incident. Rightwingers on campus call us names on a daily basis and management seems not interested in attending to this state of affairs. These rightwingers believe blacks are not human beings. They treat us like dogs and make racist remarks. The management should take drastic steps against these racist thugs," campus maintenance worker Mr Joel Banzi said yesterday.

Last August, lectures were disrupted for a number of days following violent clashes between white and black students. Several black students were injured, three seriously.

The clashes started when black students marched to the rector's office to demand the recognition of a newly elected black students' representative council.

Said lecturer Professor WP du Plessis: "We have problems but need sufficient information to act."

Pan Africanist Students Organisation spokesman Mr Kingsley Boloang said the technikon "was still in the 1960s" and needed urgent transformation.

Unrest flares at technikon

STAR 23/8/94 (53)

BY MELODY
McDOUGALL

VEREENIGING BUREAU

Unrest flared again at Vaal Triangle Technikon in Vanderbijlpark yesterday when a group of students tried to set fire to an administrative building.

Vaal Triangle police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel Piet van Deventer said police had to use teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the students. He said that as far as could be established, no one was injured during the fresh outbreak of violence and no arrests were made.

Technikon director of public relations Dr Abe Kempen said yesterday the situation was under control. Only one person — a technikon director — was slightly injured in the conflict.

He said the trouble began on Friday when about 150 students handed a memorandum to the rector, Professor Pieter du Plessis, demanding the resignation of three staff members.

He said the rector was given until yesterday

morning to react to the memorandum. About 700 students gathered in the hall yesterday morning for an address by Du Plessis. Consensus could, however, not be reached and the students started toyi-toying.

Kempen said negotiations continued, but the students later hurled a petrol bomb at the administrative block.

Negotiations

"We had no choice but to call the police," Kempen said.

He said negotiations nevertheless continued between the technikon management, community leaders and a representative of the office of the PWV education minister.

A commitment was given to ensure the full safety of all students and staff on campus. For this reason, it was agreed to invite the SANDF to provide protection for everyone on campus.

Tensions at the technikon came into the open last Thursday, when white and black students confronted each other after a fracas between two students.

Two whites attacked

on campus

ET 21/18/94
JOHANNESBURG. —

Black students attacked two white students in another racial incident at the Vaal Triangle Technikon campus in Vanderbijlpark.

The incident happened when students gathered at a hall for an address by PWV Education Minister Ms Mary Metcalfe yesterday.

Police intervened and reported the situation on campus as "tense, but under control".

Racial tension developed on the campus some time ago, and on Monday the Defence Force was deployed after violence broke out and buildings were set on fire. — Sapa

NEWS White students armed with knobkerries enter hall ●

Vaal Tech closed over racial clashes

By Bongani Mavuso

THE trouble-torn Vaal Triangle Technikon was closed yesterday following on-going clashes between black and white students.

PWV region MEC for Education Mary Metcalfe announced the five-day closure after a lengthy meeting with management.

A forum has been set up to look at ways of addressing the crisis which has left several students injured.

Earlier, two students sustained slight head injuries in renewed clashes between black and white students.

Police said campus security was called in and saved the students from further injury. According to a witness, the clashes started when black students gathered in a hall to attend an address by Metcalfe.

A group of white students armed with knobkerries entered the hall and threatened the black students. Fighting broke

Sowetan 24/8/94
EDUCATION MEC Fights erupt

as black students await official. (S)

out and two white students were injured.

In a meeting held before Metcalfe's announcement, hundreds of black students resolved to continue boycotting lessons until management had addressed their demands. They are demanding the dismissal of four white staff members whom they accuse of racism and "perpetuating racial tension" among students.

The students also called on management to close down a "volkstaat" hostel on campus, saying its rightwing occupants should be evicted.

Technikon public relations director Dr Abe Kempen said yesterday management rejected all forms of racism on campus. "We condemn all such action on campus. Racial incidents on campus

will be fully and fairly investigated and the due process of law will take its course," he said.

A meeting of the students' representative council, management, community leaders, staff and the PWV ministry of education would be held shortly to discuss the students' grievances and start a process of addressing them, Kempen said.

SRC vice-chairman Mr Ntuma Bothoko blamed the fighting on the "management's failure to address students' demands". About five students were injured when clashes erupted on Monday. A building was partially set alight and windows were broken. Police fired teargas and rubber bullets to disperse students.

Tech crisis mounts as talks collapse

Start 27/8/94

VANDERBILTPARK — Talks between parties in dispute at the Vaal Triangle Technikon resumed yesterday after a walkout by black student leaders on Tuesday, the technician's public relations director Dr Abe Kempen said last night. He added that classes would resume on Monday.

Kempen said "a joint statement of intention was signed and an agreement was reached between management, African students representatives and white students representatives".

The campus was closed after two days of racial conflict between students. Kempen said the statement of intent contained the mechanism for solving the dispute. He did not say what the mechanism was.

Meanwhile, Kingsley Bolong, a spokesperson for the Pan Africanist Student Organisation (PASO) on the campus, said: "We have only signed a statement of intent committing ourselves to a process of solving the prevailing problems, but we have not reached any settlement yet — the students will decide in a mass meeting on Monday." SRC deputy chairman Ntuma Bothoko

VAAL Technikon was the scene of ugly racial clashes this week and attempts to solve the crisis did not go smoothly. **TEFO** **MOTHIBELL** examines the issues.

said student leaders had walked out of talks because conditions they had set for the mediation — to take place under the direction of the Independent Mediation Services of SA — had not been met.

Yesterday morning black student leaders met parents to discuss the crisis. They drew up a memorandum which, among other things, called for reconciliation between black and white students, endorsed the demand for the closure of Decima and the removal of its white inmates from the campus and the inclusion of black people in the council of the technikon. The memorandum was submitted to campus authorities.

Bothoko accused technikon rector Profes-

sor P W du Plessis of "deliberately stalling the process by keeping an intransigent attitude and fanning white students' emotions against us as leaders of black students". Black student leaders are blaming Du Plessis for this week's ugly incidents at the Vanderbijlpark campus.

Following open clashes between black and white students, class boycotts and the burning and stoning of property, PWV MEC for Education Mary Metcalfe announced that the technikon would be closed until Monday.

This followed deliberations by a forum comprising the technikon management, student leadership and the PWV Education Ministry, which had been convened to investigate the problem.

Pan Africanist Students' Organisation representative on campus Kingsley Bolong appealed to Metcalfe to disempower Du Plessis and dean of students C P de Jager.

He said he had made the appeal because of their "failure to resolve problems besetting the institution". He called for a commission of inquiry into the rector's and dean's "failure to negotiate in good faith".

SIENSI UIM ON NIKUIT 007



The toy donkey that caused all the trouble

Sitrus 28/8/94

53

By JACOB DLAMINI and
DIRK VAN EEDEN

VAAL Technikon is a campus tearing itself apart.

On the one side are white students unhappy over what they see as forced integration.

On the other are black students, making up 35 percent of the student population, who describe their world as one of fear, victimisation and insecurity.

This week the technikon exploded and racial tension spilled into open warfare as white students armed with baseball bats broke up a demonstration by their black classmates.

The students were protesting over a hostel that they claim has been declared a "volkstaat".

But white students hotly deny any charges of racism.

SRC president Danie Joubert blamed black students for the troubles and said they continued to stage mass action, toyi-toyi and bargain in bad faith.

For student leader Quintin Smit the matter is more clearcut: "They are now running the country, but they do not understand that democracy means that 35 percent of this campus cannot control us."

White students were adamant that the root of black students' assertions, that a hostel had been declared a "volkstaat", lay with no more than a fibreglass donkey.

The model animal started life as a kwagga at a petrol station. A few years ago, it was repainted in the colours of the old South African flag. During the election a "Hierdie is ons volkstaat" sticker ended up on the donkey's forehead.

The donkey itself was quickly dubbed "Volkstaat" and became the residence's mascot.

Black students, who had been unable to get accommodation in residences on campus, took offence, charging that a section of the men's hostel, Decima, had been declared a "volkstaat".

Muzukhona Shabangu is a first-year mechanical engineering student. He lives in a backyard room in nearby Sharpeville.

He rents the room for R60 a month and has to walk for 30 minutes to attend lectures. "I came here to get my diploma and nothing will stop me from achieving that," said the 22-year-old Mr Shabangu, who hails from Pongola in Northern Natal.

Mr Shabangu realised things were not going to be easy when he arrived at the beginning of his semester on July 19 to find the room he had been promised, and paid a R500 deposit for, was suddenly unavailable.

"When I arrived for registration the accommodations officer told me there was no room for me and that my name was not even on the waiting list," said Mr Shabangu.

He found the backyard room and when he arrived at the technikon he saw his name high up on the waiting list for rooms in the residences.

"I was baffled by this because of what the accommodations officer had told me. But I was fed up and so I demanded my deposit back.

"You never feel safe when you are alone in that place because you never know when the rightwingers might decide to attack you. People live in fear and that is not conducive to learning," Mr Shabangu said.

Racial tension on the campus is nothing new. A year ago police had to be called in when black students protested in favour of a more representative student council.

"White students must realise that we are just as human. They should stop treating us like we are nothing. We came here to learn, not to fight battles," said Mr Shabangu.

Team to address campus conflict

PRETORIA. — In response to recent conflict at universities and technikons countrywide, Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bengu yesterday announced the establishment of an Interim Assistance Group to facilitate the transformation of tertiary education.

It will be chaired Ms Cheryl Carolus of the ANC.

The decision to establish the group was taken after consultation with the chairpersons of the Committee of University Principals and the Committee for Technikon Principals. — Sapa



Learn now, pay later

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Technikon here is almost R1 million in arrears, but students will not be refused registration if they are unable to pay fees. ~~54~~ 53

Acting-rector Brian Wells said at a media conference the arrears had been caused by students not paying fees. ARLT 3/9/94

He said registration fees would remain in place, but students would not be refused registration if they could not pay, although they would be required to pay later.

The announcements were sparked by protest action on campus over the past few days with students making several demands. — Sapa.

Higher education 'under pressure'

KATHRYN STRACHAN

"SA Higher Education Inc" was in difficulties with revenue failing to keep pace with rising costs and clients complaining about poor service, Finance Department economist Andrew Donaldson told a conference on tertiary education in Sandton last week. (53)

Donaldson said over the past two decades new entrants with protected markets had undercut established product lines and massively expanded industrial capacity.

Institutions of learning and research were having to examine markets, and ask questions about what they did, for whom, for what purpose and at what prices.

Given the monumental challenge of building quality basic education and secondary schooling opportunities in townships and rural areas, tertiary education would have to be content with current levels of state subsidisation.

Expansion and improvements in the sector would have to come from greater cost-efficiency.

Several recent studies of SA higher education pointed to cost-inefficiency, poor educational management and mixed academic standards of institutions whose growth had been more a consequence of populist pressures and political patronage than of academic advantages.

Tertiary education enrolment in SA at present was 17% of the 20 to 24 age group. Enrolment growth had averaged 6% a year during the 1970s and 1980s, or some 3% more than real growth of national income.

But growth had been distorted by deliberate segmentation of the industry along racial lines and by the extraordinary prominence of the university sector.

Tertiary education in SA last year was a R6bn industry (1,6% of GDP) employing some 65 000 people and enrolling 550 000 students, about half of whom were white.

Donaldson said most successful black secondary school leavers were not adequately prepared for higher education. Bridging programmes, academic support and restructured degree programmes could not compensate.

Donaldson proposed various alternative measures for this, including the encouragement of employment-linked bursaries, loans and research awards; enhancing competition in the education sector; more effective regulation of enrolment trends, standards and research priorities; and reorganising secondary institutions around specialised vocational orientations.

Lastly, he said, SA needed a revision of the academic calendar. A longer summer vacation would make a supplementary summer semester possible and facilitate vacation employment schemes.

Hostage part of Mboweni team

JOHANNESBURG. — The man taken hostage on Tuesday by students, Manpower deputy director Mr Basil van Vuuren, was named last night as part of Labour Minister Mr Tito Mboweni's negotiating team to end the crisis at the Odi Manpower Centre in Mabopane, north of Pretoria.

It was not clear, however, if he had actually been released by the students.

Mr Mboweni, North-West Minister of Education Mrs Mamakoene Gaoretelelwe, parents, teachers and trainees met from late yesterday to end the crisis.

About 600 students, supported by staff members, have demanded the training school and three others in the former homeland of Bophuthatswana fall under the department of education rather than the labour department. The change, they believe, would mean more pay.

Indications late last night were that talks could last through the night.

Those on the campus were calm and exhausted. — Sapa

(54) (53)

CT 15/9/94

Students (S3) release (54) ET 16/9/94 hostage

PRETORIA. — The hostage drama at Odi manpower training centre in Mabopane north of here ended shortly before dawn yesterday after Labour Minister Mr Tito Mboweni reached an agreement with disgruntled students and staff.

Talks to end the crisis were underway at 5pm on Wednesday. About 5am, Mr Mboweni said the students' demand that the centre be transferred to an education department had been acceded to.

The transfer applies to all manpower training centres of the former Bophuthatswana.

Hundreds of students boycotted classes over the past two weeks. Their protest came to a head on Tuesday when Department of Manpower official Mr Basil van Vuren was taken hostage. — Sapa

Findings on Vaal Tech released

Star 16/9/94

■ BY GLENDA DANIELS

Black students at the Vaal Triangle Technikon had no sense of belonging while their white counterparts felt threatened by black students, the Commission of Inquiry into racial tension and chaos at the Technikon has found.

Commissioners advocate Nigel Willis, attorney J H Greyling, and the Rev M R Raphesu were asked to investigate incidents of alleged racism and violence on the campus last month. The findings and recommendations, released yesterday, were:

■ There was a need for an affirmative action programme on the campus, with regard not only to students, but also to academic and administrative staff.

■ There was a need to avoid racially exclusive hostels and to integrate existing ones

■ White students must learn to be more accepting of their black colleagues and black students must develop a culture of learning and discipline.

■ A code of conduct against racialism should be developed by a committee consisting of all the different sectors.

■ A forum should be established consisting of representatives from all interested sectors to discuss problems and solutions.

The technikon had no black students up to 1987. At present, 37,5 percent of the 9 300 students are black. Technikon spokesman Abe Kempen said the findings would be discussed by the council on Monday.

Vaal tech 'sitting on racial time bomb'

MELODY McDOUGALL and
TEFO MOTHIBELI

VEREENIGING — The Vaal Triangle Technikon in Vanderbijlpark is sitting on a time bomb which could explode if the causes of simmering racial tension on campus are not addressed soon.

This was the warning issued yesterday by the technikon's student representative council vice-president, Ntuma Botlhoko, less than a month after trouble again flared between black and white students on campus.

The eruption of violence at the time led to the temporary closure of the campus.

It was subsequently agreed that the Independent Mediation Service of South Africa would be approached to help thrash out the problems.

Black students were demanding closure of the Decima hostel's Block L — said to have been declared a right-wing "volkstaat" — and the dismissal of three technikon employees accused of racial slurs.

Recommendations

Botlhoko lashed out at the mediating commission appointed to investigate the complaints, saying nothing had been done about students' grievances.

The 31 recommendations made by a commission had merely dealt with affirmative action, he said, accusing technikon management of distorting facts. (53)

The commission — N P Willis and two community representatives — had released findings and recommendations which left "much to be desired".

Botlhoko said the commission "did not look into the question of Decima and the alleged racial practices by the white students.

"Instead, it emphasised matters concerning affirmative action, which is clearly not the critical area.

"This has angered the black students and one cannot tell what is going to happen next, because we are left frustrated," Botlhoko said.

He expressed concern about the fact that the commission's was the second attempt to resolve the crisis at the technikon. Both had failed.

"The white inmates of Decima hostel must be moved out of the campus for contravening the technikon's policy on racial attitudes."

Describing the situation as "extremely volatile", Botlhoko said he feared dissatisfied black students would "get out of control" if nothing was done to defuse racial tension.

Technikon public relations director Dr Abe Kempen on Thursday denied that tempers on campus were running high.

He accused Botlhoko of creating tension, saying everything possible was being done to address the students' grievances.

The student leader was not interested in co-operating to try to solve the problems, he said.

It was also not possible to implement overnight the recommendations that the commission had made.

48 HOURS OF FRIGHT

By PEARL RANTSENG

MANPOWER deputy director Basil van Vuuren reclines in his chair, flashes a wan smile and says calmly: "I would rather read to students from the Bible than address them on an issue on which I cannot give a definite answer."

Van Vuuren was talking while still a prisoner in this week's bizarre hostage drama in which students held him captive at the Odi Training Centre in Mabopane, north of Pretoria.

He could only go home after 48 hours - many of them spent in drawn-out negotiations.

The students' charge against the Manpower deputy director was that he could not offer them a "definite answer" on whether the centre would fall under the Department of Education, or continue to fall under the Labour Department.

Shaking

City Press spoke to Van Vuuren during his captivity.

He said he had been talking to the students, teachers and parents when a student threw a piece of paper at him.

"That is when all hell broke loose," he said.

"A group of students forced me into a corner.

"One student took out a knife - and just when I thought it was the end for me, an instructor came between us and threw herself on top of me.

"She and some parents and instructors rushed me to the principal's office for safety."

Van Vuuren said he was shaking with fright. "I thought I would never leave the place alive.

"If it was not for the instructors, at the college, I don't know what could have happened to me.

"The students were really rough on me. They were angry and militant and could have done a lot of harm to me."

He said inside the principal's office he was able to calm down, though he was still very frightened and worried.

"I kept on asking myself what was going to happen next.

"I did not even know how safe I was or what my fate would be - until I got a message from the students that until Labour Minister Tito Mboweni came to address them, I would not be going anywhere, nor would the instructors."

He then phoned his wife, who was very upset but too far away from the centre to come, and his two sons, who managed to visit him.

Volatile

Van Vuuren said throughout the incident he did not want any police involved because he was afraid the situation could become more volatile.

"As I am talking to you it is 30 hours since the incident happened and I have not slept all this time.

"I just can't sleep with all this on my mind. In any case how do you expect one to sleep on such hard straight chairs?"

Van Vuuren was released after Mboweni's arrival, and after lengthy negotiations between the minister and the students' delegation.

He left the school early

The face of a scared, old bureaucrat



HOSTAGE . . . 'I thought I would never leave the place alive,' says Manpower deputy director Basil van Vuuren, who was held captive in this office for 43 hours by Odi Training Centre students.

Photo: ANDRIES HOGINKA

on Thursday morning, about 48 hours after being taken hostage - a spent but grateful man.

Meanwhile, lecturers at the boycott-ridden Shingwedzi College of Education were forced to

spend a night on campus last weekend after being locked in by student teachers who guarded the gates, writes Benson Ntshemo.

Nkhenani Mabunda, chairman of the college's

Academic Staff Association, said last Friday lecturers had decided not to go to class after Afrikaans Department head L Klapper was marched off campus by student teachers and told never to

return.

Mabunda said the lecturers were inside the college talking about what steps to take when a police officer told them the gates had been locked by the students, who seemed

to be agitating against the lecturers.

A senior police officer talked to students.

"He later came to the staff and said we should agree to a meeting with

. . . the jailer mob,



. . . and his saviour!



DRAMA . . . Students (above) kept Van Vuuren under guard until Labour Minister Tito Mboweni (below, flanked by bodyguard) arrived.

students.

"We felt this to be unfair because we were not part of the initial discussions," said Mabunda.

He said the police officer was allowed out but the gates were slammed

again and the lecturers the tyres of six cars had been slashed.

That night, the lecturers phoned the police asking for help but no help came, Mabunda said. The next morning the lecturers discovered that "until their safety was guaranteed"

NEWS Commission will probe unofficial 'expulsion' of college head

Students frogmarch principal

By Khathu Marnalla

■ IN LIMBO Final exams disrupted

AS campus ruckus remains unsolved:

THE WRITING OF EXAMINATIONS at Kwena Moloto College of Education in Seshego, near Pietersburg, hangs in the balance after students frogmarched the rector out of the institution this week.

The first and second year students due to write final examinations were

unable to write this week following the events at the college.

College principal Mr Jeff Masoakameng was physically removed from college premises by a large group of students on Monday.

According to student representative council secretary Mr Chris Sekwati, the rector had fallen into disfavour with students after he failed to give them their exam timetable on time. Issues raised against the rector in-

cluded his alleged failure to:

- Refund the SRC president about R70;
- To take students to hospital when they fall sick on campus at night;
- Lack of consultation;
- To reduce the money for boarding fees. Students alleged they had been using their own money to buy food as the kitchen had been ordered to close down. Sekwati said students had vowed

that the college would only run smoothly if the rector was transferred.

Various attempts to get comment from Masoakameng proved fruitless as he was reported to have left the college. Education Department spokesman Mr La-Duma Thembe said the department was against the expulsion of the rector. He said the rector had been employed by the department and only the department could expel him.

R500-m package considered

Govt bid to bail out varsities, technikons

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — The Government is considering a R500 million package as a short-term scheme to rescue some of the country's universities and technikons from financial ruin.

President Mandela has signalled that he will back an initial drive to raise a R200 million guarantee fund to mobilise private sector funding.

The Advisory Committee on the Tertiary Sector Crisis, formed by Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu in September, yesterday tabled its report and painted a bleak picture of snow-

balling problems across the country.

It warned that the "financial sustainability of some tertiary institutions, particularly some historically black universities, has become a critical issue". It said rising student numbers, unpaid tuition fees and declining subsidies was becoming critical at some universities.

The committee listed flashpoints for the 1995 academic year, including:

■ Problems of access to tertiary institutions being faced by talented students with inadequate or no financial resources. Student fees had been rising sharply to compensate for declining

State subsidies, which had been eroded from 80 percent nationally to 53 percent.

■ Rising unpaid debts. In 1992 unpaid student fees amounted to R89 million and in 1993 the figure increased to R137 million.

■ Salaries of lecturers and support staff. (53)

■ Language policy, "particularly at historically Afrikaans institutions".

It reported that at least three avenues of student funding were required: a bursary scheme, a private-sector loan scheme to students who could provide collateral, and a private-sector loan scheme to deserving but financially disadvantaged students.

focus on education

UNIVERSITIES and technikons are planning sweeping changes in the new year in line with the popular call for transformation, also backed by the Government.

At universities such as Vista and Turfloop, the whole system is under review. Meanwhile, Wits and the Rand Afrikaans University are going ahead with gradual transformation, a process they started years ago.

Transformation forums at the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle technikons are busy planning new structures in response to the new Technikon Act.

Vista's Soweto campus PRO Mr Peter Maher says the process of transformation will take a few months since "everything is up for grabs". He says local transformation forums at the PWV campuses are looking at issues such as the management structure and curriculum and even their autonomy. Maher says Vista has received many submissions to be considered at a national transformation forum.

Students and staff are democratically represented on an interim management council, which has been running at Vista since September.

Maher says the Soweto campus is going well and will hold its first local transformation forum on December 13. One of their priorities will be to decide on a new admissions policy for '95.

The University of the North, Turfloop, is also undergoing a revolutionary process of change.

"The entire university has come together and everybody is involved in transformation," says Mr John Wiltshire of the vice-chancellor's office. "It is driven by all campus-wide structures, not a select management team."

He says the process started four months ago when a strategic plan was drawn up with assistance from overseas experts.

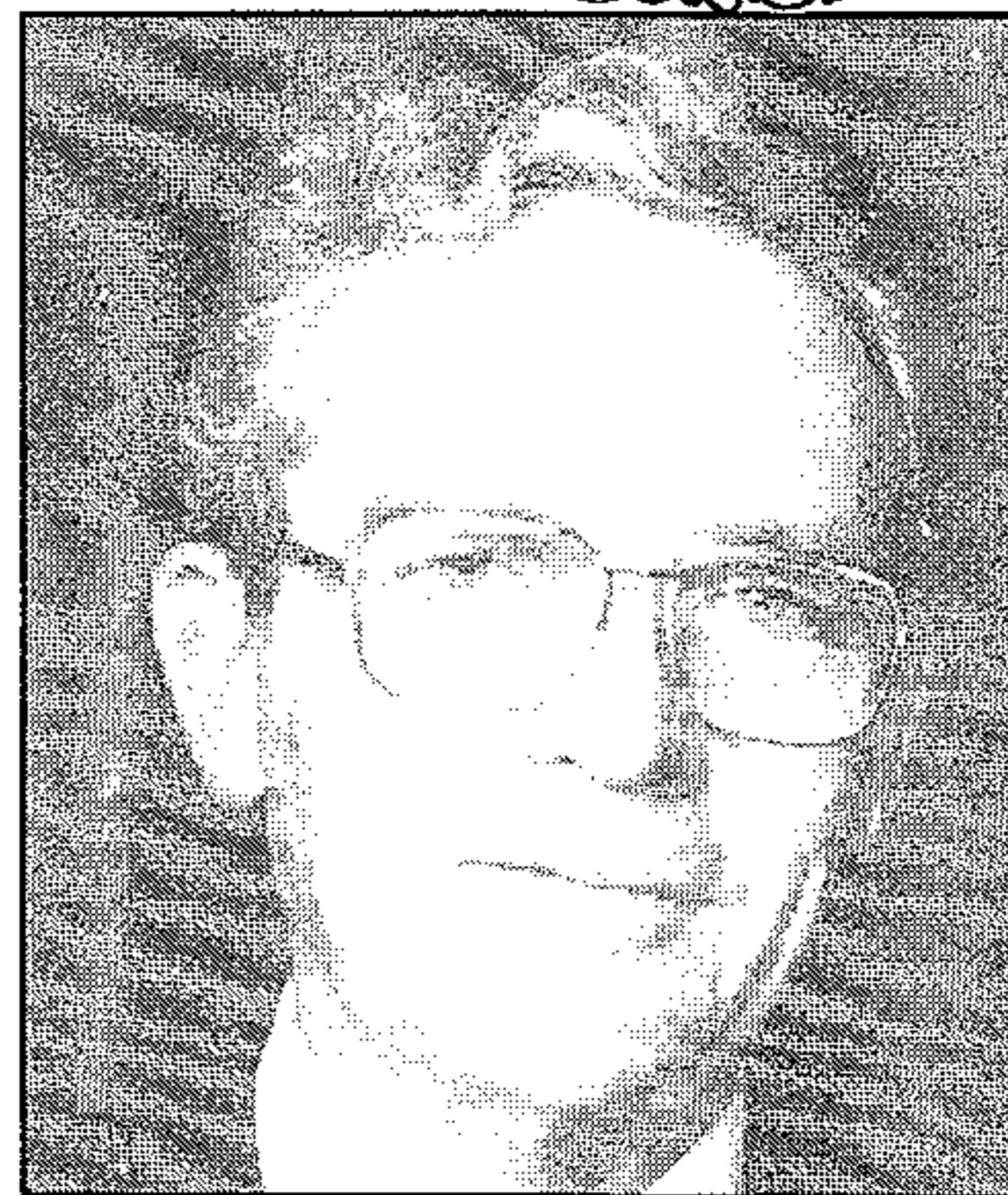
Wiltshire concedes funding and facilities are still serious problems, with a campus built for 4 500 students accommodating 12 000 students. He says they receive around 50 000 applications for 2 000 places. But Turfloop aims to adopt a different approach to funding and improve its financial standing, with an excellent British university acting as consultants and partners to it.

This university will drive the establishment of a new business school at Turfloop, and other plans for schools of journalism and fine and performing arts are in the pipeline. However, Wiltshire says the university is moving away from an emphasis on arts degrees to look at a curriculum concentrating on science and mathematics.

Wits University is also shifting its mission to focus on engineering, science and maths. A Science College at the university has been successful in preparing students for engineering, medicine and science degrees.

Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton points out the number of black students, in engineering for example, has increased from 19 percent

The transformation process at tertiary education institutions has begun. Reporter **Claire Keeton** looks at problems and objectives involved — and the projected direction of the main players:



Wits vice-chancellor Prof Robert Charlton.

in 1986 to 48 percent in 1994. He says the number of black students registered in all faculties at Wits has risen from 15 percent to 35 percent in that period.

The admissions policy was changed a few years back to include criteria such as performance in addition to matric results. Charlton says nearly half the students coming into Wits benefit from academic development programmes in all faculties.

The transformation process at Wits is being spearheaded by the Forum For Further Accelerated and Comprehensive Transformation established last September.

The FFACT working group has drawn up a constitution for the university which will soon be discussed by all interested parties at Wits.

The Rand Afrikaans University is also planning changes in its approach and curriculum for next year. Chief director of corporate development Professor de Villiers says the university is gearing itself to meet student demands in 1995.

A major step is the introduction of English as a medium of instruction for RAU-Nox, the night courses for part-time students.

The lectures and resources will be in English on demand, since 90 percent of the RAU-Nox students are English-speakers. Another adaptation affects

admission to RAU, which will be based on the potential of candidates, not only their marks. Applications for RAU next year have risen by 60 percent and all the hostels are fully booked.

De Villiers says the university held an English diploma course for 80 Thokoza students this year and at least three of the graduates have been accepted into university.

RAU hopes to establish language centres in the vicinity of Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus next year. Wits and Vaal Triangle Technikon, like the universities, have begun a process of transformation.

A Broad Transformation Forum at Technikon Witwatersrand with student, staff and management representatives is meeting regularly to negotiate around a new proposed council.

A Transitional Forum met at Vaal Triangle Technikon this month for the first time and a Student Transitional Forum was established in October. These forums aim to involve technikon stakeholders in future developments.

The new act also allows the TWR to offer Bachelor of Technology (B Tech) degrees from January next year, the first five of which will be presented in the faculty of engineering. The National Diploma will however remain the main qualification.

Vaal Triangle Technikon will be implementing 13 B Tech, 9 M Tech and 5 D Tech degrees in 1995. A centre for entrepreneurship will also be developed and this element will be added to existing programmes.

It has developed a dynamic admissions policy, though a matric certificate remains the major qualifying mechanism.

Overall, it appears the universities and technikons are making an effort to move towards transformation, thereby supporting recommendations from the government's Advisory Committee on Crises in Tertiary Education.

The committee recommended new ruling all-inclusive councils be set up and adequate negotiation structures established to ensure smooth communication among all stakeholders.

It also suggested management committees be sensitised to help the students with bridging classes, language courses and life skills. The main problem — a financial crisis — is being addressed by the committee in cooperation with tertiary institutions.

UNIVERSITIES and technikons are planning sweeping changes in the new year in line with the popular call for transformation, also backed by the Government.

At universities such as Vista and Turfloop, the whole system is under review. Meanwhile, Wits and the Rand Afrikaans University are going ahead with gradual transformation, a process they started years ago.

Transformation forums at the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle technikons are busy planning new structures in response to the new Technikon Act.

Vista's Soweto campus PRO Mr Peter Maher says the process of transformation will take a few months since "everything is up for grabs". He says local transformation forums at the PWV campuses are looking at issues such as the management structure and curriculum and even their autonomy. Maher says Vista has received many submissions to be considered at a national transformation forum.

Students and staff are democratically represented on an interim management council, which has been running at Vista since September.

Maher says the Soweto campus is going well and will hold its first local transformation forum on December 13. One of their priorities will be to decide on a new admissions policy for '95.

The University of the North, Turfloop, is also undergoing a revolutionary process of change.

"The entire university has come together and everybody is involved in transformation," says Mr John Wiltshire of the vice-chancellor's office. "It is driven by all campus-wide structures, not a select management team."

He says the process started four months ago when a strategic plan was drawn up with assistance from overseas experts.

Wiltshire concedes funding and facilities are still serious problems, with a campus built for 4 500 students accommodating 12 000 students. He says they receive around 50 000 applications for 2 000 places. But Turfloop aims to adopt a different approach to funding and improve its financial standing, with an excellent British university acting as consultants and partners to it.

This university will drive the establishment of a new business school at Turfloop, and other plans for schools of journalism and fine and performing arts are in the pipeline. However, Wiltshire says the university is moving away from an emphasis on arts degrees to look at a curriculum concentrating on science and mathematics.

Wits University is also shifting its mission to focus on engineering, science and maths. A Science College at the university has been successful in preparing students for engineering, medicine and science degrees.

Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton points out the number of black students, in engineering for example, has increased from 19 percent

The transformation process at tertiary education institutions has begun. Reporter **Claire Keeton** looks at problems and objectives involved — and the projected direction of the main players:



Wits vice-chancellor Prof Robert Charlton.

in 1986 to 48 percent in 1994. He says the number of black students registered in all faculties at Wits has risen from 15 percent to 35 percent in that period.

The admissions policy was changed a few years back to include criteria such as performance in addition to matric results. Charlton says nearly half the students coming into Wits benefit from academic development programmes in all faculties.

The transformation process at Wits is being spearheaded by the Forum For Further Accelerated and Comprehensive Transformation established last September.

The FFACT working group has drawn up a constitution for the university which will soon be discussed by all interested parties at Wits.

The Rand Afrikaans University is also planning changes in its approach and curriculum for next year. Chief director of corporate development Professor de Villiers says the university is gearing itself to meet student demands in 1995.

A major step is the introduction of English as a medium of instruction for RAU-Nox, the night courses for part-time students.

The lectures and resources will be in English on demand, since 90 percent of the RAU-Nox students are English-speakers. Another adaptation affects

admission to RAU, which will be based on the potential of candidates, not only their marks. Applications for RAU next year have risen by 60 percent and all the hostels are fully booked.

De Villiers says the university held an English diploma course for 80 Thokoza students this year and at least three of the graduates have been accepted into university.

RAU hopes to establish language centres in the vicinity of Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus next year. Wits and Vaal Triangle Technikon, like the universities, have begun a process of transformation.

A Broad Transformation Forum at Technikon Witwatersrand with student, staff and management representatives is meeting regularly to negotiate around a new proposed council.

A Transitional Forum met at Vaal Triangle Technikon this month for the first time and a Student Transitional Forum was established in October. These forums aim to involve technikon stakeholders in future developments.

The new act also allows the TWR to offer Bachelor of Technology (B Tech) degrees from January next year, the first five of which will be presented in the faculty of engineering. The National Diploma will however remain the main qualification.

Vaal Triangle Technikon will be implementing 13 B Tech, 9 M Tech and 5 D Tech degrees in 1995. A centre for entrepreneurship will also be developed and this element will be added to existing programmes.

It has developed a dynamic admissions policy, though a matric certificate remains the major qualifying mechanism.

Overall, it appears the universities and technikons are making an effort to move towards transformation, thereby supporting recommendations from the government's Advisory Committee on Crises in Tertiary Education.

The committee recommended new ruling all-inclusive councils be set up and adequate negotiation structures established to ensure smooth communication among all stakeholders.

It also suggested management committees be sensitised to help the students with bridging classes, language courses and life skills. The main problem — a financial crisis — is being addressed by the committee in cooperation with tertiary institutions.

Soweto 25/11/94

EDUCATION - SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1994

City results 'unaffected by strikers'

Political Staff

THE absence of striking teachers from matric classes in Johannesburg and Cape Town did not make any difference to pupils' results, the Department of Education and Training has claimed.

The statistics "would seem to support the view that in these regions, teaching or the lack of it makes no difference to the Std 10 results".

"Is it possible that the standard of teaching in these regions is so low?" the department asked in an article in its official journal, Educamus.

In other regions of the country, the more days lost to teaching, the lower the pass rate was.

"In some ways this is encouraging, as it indicates that as a teacher you do matter.

"The better the teachers in a region do their work, the better their pupils fare in the Std 10 examinations.

"Sadly, this does not appear to be true of the Johannesburg and Cape regions."

But the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) reacted angrily to the DET comments. Sadtu president Mr Shepherd Mdladlana said last night it confirmed a long-held suspicion that the DET "manipulated" black results.

Mr Mdladlana said black teachers

CT 8/1/94 (52)
had long suspected the DET had a "set quota" to determine the number of passes and failures, in terms of grand apartheid policy.

He said one of the top schools in the country was Lohlaza High School in Khayelitsha and this was notwithstanding the fact that the school participated in all "struggle campaigns". The chairman of the school PTSA was also chairman of the local ANC branch, he added.

Sadtu did not expect results to be good this year — not because of teacher strikes or teacher neglect of their jobs but because of the "age old problem of lack of resources and overcrowding".

Behaviour

The DET also said "unrest" had a measurably detrimental influence on pass rates.

"The lower the total number of unrest incidents which were reported in a region, the better the pass rate in that region."

● Damage to Department of Education and Training schools in the Transvaal amounted to more than R30 million in 1993, the DET told Sapa yesterday.

Four schools had been so badly damaged they could no longer be used.

'Dismal' matric results for DET

A TOTAL of 38,3% of Department of Education and Training (DET) pupils — 5,5% less than in 1992 — passed the 1993 matric exams, the DET announced yesterday.

However, not only apartheid is being blamed for the dismal results. Strikes and other disruptive action were also slammed.

Of the 339 225 candidates who wrote their exams nationwide and in the TBVC states, 91 729 (29,9%) passed the exams and 25 634 (8,4%) passed with a matric endorsement. The 38,3% pass rate is the lowest since 1990.

Eighteen DET matrics obtained A aggregates, of whom only one was from the Western Cape.

ALL THE RESULTS

— PAGES 8-10

Luhlaza High School in Khayelitsha once again came tops in the Western Cape with a 92% pass and 49 matric exemptions. Principal Mr Eric Siyengo said the results were due to "hard work and dedication" from teachers and students.

The ANC has blamed apartheid and the disruption by strikes, stayaways and lockouts for the disappointing results.

It said the low pass rate was "a very serious indictment of what happened in black education", adding that in many instances the DET had failed to provide "the most basic education facilities".

In a joint statement the National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC), Cosatu and the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) deplored the "dismal" pass rate.

The National Party Federal Council said it had warned all along that the country's education was heading towards a disaster because some organisations and political movements "are toying with the education of our children".

DISCIPLINE PAID OFF

— PAGE 5

Sadtu's Western Cape region said it was "tragic that the noble attempts of Sadtu and other democratic organisations to expose and oppose the mismanagement, irresponsibility and failure of the DET to provide for the needs of black students should now be branded as 'disruptive'".

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday bemoaned the pass rate.

But Azapo publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokahe said that while the government could legitimately be accused of causing the education crisis, the black community — parents, political activists, teachers, pupils and organisations — was not without blame.

The black community had become guilty of complicity in producing the mediocre results "by tolerating the actions of adventurers in the teaching and pupil communities who disrupt education", Dr Mokahe said.

● Because of the disruption in education in 1993, all DET pupils who failed their matric exams would be allowed to write supplementary exams in March, the DET said yesterday. — Staff Reporter, Sapa

Pass rate of 38% for black matrics

JOHN VILJOEN ⁶²
Education Reporter

A YEAR marked by disruption and protests has ended in a dismal 38,3 percent pass rate for black matrics — in stark contrast to those in other departments.

The results, which the Department of Education and Training announced yesterday, are well below last year's pass rate of 43,8 percent and are the worst since 1990. ARG 12/1/94

In contrast, matrics at the Cape's "white" schools had a pass rate of 97,56 percent and their "coloured" equivalents almost 86 percent.

A total of 117 363 candidates passed — down from 130 341 last year. Of these 25 634 passed with matric exemption (30 542 last year).

One bright spot is the 18 A candidates, up from 17 last year.

In the Cape region, which includes Khayelitsha and Port Elizabeth, the pass rate fell to 37,5 percent from 46,7 percent last year.

The best pass rate was recorded in Gazankulu (38,4 percent), and the worst in Kwandebele (22 percent).

● Matric results start on page 17

NECC blames disruptions for 'catastrophic' DET matric results

PRETORIA — Only 38,3% of candidates who wrote the 1993 Department of Education and Training (DET) matric examinations had passed, DET director-general Bernhard Louw announced yesterday.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) said the results were a national catastrophe, but it and political parties said the disruptions in education last year were largely to blame.

Louw said the pass rate was lower than 1992's 43,8% but matriculants who had failed could write supplementary examinations. Supplementary papers pushed

1992's pass rate up to 50,1%.

Any candidate who wrote the November examinations was eligible to sit supplementary examinations in March, since the previous year required minimum aggregate of 25% had been waived.

The figures included the six self-governing territories, and Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. Excluding these territories only 34,6% passed in SA.

Although the 1993 results had been generally expected to be lower than the previous year, due to the tremendous disruption of education in DET schools, the

results were disappointing.

Louw said 117 363 full-time candidates had passed their examinations — 29,9% attained the Senior Certificate and 8,4% the Senior Certificate with matriculation endorsement. Eighteen candidates achieved A symbol aggregates while 1 405 subject distinctions were awarded. Three pupils received five distinctions (two more than in 1992), one achieved four distinctions, eight received three distinctions, 71 two distinctions and 1 220 got one.

STEPHANE BOTHEMA

Biday 12/11/94

Since 1990 substantial additional amounts had been voted to the budgets of the department and the self-governing territories, enabling the department to supplement existing facilities with 14 000 new classrooms and 14 000 new teaching posts. R280m had been spent on books.

Last year had been plagued by education disruptions, including those over the payment of examination fees. Militant actions by students drove principals and teachers from their schools while in many, neighbourhoods — especially on the Reef — unrest and violence caused crippling disruption to spill over into schools.

The results of 32 789 or 9,7% of the candidates who had written the examinations had not yet been finalised, since their marks, in certain subjects were still outstanding for several reasons, including:

□ Circuit inspectors, hampered by the so-called defiance campaign, had been prevented from moderating marks;

□ Some candidates registered at one examination centre but wrote at another;

□ Some candidates did not write all of

Results

Biday 12/11/94

□ From Page 1

their examinations, and

□ Some papers were outstanding or marking centres had submitted handwritten mark sheets with insufficient information.

INGRID SALGADO reports that NECC spokesman Desmond Thompson said the lack of resources in black education was primarily to blame for the results, but disruptions throughout the year had also had an effect.

The ANC said that DET problems caused by the apartheid legacy could be tackled only in a reconstructed and non-racial education system. But disruptions were also to blame. The ANC's policy framework for education and training would set the agenda for change.

The Azanian People's Organisation said the black community needed to urgently reassess its role in producing the poor re-

● Comment Page 5

□ To Page 2

It's national catastrophe

Sowetan 12/1/94

Sowetan Reporters

■ DISASTROUS YEAR Matric

PASS rate drops to 38.3 percent:

BLACK POLITICAL and educational organisations yesterday expressed shock and dismay at last year's Department of Education and Training matric results which showed a disappointing 38,3 percent pass rate.

Some of the organisations *Sowetan* spoke to blamed the SA Democratic Teachers' Union and the DET for the "disastrous" results.

The pass rate in 1992 was 43,8 percent.

In a joint statement, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee and the Congress of South African Students described the results as a "national catastrophe."

The three organisations blamed the Government for dragging its feet when it was asked to approve the establishment of the National Education and Training Forum.

A spokesman for the three organisations, Mr Desmond Thompson, said the five percent drop in the results was "a result of gross under-resourcing of

black education".

(52)

Democratic Party education spokesman Mr Roger Burrows attributed the poor results to violence and teachers' chalkdowns.

He described the 38.3 percent pass rate as "dismal".

Azanian People's Organisation publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokoae said: "Black education was sacrificed on the altar of political expediency last year."

Derive joy

"Never before has there been a nation so hell bent on self-destruction as ours. Never before has there been a people who seem to derive joy in self-flagellation, intellectual self-mutilation, as we, black people of occupied Azania.

"Each year we bemoan the poor matric results of our children yet, paradoxically, each year, without fail, we become guilty of complicity for produc-

ing such mediocre results by tolerating the actions of adventurists in the teaching and pupil communities who disrupt education."

A Pan Africanist Congress spokesman Ms D Pillay blamed the high failure rate on strikes by teachers and pupils.

Place the blame

"We don't want to place the blame on particular organisations. But there was no effective learning," Pillay said.

Azanian Youth Organisation president Mr George Biya said it was the responsibility of parents, students and teachers to jointly work together toward making 1994 a "better year".

The pass rate was not "unexpected," Azanian Student Convention secretary Mr Mark Mfokoe said. Azanian Students Movement's deputy president Mr Kgomoiso Modiselle said the rate proved the extent to which blacks were denied their basic right to education and

"furthermore demonstrates that local education is run in such a way that it favours whites and deprives blacks".

Black Management Forum's Northern Transvaal region president Mr David Motlata said the results were "bad and totally unacceptable".

Pan Africanist Congress secretary for education and human resources Mr Mogole Mphahlele said the DET "expected" the poor pass rate.

"The rate is a disgrace to the African community. Bodies such as Sadu and the DET, and parents, should take the blame for the results," he said.

'Positive steps coming over dismal pass rate'

JOHANNESBURG. — "Put the pupil first" will be the National Education and Training Forum's guiding principle in 1994, chairman Mr Franklin Sonn said yesterday. (S2)

At a press conference here he described the Department of Education and Training's 38,3% matriculation pass rate as a tragedy for the whole country. CT 13/1/94

Mr Sonn said the dismal pass rate had been ascribed to various factors, from the illegitimate political system to disruptions in schools.

He said many positive steps had already been, or soon would be, taken to improve matters in key areas.

The issue of examination fees was under discussion. — Sapa

Education Reporter

(52) ARG 13/1/94

THE origins of the dismal black matric results lie in the conflict between the Department of Education and Training and its teachers and pupils, says the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu).

Union general secretary Randall van den Heever said yesterday Sadtu's attempts since 1990 to ease these conflicts had failed mainly due to DET actions.

The DET and other departments maintained poor relations with teachers, which resulted in anger and frustration.

Defending his union's two-week strike last August, Mr Van den Heever said it took place as a last resort and succeeded in resolving a long-standing wages dispute.

Teachers had also country-wide held catch-up programmes to help pupils prepare for their exams.

"Rather than condemning teachers' right to strike, which is a universal and democratic right, the causes of strike action should be attacked," he said.

Commenting on the results, DET acting regional chief director Pierre du Toit said there were mitigating factors behind the "unsatisfactory" 37,5 percent pass rate.

More than six weeks of normal schooling were lost during the May stayaways caused by the death of Chris Hani and the August teacher strike.

Being out of class demotivated pupils and some matrices desperate to succeed had been handicapped by actions beyond their control.

Changes in South Africa would arouse enthusiasm among pupils, teachers, parents and communities alike, he predicted.

Luhlaza Secondary in Khayelitsha was the top school in the Cape for a second successive year, with a pass rate of 91,84 percent.

The school also produced the top Western Cape matric, Monde Ngcukana, whose A aggregate was one of 18 in the country; he was placed 14th.

In its reaction, the Western Cape branch of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee said education authorities had frustrated efforts to foster a culture of learning.

The NECC also criticised some teachers and pupils for "drunkenness in school, later arrival by teachers and students, fights by teachers over posts".

NECC spokesman Sihle Moon congratulated teachers and pupils for their "tireless efforts in the most unfavourable conditions".

The Council for Education and Training said yesterday teachers should rededicate themselves to their profession.

Thousands qualify to rewrite matric

Star 13/11/94
■ PRETORIA
CORRESPONDENT

Thousands of matric pupils who failed last year's Department of Education and Training examinations will be allowed to rewrite them.

The students demanded early last year that the DET's 25 percent cut-off point be reviewed and that all those who had failed be allowed to rewrite unconditionally.

DET liaison officer Kim McEvilly said yesterday that Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer had decided on September 24 last year to allow thousands of failed matriculants to rewrite.

She denied rumours that the decision had been taken to boost last year's disastrous matric results in which only 117 363 of the 339 225 candidates passed.

About 221 862 pupils qualify to rewrite (52)

Candidates wishing to write in March should register before January 21 at the examination centre where they wrote last year's exams.

Candidates who wished to write in May/June should register before February 11 at centres where they wrote last year's exams.

Pupils could use their statements of symbols as registration forms.

Call for halt to strikes, boycotts

Anger over poor DET pass rate

Star 13/1/94

52

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA

Organisations across the political spectrum yesterday expressed outrage at the dismal 38,3 percent pass rate posted by Department of Education and Training pupils in last year's final examinations.

Most of the organisations called for a halt to strikes and boycotts by both teacher and student organisations, and called for a return to school this year.

National Education and Training Forum (NETF) chairman Dr Franklin Sonn said the results were a tragedy for the whole country.

He said the NETF, which is made up of all major stakeholders in education, had analysed all the reasons offered for the high failure rate and had decided to avoid recrimination and plan constructively for the future.

The NETF wanted to return the learning environment to some degree of normality and steps were already being taken in a number of areas to improve matters, Sonn said.

The National Party lay the

DESPITE anger over results and blame bandied about, some organisations offer plans to improve matters in 1994

blame for the poor showing squarely at the door of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), and said the union was the ANC's education arm. It blamed strikes by the union for the poor results and said it was toying with the education of children.

Azanian Students' Congress spokesman Phillip Kepadisa said the results were abominable and that there was a pressing need for an overhaul of the education system. He also called for a return to classes and normality in schools this year.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade said it was "shocked, angry and disgusted" at the results. It blamed these on organisations that disrupted black education, and appealed to them to stop these actions.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee, Sadtu and the Congress of South African Students said the results represented a national catastrophe and blamed the low pass rate on the lack of facilities at schools.

The organisations said the Government had failed to deal correctly with pupils', teachers' and the community's grievances. The bodies committed themselves to saving the 1994 academic year.

National Professional Teachers' Organisation of SA president Leepile Taunyane said the tragedy of the high failure rate was the fact that the poor results were not unexpected.

Taunyane said strikes, boycotts and stayaways must come to an end before the NETF's "Save Education 1994" theme could be realised. The organisation also called for "administrative inefficiency" in education to be eradicated.

The Council for Education and Training said the results were disappointing, and appealed to teachers to rededicate themselves to the profession "and avoid prejudicing the education of the pupil in any way".

No nominations received for broadcasting authority

PRETORIA — The creation of an Independent Broadcasting Authority has been delayed because no nominations have been submitted. **B/DAM**

According to the IBA Act passed by Parliament in December last year, political parties, other groups and individuals were to have submitted nominations before January 21.

The appointment of the chairman and six councillors must be ratified by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC). **13/1/94**

Among the IBA's tasks in the run-up to the election is to ensure that radio and TV stations give political parties fair treatment.

But TEC co-chairman Dawie de Villiers said this week that not one nomination had been received.

The TEC agreed to postpone the implementation of the Act, which was to have

ADRIAN HADLAND

been gazetted yesterday, and extend the nominations deadline until January 28.

It was hoped an advertising campaign would attract suitable applicants.

According to the Act, the councillors should be people "who are committed to fairness, freedom of expression, the right of the public to be informed, and openness and accountability". Nominations should be sent to the TEC in Pretoria.

□ **GAVIN DUVENAGE** reports Radio Pretoria management committee chairman Mossie van den Berg said the right-wing station would apply to the IBA a permanent licence "if and when this body is ever established". **(52)**

The station was taking legal action against the government and would continue broadcasting in the meantime.

Ciskei govt stalls on TEC

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — Ciskei would not take its full place on the Transitional Executive Council unless it was "absolutely necessary", a Ciskei government spokesman said yesterday. **B/DAM**

He added, however, that a form of "interim" membership could be negotiated for the territory. **13/1/94**

Following news earlier this week that Ciskei leader Brig' Oupa Gqozo had committed the territory to joining the TEC, the spokesman said Ciskei's involvement at this stage would extend only to the participation of its military in the proposed peacekeeping force. **(52)**

Ciskei was still part of the Freedom Alliance and as such would not join the TEC until at least January 24, the latest deadline for the completion of negotiations.

The spokesman said Gqozo had agreed to join the TEC "on an interim basis" to secure civil service and security force jobs in the territory, which could otherwise be lost.

Matric failures examined

LACK of resources for black education, appalling relations between the Department of Education and Training (DET) and teachers, and the disruption of classes by boycotts were the main reasons for the poor black matriculation results, educationists said yesterday.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) assistant general secretary Siphon Cele said the 38,3% pass rate reflected the decades of "Bantu and apartheid education". The "gross underresourcing dispensed to black education" was a major cause of the bad results.

SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) general secretary Randall van den Heever said the DET results had been poor for the past two decades.

The root cause was the "conflict-ridden relationship between the DET (as representative of the state) on the one hand and teachers and students on the other".

A Sadtu, NECC and Congress of SA Students (Cosas) joint statement said they took exception to the DET absolving itself from blame, adding it would be wrong to blame teachers and students for trying to improve their situation, even though disruptions should be avoided.

The organisations said much change

JACQUIE GOLDING

would come about in the education sphere this year. **B/DAM 13/1/94**

Cosas and NECC member Siphwe Sahl reiterated the need to reopen vacant white schools. **(52)**

The SA Democratic Students' Movement called on pupils and their organisations to distance themselves from political activities and concentrate on their studies in 1994, Sapa reports.

The National Education and Training Forum dedicated itself to ensuring this would be a better year for education.

At a Johannesburg news conference yesterday, forum chairman Franklin Sonn described the DET's matric pass rate as a "tragedy for the whole country". He highlighted positive steps taken to ensure a better year.

The CP said money allocated to black pupils was "wasted" with "every taxpayers' rand being lost" on DET students.

Promat Colleges executive director Larry Robertson said the 95% pass rate at his five matric colleges was proof that the potential of black students was enormous.

"Reconstruction of education" had to include having enough classrooms and properly qualified teachers, he said.

dev
"co
the
of
de
co
so
inc
pol
ha
hu
pa
be
co
B
di
in
ga
in
pu
ey
th
po
de
19
si
to
I
c
H
v
e
T
h
v
i
n
n
v
c
h
P
t

Failed matrics get another chance

By Bongani Mavuso

THE National Education Co-ordinating Committee, SA Democratic Teachers' Union and the Congress of SA Students yesterday called on matric pupils who failed their exams last year to write supplementary exams in March or to register again for the 1994 academic year.

(52)
In a joint statement, the alliance deplored the "dismal" pass rate of 38,3 percent achieved in the 1993 DET matric exams. "For us it represents a national catastrophe which our country can least afford at this stage, especially if one takes into consideration that this is not the first time that considerably more than half of all candidates fail," the statement said.

The primary cause of the bad re-

Sowetan 13/1/94
■ **BACK PAY** Salary deduction issue
another explosive source of conflict:

sults, the alliance said, were the lack of resources caused by the "apartheid government".

"The first step towards the normalisation of education in South Africa is the creation of a single and unitary system and department of education adhering to the principles of non-racialism, democracy and non-sexism."

These organisations warned that the 1994 school year was "already likely" to start on a chaotic note when pupils were likely to be turned away from schools due to overcrowding.

Other potential flashpoints, they said, included the "timeous" provision of textbooks, and "labour rela-

tions" in education.

However, the organisations said, "we will continue our efforts in 1994 to improve education. We commit ourselves to save the 1994 academic year, to make 1994 disruption-free".

Meanwhile, Sadtu general secretary Mr Randall van den Heever yesterday said the issue of the repayment of salary deductions to teachers by the DET last year was the "explosive source of conflict" between the union and the DET.

Van den Heever said the union would do everything in its power to try and resolve the matter amicably and avert possible disruptions to schooling this year.

Appalling 1993 results

Sowetan 13/11/94

THE CAN All

must share blame

for the poor 1993

Std 10 results:

By Bongani Mavuso

BLACK matric results were released yesterday and again "stakeholders" in black education began pointing accusing fingers at one another.

Whenever black matric results were released in the past, fingers were pointed at the Government, which was accused of failing to address problems facing black education.

However, this year, some black educational and political bodies have put the blame at the door of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, pupils and the Department of Education and Training, among others.

However, the various organisations have expressed optimism and positiveness about the 1994 schooling year.

The Pan Africanist Congress secretary for education and human resources, Mogole Mphahlele, said: "Without pointing a finger, Sadtu must grow up and take the blame. The DET and the homeland departments must also take the blame. Parents, too, must take the blame for failing to intervene."

Undeclared go-slow

"Throughout the year, very little teaching and learning took place in schools under the DET and homeland departments. Both teachers and pupils spent the whole of 1993 on an undeclared go-slow strike.

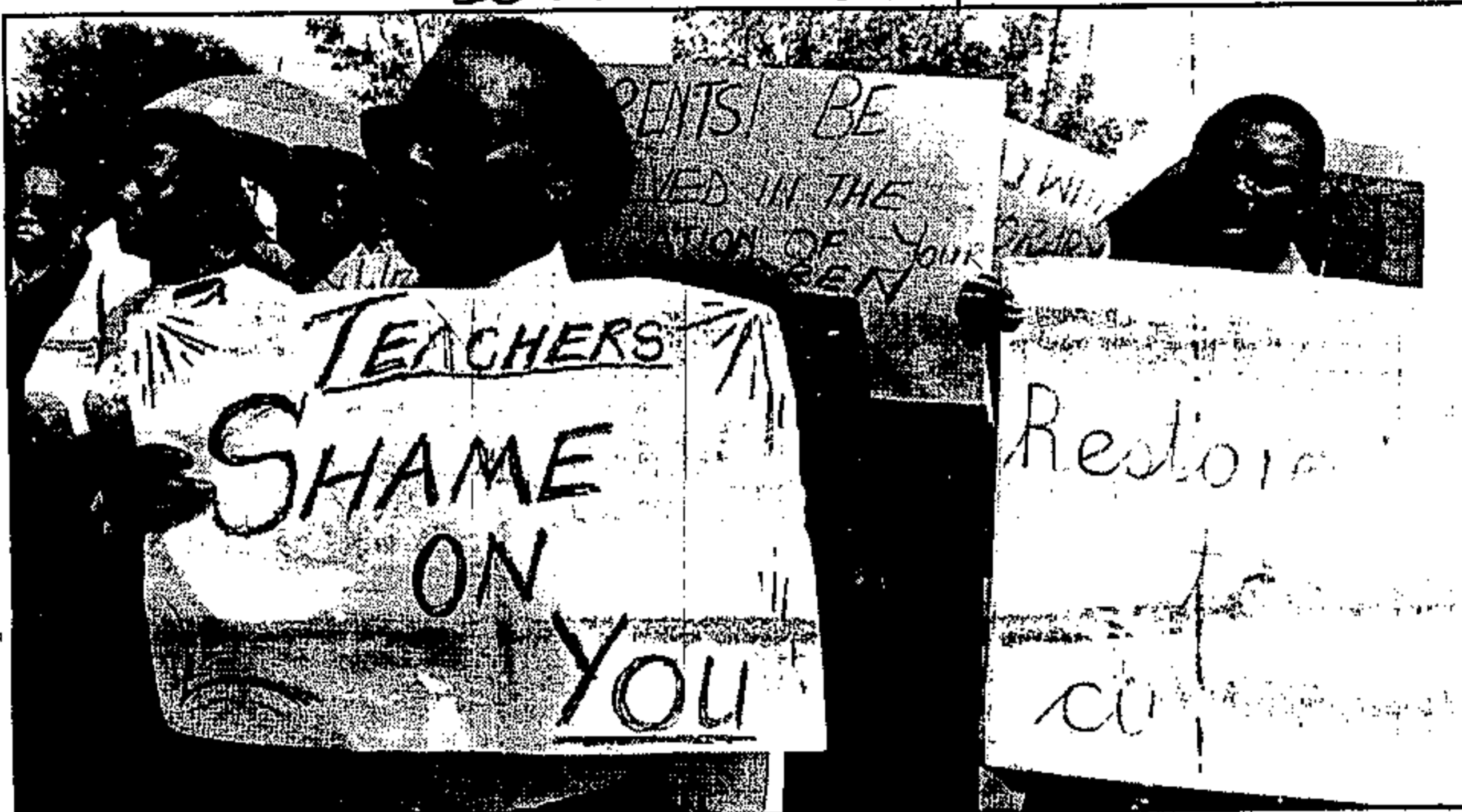
"These departments lacked the will power to teach our children and to restore normality in our schools. Teachers deliberately neglected their duties with impunity.

"Sadtu became the worst culprit as their insensitivity towards the plight of the African children manifested itself when they went on a publicity seeking strike shortly before negotiations started. Parents said nothing every time their children's time was wasted," Mphahlele said.

Sadtu general secretary Mr Randall van den Heever expressed a different view.

Van den Heever attributed the poor results to the "sad legacies of apartheid education" which he said provided the poorest resources and support structures for black education; appalling relations that the DET has with teachers which has bred a culture of mistrust, suspicion and opposition among teachers; and the disruption of the tuition programme at schools due to labour action of teachers and boycotts by pupils.

He added: "Rather than condemning teachers' right to strike, which is a uni-



Members of the National Professional Teachers' Organisation of South Africa make their feelings known when black education faced near collapse following a teachers' strike in Soweto. PIC: JOE MOLEFE

versal and democratic right, the underlying causes of strike action should be attacked."

(52)
Azanian Student Convention publicity secretary Mr Phillip Kepadisa commented: "These results are an aberration largely because of the cumulative effects of the irresponsible and despicable actions of the DET, the teachers and the pupils such as the misguided strikes and boycotts we witnessed in the past year."

The tragedy of the high failure rate of black matriculants was the fact that the poor results were widely anticipated, National Professional Teachers' Organisation of South Africa Mr LM Taunyane said.

"The causes for these were publicly known for a long time yet the inevitable happened again. In view of this, the guilt of those whose actions have contributed to this sad state of affairs has been compounded year after year," Taunyane said.

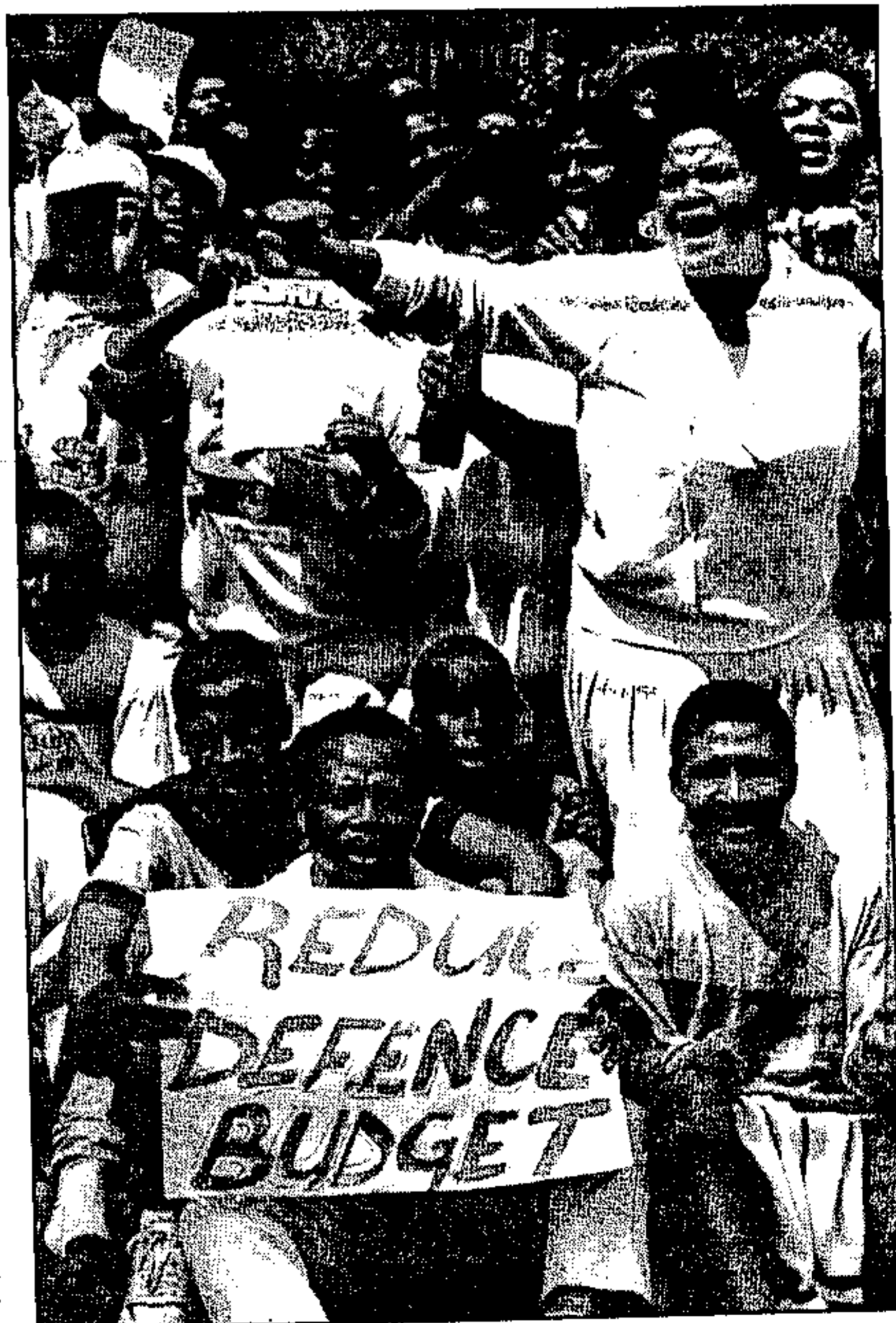
Referring to the National Education and Training Forum's "Save Education 1994" campaign, Taunyane said Naptosa associated itself with the theme.

1994 watershed

"For this to succeed, however, an end must be put to strikes, boycotts and stayaways by teachers and pupils. The year 1994 is destined to be a watershed as South Africa is about to become a truly democratic country.

"All this will be to no avail unless pupils and teachers return to the classrooms from day one and remain there," Taunyane added.

Publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation Dr Gomolemo Mokae noted: "Each year, without fail, we bemoan the poor matric results of our children, yet, paradoxically, each year, without fail, we become guilty of complicity for producing such mediocre results by tolerating the actions of adventurists in the teaching and pupil communities who disrupt education."



South African Democratic Teachers' Union members staging a protest outside the offices of the Department of Education and Training in Johannesburg to demand a "living wage". PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

Rural pupils outshine urban kids

Cathy Powers

RURAL schools outperformed their urban counterparts in last year's Department of Education and Training matric exams — reinforcing claims that political and labour disruption underlie the deterioration in results. (52)

Levels of student and teacher militancy are generally lower in rural areas and the homelands.

Over 70 percent of the schools on the list of schools and pupils which obtained the highest results are

rural. Bophuthatswana achieved a 64,98 percent pass rate, compared with the national rate of 38,5 percent, five percent lower than 1992.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said "high-profile disruption areas" had had poor results. These included the East Rand, West Rand, the Orange-Vaal area, Johannesburg and urban areas in the Eastern and Western Cape.

Compared with 1992, the Johannesburg region's pass rate fell by eight percent to 28,4 percent, and the pass rate in Orange-Vaal region

by over 10 percent to 27,6 percent.

DET figures show that of 23 schools which achieved a 100 percent pass rate, only one is in a major urban centre — Vaal Christian School in Vereeniging. The rest are in kwaZulu, Lebowa, rural Natal and the Northern Transvaal.

Of the 30 top students, only five are from metropolitan schools: one from central Johannesburg, one from Mangaung (Bloemfontein), two from New Brighton (Port Elizabeth), one from Kayelitsha (Cape Town) and one from kwaMashu (Durban).

Black schooling last year was hard hit by repeated teacher strikes and student struggles over the payment of examination fees.

Khanyisa College (Gazankulu) deputy head Anthony de Boer said: "Most pupils want to be at school. There is a students' representative council but it concerns itself with school matters. The remoteness of the area means teachers can't attend rallies or demonstrations."

Reaction to the "dismal" results shows most organisations acknowledge the role of disruption in black schools. The black community had become guilty of complicity in the mediocre results "by tolerating the action of adventurists in the teaching and pupil communities who disrupt education", said Azapo publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokahe.

However the National Education Co-ordinating Conference, Sadtu and the Congress of South African Students singled out the cause of bad matric results as the "gross under-resourcing" of education.

The crisis had been compounded by "an obstinate and inept bureaucracy which forced teachers, students and parents to take drastic action thereby disrupting schooling."

WM 14-20/1/94

Disastrous DET results: ANC would make radical changes

(52)

An ANC policy document seeks to arrest the poor-performance trend in black education, writes MABANDLA of the ANC's education department.

ARG 18/1/94

THE disastrous performance levels in this year's DET results, which have been the subject of much comment since their publication, reflect a systemic malaise within the system.

It is in the first instance a question of the credibility of the system in the eyes of the majority of black teachers.

The heightening of political consciousness on the part of black students since 1976 provided an impetus to the younger members of the teaching corps to discard the lethargy that had gripped the teaching profession for decades.

A newer breed of unions emerged which provided the vehicle for the expression of the anger that had long been felt and set the tone for a politically charged scenario in education.

The perception that the system lacked legitimacy made most teachers lose enthusiasm for the structural mechanisms set up for staff development in the form of in-service training programmes.

Many of those who attended the in-service sessions would most likely have been prompted more by thoughts of increasing their chances of promotion rather than a question of concern about their professional skills; besides, the education authorities' penchant for giving everything an ideological slant would have guaranteed resistance in any case.

What that means, obviously, is that a crucial instrument for ensuring quality has been rendered dysfunctional.

Secondly, the huge inadequacies in resource provision have the effect of discouraging the most enthusiastic teacher.

School laboratories are by and large ill-equipped, and teachers have to make children understand complex concepts in science, for example, with only the textbook as a resource.

The classrooms themselves are in the main practically bare and in some cases with windows broken and furniture not in a proper condition for use.

There are in the classroom itself, in other words, physical conditions that cannot provide much stimulation ei-

ther to the teacher or the student.

It must also be said that the kind of interface the bureaucracy has with the teaching corps is not calculated to engineer confidence or self-esteem to the teacher.

Teacher evaluation, for example, which is supposed to develop teachers professionally, serves other purposes now.

For the most part the evaluation that occurs is either judgmental or intended to ensure that there is compliance with the multitude of regulations that the department flags up front in the management of educational provision.

What is lacking is a supportive and confidence-building atmosphere. The decision-making capacity of subject advisers is limited and their creativity constrained by the overriding ethos of seeking to ensure close observance of syllabus requirements.

If one adds to this other matters that have to do with qualitative issues such as whether school management provides an adequate support mechanism, as well as the larger issue of the kind of pre-service training the average teacher gets from the teacher training colleges, the sum total provides a recipe for mediocrity.

The third issue that compounds this problem is related to "time-on task" and this has to do with the disruption of normal schooling that has been caused by strikes, stayaways and lock-outs.

All of these are an outcome of a confrontational attitude that has often been taken by the authorities. The teaching force then have to spend the bulk of their time figuring out ways in which they can get the better of the system in terms of their wage demands and conditions of service generally and inevitably the interests of the child are sacrificed to this larger need.

One can only regret that proper learning can get sacrificed in the process of seeking maximum advantage for the teachers themselves.

One wishes that there could be an

attitude change on the part of those teachers who continually want to resort to the strike strategy.

There is, of course, the other side of the coin, and that is that the system needs to see to it that conditions of service are satisfactory.

In my view the industrial relations framework contained in the new Act, which has elements which have been negotiated with the teachers' unions themselves, ought to provide mechanisms for solving disputes so that strikes become the very last resort. This does not mean that teachers' right to strike is being disregarded.

The continuation of the practice of top-down management under the incumbent government is an indication of a mind-set that is still at the dinosaur phase and signifies an incapacity to deal with the larger problems.

All of this, then, in a larger sense reflects the structural malaise in the system, a condition that leads one to see the system as being virtually dysfunctional.

Yet for all this there exist oases of good practice in some black schools that prove these generalisations wrong. An examination of the breakdown of performance patterns countrywide shows that there are some schools that have achieved a pass rate of well over 60, in spite of the depressing conditions that exist in black schooling. This must mean that there is a possibility of turning the system around, if only the larger systemic issues are attended to in a radical restructuring process.

Our policy document outlines strategies that might be put in place to arrest the downward spiral in performance levels.

We believe, for instance, that a radically different approach to in-service training and teacher development ought to be pursued which entails a whole school review and looks at the management practices in the school environment but above all focusing on the dynamics within the classroom, which constitute, one might say, the very centre of learning.

Cape trust seen as key to black matric success rate

JOHN VILJOEN (52)
Education Reporter

APLT 19/1/94

A CAPE TOWN-based education trust believes it can make a real difference to black matriculation success rates on a national level — with the right funding.

After four years the Educational Support Services Trust's matric support programme has already produced results and is one of the factors behind two years of 90 percent-plus pass rates at Luhlaza Secondary School in Khayelitsha.

But trust director James Olivier believes this is just the beginning.

"We want to make a material difference to the matric success rate at the end of this year. We've had four years of preparation; now we are ready and just waiting for funding."

The trust was established eight years ago with the aim of lifting the standard of primary school education.

In 1989 it began its matric programme at the request of teachers

and principals after the worst results in decades. Using learner-centred study tutorials, the programme set out to overcome the effects of classroom interruptions.

In 1993 more than 15 000 pupils benefited from the programme.

Apart from helping pupils, the trust is reaching about 83 000 pupils through its cheap but expertly produced story books and magazines, while its adult literacy programme is helping about 12 000 people.

Programme co-ordinator Karin Chisholm said the trust's publications were accessible because of their price, but were of high quality because they were compiled by experts.

Through sponsorship many primary schools are given the books and magazines at no cost. But the biggest obstacle to the trust's work is finance.

● The work of the trust will be highlighted on the television programme *M-Net Cares* on M-Net tomorrow at 7.55pm.



Matric success school is swamped for places

JOHN VILJOEN Education Reporter

SUCCESS is proving a headache for Khayelitsha's crowded Masiyile High school, where official capacity is about 1 000, but pupils number over 2 200.

In spite of this, last year's 324 matrics produced 274 passes — a rate of about 84 percent — and 102 matric exemptions:

A few pupils are still awaiting their results and could swell those figures further above the national average of 38 percent.

The school has become resigned to large numbers — enrolment last year was 2 254, some having classes in converted containers.

"Our official capacity is 1 029, but we exceeded that long ago," said principal Nozipho Ngele. Outside her office, hundreds of pupils milled around, while others queued to give their names to teachers.

After three days of registration, the scene was still chaotic.

"We have been overwhelmed," said one teacher. "It is because of the school's reputation. Every parent in the area wants their child enrolled

here. We can't turn them away."

The 1993 matric class was probably the largest in the Western Cape, the end result of the 1989 crush when 1 000 pupils arrived wishing to enrol for Standard 6, said Mrs Ngele.

And, there are signs this year's could be even bigger. About 230 matrics had registered by yesterday, but teachers believed the class could grow to 340.

They will be out to outdo the 1993 class. Their success was due to the devotion and commitment of teachers, but most of all to the discipline of pupils, said Mrs Ngele. "That is number one."

Her teachers were prepared to help those who wanted to learn. Those who did not want to study were encouraged "using all forms of motivation", she said.

Mrs Ngele said she could use 10 more teachers and a science laboratory, but remained optimistic about the prospects for this year.

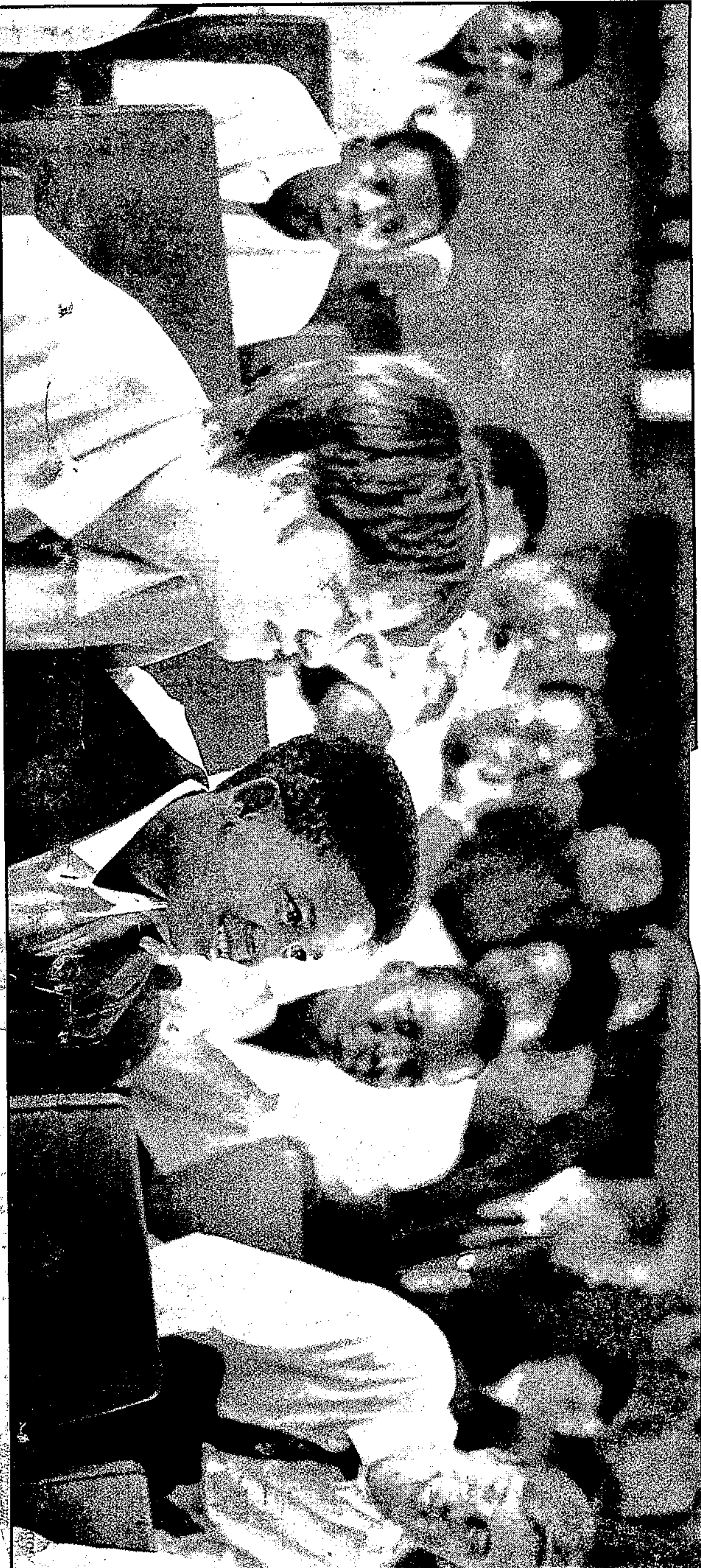
"Last year was such a terrible year, but we still managed to get the co-operation of pupils. I think we will achieve that again this year..."

THE CLASS OF '94: Masiyile teacher Sisa Sodlaka, above, introduces himself to the 10 A's — one of seven matric classes at the school this year.

Pictures: LEON MÜLLER, The Argus.

MASIYILE MENTOR: Nozipho Ngele, below, demands the best from her teachers and pupils in difficult conditions.





Class of '94 . . . Hoërskool Linden pupils make friends with new schoolmates from Soweto, the first black pupils at the 50-year-old school.

PICTURE: GARY BERNARD

Blacks enter Afrikaner bastion

■ BY HAPPY NKHOMA

Hoërskool Linden, described by one of its teachers as "the heartbeat of Afrikaner education in Johannesburg", admitted its first black pupils yesterday.

Star 20/11/94
The new Standard 6 pupils were selected by the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) for its "Raucall Project", in which it selects top primary school pupils from Soweto who attend the project with gifted children

from other communities.

"Since RAU takes only a hundred, the school asked the university to send the next 30 to us," deputy headmaster Sarel Pretorius explained. He said the decision to start admitting blacks was made by parents after long discussions with the school board.

When The Star visited the school yesterday, the newcomers were playing with their new schoolmates.

A schools' outfitter, who

donated the pupils' uniforms, was struggling to part the freshers from new friends to fit them out.

(52)
The pupils, old and new, and parents and teachers were excitedly greeting and joking together.

"I am overwhelmed with joy. I could not afford to give my clever daughter the education she deserved, seeing that I am unemployed and uneducated. Now she'll get a free education," Dinah Gambu said.

Schools chaos as students demand passes

A "PASS one, pass all" demand by militant Vosloorus students has brought schooling in the strife-torn East Rand township to a halt, barely a week after schools officially opened.

Registration and learning in three of six Vosloorus high schools have come to a virtual standstill as teachers and students accuse each other of harassment and intimidation.

Teachers at Masithwalisane, Lethulwazi and Thuto-Lesedi secondary schools threatened to stop work if their safety was not guaranteed, while students claimed they were being "victimised" by teachers, some of whom "carried guns to school".

A committee charged with re-marking students' end-of-year exam papers was set up at a meeting attended by teachers, students and local politicians on Wednesday. The committee was also asked to investigate claims of intimidation and harassment.

Matters came to a head on Tuesday when Congress of South African Students members at Thuto-Lesedi

By JACOB DLAMINI

high school went on the rampage, smashing three cars belonging to teachers, breaking windows and spilling rubbish bins into a staff room.

The students, mostly Std 7 pupils, claimed that teachers had failed them and victimised them "because of their political affiliations". They demanded automatic promotion to the next standard.

They claimed the failure rate was higher among Cosas supporters than among non-members.

However, teachers said they were threatened with assault if pupil demands were not met.

Cosas members charged that their allies in the South African Democratic Teachers' Union "betrayed us by failing students who supported the teachers' strike last year".

However, Sadtu officials dismissed the allegations and said teachers organised catch-up programmes for students after the two-week salary strike.

The Lethulwazi school committee, chaired by Mr Godfrey Kamsenza, is to meet today with teachers and parents in a bid to solve the crisis.

Chaos at Worcester school stops classes

CHAOS has replaced teaching at a Worcester high school where the Department of Education and Training (DET) has failed to appoint a new principal and the parent pupils' association has assumed control.

(52) et 26/1/94
When Vusisizwe High School opened last Monday, a delegation of parents, pupil leaders and members of the SA National Civics Organisation (Sanco) ejected eight temporary teachers and instituted a principal of their choice.

Classes for over 1 000 pupils have been unable to resume in the absence of an accepted principal.

A DET spokesman seemed unaware of the school's crisis yesterday. Last night a community-elected commission met Zwelethemba residents to discuss ways of normalising teaching at the school.

Black matrices to get plenty of help with writing supps

□ Plan to aid thousands

Education Reporter (52) ARG 8/2/94

A MAJOR effort to make amends for last year's 60 percent failure rate and help thousands of black matrices pass their supplementary exams has been announced.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) and the National Education and Training Forum said they were joining hands in the project.

The joint effort aims to help these candidates get their matric without having to repeat the Standard 10 year as full-time pupils.

About 200 000 black matrices failed their 1993 final exams.

Those preparing for the two sets of supplementary exams deserved the same consideration and regard they had when they sat their finals last year, said education forum steering committee member and African National Congress education head, John Samuel yesterday.

Joint action committees would be formed in each region to co-ordinate study help, said the department's director-general, Bernhard Louw.

These would function as sub-committees of the forum and be co-ordinated by DET officials.

The department would use all its resources to help candidates, said Dr Louw.

Mr Samuel said teachers would be crucial to the project's success. The DET is to compile lists of qualified teachers available for temporary employment or service.

It was also investigating ways of paying these teachers. Because funds were limited, the forum would help find private sector support to cover costs, said Dr Louw.

The DET's subject advisory services have started compiling seven-week study programmes and would produce a list of useful study aids.

Adult education centres and finishing schools will be asked to help.

Mr Samuel appealed to the private sector to give financial support, teaching facilities or useful printed matter.

"(These) efforts ... are aimed at providing the candidates with the most favourable circumstances possible.

"Now, the candidates need the support of all communities in ensuring that they can prepare themselves in peace," said Mr Samuel.

Details of the project will be sent to heads of education departments in the self-governing territories and Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

They will be asked to liaise with the forum so that matric candidates in these areas also can be helped.

Women's group sees DP's De Beer

Star 11/2/94
 BY WINNIE GRAHAM

The Women's National Coalition, South Africa's largest women's organisation, began a series of face-to-face sessions with political leaders this week when it met the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer.

The WNC has just completed one of the most comprehensive exercises into women's concerns in this country and has handed the results to the Transitional Executive Council. It now hopes to meet all the main political leaders to gauge their standpoint on women's issues.

The WNC delegation which met Dr de Beer comprised co-convenor Frene Ginwala and colleagues Thoko Mearns and Sandra Botha.

Ginwala said yesterday that the WNC hoped to speak to as many political parties as possible before its national convention in Johannesburg on February 25.

"We will raise women's concerns directly with political leaders. We can speak with great credibility on these subjects as we have canvassed the views of women nationwide in our research," she said.

Soweto pupils in street protest

BY MONTSHWA MOROKE

Pupils at Moletsane High in Soweto took to the streets yesterday to protest against the "unbearable and shocking" conditions under which they have to study.

The school, which has 1 300 pupils and 46 teachers, has had no water for more than a year. Toilets don't work, every window pane in the building has been smashed and doors on all 29 classrooms have been ripped off.

A spokesman for the school said teachers and pupils went to houses in the neighbourhood to use residents' toilets and get drinking water.

"Discipline is difficult under these conditions. How can you tell pupils not to go into the township during school hours when they have no other toilets to use?"

"We are also forced to release pupils at noon daily because there is no water.

"We miss three to four subject periods a day and this means we are losing out on our weekly quota," the spokesman said.

There is no main gate to the school and it is believed vandalism is the main reason for the dilapidated state of the school.

A teacher at the school yesterday said a report concerning

SCHOOL for 1 300 children and 46 teachers has had no water, or toilets that work, for more than a year

52

conditions had been submitted to the circuit inspector's office.

"The whole school needs to be totally revamped," he said. "Our pupils are willing to learn. But, for instance, you have a car driving into the schoolyard and making a spin on screeching tyres in the middle of lessons. Sometimes a thug just walks into the school grounds and fires a gun in the air, disrupting school."

"We find degge stubs on desks every morning and sometimes we also find blankets, which suggests classrooms have a another use at night."

A shortage of space has resulted in the library being turned into a classroom and the domestic science centre becoming a staff room.

Nelson Moloko, a Department of Education and Training area circuit inspector, who described himself as "the man in charge of the school", declined to comment yesterday.



They don't flush... Moletsane High School pupils picket beside the out-of-order toilets. Pupils have to go to houses in the neighbourhood to use residents' toilets during school hours.

PICTURE: GARY BERNARD

Teacher protest closes school

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

MORE than 1 000 pupils at a Bonteheuwel high school were sent home early after teachers left to protest about staffing problems.

Teachers from Arcadia High held a placard protest yesterday at the House of Representatives' Department of Education and Culture offices in Athlone.

A senior teacher, who did not want to be named, said 260 Standard 6 and 7 pupils had had no maths classes since the start of the year because their teacher was retrenched.

It was impossible for other teachers to take on this load.

The school also had no woodwork teacher.

This was a key subject in an area such as Bonteheuwel where many pupils needed to be prepared for a trade, he said.

It was immoral for the rest of the school to continue normally while these classes were disrupted, he said.

Meanwhile, staff at Westridge Secondary School in Mitchell's Plain say the department's rationalisation programme has caused chaos at the school.

In 1993 the school had 64 teachers to 1 026 pupils. This year the school had 1 076 pupils but its staff had been reduced to 50.

The staff had accepted a great-

er workload — more teaching hours and larger classes — but eight more teachers were needed for the school to function normally.

The shortage of staff at the school was potentially dangerous because of its proximity to the Strangler's "graveyard", teachers said in a letter to The Argus.

They accused the department of bureaucratic bungling, incompetency and lack of interest in the school's plight.

● THE 23 000-strong Cape Teachers' Professional Association has called on its members and community to vote for the ANC.

ARG 15/2/94
(News by John Viljoen, 122 St George's Mall Cape Town)

(52)

ple
Inte
air
from
gift
from
A
and
late
wil
off
fin
sp
sta

st
Net
van
iss
re
e

NEWS FEATURE Soweto schools that have fallen into complete decay

Playgrounds for vandals

Sowetan 21/2/94 (52)

HEROIC TEACHERS *Appalling conditions make teaching an impossible task for dedicated staff at two schools :*

By Bongani Mavuso

SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN SOWETO are in a dilapidated condition and have become havens for criminals and vandals.

Among the schools in a state of decay are Moletsane and Thesele Secondary in Moletsane and White City, respectively.

Built in the mid-'70s, these schools initially had electricity, ceilings and well-kept lawns among other facilities. The classrooms were clean and well looked after by pupils and teachers.

Now most classrooms resemble pigsties and have been turned into stinking toilets. There is no drinking water and toilet facilities are non-existent.

The classrooms have no doors. Windows are broken and the administration blocks are in tatters.

Insufficient furniture

Obscene graffiti is sprayed on blackboards and walls. There is no electricity and ceilings are hanging. Desks and chairs are broken and there is insufficient furniture.

At Moletsane Secondary, teachers and the principal uses the caretaker's cottage as an office. The laboratory has no equipment for experiments.

At both schools, pupils and teachers obtain drinking water from the neighbouring houses. They also use toilets in the township.

Moletsane Secondary school teacher Mr Levy Makhutle attributed the school's condition to vandalism and lack of security.

"We have been teaching under these conditions for about six years now," Makhutle said. "We cannot perform our duties properly when it is raining and in winter. The nation's pride has become a haven for vandals and thugs."

Two years ago, two classrooms and a library at Moletsane Secondary were set alight by unknown arsonists.

Makhutle took *Sowetan* around the school premises. In a classroom for Standard 6 pupils, human faeces, cigarette and dagga stubs littered the floor. The stench in that room was unbearable.

"Before we start with lessons on Mondays, we have to clean classrooms thoroughly and remove human waste and dagga stubs," Makhutle told *Sowetan*.

A Standard 10 pupil at the school, Anthony Seake, said it was difficult to concentrate in class since the school is situated on a main road.

"Conditions here are adversely affecting learning and teaching," Seake said. "The noise caused by cars and blaring music disturb us when in class."

Entrance muddy

Driving into Thesele Secondary on a rainy day is a nightmare. The entrance is muddy with stagnant water.

The school's laboratory was set alight by unknown arsonists last week. Teachers use the library as a staff room. The library also serves as a storeroom. The storeroom was set alight two years ago.

"We are very concerned about this state of affairs. Township residents are losing patience with us literally begging to use their toilets daily," teacher Mr Shakes Skhosana said.

Class Quotes

Obscene graffiti is sprayed on blackboards and walls. There is no electricity and ceilings are hanging. Desks and chairs are broken

Pupils and teachers obtain drinking water from the neighbouring houses. They also use toilets in the township

If the school was used by whites, it would not be in this condition

Skhosana expressed concern that school girls could be victimised by thugs while moving around the township asking for toilets and water.

"The situation was allowed by the education authorities to deteriorate to this state," pupil Sandy Khumalo said. "If the school was used by whites, it would not be in this condition. The community should protect this school because it belongs to the people."

How do teachers perform their duties under such conditions? "It is sheer dedication and the will to educate our children. Our colleagues are determined to continue with their work despite these conditions," Skhosana and Makhutle said.

The recently rebuilt Orlando "The Rock" High School in Orlando East, Tladi Technical, Fontanus Secondary in Emmdeni, Mapetla Tswana in Mapetla, Bona in Orlando East and Kelekitso in Meadowlands are among schools which have suffered the wrath of vandals.

Department of Education and Training Johannesburg region spokesman Dr Peter Mundell said the matter was a "major problem facing the DET".

He commented: "Some communities do not care about schools in their areas. Caretakers and security guards are threatened with violence when they try to stop vandals from damaging these schools."

About R12 million would be spent on a "renovation programme" this year,



Pupils in a gutted classroom at Moletsane High School.

PICS: PAT SEBOKO



Thesele High School caretaker Phineas Baloyi showing the school laboratory that was gutted in White City last Sunday.

Mundell said. "However, the renovations are repeats. We have in the past done our best to renovate schools but vandalism continues."

"Community involvement and participation in the wellbeing of the schools is of importance if we hope to see the problem solved. Residents should make it their duty to protect schools in their areas," Mundell said.

Azanian Student Convention secretary-general Mr Mark Mfikoe said it was the "natural duty" of any government to maintain the structures of community development. "The schools fall into this category."

"Besides the destruction by the tsotsi element, the Government must repair schools because no building will stay new forever," Mfikoe said.

"The Government's failure to main-

tain and repair schools and build even more schools demonstrates to us that they fail to govern. We call on this tax-consuming Government to direct our taxes and financial resources to structures that will enhance our development and that includes our schools."

Vandalising of schools cannot be stopped until the government addressed the issue of unemployment, Congress of SA Students spokesman David Serekwane said.

"We will engage in a campaign of renovating schools. We will not depend on the DET because it has failed to deliver. We will need greater community involvement in our campaign because a substantial amount of money would be needed," Serekwane said.

Soweto Education Crisis Committee spokesman Mr Mnyamezeli Ndevu

commented: "We are concerned about the plight of the schools. Tight security is needed to save the schools from vandals. Parents, teachers and students and other community should ensure that schools are protected from vandals and criminals."

The chairman of the Soweto branch of the SA Democratic Teachers' Union, Mr Matakanye Matakanye, blamed the DET for not "having the interest of black children's education at heart. We have in the past complained about this matter but it felt on deaf ear," Matakanye said.

However, he added, all the blame could not be put at the DET's door. The Soweto community should "take over schools and force the DET to deliver," Matakanye said. "Socio-economic factors result in vandalism," he added.

NEWS FEATURE Correcting the imbalances created by apartheid is no easy task



South African workers continue to fight for justice in the workplace. At Nampak, workers are beginning to see the fruits of their labour.



Mr Mohale Mahanyele of the National Sorghum Breweries is a champion of the philosophy of black economic empowerment. It is not surprising, therefore, that his company of is one of Nampak's biggest customers.

A company which is leading the way

By Joe Mdhlela

■ CHALLENGES Persuading white people that changes are essential:

THE PROCESS of democratisation in the workplace is inexorable, providing new challenges, some of which may probably be foreign to both workers and management.

Nampak Limited, mindful of the new challenges it is facing as the transitional phase unfolds, is geared up to have a better understanding of the environment in which it operates.

The understanding that workers are also stakeholders in a company is a critical factor that will either make or break the business world.

The appreciation that South Africa is moving into world markets is also a factor that should be a driving force behind making South Africa a democratic country.

Considering that apartheid made it impossible to regard normal practice as legitimate, management is called on to deliberately apply affirmative action in order to uplift those who were previously disadvantaged.

No serious about it

Mr Velaphi Ratshefola, a personnel manager at Nampak, argues that affirmative action should not be applied if those who apply it are not serious about it.

He says conservative whites should be taken out on a "bosberaad" and be assured that the changes that are taking place in the country, politically and otherwise, are necessary to level the playing fields.

Group human resources director Mr Neil Cumming says Nampak's approach to black advancement is a deliberate and measured process which is designed to normalise the racial makeup of the managerial and supervisory structures.

In this regard, the company is aiming at empowering black workers at shopfloor level so that they, too, can contribute to the wellbeing of the com-

pany.

To support its drive for black advancement, the company provides bursaries to black workers. There are also numerous training programmes which are in place.

A general management recruitment scheme aimed at introducing senior managers in the company is in place, so is the literacy programme to enhance the skills of employees who have had little formal education.

Employees are happy at the training that is taking place at the company.

Said Mr Victor Fenyana: "Previously we used to come to work as non-thinkers. With the new changes, we now realise that we are part of the decision-making process contributing to the wellbeing of the company."

Following the introduction of the "World Class Manufacturing and Service Vision", a concept aimed at producing products and services of quality, a number of operations within Nampak have introduced profit-sharing schemes in which all employees, without exception, participate.

The aim here is to compete for quality and introduce "stakeholderships" for workers at all plants within the Nampak stable.

Currently the company employs 63 black managers under Paterson Scheme Grade D and above.

Cumming says this represents five percent of the total managerial strength. If you include coloured and Asian managers, the percentage increases to more than 10 percent.

He says Nampak has eight senior black managers, three coloureds and one Asian. Senior managers are graded "E" on the Paterson Scheme.

The company has set a target that within the next four years 20 percent of management, middle and senior, must

be black.

Also, the company is hoping that within the same period, it will increase the number of black directors in its board.

The company has invested in a number of social investment projects. Examples of such programmes are Bridging Education Scheme, Support for Black Secondary Schools, Support for the Southern African Printing College and Smile Project, a scheme which encourages white school children to help black children communicate more proficiently in English.

Due to its commitment to peace, the company provides financial support to the Peace Secretariat. It also finances projects undertaken by the Black Management Forum.

Bias towards education

"A feature of our social investment policy is a bias towards education, and we will not make any donations to institutions which display any form of racism in their constitution or practices," said Cumming.

Nampak, said Cumming, has an extensive policy on environmental protection.

"Given the nature of our products, Nampak spends a significant amount of money and time recycling glass, plastic and paper and uses a large amount of these materials as feed stock into factories," he said.

Cumming says the company has a wonderful working relationship with Mr Mohale Mahanyele's National Sorghum Breweries.

"They are our major customer and we are proud that they are a successful black operation," says Cumming.

● Watch NNTV at 9pm tonight for the programme *People* to have another view of Business in Transition.

This space was made possible by the support of the Positive Development News Initiative, which seeks to document a unique development model that is evolving in South Africa where people from all walks of life — Business, Labour, Grassroots, Democratic Structures, Development Agencies and Communities themselves — are coming together in focused alliances, to play a powerful role in reconstruction and reconciliation to build a common future that will provide the foundation of a peaceful and prosperous inclusive society in this wonderful land of ours.

Core founders of this initiative are:

Eskom
Facet Film & Television
Independent Development Trust

Kagiso Trust
Murray & Roberts
Nampak

Nedcor Chairman's Fund
The Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund
The D G Murray Trust



Boycott hits EVER schools

Sowetan 10/3/94
MURDER CHARGES 18 pupils

detained by SAP for serious crimes:

By Bongani Mavuso

SCHOOLING AT THE seven high schools in the East Rand township of KwaThema has ground to a halt. The standstill is the result of a class boycott which pupils launched on February 23, demanding that criminal charges against their colleagues be withdrawn.

Last year, schooling in the township faced a near collapse following violent clashes between the Congress of South African Students and the Pan Africanist Student Organisation.

Several people were killed in the conflict, which lasted several months. The conflict was resolved following interventions by the Azanian Students' Movement, the South African National Civics Organisation and church ministers.

This week, the Department of Education and Training said "unknown elements" were preventing pupils from attending school. There has been no schooling for about three weeks.

Spokesman Mr M Mngomezulu said yesterday attendance at primary schools in the area was "normal". Matric pupils sitting for their supplementary examinations were writing without disturbance, he said.

The South African Police and the Congress of South African Students are pointing accusing fingers at each other for the latest breakdown in schooling in KwaThema.

Detention

Police spokesman Captain Wikus Weber says Cosas "planned" the class boycott following the arrest and detention of 18 of the student body's members who are facing murder, robbery and rape charges.

Two executive members of Cosas in the township are among the detainees, Weber said. Last month, five homes belonging to local policemen were also burnt down after Cosas members had appeared in court.

"The South African Police seriously questions the *bona fides* of an organisation which is supposedly there to uphold the interests of the students," Weber said.

"The mere fact that houses were burnt down after the non-releasing of identified suspects in serious criminal cases like murder, rape and robbery shows total disrespect towards law and order."

Cosas regional chairman Mr Mahlomola Kekane expressed a different view. He said the latest dilemma began when police arrested and opened murder charges against members of his organisation following last year's conflict between Cosas and Paso.

Kekane described the arrests of Cosas

It is pointless for the police to arrest the pupils on criminal allegations made by unknown complainants

(52)

members as "biased".

"Only our members are targeted for arrest by the police who seem bent on harassing pupils in the township," Kekane said.

He dismissed allegations that Cosas called for the class boycott, saying students decided to embark on their action after "continued harassment and intimidation by the police".

"Cosas did not call for the class boycott. The situation can only be remedied if charges against our members and other students who had been arrested are withdrawn.

"There can be no normal schooling when pupils are forced to appear in court. Police are engaged in acts of terror against our members and our lax Government is keen on seeing education collapse in our communities," Kekane said.

He said Cosas has appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate various criminal allegations against its members. The commission, Kekane said, would also investigate the causes of last year's conflict between Paso and itself.

KwaThema Working Group member Mr Kenny Madalane said the community was concerned about the situation. Pupils, he said, were eager to return to classes and learn.

"We are working hard to try and resolve this situation which has a potential to turn ugly.

"Discussions with the relevant authorities are under way to have charges against the arrested pupils withdrawn.

We invite stakeholders in education to be involved in resolving the matter," Madalane said.

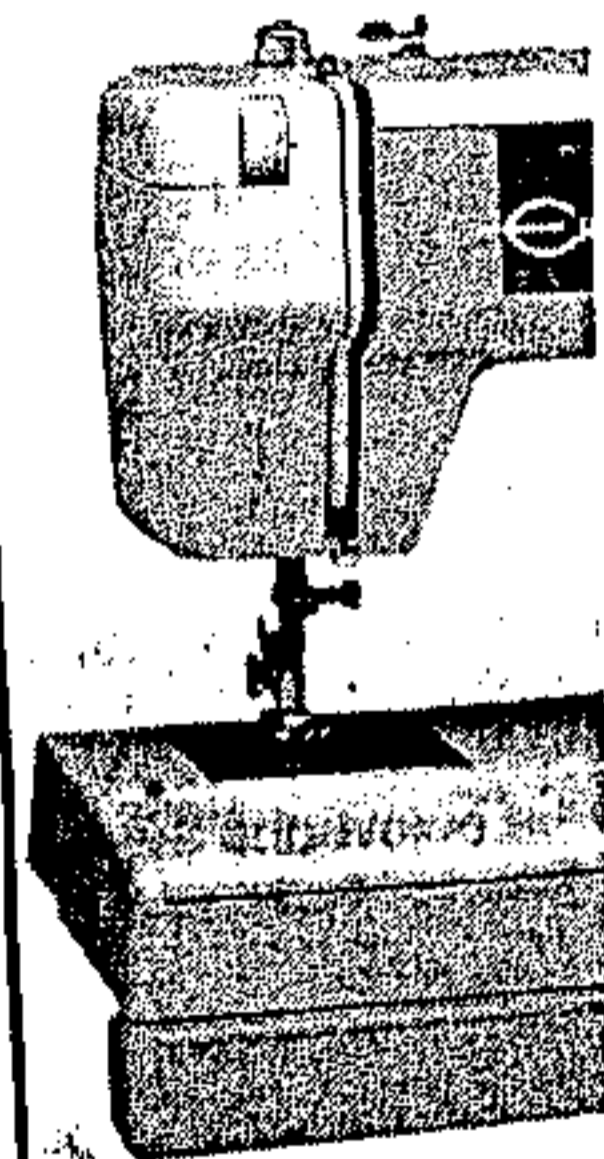
Commenting on the charges against the pupils, Madalane said police should call complainants who laid the charges against the arrested students.

"It is pointless for the police to arrest the pupils for on criminal allegations made by unknown complainants. Such an exercise frustrates the detained pupils and their colleagues who are expected to attend school."



"EVER
EMPISAL
HI-TECH 4-THRE
OVERLOCKER
WITH
DIFFERENTIAL
FEED

ONLY
R160



THE
KNIT
MACHIN
HAS AR
SEE T
IN S

Bontehewel

pupils learn

how to vote

Southeast (Suppl to South)

1113 - 1513/94

BY JOSEPH ARANES

IT WAS school as usual for pupils of Bontehewel High — only the subject changed.

Instead of normal lessons in maths, history and geography, the pupils were given voter education.

The "teachers" were Matla Trust's Ms Walene Mostert and Ms Aziza Charles, who came to the school to explain to pupils and teachers the importance of voting in the April elections.

The school assembled in the courtyard while Matla set up their mock polling booth — then the education began.

Ms Mostert explained that Matla Trust did not promote any political party, except democracy. It informed people about the elections and the role they can play in ensuring its success. *(52) (Bontehewel)*

"We know the majority of you won't be able to vote in the first democratic elections to be held in this country, but after five years, when we go back to the polls, many of you will qualify," Ms Mostert said.

"It is important for you to know how to vote so you can go home and explain to your parents, who can vote, the importance of them casting their ballot and having a say in the running of this country."



VOTING: Pupils at Bontehewel High are given a chance to cast their ballots.

"We have struggled for years and some of us, like Ashley Kriel, who was a pupil at this school, were killed trying to get the government to allow all the people to vote in this country.

"The time has now come for us to vote and we must use this opportunity to vote for the parties we believe will best represent us and

fight for the things we believe in." Although no teachers had questions, their was an enthusiastic volley from the pupils.

Questions ranged from which party they should vote for to whether it was possible for murderers in jail to vote.

The Matla team was able to reply to most of their concerns and

avoided answering anything even slightly party political.

Twenty pupils were chosen to take part in a mock election which went off smoothly.

There was just one spoilt paper and the result of the election was kept a secret as part of the trust's commitment to not promoting any party.

Pupils back to school

By Bongani Mavuso

HIGH and Secondary school pupils in KwaThema, Springs, trickled back to school this week after boycotting classes for about a month in demand that their colleagues be released from detention and charges against them be withdrawn.

Eighteen pupils were arrested after houses belonging to local policemen were allegedly burnt by pupils returning from a court case of members of the Congress of South African Students last month. (52)

East Rand police yesterday confirmed that all the pupils had been released from detention. Three were released on R500 bail

each and the rest into the custody of their parents.

18/2/94
Cosas PWV region chairman Mr Mahlomola Kekane said yesterday that although pupils were eager to return to school, they were still angry that their colleagues still have to appear in court next week.

"We fear this could lead to further disruptions because pupils will want to attend their court appearance. We doubt there will be schooling," Kekane said.

Mr Kenny Madalane, a member of the KwaThema Working Group, which monitors the situation daily, said yesterday schooling at the seven local high schools was gradually returning to normal.

106 teachers want the job, but students at Nomngophiso Primary still go without

School class crisis critical

AKF 26/3/94

LIBBY PEACOCK

Weekend Argus Correspondent

BREAK time at Nomngophiso Primary School in Lwandle township outside the Strand. Children of all sizes are running, playing, eating, shouting.

The bell rings and most scurry towards their classrooms.

But not all — some know there will be no more lessons today, so they either go home or saunter back to the classroom to spend the rest of the day chatting.

Nomngophiso Primary is a big, neat, well-kept school built of yellow bricks around an impeccably clean courtyard.

There are 25 classrooms and, unlike countless other township schools, enough desks, books and stationary.

But there are only 17 teachers — for 1 500 children.

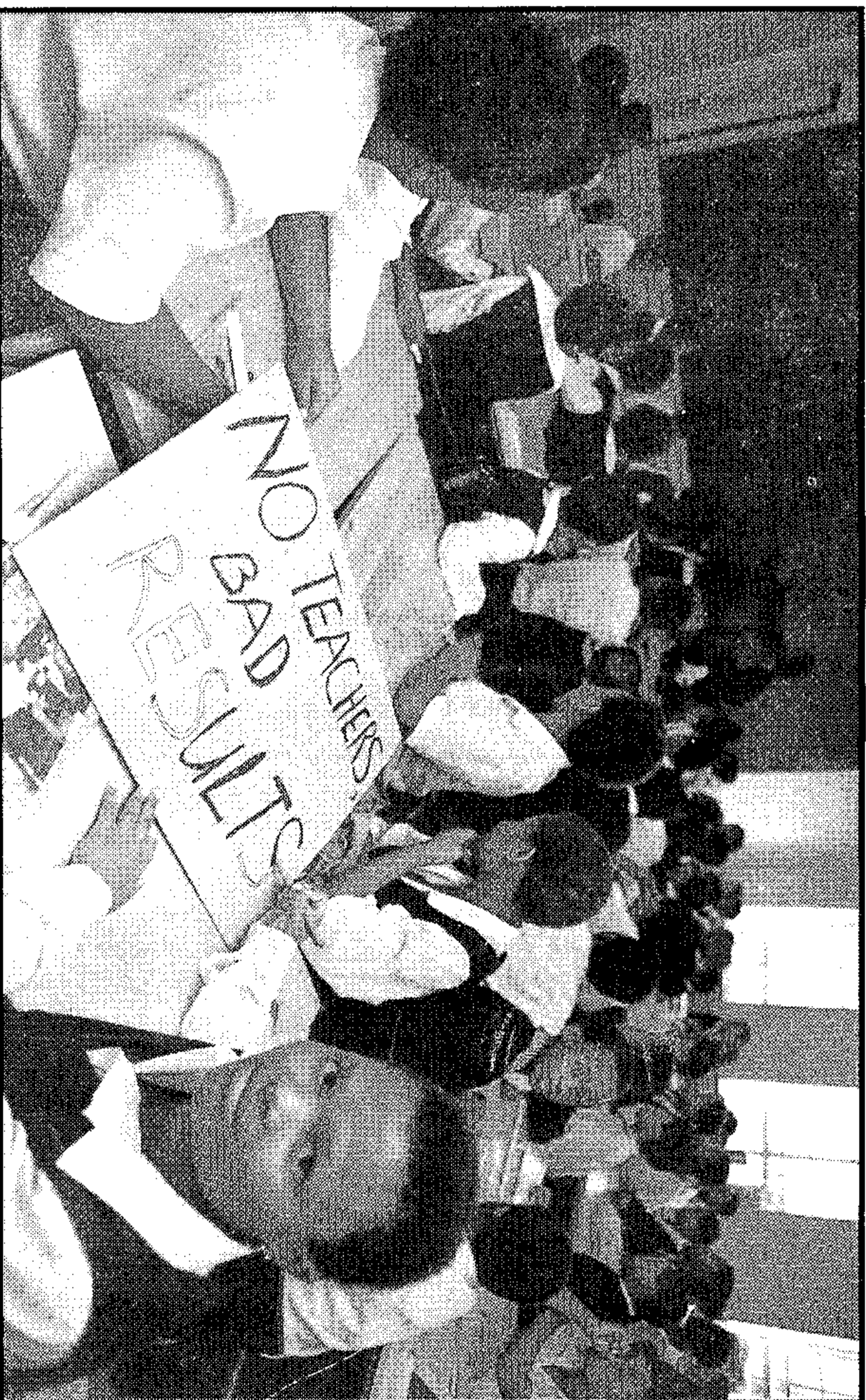
And there are no allocated teachers at all for the four Std 6 and 7 classes. The pupils in these classes have to be taught by primary school teachers who are forced to abandon their pupils from time to time.

When Weekend Argus visited the school this week we found one packed Std 2 class with 94 pupils.

Teacher Tiny Chaka said: "Sometimes I divide them, then I work with half. It's impossible to work with all of them at the same time."

School chairman Archibald Diniso said: "There are classes with 50 pupils with no teacher at times. If the teacher was there for the morning session, the children know: "Ag, there will be nothing after break." So they go home.

"The parents are working,



Pictures: ROY WIGLEY, Weekend Argus.

EAGER TO LEARN: Nomngophiso Primary School pupil Nodazibone Yezani, 13, makes her message clear while teacher Tiny Chaka tries to keep the attention of all 94 pupils in the class.

so there's nobody to look after them at home."

Mr Diniso said the number of pupils in the school doubled since last year, yet only two more teachers were appointed.

He showed us a huge pile of 106 applications by hopeful teachers wanting to teach at the school.

He said Umnogophisa was the only black primary school in the area stretching from Macassar to Sir Lowry's Pass and had a long waiting list.

"We've been so kind to the DET. Whenever we write letters there is no response. When we make appointments

they make promises. We've been so respectful, but now we are getting angry. We are here to serve the community and to train future leaders."

When a teacher went on a course, pupils could be left alone for one or two days at a time, he said.

"When they're left alone, we try to make them do work, but they don't. They make a noise.

"This is a very nice school, but if the children are not attended to, they'll start spoiling it. Already they have started to write on walls.

"We have pressure on us from the parents, who blame teachers because they say the children are doing nothing."

Johan Brand, director of the West Cape area office of the Department of Education and Training said: "We have a situation where there are schools with too many teachers and schools with too few. It is actually impossible to sort it out now.

"More than 80 percent of the department's budget is already going towards salaries."

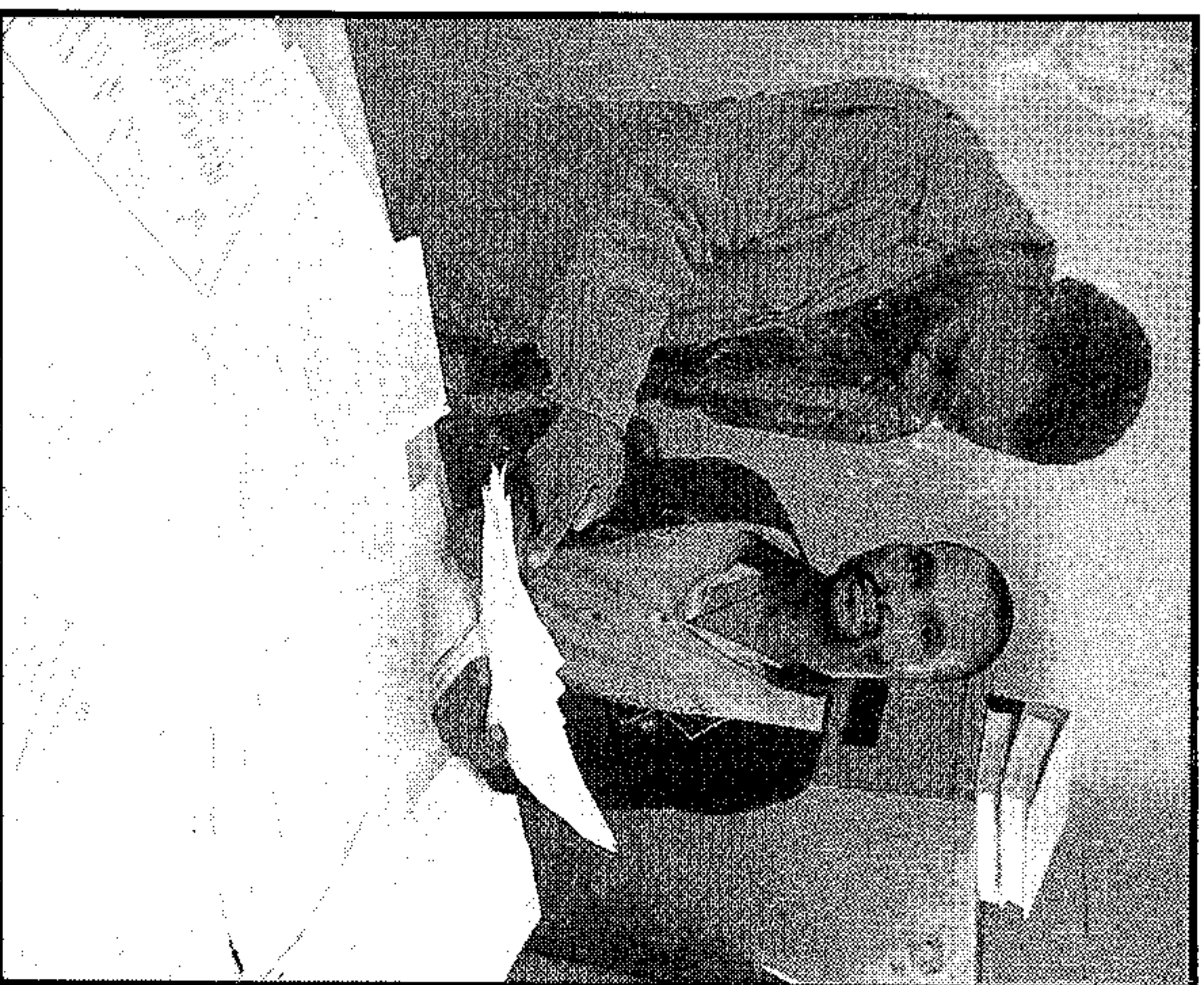
He said the allocation of

new posts this year went mainly towards 11 new schools.

The first 45 new posts to be allocated would have to go towards a school in Phillipi — desperately needing 15 teachers — and one in Khayelitsha, needing 30 teachers.

Dr Brand said it had been difficult to plan for Umnogophisa Primary, as the school had failed to submit its E20 statistical return which is to be submitted on the first Tuesday of March every year.

The last statistical return the department had from the school was that of 1992.



MANY APPLICANTS, NO POSTS: Nomngophiso Primary chairman Archibald Diniso, seated, and vice-chairman Gibson Mswi study some of the 106 applications from hopeful teachers wanting to teach at the school. The school desperately needs teachers, but the DET says there are no posts available.



PLAY TIME: This barren piece of land needs serious attention — and funds — to be transformed into what it is supposed to be: Nomngophiso's "sports field".

Where three Rs mean 'rats in rotting' roof

CAPE

(52)

The Argus, Thursday April 21 1994



AWFUL OFFICE: Salt River teacher Nicco Mason in the principal's office which is badly affected by damp.

□ Pupils and staff demand action

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

"WE want a new school" says a banner fluttering from a classroom window at Salt River High School. To back that sentiment this week, pupils and teachers, disgusted and frustrated at conditions in the school building on Albert Road, took a stand — they emptied the classrooms and carried their desks outside.

The building, which houses about 350 Standard 6 and 7 pupils, is not fit to be used as a school, say angry teachers. The Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, has long neglected it, they allege.

The school has been hit by several burglaries recently but other factors contributed to this week's outdoor classes. The ceilings in many classes are collapsing. Birds inhabit the roof and pieces of plaster sometimes crash to the floor, bringing choking dust and bird-droppings with them.

Rats "run around as if they own the place," one teacher commented. The animals inhabiting the school building bring lice — often found on the clothes of teachers and pupils.

Staff and pupils complain continually of sore throats and believe the air in the building is unfit. They want health authorities to investigate. Conditions became so bad

the principal threatened to refuse to open the school for the new term on Monday. The Department responded but there is still no water in the boys' toilets.

A set of what used to be showers in a corner of the school premises now provides overnight shelter for vagrants and a venue for dagga-smoking.

The building which houses the school's other classes is in "good shape" but the annex accommodating the lower standards is "a disgrace".

Fed up at the department's lack of action, the school's parent and teacher community decided that classes would be held outdoors.

"We reject this building. We don't want any kids in here — it's very dangerous," said one teacher.

Morale among staff and pupils was low because of the poor conditions, she said.

Department spokeswoman Theresha Hanekom said the regional chief inspector and the inspector of education and the school on Tuesday.

They investigated the extent of the damage and problems experienced at the school. It was immediately reported to the section responsible for re-pairing schools.

All the pipes have been re-paired and it is only the urinal in the boys' toilet that has no running water.



OPEN-AIR CLASSES: Accountancy teacher Sherine Behardien gives a lesson in the school courtyard.

Pictures: ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus.

April 27 to May 3 1994

Demand for repairs to Salt River High

BY VICKY STARK

AFTER meeting in a rat-infested school hall, parents demanded that pupils at the lower campus of Salt River High School have classes outside.

Classrooms were flooded this week when a huge water tank in the dilapidated roof cracked.

During a recent break-in, burglars climbed through the roof to get into the secretary's office.

"They must have broken the tank while climbing over the beams," said school manager Mr Patricke O'Connel.

His office stinks of mould pushing through the peeling paint on the walls.

"Look at this carpet. I bought it with my own money, I'm still paying it off," said Mr O'Connel, pointing to the damp floor.

"The burglaries are the least of my concern — its the condition of this building. The department must repair it, this is not a school, its full of rats and bird lice."

Birds breed in the building and the metal netting which covers the windows and the floors are covered in bird droppings.

"I complained about the birds' filth and they sent a man to clean it about three months ago. He gathered 80 bags of dirt and now it looks like he's never been here," Mr O'Connel said.

"Pupils and teachers get sick because of the dust. They have doctors' certificates to prove it."

One of the upstairs classrooms has been closed off because he fears the roof will cave in.

The school has been open to pupils for the past 17 years.

"It's never been fixed because they're not sure which department it falls under," said Mr O'Connel.

"Everytime we approached the House of Representatives they would send us from Pontius to

Pilatus and nothing was done."

Department of Education and Culture spokesperson Ms Theresha Hanekom said the regional chief inspector and the inspector of education at the Wynberg office had visited the school to investigate the damage. (52)

"It was reported to the section responsible for repairs. All the water pipes have been repaired with the exception of the boys urinal which still does not have running water," she said.



NO GO ZONE: A pupil stands amidst the rubbish and human faeces in the outside toilet at the school Photo: Roger Sedres

PROPERLY monitored inner-city schools could provide township pupils with an interim solution. Winnie Graham reports

When Eduserve opened its doors as an inner-city school this year, its chances of survival looked slim.

It had started a year or two previously as a project aimed at providing disadvantaged matric students with supplementary lessons. However, it soon became apparent it would have to function as a proper school to make any real impact.

With virtually no resources, Eduserve opened in the inner city. Now, just four months later, it is apparent that this new inner city school is fast becoming one of Johannesburg's best colleges.

Its story is all the more remarkable because Eduserve encountered more problems than most. Though it came into being on a shoestring — against enormous odds — the young married couple who got it off the ground were determined to do their bit for education.

The financial implications were enormous — but surmountable. Far worse was the reputation of the so-called "street colleges".

Greg and Claire Hurly initiated Eduserve, a sponsored project, and gave classes in the townships but they soon realised that the help they could offer was limited. Their pupils were bright and extraordinarily keen but needed full-time tuition.

Starting a school was a big step but a necessary one. The Hurlys rented office space in His Majesty's Building on the corner of Commissioner and Joubert streets, Johannesburg, registered Eduserve as a school and started enrolling in January.



Matriculants in waiting . . . inner-city school pupils work on their English syllabus with the principal of Eduserve, Paul Denham.

Eduserve shows way on shoestring budget

Star 16/5/94

(52)

They planned to cater for children in Standards 8, 9 and 10.

It was agreed that three languages would be taught, plus maths, science, biology and commercial accountancy.

Six permanent teachers were recruited who, to help the school get started, initially agreed to roll over their salaries. Paul Denham, a former tutor at the University of the Witwatersrand, was appointed principal.

"It has not been easy," Paul admits. "Most of our pupils come from violent backgrounds and are often under threat. Yet they make it to school and are incredibly motivated. They have a passionate desire to learn. Few white students appreciate the difficulties they are prepared to overcome to gain an education. This is what makes teaching them so worthwhile."

Parents pay fees, but in an ef-

fort to keep the cost of textbooks down, special notes have been prepared for them. The school is close to the Johannesburg library and the young people are encouraged to make full use of it.

This year, Eduserve has 65 matriculants. Nearly all have their sights on university.

Total contrast

"We have our problems," Denham reiterates, "but lack of determination is not one of them."

The school is in total contrast to the street academies which, over the years, earned a bad reputation. Most came into being during the late 1980s when class boycotts and teacher strikes in the townships disrupted education to such an extent that seriously minded students wanting their matric cast around for schools elsewhere.

There was little available. State schools then were still racially segregated and private schools filled to overflowing.

One or two private colleges opened in the inner city, followed by a flood of "academies" run by unscrupulous operators who charged high fees but failed to register the schools, often did not pay teachers and certainly did not provide promised tuition.

The experience was a disaster for many. Black families faced an impossible dilemma.

Then, in November last year, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee's Southern Transvaal region formed a committee to flush out fly-by-night schools and to promote fundamental changes in the running of the inner city schools.

With the kind of monitoring it offers, good inner city schools face a new lease of life.

Principal axed to avert school crisis

By BENSON NTLEMO

City Press 26/6/94

THE toyi-toying on Friday by Shirinel High School pupils achieved instant results when the Department of Education summarily suspended their school principal John Mbokota. (S2)

Pupils marched 10 kilometres from Mabambe to the Malamulele West Circuit offices to press for the dismissal of Mbokota.

Pupils Morris Bila and Edward Mabasa claimed that Mbokota had gone to their homes the previous night in the company of three other pupils and threatened to kill them.

Mbokota is also said to have gone to the home of a teacher, Rexon Baloyi. He is said to have told Baloyi's family that he was going to kill Baloyi.

The trouble started when six teachers didn't go to school on June 16. The principal and the teachers had differences when the absent teachers refused to fill in leave forms for being absent on June 16, and the pupils boycotted in sympathy with the affected teachers.

Differences between Mbokota and Baloyi apparently stem from the fact that the pupils are demanding that Baloyi, who is now teaching at another school, come back to the school to teach history.

The toyi-toying pupils refused to leave the premises until they received a response from the department.

Circuit inspector Thomas Mulamula told them that Mbokota would not be at school the next day.

Later when City Press approached him for comment Mulamula confirmed that he had summarily suspended Mbokota pending the outcome of the case because other students and a teacher had made serious charges against Mbokota.

Success teaches racism by rote

The country's largest correspondence college teaches students Nazi-style racism, writes **Chris Louw**

THOUSANDS of matriculants writing Department of Education and Culture examinations are taught the blatantly racist message that black people are violent, cannot control their emotions and do not mind going to jail.

Whites, in contrast, are described as "dignified, quiet and calm". They are said to have self-discipline and self-control and are highly developed and intelligent people.

These and a host of other racial stereotypes are contained in the matric criminology lecture notes of South Africa's largest distance learning institution, Success Correspondence College. They have sparked a furious row between Success and the Department of Education and Culture.

Approached for comment, the new Minister of Education, Professor Sibusiso Bengu, strongly condemned "the distortions" and warned that the new government would not tolerate such racism.

However, Success' deputy principal André du Toit insisted the college was "a scapegoat, while in fact being a victim of the old system". He said Success criminology lecture notes were based on a handbook used by all state schools, *Inleiding tot Kriminologie* by R Stevens.

The Negroid or Black races

When we study the crime statistics for American Negroes and the Black peoples in South Africa, we find that both these groups tend to commit crimes such as murder, manslaughter, assault, theft, burglary and robbery. The reason is that the level of civilisation in both groups is very much lower than that of whites. In addition, both groups are subject to social, economic and educational deprivation, including poverty, incomplete family life, inadequate discipline, overcrowded houses, unemployment, gangs and so on.

Black marks ... An extract from Success College's lecture notes

Success provides lectures to more than 40 000 matric students, who all write national senior certificate exams at the end of the year. Many take criminology as a soft option.

The Success criminology lecture notes state that American negroes and the black peoples in South Africa "tend to commit crimes such as murder, manslaughter, assault, theft, burglary and robbery. The reason is that the level of civilisation in both groups is much lower than that of whites. In addition, both groups are subject to social, economic and educational deprivation, including poverty, incomplete family life, inadequate discipline, overcrowded houses, unemployment, gangs and so on."

They add it is "conceivable that as the non-whites develop and as there is an improvement in their level of civilisation, there will be a decrease in the number of crimes they commit".

The lecture notes also teach that:

● "Non-white" people tend to be "impulsive and to have a more impetuous temperament which, in many cases cannot be restrained". Emotions "which cannot be con-

trolled" easily lead black people into violence.

● Blacks often cannot distinguish between matters of major and minor importance.

● More "non-white" South Africans commit crimes than whites, due to their "attitude to crime" and their "mental condition".

● Their "lower economic situation" encourages blacks to feel deprived so that they feel justified in robbing whites.

● Imprisonment is not always seen by non-whites as a disgrace. Blacks prefer serving a prison sentence to the payment of a fine.

● "Non-whites" come into conflict with the law more frequently than whites because of their "lower stage of economic, social, political and intellectual development".

● Many of the problems of blacks stem from the fact that they "imitate" white civilisation.

● Whites lead dignified, quiet and calm lives, have self-discipline and self-control and are highly developed and intelligent people.

Other ethnic stereotypes are also

propagated in the notes. The following assertions are presented as fact:

● Jews are often held in contempt, forcing them to "form a close unit which explains the low incidence of juvenile crime".

● People in France, Austria and northern Italy — members of the "Alpine race", a category used in Nazi racial theory — commit more crimes than people from the Nordic race. The "Alpine race" live "mainly in backward areas where they are spiritually and physically poor".

Members of the Nordic race, by contrast, "are found in the northern regions of Europe and include inhabitants of Britain, Holland, Belgium, North Germany and Scandinavia. South Africans (many of them) have their origin in the Nordic race." Nordics do not commit many crimes of violence. Typical crimes of this group include fraud and forgery, "since they are highly developed and intelligent people".

● Italians are stimulated to violence at "the least provocation". They are also prone to excessive indulgence in alcohol.

● Asians are most often guilty of traffic offences and drive defective vehicles.

Success spokesman Johan Solomon this week accused the Department of Education and Culture of being responsible for the curriculum. And Du Toit said the notes would only be changed if criminology in South Africa was approached from a different angle.

None of the assertions were denied by American handbooks and they were all empirically proven, Du Toit said. He had studied criminology through Unisa and was taught the same basic facts.

However, a spokesman for the department, Rienie Wilken, denied that the department determined the racial bias of the criminology lectures.

The department, she said, only prescribed a core syllabus, without attaching "any ethos" to it. Success, she said, was a private and autonomous college and its students were registered privately for examinations.

"Candidates write standard examinations, but the department is not responsible for the contents of the lectures they receive."

Bengu reacted angrily when approached by the *Mail & Guardian* for comment, saying the lectures were "a clear example of the kind of distortions of a core curriculum that cannot be tolerated".

He said the new government had "already set in motion a process to draw up new core curricula in which there will be no room for such distortions".

Unisa lecturer Anna van der Hoven admitted that the sudden changes in the political situation had wrong-footed them — in some criminology lectures the ANC was still referred to as a "terrorist organisation". It took up to three years to change the contents of courses. Students were now warned in study notes that some of their lectures were "outdated".

Van der Hoven said every effort was being made to update Unisa lectures. She described the Success lectures as "unacceptable", saying that they did not provide any cultural context for the crude racial assertions. "The manner of presentation is certainly offensive," she said.

Solomon said the course was drawn up in 1983 and the first examinations were written in 1984. He said Success had no input into the syllabus and only followed the directives of the Department of Education and Culture.

Solomon said Success had many black students, and that the college was not racially based.

Valuable talent is often lost because students of maths and physical science fail or under-perform in Std 10 examinations. A new plan aims to give such students a second chance, says Science Writer Anita Allen

More to get failure out of the system

An innovative proposal offering a second chance to students who fail or under-perform in Std 10 physical science and mathematics has been forwarded to Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu by the Centre for Education Policy Development (CEPD).

The proposal also incorporates in-service teacher development and support.

The centre estimates that over the next five years, the period of the Government of National Unity, 10 000 additional science and mathematics teachers and some 40 000 to 50 000 additional high quality school leavers in science and mathematics could be produced.

That would mean a second chance for 10 000 of an estimated 30 000 matric pupils who under-perform or fail science and maths each year.

The CEPD is an independent think-tank organisation funded by the Canadian government. It worked with the ANC on developing a policy framework for education and training in South Africa, which was issued as a draft discussion document in January.

The latest proposal is called SYSTEM, an acronym for Students and Youth into Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. It would be funded by central government but run by the provinces, since the constitution stipulates that school-

ing is their responsibility. The estimated cost is R40 million a year.

"SYSTEM is not a re-run of matric, nor is it to be a finishing school," says CEPD policy analyst Michael Kahn. "We will have to develop the programme, include new subjects and seek recognition for it."

He emphasises that SYSTEM is the outcome of the work of a five-member task team of which he was the co-ordinator.

SYSTEM would require some 300 staff to be run successfully, and would operate from under-utilised education institutions in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Before selecting the first students, the curriculum would be planned, and staff would be

appointed and developed.

Some negotiation was needed to allow recognition of the SYSTEM certificate as being of requisite status to enter any tertiary institution, Kahn says.

"As a first prize SYSTEM will seek to produce outstanding students able to compete with those who achieve high grades in the usual way. A second prize will be the contribution that the new syllabuses will make to promoting change in the conventional school system," he says.

"The teacher is central to the education process. Accordingly, were SYSTEM to be restricted to a hand-aid role, it would fail. So the second component of SYS-

TEM is a major change in teacher education."

What is suggested is that about one quarter of the SYSTEM graduates be selected for a fully funded new four-year diploma programme of science and mathematics teacher education. This programme would be developed at colleges of education, and would entail a new curriculum with associated staff development.

Kahn proposes that subjects would cover science, mathematics, communications and information technology.

"It presents a great opportunity for the colleges and universities to collaborate in developing

the necessary courses and staff support," Kahn says.

The most important aspect of the new diploma would be its structuring around extensive periods of internship in junior secondary schools.

"Teachers produced through this route would be of high quality, and competent to teach throughout secondary level," says Kahn. "The numbers envisaged are in the order of twice the level currently produced."

To increase the number of teachers, it is proposed that SYSTEM interns take the classes of junior secondary teachers. In turn, those teachers would then be upgraded to take

senior secondary classes.

The way these teachers would be developed and supported is through a programme of certified and accredited in-service education, Kahn says.

"SYSTEM is a comprehensive, holistic attempt to get to grips with the basic problems facing human resource development," says Kahn. "The programme is a full-scale intervention. Making it happen would require political will, funding, powerful and visionary leadership, and the co-operation of many institutions."

Another dimension of the SYSTEM vision involves pupils who have attained a moderate set of senior certificate grades.

For such pupils it is suggested that a comprehensive, provincially managed bridging programme be available. The reason for placing the programme at provincial level rather than advocating that it be run by a particular institution, is to free the programme of possible bias towards any one institution, and to allow for a multiplicity of career paths, says Kahn.

"These then comprise our proposals: a solid set of in-service programmes, the core SYSTEM initiative, a new diploma for teachers, and comprehensive bridging. It will cost a great deal, but to sit back and wait for schooling to rectify itself will cost a great deal more."

NEWS A shining example emerges from jaws of an abominable system

James gives black kids in his care a head start ⁽⁵²⁾

■ FOUNDED SCHOOL: Abandoned practice as a medical scientist

By Joe Mdhlela

THE NAME Bantu Education stinks to many for the part it played in dehumanising black people, denying them a fair chance in life, and rendering them ineffective to compete on the job market.

Yet it is this very system that has spurred on many to do the best with limited resources, Dr James Hlongwane being one of the shining examples to emerge from the jaws of this abominable system.

Denied the opportunity to learn through no fault of his own, Hlongwane did not simply shrug his shoulders and accept his fate: instead he burnt the midnight oil, eventually qualifying as a medical scientist.

Painstakingly

Now, you must realise that ending up with a Ph D after working as a cleaner, and then working painstakingly towards obtaining his qualifications, takes a lot of sacrifice and effort.

Yet that is what Hlongwane did, after which he decided to abandon his practice as a medical scientist.

Establishing his own school in 1986, his determination was to ensure that black pupils under his care had a head start in life.

It was not easy, though, establishing his own school. His school, Qhakaza Private High School, started off by "squatting" at his garage in Soweto with an intake of 25 pupils.

As a result of the increasing numbers, the school moved to even shabbier premises at a warehouse at Selby in Johannesburg.

With odds heavily stacked against him and his pupils, Hlongwane did not give up.

Laboriously

Instead he plodded on laboriously with one notion in mind that "victory will be ours".

Now blessed with more agreeable premises for learning in Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, the school has performed wonders, producing better matric results than most schools in South Africa.

Already some of their ex-pupils are studying at tertiary institutions and holding their own against the best despite

odds. "We have emphasised right at the outset that the best way pupils should go about their lives is to show a lot of motivation and dedication," says Hlongwane.

Hlongwane is also of the view that nothing can go right for pupils "if parents themselves do not take responsibility for their education".

Because of this belief, a notion suggesting the school belongs not to teachers and the headmaster, but to parents and the pupils as well, has been inculcated.

"This has contributed in both parents and pupils identifying with the school," he says.

An effective parent-teacher consultative body meets on a regular basis to discuss matters affecting the school and the pupils.

Hlongwane says it is the parents, and not the school administration, who are managing the school.

The motto of the school is not only to produce academically proficient students, but also skilled people who will contribute meaningfully to the economic development of their country.

Classes start at 9am until 4pm.

Best efforts

"Once the pupils enter the building, they are expected to stay and put their best efforts into their studies.

"They may not leave the school during the day, and fun and games take place within the confines of the school," says Hlongwane.

Tonight at 9pm, NNTV will also feature in its programme *People* another successful school, Sofunda Secondary School.

The school is at Mhluzi Township in Middelburg.

Like Qhakaza, Sofunda is relatively new. It started accepting pupils at its four prefabricated buildings in 1990.

Four years later nothing has happened in the form of improving the structure of the school. Yet 36 teachers and over 1 100 pupils get squeezed into the limited space, determined to do the best under the most unacceptable conditions.

Most of the pupils who attend school at this makeshift school come from poor families who cannot afford electricity.

At night, most do their homework



Dedicated students preparing for a better future.

under candlelight, and most of them have to do it on the floor as there are neither chairs nor tables in the homes.

Despite these handicaps, the school has one of the highest matric pass rates on the Highveld region.

Headmaster Eleazar Lukhele attributes the good results to the selflessness of the teachers. He also pays tribute to the hard work shown by his pupils.

"My pupils are motivated, keen to learn and improve their station in life," says Lukhele.

Discipline is another key element that gets maximum attention. However, built onto discipline is the democratic culture which allows all forms of expressions to be articulated without any inhibition.

An example of this is that through the students representative council, the caning system has been abolished.

That does not mean that discipline is not taking place but excessive use of corporal punishment is discouraged.

Also, during the teachers' strike and "chalkdown expeditions", the SRC encouraged pupils not to take sides with teachers. Instead, pupils were expected to come to school and carry on with their education "as if nothing had happened".

In this way, clear lines of demarcation are drawn between the functions and responsibilities of teachers and pupils.

For Sofunda to perform as well as it does, a little bit of luck comes into play.

With odds heavily stacked against him and his pupils, he never gave up

This space was made possible by the support of the Positive Development News Initiative, which seeks to document a unique development model that is evolving in South Africa where people from all walks of life — Business, Labour, Grassroots, Democratic Structures, Development Agencies and Communities themselves — are coming together in focused alliances, to play a powerful role in reconstruction and reconciliation to build a common future that will provide the foundation of a peaceful and prosperous inclusive society in this wonderful land of ours.

Core founders of this initiative are:

Eskom
Facet Film & Television
Independent Development Trust

Kagiso Trust
Murray & Roberts
Nampak

Nedcor Chairman's Fund
The Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund
The D G Murray Trust



'Hero' puts love into learning

■ SELF-HELP

RDP started at this institution, says Voice centre founder.

By Bongani Mavuso

MR MZWANDILE "RDP" Khumalo is a hero in the sprawling squatter settlement of Orange Farm in the Vaal Triangle.

This man, who at first glance looks like a township loafer, is the brain and force behind the multimillion Voice Educational Centre.

The institution provides education from pre-school to matric and extramural activities to about 10 000 pupils. Khumalo or Mntungwa, as he is fondly known, started the school in 1989 "out of rubbish", he says.

Originally the land on which the school is built was owned by a chicken farmer. The Transvaal Provincial Administration bought out the farmer so that the stables and chicken-houses could be utilised as classrooms.

With hard work and determination, Mntungwa and the local community converted the sheds and stables into a massive institution of learning and teaching.

It is registered with the Department of Education and Training as a private school.

"We believe in practicality here. We use our hands to convert rubbish into valuables," Khumalo proudly says.

The centre now comprises two high schools and two primary schools; about 10 multipurpose workshops and a pre-school. There is also an animal pen on the premises, which is home to pigs, horses, goats and sheep.

The centre's dressmaking workshop designs uniforms for pupils at the six Voice schools and other institutions in the neighbourhood.

Khumalo points out that the school is among the few institutions that teach pupils as young as eight skills such as welding, dressmaking and woodwork, among others.

Two hours are set aside daily for pupils to learn trade skills.

"Our dressmaking workshop has turned out to be the major source of revenue for our centre. Our school is a place where future leaders are being nurtured.

"We started the skills training programme after realising that some pupils were talented in using their hands."

Last year, the centre obtained an impressive 87 percent pass rate in the matric exams.

Khumalo says the centre is the pride of the community it serves. "When we started, classes were held under trees. We did not wait for the Government to build the school for us. Community involvement in the development of this institution played an important role.

"Pupils and the community protect the buildings



Mr Mzwandile Khumalo, director of the multimillion Voice Educational Centre at Orange Farm in the Vaal Triangle, flanked by PWV premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale and Sowetan Editor Mr Aggrey Klaaste at the sod turning ceremony for the building of a technical college at the school last week. PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

because they've built the school with their own hands. The Reconstruction and Development Programme started here at this institution," he says.

Visiting the centre is a wonderful experience. Khumalo says that on most days he is forced to chase pupils off the school premises in the afternoon.

"It is sometimes difficult for pupils to go home because they feel at home here. The environment is conducive to learning and playing. Children enjoy this," he says. The pupils have designed and constructed the "PWV region" on the school

premises. The vast track of land comprises a mock Gold Reef City, Baragwanath Hospital and FNB Stadium.

Last week, a sod turning ceremony for the building of a technical college was held at the school.

PWV premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale addressed hundreds of people at the event.

The school's band and drum majorettes entertained pupils, parents, members of the media and the PWV legislature. There was a festive atmosphere and pupils danced to the music.

Sexwale said the Orange Farm community had started a "war to restore the culture of learning and teaching in the black community".

The PWV government, he said, would channel funds towards the further development of the centre.

Khumalo's message to communities in other squatter settlements is: "Do not fold your arms and wait for the Government to build schools in your areas."

Mr RDP is the proud winner of several awards, presented to him in recognition of his achievements.

It is sometimes difficult for pupils to go home because they feel at home here. The environment is conducive to learning and playing

'Some pupils write exams kneeling on the floor,'

Staff Reporter

CT 2/11/94

CHRONIC overcrowding and a shortage of facilities face pupils at Guguletu's Fezeka High School, which Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bengu described this week as "ghastly".

From the outside Fezeka High is unremarkable. Inside the inadequacies are starkly apparent.

In a visit to the school yesterday the Cape Times saw 26 classrooms — bare of everything but desks and blackboards —

which housed more than 1 700 pupils.

Said headmaster Mr Martin Baloyi: "Some pupils have to write their exams kneeling on the floor using a chair as a desk because there are not enough desks to go around. Normally they sit two to a desk, but we can't allow that in exams."

"We use an old toilet as a storeroom, our sporting facilities are non-existent. Some of our classes are as big as 85 pupils."

"There isn't enough place in the staff-room for the teachers to mark scripts, so

some teachers use the tiny kitchen to mark exams in," he said.

One teacher had set up "office" next to the kitchen sink, with his class timetable pinned on to a kitchen cupboard.

In theory there is a school hall. In practice it is simply another classroom. There is only one laboratory for all biology and science pupils.

There once was a basketball court, bought with outside funds, but years ago vandals stole the goalposts — sawed through the steel, and it now stands overgrown with weeds.

There is an air of quiet desperation among the teachers.

Mr Madoda Ntlashe, history teacher to eight classes, said he had so many pupils he did not know all their names.

"Often I get a test script and I look at the name and don't recognise it. Sometimes when I walk into the classroom and see 85 pupils, I just look at them and get angry — just because of the sheer numbers. I can't give them adequate teaching. I can't give them the homework they need, or the class exercises or the num-

ber of tests, because I just do not have time to mark the work of eight classes with an average of 65 pupils."

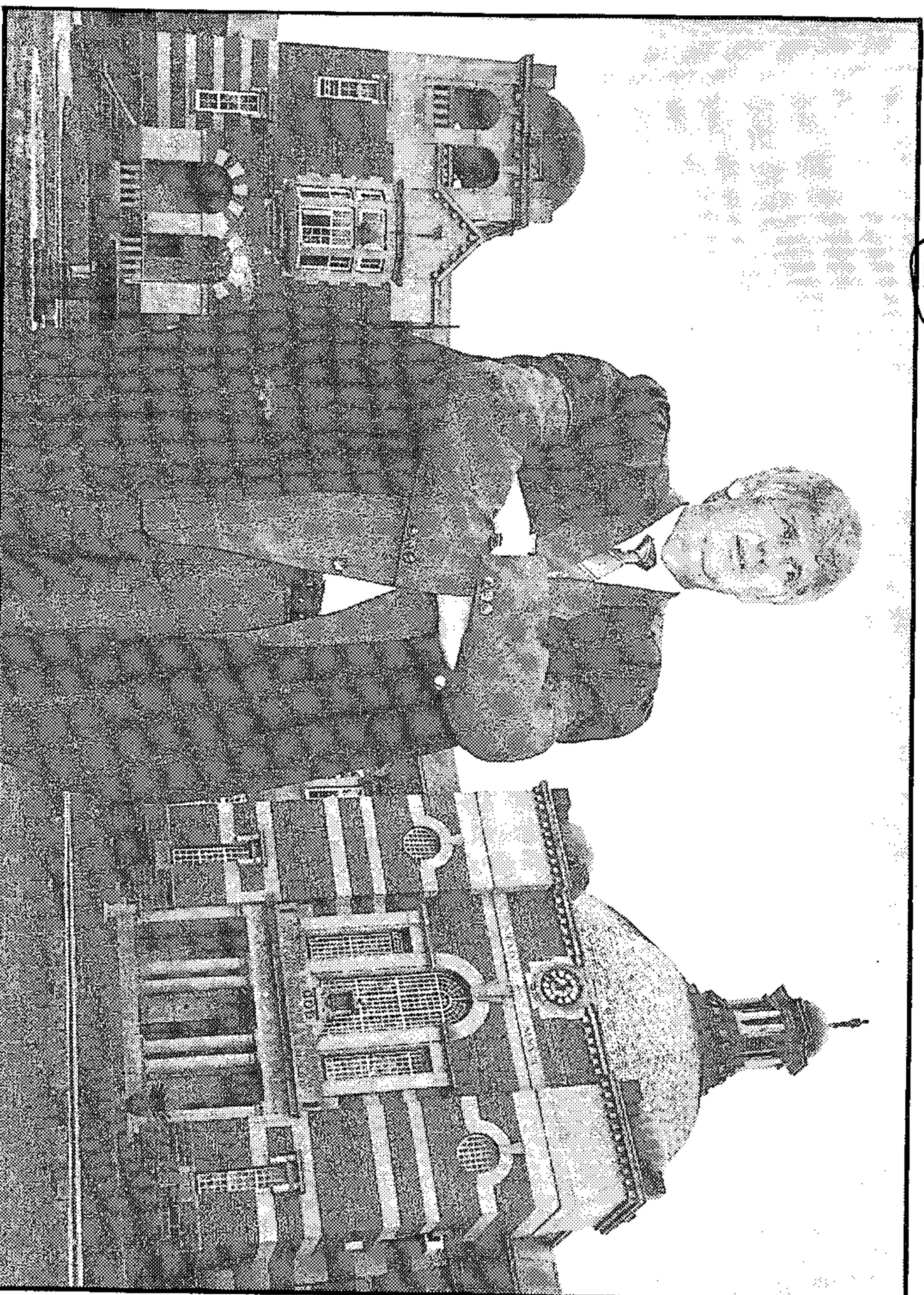
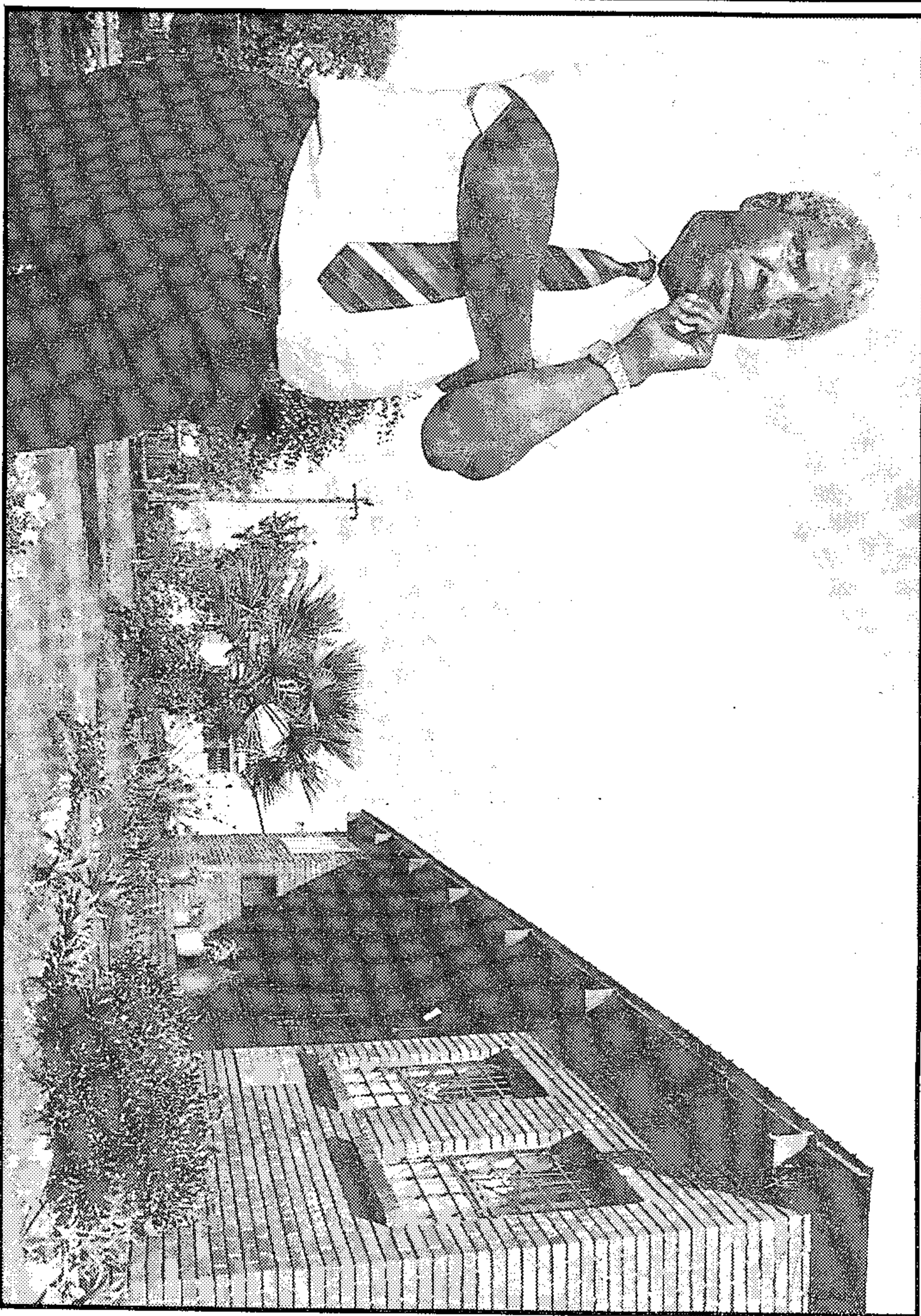
"My clothes are always full of chalk because there are so many desks in the classrooms, I rub up against the blackboard as I squeeze past them," said Mr Ntlashe.

● Model C schools said yesterday proposed government cuts to their funding to achieve equity in education were fair — but would mean parents would have to pay higher fees if they wanted to maintain current standards.

the floor,

Bell tolls for reform of SA schools

52



TIME TO CHANGE . . . D H Peta principal David Mushi is optimistic about the future of his school while Pretoria Boys' headmaster Bill Schroder is concerned about falling standards in his elite institution. Pictures: JON HRUSA

PRETORIA BOYS' HIGH boasts a clock whose chime carries over the purple bloom of the jacaranda trees and echoes across the Union Buildings.

The state-aided Model C institution features prominently in the list of SA's historical schools and offers an array of features which would rank it among the best of English public schools.

But is the bell tolling for the school? Vilified as "apartheid-based schools" by the ANC and defended vigorously by the NP, Model C schools face an uncertain future as the two political parties battle over education reform.

This week the Ministry of Education officially granted the nine provinces statutory powers over schools in their

By JACOB DLAMINI

regions. The ANC is adamant that state-aided schools will come under review while the NP believes that regions should have the final say.

Pretoria Boys is a semi-autonomous school run by a parent-controlled governing body. Only five of the school's 64 teachers are employed by the government body while the government pays the salaries of the rest.

With 1 096 students, it has an impressive teacher/pupil ratio of 17. But that may soon change as the government cuts the Model C school budget in an attempt to spread resources equitably between black and white schools.

Pretoria Boys headmaster Bill

Schroder says: "Our teacher-to-pupil ratio will definitely be less favourable if our subsidy is cut. It's all a question of finance and many of us face an uncertain future."

THE PWV education ministry has released a draft policy document which seeks to narrow the gap between traditionally white schools and their disadvantaged black counterparts such as David Hellen Peta High school, situated in the nearby township of Ateridgeville.

Save for a clean yard with jacarandas and pines, the school is a mass of uninspiring red bricks. There are 36 teachers to a now-reduced pupil population of 830, giving a ratio of 23.

Mr Schroder is all for equity but he warns: "The government must indeed level the playing field but it must

guard against bringing everything to a national standard of mediocrity. Let us take what we have and build on that."

Time was when black school principals were seen as stooges willingly serving a government bent on destroying the minds of black children.

As Peta headmaster David Mushi says: "Principals and students were members of the same communities but we failed to understand each other. Whereas we could do with half a loaf, our students wanted the whole loaf. But the relationship is changing now as reforms begin to take shape."

"There is now a need for us to try to move up so that we can compete with former white schools on an equal footing."

Mr Mushi is optimistic about the future but says the changes also have

their downside. "My biggest fear is that the opening up of schools will see more black children leaving black schools to go to white schools as parents demand the very best for their children. But that also presents a challenge for our schools to work hard so that black parents can have confidence in us again," Mr Mushi says.

PRETORIA Boys runs an innovative academic support programme for children from disadvantaged backgrounds and those with learning difficulties. The scheme is funded entirely by donations from private organisations which the school says may be difficult to expand if government funding is cut.

For whom the bell tolls, it tolls for both schools.

Norway says 'no' to EU

BRUSSELS. — The European Union reacted with disappointment, but not surprise, yesterday at Norway's "No" to membership, but said the door remained open to Oslo if Norwegian people ever changed their minds.

"We are disappointed. Norway could have contributed a lot," European Commission president Mr Jacques Delors told a news conference. He said the EU will want to wait

until after a planned 1996 review of its workings before opening talks with new candidates.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose country holds the rotating EU presidency, said he regretted Norway's rejection of European Union membership, but would ensure that the door to the Union remained open for Oslo. — Sapa-Reuter

(56A)

ET 7/11/94

Bengu's exams changes costly

52
078/11/94

Political Staff

EDUCATION Minister Mr Sibusiso Bengu ordered millions of matric exam scripts altered with stickers to change the name of the various education departments to the new Education Department — costing hundreds of thousands of rands.

Both the National Party and Democratic Party last night slammed the wastage of at least R300 000 — the cost of converting the black Department of Education and Training scripts to the new name.

'Uniformity'

It is understood that Prof Bengu took the decision on the grounds that it would "promote uniformity" to reflect the new educational dispensation and to prevent dissent over the issue of the exams being drawn up by separate departments.

Apparently 2,5 million of the six million black exam papers had already been printed when the decision to change the name was taken in August.

And hundreds of thousands of the mainly white Cape, Natal, Transvaal and OFS exam scripts were apparently also altered, as were the former House of Representatives (coloured) and House of Delegates (Indian) papers.

Education Department spokesman Mr Corrie Rademeyer could not stipulate the costs to other departments or number of exam papers affected.

Mr Rademeyer said the calculated cost of converting the black scripts included the labour of personnel involved in packaging the scripts.

DP education spokesman Mr Roger Burrows said he understood the desire to illustrate the "coming together" of the various education departments, but they were legally still separate.

"This is a misplaced decision and the money could have been spent far more wisely," he said.

The NP said that in the light of belt-tightening measures announced by the government last month, departments should also set an example.

BRIEFING

Edited by David Walker

With major changes taking place in education, the future of Model C schools is in the balance. Do they deserve to survive? Star writer Winnie Graham looks at a typical State-aided school and concludes that they do

Stars
14/11/94

Standards aren't negotiable

(52)

Can't meet



When Rand Park High opened for the first time in 1980, the school buildings on the side of a koppie, in the Randburg suburb of Randpark Ridge, were stark and raw.

The bricks had none of the mellow richness of South Africa's old schools. There were no sportsfields, swimming pool, trees or gardens. The buildings, to be frank, looked cold and uninviting.

None of this mattered to the people in the area. They were overjoyed that after nearly 20 years of waiting, the Transvaal Education Department had finally given them a much-needed co-ed English-medium high school. As was the custom at the time, they were ready to add the "extras".

The transformation was rapid. Within a year roses were blooming in the gardens, young trees were providing shelter from the sun, the grounds had been landscaped, the first tennis courts had been built, and the boys were playing rugby.

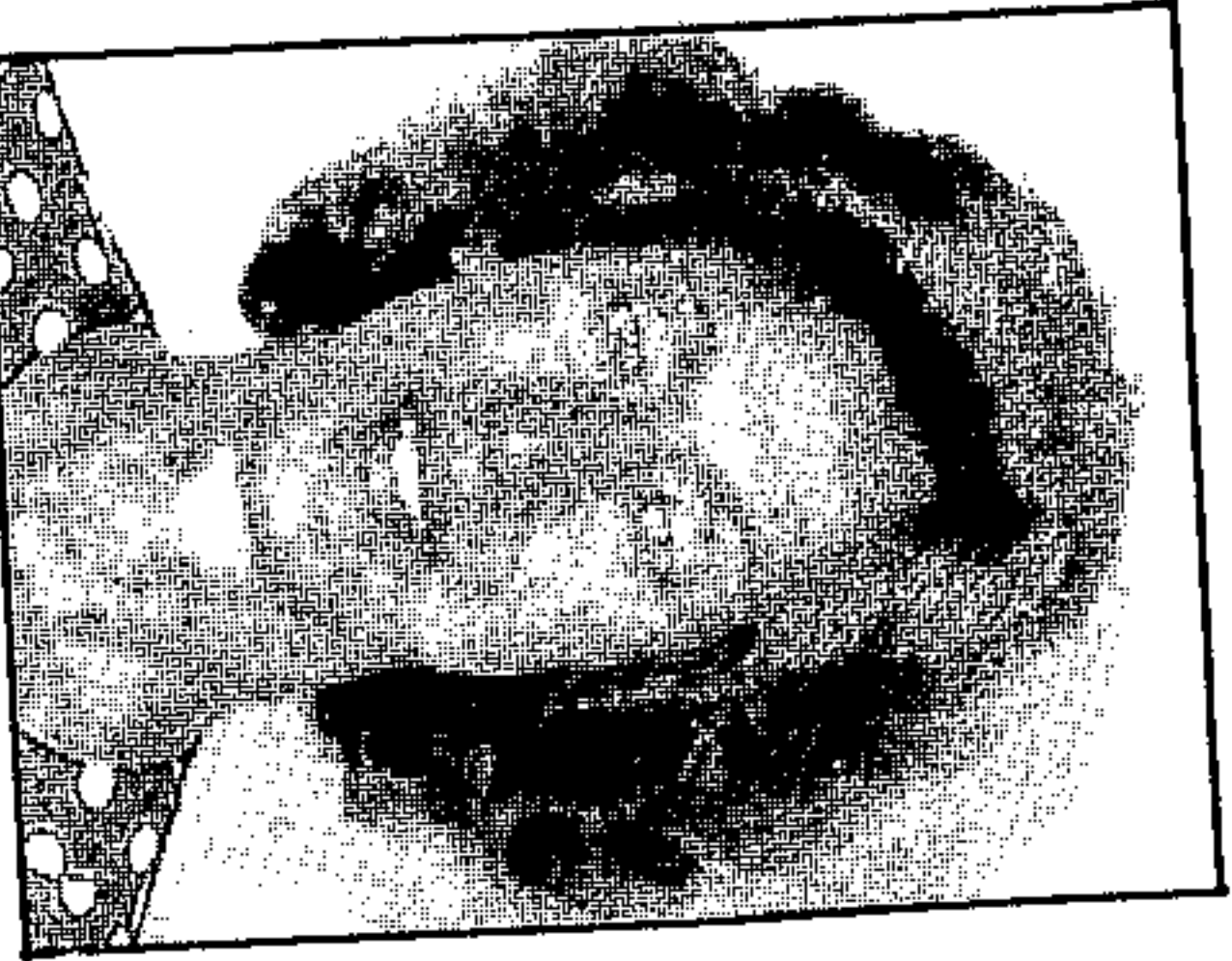
Under the guidance of several principals (including Alan Parsons, Owen Roberts, Alan Burgess and Milda Hoffmann), parents tackled one project after another. They organised fetes and morning markets, debts and garage sales, books and balls and garage sales, books and work parties to raise the money they needed.

Today, Rand Park High has arrived. It has taken toll and sacrifice, and it has far more pupils than the school was built to accommodate, but no matter. It has a dedicated team of teachers, well-equipped classrooms (though a number are prefabricated), a fine library and good sports facilities, including swimming pool and pavilion.

Although it is still relatively young, it has already produced many outstanding young citizens. It has become a school of excellence.

The hurricane of change, however, has not left the school untouched. The economic recession of the '80s was the first major problem faced by the governing body. Even as parents were trying to improve Rand Park, so inflation had started pushing up costs.

The school serves a representative core of South African society. While some parents are well-heeled, there are many who have found it increasingly difficult to pay school fees. The de-



Headmistress Milda Hoffmann . . . emphatic that State-aided schools have a vital role in education.

mise of fully subsidised government education in the '80s (when even stationery and textbooks were provided), coupled with re-trenchments, caused considerable hardship among many white families. The school helped wherever possible, but some children were forced to drop out of school.

But, though it was becoming increasingly apparent nationwide that without State-aided education few "privileged" children would matriculate, Rand Park High accepted that big changes were inevitable.

When the "Model C" system was introduced in 1992 and teaching posts rationalised, the deputy head, Darryl Johnston, wrote that the school community had accepted the challenges by agreeing to pay more for education.

Conservative

"We must expect, even in the traditionally conservative educational arena, that things are going to change radically and quickly," he said.

It was fair comment. With the school now the responsibility of the community, and parents equal partners in administration and decision-making, it did what State schools had not been allowed to do before: it immediately enrolled children of other races.

Today, there are white, black, coloured and Asian pupils on the register, all of whom live in the district. A number of white families are paying fees for the children of their domestic workers. The school is happy to accept

any child who lives in its feeder area, but has decided reservations about pupils who could be bussed in.

The education authorities have indicated that this is not a favoured option.

The new pupils at Rand Park High have been accepted without question, but many whose home language is not English struggle to cope.

Milda Hoffmann, the principal, has refused to compromise on standards. Quality education remains all important. Because the medium of instruction is English at the school, she believes would-be pupils wanting admission should be reasonably proficient if standards are not to drop throughout.

The school does not have the resources to provide large-scale bridging, though it is providing the service for struggling pupils at the moment.

"Two years ago, we had 18 Tswana pupils," she recalls, "but though they were talented, they could not manage to learn through the medium of English."

Understandably, she has strong reservations about the proposed larger classes. At the moment, the maximum number of pupils is 34. The figure could go up to 40.

"When the number of children in a class goes beyond 30, teaching becomes less effective," she says. "Big classes may give every child a seat but is certainly no guarantee of an education."

The PWV education ministry has decided on a general registration of pupils on November 19 1995. Until then, schools will so that it will know just how many children to cater for in many children to cater for in 1995. Until then, schools will have to wait to learn how many subsidised teachers they will have next year and how many they will have to fund themselves.

Rand Park has an enrolment of 1 305 in a school built to accommodate 750.

"We were hoping to keep school fees at R1 800 a year but if the number of subsidised salaries is cut, and we want to maintain standards, it may be necessary to push them over R2 000," Hoffmann says.

For classes to start immediately in the new year, she adds, schools should plan schedules during the last two months of the old school year or waste valuable school time when pupils report in 1995.



New-look State school . . . pupils at Rand Park High listen attentively as Elisabeth Russell, head of the biology department, makes a point. Left to right are Marcia Moodley, Angela Goodrich and Nkhensani Rikhotso.

"It is question of running the school efficiently and maintaining discipline among the pupils," she says. "We can't have them running around outside for weeks in the new year while we sort out classes, teachers and textbooks. Teaching must start immediately."

In the meantime, like all State-aided schools, Rand Park High now pays all its own running expenses, from telephone accounts to toilet rolls. Maintenance is a major cost. In addition, parents have been paying for textbooks and stationery for two years.

There is also no clarity about the introduction of "compulsory and free" education for Sids 6 and 7. Hoffmann believes it will

be difficult to exclude the pupils of those classes from fee-paying. They make use of the school's facilities and their contribution is an integral part of the budget.

When a new education system is in place (and pupils either leave or are possibly streamed into technical or academic directions in Std 8), the situation could change.

Rand Park High has no particular anxieties about syllabus changes. The education authorities have indicated that "racist and offensive references" are being removed from books and syllabi.

The teachers have no problem with this, but they believe South

African history (good or bad) cannot be changed and that it should be taught to help pupils think objectively. However, it should be broadened to give equal status to teaching the history of all groups in South Africa.

While major curriculum changes have not yet been made (and are unlikely for another year or two), the current matric examination will remain in place.

Hoffmann feels strongly that every pupil should learn a black language.

"Even if we can't make it compulsory at the moment, I would like to see our pupils studying one," she says.

To help create a well-rounded,

integrated society, Rand Park High has been in touch with schools in other communities, including Soweto and the rural areas, to arrange exchange visits on an on-going basis. In addition, teachers have agreed to exchange classes occasionally.

Should the Model C system survive?

Hoffmann is emphatic that State-aided schools have a vital role in the future of education.

"It's the best way of maintaining educational standards, which we must do if we are serious about rebuilding South Africa," she says.

In the PWV, the education authority agrees. Edcent Williams,

an advisor to Mary Metcalfe, MEC for education, says the involvement of the community and parent-body in the running of schools, forms part of its philosophy.

"What we are against are those schools abusing the system for their own purposes," he said.

There may be problems with the Model C concept, but because it has created a spirit of ownership, it seems a pity to replace it with an untested system. Rather, it should be given a chance to find its own level.

In time it could prove to be the answer to South Africa's education dilemma.

PICTURE: MOTLHALEFI MAHLABE

Grievances could delay coloured matric results

ARG 1/12/94

52

□ Exam workers threaten to disrupt marking

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

WORKERS in the examination section of the coloured education department say failure by regional education minister Martha Olckers to address grievances could result in a three month delay in the release of matric results.

The workers, organised under the banner of the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union, are demanding the creation of extra posts and the official promotion — including extra pay — for workers being forced to do work "beyond their scope".

Senior clerks who were assessed and found to meet the requirements for promotion into a higher rank in April 1992 have still not been promoted, a worker who asked to remain anonymous said yesterday.

The workers say they have been trying to solve their problems through official channels since April but have met with a "totally unsympathetic" response from management.

Finally, they secured a meeting with Mrs Olckers last month but say the "mere fact she could only offer half an hour of her time clearly demonstrates her attitude towards certain ethnic groups".

Last week the workers were set to strike over the issue but rapidly changed their minds after receiving official notices from department director Awie Muller that a strike would result in immediate dismissals.

Marking of the examination scripts begins next Wednesday at a central venue in Bellville.

The workers say they will disrupt the marking unless they receive feedback from Mr Muller

or Mrs Olckers today.

Nehawu Cape Town branch secretary Ronald Oppelt accused Mrs Olckers of being more interested in meeting procedure than the issues at hand when they held their 30 minute meeting last month.

He said the union was doing its utmost to prevent its members from disrupting the exam marking but did not know how long it could control them.

"We are trying to reach a compromise with management but we are not getting anywhere close to halfway. We have asked for a meeting with Mrs Olckers but she's only available next year."

● The department could not comment yesterday but it is understood their liaison officer has set up a meeting with Mr Muller today to respond to newspaper enquiries.

'42% pass likely' for black matrics

(52)

Staff Reporter CT 13/12/94

A PASS rate of about 42% is expected for black matric pupils who have just finished their exams.

This is according to the findings of an extensive research project done by Professor David Smith of the Rand Afrikaans University on the post-election culture of teaching and learning in black schools.

Prof Smith said the project's full findings would be released towards the end of December.

He said the research was likely to explain the poor matric results expected this year.

The collapse of teaching and learning took place in 1979. In that year matric pass rates dropped from about 70% to 52%. In 1990 the pass rate dropped to 36.7% and last year only 38.3% passed, Prof Smith said.

Over the past 15 years the political situation in the country had been primarily blamed for the poor matric results, but the research would show that the political situation was no longer the main reason for poor results.

Other factors such as truancy, unpunctuality and absenteeism had become prominent, said Prof Smith.

AVANTAGE

59

Pupil promoted without writing exams

BY GENÉ FESTER

A STANDARD six Kensington High School pupil who claimed that he had not been taught for three months was unable to write his final exam after the principal banned him from the school grounds.

Bradley Jacobs has now been promoted to Standard seven by the department of education.

His mother, Mrs Dawn Jacobs, said after an article appeared in SOUTHEASTER

reporting that Bradley had not been taught for three months, her son was stopped at the school gate and questioned by the principal, Mr Ivan Carr.

"He asked Bradley why we went to the newspaper. Then he told him to get off the school grounds and not to set foot on the property again," said Mrs Jacobs.

"I am very worried about Bradley and his future."

Mr Carr admitted he had asked the boy to leave the premises.

"Yes, I did question him about the article, and because of his attitude I did then ask him

to leave the school premises," he said.

"That is why he did not write his last paper."

Spokesperson for the Department of Education and Culture and Services, Mrs Tereha Hanekom, said Bradley's record at school reflected a series of transgressions.

"It became obvious that he required specialist attention as he exhibited deviant behaviour from time to time," she said.

"Bearing in mind that the school succeeded in placing Bradley under psychological and social care, the department cannot agree that the principal acted unethically."



BRADLEY JACOBS

Passes up 5% in Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Matric results of the Department of Education in the former Transkei will be released today with an improvement of five percent over last year's pass rate.

An education spokesman said matriculants achieved a pass rate of 49% compared with last year's 44,5% pass rate.

Good performances in Natal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — kwaZulu/Natal matric pupils put up a remarkable performance in this year's senior certificate examinations, with former white and Indian schools notching up a combined 95,07% pass rate.

The results, released by the former Natal Education Department (NED) and House of Delegates yesterday, show a 0,63% improvement over last year's pass rate.

Four percent, or 928, of the

22 972 candidates walked away from their final exams with A aggregates.

The top pupils from each of the education departments were Elisabetta Ghimenton of Durban Girls' High School and Nasrin Goolam Mahyooden of A D Lazarus Secondary School in Reservoir Hills.

Both scored straight As — Elisabetta with eight and Nasrin with six.

Education and Culture Services chief director Dr G K Nair

ET 28/12/94
said yesterday 15 240 candidates wrote the exams at former HoD schools, of whom 14 089 (92,44%) passed, 7 707 with exemption.

Twenty-five candidates obtained straight As and 589 achieved A aggregates. However, there were fewer subject distinctions than last year, said Dr Nair.

Executive director of the former NED Mr Attie Olmesdahl said 7 554 (97,7%) of 7 732 candidates passed, 3 845 (49,73%) with exemption.

DET expects poor showing

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 410 000 Department of Education and Training (DET) matriculants are anxiously awaiting their examination results due for release this week. (S2)

A spokesman for the DET's Pretoria and Northern Transvaal region, Mr Jeffrey Aphane, said yesterday the department hoped to release the results tomorrow or Friday. ET 28/12/94

Although there were few school disruptions this year, pupils and parents are not expecting a high pass rate. Educationists believe there will not be any significant improvement on last year's dismal showing when fewer than 40% of more than 350 000 candidates passed.

This is the first time that DET results will be released in the same week as those of the Transvaal Education Department. — Sapa

Passes rate up

Black results

'Will improve'

Staff Reporters

JUST over half the black matric pupils in the Western Cape passed this year, compared with nearly 100% for white pupils — but this disparity is expected to be reduced next year when some 1 600 vacant black teaching posts are filled.

This was the view yesterday of several top academics, including Cape Education Department communication services chief Dr Orland Firmani, as the results for the last outstanding groups of matric candidates were released.

The Cape Times today carries the local white and black matric results in full.

Results showed that 41,2% of black pupils and 98,5% of white pupils in the Western Cape passed this year, and that black matrics nationally achieved a pass rate of 48,5% — the best national result in five years and 10% higher than 1983 — attributed directly to greatly reduced political and union disturbances.

For the Department of Education and Training (DET) 1994 may be the last racially based examinations.

It was reliably learnt last night that five black schools in the Western Cape — three of them in Khayelitsha — achieved a pass rate of over 80%. Khayelitsha's Lohlaza High achieved a pass rate of over 90%.

Of the 410 784 black candidates registered countrywide for the exams,

171 586 passed, 45 067 (12,7% of the total) achieving matric exemptions.

These results contrast starkly with the 1983 outcome, in which 38,3% of the 117 363 registered students passed their exams, with 25 634 (8,4%) matric exemptions.

In 1983 38,3% of black students passed, with 8,4% matric exemptions. Western Cape DET (black) matrics bettered the national average, scoring a pass rate of 51,2%, with the matric exemptions percentage at 13,4.

Matric exemptions for white pupils in the Cape came to 41,86%. DET matrics also far outstripped their 1983 counterparts with subject distinctions, scoring a total of 4 014 as opposed to 1 405 last year.

Two matrics achieved six distinctions (none last year), 30 achieved five distinctions (three last year), 32 gained four distinctions (one), 132 managed three distinctions (eight), 588 achieved two distinctions (71) and 3 250 gained one distinction (1 220).

Thirty-four schools in North-West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal, Northern Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal and the OFS achieved 100% pass rates.

DET acting director-general Dr Dirk Meiring said yesterday the exam process had proceeded "particularly well", and he attributed this year's matric success to less

TO page 5

● **Hermannus principal thanked** — Page 5



DOUBLE DISTINCTION . . . Hermannus High School principal Mr Werner Ladewig shares jubilation with his two top pupils, son Bjorn (left), and the province's number one achiever, Daniel Coetzee.

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR



EDUCATION - SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1995

PRASSIS TONOWMHERRE

CP 1/1/95
(52)

By PEARL RANTSEKENG

BLACK schools and school-leavers face a bleak new year — despite the 10 percent increase in the matric pass rate.

Although a marked improvement on previous years, the 1994 pass rate — 48,5 percent — means thousands of failed candidates will swell the numbers at already overflowing and under-resourced black schools.

And the chronic shortage of formal sector jobs means that many thousands of school-leavers who try to gain employment are destined to join the ranks of those hardest hit by unemployment — the black youth. A recent Human Sciences Research Council report says unemployment among black youths between the ages of 15 and 30 is the highest in the country at an estimated 45 percent. The figures for whites, coloured and Asians are 12, 40 and 29 percent respectively.

Violent scenarios

Although estimates of the number of matric students who will apply to register this year are not yet available, some observers fear there might be a repeat of last year's often-violent scenarios at schools, with failed candidates demanding to be readmitted.

Matrics' tough hunt for jobs highlights the need for culture of learning

The Department of Education and Training, while encouraging those who failed to re-register this year, has made no special provision to accommodate them, department spokesman Kim McEvilly conceded this week.

Describing the results as "disappointing", President Mandela assured those who failed that they would have the support of the government and community structure.

However, it remains to be seen to what extent the government, faced with the huge burden of turning the Reconstruction and Development Programme into a reality, can offer failed students immediate support.

Referring to the increased pass rate, Mandela said pride could nevertheless be taken in the good start

made in establishing a culture of learning and teaching in schools.

Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bhengu, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the IFP Youth Brigade also criticised the disappointing performance of black matrics.

Bhengu said although the results were an improvement on previous years, the fact that more than half of the pupils had failed was "alarming". He encouraged those who failed to re-register.

Cosas President Mahomola Kekana said it was insulting for the DET to describe the results as "good" while only 48 percent of pupils had passed compared to the 97 percent pass rate among matric students at traditionally white Transvaal Education Department schools.

Kekana urged the community at large to help instill a culture of learning in black townships and to put the "Each one, teach one" slogan into practice.

The IFP Youth Brigade said it was "greatly disturbed" by the results. It was unacceptable that more than half the country's black matric pupils had failed.

Describing the results as a sham, the Johannesburg ~~Principals' Forum~~ said the 48,5 percent pass rate clearly highlighted the sick state of affairs prevailing in black education. "We cannot be fooled by the slight improvement on last year's results. It is far below what schools serving other racial groups have achieved, especially as the bulk of the percentage are poor 'S-passes,'" the forum said.

Bengu pledges to help exam failures

53/1/95 (52)

PRETORIA. — Everything possible would be done to help those who failed their exams, Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bengu has assured.

He said steps would be taken to ensure they got other opportunities to learn.

The Education Ministry was also continuing to seek money to alleviate the crisis in tertiary funding, he said. The department had organised a conference on funding for tertiary education which would be held towards the end of the month.

Welcoming the national matric results, he described them as a firm foundation of changing the country's frag-

mented education system into a non-racial and democratic one.

He said 58,1% of pupils had passed the exams nationally.

"I am pleased to see so many pupils have passed, but the number of pupils who did not pass is unacceptably high."

Prof Bengu said the national pass rate target should be 100% and that anything below 80% was unacceptable.

On the DET schools pass rate, Prof Bengu said the 48,5% represented an improvement of about 10% on 1993.

The fact that over 50% of DET candidates had not succeeded was alarming and unacceptable, he said.

Better black results for '95 urged

JOHANNESBURG. — Although pleased there were more DET matriculants last year than in 1993, the ANC said at the weekend the 48,5% pass rate did not reflect the potential of black pupils. **CT 3/1/95**

It said the sharp differences between the pass rates of race-based education departments were a reminder of the legacy of the last government. **(S2)**

The ANC called on pupils and teachers to "apply themselves with more vigour".

● The IFP Youth Brigade (IFPYB) said at the weekend it was "greatly disturbed" and found it unacceptable that over half the country's black matriculants had failed.

The IFPYB said Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bengu should also be extremely concerned.

It was time for teachers to rededicate themselves and stop disrupting schooling.

Pupils had to refuse to be used in campaigns during school hours by certain elements as it was they who suffered in the end. — Sapa

15 000 matrics kept in suspense

By Claire Keeton

THOUSANDS OF DET matric candidates are still anxiously waiting to see if they have been successful, as the examination results of nearly 15 000 candidates have been delayed.

This affects around 3 000 candidates in Gauteng, about 3 600 in the Eastern Transvaal and nearly 2 000 in North-West.

Aggravating this uncertainty, a number of results that have been finalised were not listed in the newspapers as they were not submitted in time.

Candidates whose names were not published either have outstanding results or completed results that were not published — if they have not failed.

Matrics must go to their school principals early next week, if their results are

**Free State,
North-West and
Kwazulu-Natal
results
See pullout**

still pending.

DET acting director-general Dr Dirk Meiring announced with the first results that 3,9 percent of results were not available because they had not yet been finalised.

He said the national pass rate could rise to 60 percent from its present 48,5

percent, after the outstanding results have been finalised and supplementary exams had been written.

A spokeswoman for the outgoing DET, Ms Kim McEvilly, said all the marking had been done but a number of factors had contributed to the delay in final results.

Inefficiency at centres

These included irregularities, inefficiency at marking centres and errors by the candidates. McEvilly said the DET had 30 days to finalise results this year compared with 42 in 1993.

An irregularity in one of a candidate's six subjects could make it look like the candidate has failed, until the sixth mark is included.

The results of candidates who did not write all the papers in a subject, or all their subjects, have been delayed. Candidates who were incorrectly reg-

istered either with Higher Grade instead of Standard Grade, or for the wrong subjects, will be shown as absent. Their results will be delayed until this information was corrected.

McEvilly said candidates with problems should not sign acceptance of their results until they have approved them.

Examination statements with the candidate's symbols will be available at the DET's regional offices from Thursday and should be distributed to schools by early next week.

The chairman of the Gauteng Education and Training Forum, which includes representatives of pupils, teachers, parents and other interested parties, said they have been worried about the delay.

He said it was typical of past DET inefficiency and blacks and whites must together ensure these mistakes are not repeated in future.

save paper 3/11/95 (52)

MATRIC RESULTS Governing party looks at education ● Gauteng women teachers excel



A group of pupils, who spent a sleepless night waiting for matric results, celebrate in Soweto after establishing in *Sowetan* they had passed.

PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

'Black failure rate too high'

By Claire Keeton

■ 'GLARING DIFFERENCES' Ex-

DET has a lot of catching up to do:

THE ANC believes the improvement in matric results in the ex-DET is a consequence of new confidence following the elections and the organisation has congratulated successful matric candidates.

The ANC said in a statement it was pleased by the 10 percent improvement in results to a 48,5 percent pass rate. However, the organisation said it was disappointed in the high failure rate.

"The ANC is still of the opinion these results definitely do not reflect the true potential. There is therefore much room for improvement.

"The glaring differences in the pass rate of the racially-based departments is a stark reminder of the apartheid legacy of unequal education expenditure which the new government has inherited."

The ANC accepted that conflict, which had affected students and teachers in black schools, also contributed to the poor matric results.

The party said the results emphasised the need for equal spending and a redress in backlogs to historically disadvantaged schools.

The ANC said it was committed to "eradicating the racial imbalances in

education".

It appreciated the efforts made by the Education Minister and his officials in striving for these goals.

The party congratulated the Department of National Education for releasing all matric results in the same week.

The ANC also congratulated teachers for the valuable supportive role they filled throughout the school year.

It called on teachers and students to apply themselves with still more vigour so as to achieve better results at the end of this year.

The ANC, along with the broad democratic movement, would be launching a major campaign when

schools reopened to cultivate learning and rehabilitation.

Meanwhile the organisation Christians for Truth has pointed out that the ex-DET results had proved once again that schools with a religious orientation produced the best pupils.

The two top ex-DET pupils were both educated at mission schools.

These schools had a stable learning environment and were free from disruption, said the organisation said in a statement.

"This should be a lesson to our education planners not to repeat the American disaster of separating education from religion."

'Aim high,' advises top Soweto pupil

By Claire Keeton

THE TOP Gauteng DET matric pupil, Khopotso Tsoetsi graduated from a school whose pupils attained 19 matric distinctions and is run by a winning team of two women — principal Mrs Thembi Buthelezi and vice-head Miss Smileth Ntutela.

Mrs Buthelezi said it was the first time Reasona High School in Protea had entered matric candidates. And they had excelled, putting the school in the running for the best DET school

in Johannesburg.

"We have shown we can do wonders with sheer discipline," Buthelezi said.

A jubilant Khopotso (17) said she had role models she looked up to, and who inspired her, such as Mr Nelson Mandela and her father Mr Josiah Tsoetsi.

Asked about the secret to her success, she replied there was no secret.

"I'm self-motivated and I got a lot of support from my family environment and the school," said the pupil who received distinctions in history, English and Southern Sotho.

Placed 31st in the country, Khopotso said she believed education equipped one for life and "no-one can take it away".

She intended to study for a Bachelor of Arts degree in social work at Wits University this year, majoring in psychology.

She hoped her concern and interest in others would lead her to a career in psychology. "I relax with my friends and if they have problems I give them advice. I am always honest," said Khopotso.

In a message to students, the excep-

tional student said: "Never let anyone stand in your way or demotivate you. Aim high, think big."

Matric students from the outgoing DET did well this year producing 4 014 distinctions compared with 1 405 last year.

Two schools in KwaZulu-Natal each produced a student with distinctions in all six subjects.

Countrywide, 30 candidates obtained five distinctions each, 32 got four distinctions and 132 received three distinctions each.

I'm self-motivated and I got a lot of support from my family and the school

NEWS Upset Mandela acts

Allan Boesak is out in the cold

Sowetan 4/1/95

DR ALLAN Boesak has lost his bid to become South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, highly-placed African National Congress sources said yesterday.

They said Boesak was facing a "fait accompli" and had been given notice by President Nelson Mandela that he should withdraw from the post.

Boesak is facing allegations of misappropriating Danish aid money channelled to his Peace and Justice Foundation.

Mandela, who is on holiday in the Transkei, met Boesak in Cape Town on Saturday.

According to the sources, an upset Mandela told Boesak he should withdraw voluntarily from the post.

Mandela said yesterday he had appointed Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Professor Kader Asmal to compile a report on the matter.

The President's announcement, made in an interview on holiday at Qunu in the Transkei, fuelled speculation that it was only a matter of time before Boesak re-

lented and announced his withdrawal. Failure to do so could force the President's hand into demanding Boesak withdraw.

The Office of the President said in a statement Mandela was "keen to find an early, just and fair resolution of this problem" which was a "matter of public concern".

The statement did not indicate whether Mandela would rescind Boesak's appointment, nor did it indicate if Mandela was still backing Boesak for the post.

According to the Danish aid organisation Danchurch Aid, aid money intended for Boesak's Peace and Justice Foundation had been diverted to personal loans to foundation staff.

Boesak is said to have borrowed at least R100 000 for his personal use. However, the organisation was unable to account for a further R2,9 million channelled to Boesak's foundation.

Boesak was not available for comment yesterday — his Constantia, Cape Town, home was deserted and the telephone was not answered. — *Sapa*

Sadtu criticises 'poor' results

(52) Sowetan 4/1/95

THE South African Democratic Teachers Union yesterday said it viewed last year's matric results in a "very serious light" and urged the Government to take action to improve education in the country.

A Sadtu statement issued in Johannesburg said: "It is at this point in time that Sadtu prevails on the ANC-led Government to translate into reality its pronouncement that education is a top priority."

The union warned it would not be lulled into a sense of inactivity by "the release of high-handed policy statements that are 'devoid of any action'".

The matric results were released last week and reflected a national pass rate of 58,1 per cent. A pass rate of 48,5 per cent was recorded among black pupils.

Sadtu attributed the "poor" pass rate to apartheid and its legacy of ethnic diversity, disparity in the funding of education and the continued administration of education by "the old bureaucracy". The union said teachers' salaries and working conditions had to be improved to boost their morale, which would in turn contribute towards building a culture of learning and teaching. The statement said the establishment of provincial education departments and the rationalisation and restructuring of education had to be speeded up.

"Failure by the ANC-led Government to intervene in all these areas as a matter of urgency will certainly result in the creation of conditions which are conducive to the destabilisation of education," the statement said.

G
C
G
B
N
P
B



Miss Gladys Mveli and her two daughters face a bleak future after her husband died last week trying to escape from a blazing block of flats in Johannesburg. The father, Mr Prince Ndlovu, was the sole breadwinner in the family and no money is available for his burial.

Fury at delay of matric results

Sowetan 4/11/95 (52)

By Claire Keeton

THE DELAY of matric examination results of nearly 15 000 candidates has sparked outrage among education organisations concerned about its impact on candidates.

The Soweto Education Coordination Committee said the delay was unfair to students, while the South African Democratic Teachers Union condemned it as scandalous.

"Pupils are very angry about the outstanding results," said Mr Lawrence Selemakoro from the Congress of South African Students.

In response, the Department of Education and Training spokeswoman Ms Kim McEvelly said: "In the circumstances, processing so many results successfully in a very short period of time is a major achievement for which the Department deserves praise.

"Against this background, criticism of the Department for errors made by candidates smacks of political

■ STICKING AROUND 15 000

matriculants have to wait for results:

opportunism." Saying the wait traumatised pupils and their parents, Mr Mxolisi Nkosi of Sadtu asked: "How can you keep nearly 15 000 students on tenterhooks about their future?"

"It is indicative of the degree of inefficiency and maladministration on the part of the DET. As planned, it must be phased out immediately."

A concerned Johannesburg resident said the pending results had a devastating impact on a group of confident matriculants known to him.

"One candidate who was sure he had done well was crying when his name didn't appear," the man said. "He nearly committed suicide."

The National Children's Rights Committee said pupils were psycho-

logically affected by the extended waiting for results.

"It is a negative setback for children," said Mrs Nontsha Nciza from Gauteng NCRC.

Selemakoro said Cosas thought it was unfair that the results of thousands of DET candidates were not finalised while their white counterparts had certainty. He said the delay puts bursary applicants at a disadvantage.

SECC spokesman Jolly Matongo said the hold-up was irresponsible and demotivating candidates planning for the academic year.

He said the DET should have made contingency plans to ensure everyone's results were released at the same time.

● See Page 5

NEWS Death claims another politic

The delayed results now available

(52)
Soweto
6/1/95

■ AT LAST 15 000 candidates will confirm their exam performance:

By Claire Keeton

DET MATRIC candidates from most schools in Gauteng can collect their outstanding examination results from today.

Nearly 15 000 candidates whose results have not yet been published will be able to confirm now whether their results are pending or if they failed their final exams.

The Department is urgently trying to finalise incomplete results and these candidates are asked to contact their principals.

The principals will forward their names to the department and their results will be finalised as soon as the information has been received.

In Gauteng the results reached the outgoing DET's regional office on Wednesday and they were sent to the Soweto area offices the same day. Schools streamed into the four area offices yesterday to collect the statements for their pupils.

By noon results had been fetched by:

- Eight out of 11 schools under the Diepmeadow office;

- Five out of nine schools under Dobsonville;

- Five out of 21 schools under Soweto East; and

- Seven out of 21 schools under Soweto West;

Mr Wellington Mazibuko, who is in charge of the Soweto West exams, said he was confident most results would be at the schools by the end of the day.

He said many schools had phoned him to say they were coming to fetch the statements. The remaining offices agreed there would be no delay.

Since results have been sent to regional offices, they are also expected soon at schools in other provinces, including the North-West.

Meanwhile, candidates wishing to write supplementary examinations are advised to register before January 18 at the examination centres where they wrote in November 1994.

Matrics from KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape have until January 27 to register.

Candidates who may wish to write in May should register as "private" candidates. Any candidate who wrote the November 1994 examinations is eligible to sit for the supplementary exams.

Statements of symbols serve as registration forms for the March and May-June supplementary exams.

Selling matric passes

By SIPHO KHUMALO

POLICE in KwaZulu/Natal have unearthed a sophisticated syndicate that produces fake matric certificates and sells them to pupils who have failed matric, at prices from R1 500 up.

Fraud Unit detectives in Durban say the certificate were "cleverly forged" - and were a cause of "grave concern" among educationalists.

CP 9/7/95
At times pupils were given passes in subjects they had never studied.

Initially there were fears that this scam was run by education department insiders.

Not in department

However, Fraud Unit investigator Captain Chucks Govender said the perpetrators were not from the department.

Govender said the detectives had arrested three people who were in

(52) 56
possession of scores of typed and blank certificates.

"They are forged and the paper is being printed somewhere else. It is not government paper that is being used. But the quality of the paper is very good," he said.

One Durban firm recently found six applicants with fake certificates and Govender has urged companies to carefully check job applicant's qualifications.

Last of segregated matrics

(52) CT 25/7/95

STAFF REPORTER

AT least 54 000 Western Cape matric pupils will sit for their final exams in October and November this year — the last time pupils write separately under the four old education departments.

From 1996 all matrics in the province will write the same exams under the Western Cape Education Department. This will be the final step in unifying the racially divided education system.

Department spokesman Dr Orland Firmani said details of when this year's matric results were to be released and whether

they would be issued alphabetically or school by school were still to be discussed.

Most Western Cape matrics start writing their "mock" exams in September and only a few weeks later begin their final exams.

● Applications for the 19 top posts in the province's unified education department, including the superintendent-general, the four chief directors and directors, have closed. Interviews with prospective applicants are expected to begin shortly.

Several of the existing staff who did not take early retirement have had to reapply for their posts.

Project hopes to boost matric results by 40%

AR 29/3/95 (52)

ADELE BALETA
Staff Reporter

A PILOT education project that hopes to significantly upgrade "poor" matric results is under way at nine Western Cape schools.

Close to 300 teachers will be trained to show students how to use a course that aims to improve exam marks by up to 40 percent.

The teachers will undergo two-hour training sessions and then pass on their knowledge to groups of 30 to 50 matriculants at a time.

The project hopes to improve study techniques of 2 000 pupils.

The schools are I D Mkiye, Oscar Mpetha and Nelson Mandela high schools in Guguletu, Garlandale High School in Athlone, Rhodes High School in Mowbray and Langa and Isumela high schools in Langa, Masimela High School in Kayelitsha and South Peninsula High School in Mitchell's Plain.

Designer of the programme John Bransby said the course had proved highly successful in Port Elizabeth's Ndzondello High School, where he was a principal for six years.

Matrics had improved their pass rate by over 50 percent to 94 percent after following the course for four months, he said.

Mr Bransby, vice-principal of Herzlia High School and the founder of the Effective Study Institute, developed the course

over 15 years and designed and tested his study techniques at Herzlia and Ndzondello High.

"I realised that between 60 to 80 percent of children are under-achieving, either due to not knowing how to study or due to laziness.

"When I was a principal I found that pupils at all schools were not studying properly. There was no suitable published material on study techniques. Pupils were being taught content, but not how to study."

"Our programme is such that everything the pupils need to know for the examination is learned four times over in a six-week period before the exam," he said.

This is the first time a pilot project using nine schools has been conducted.

"The pupils are responding very well," said Mr Bransby.

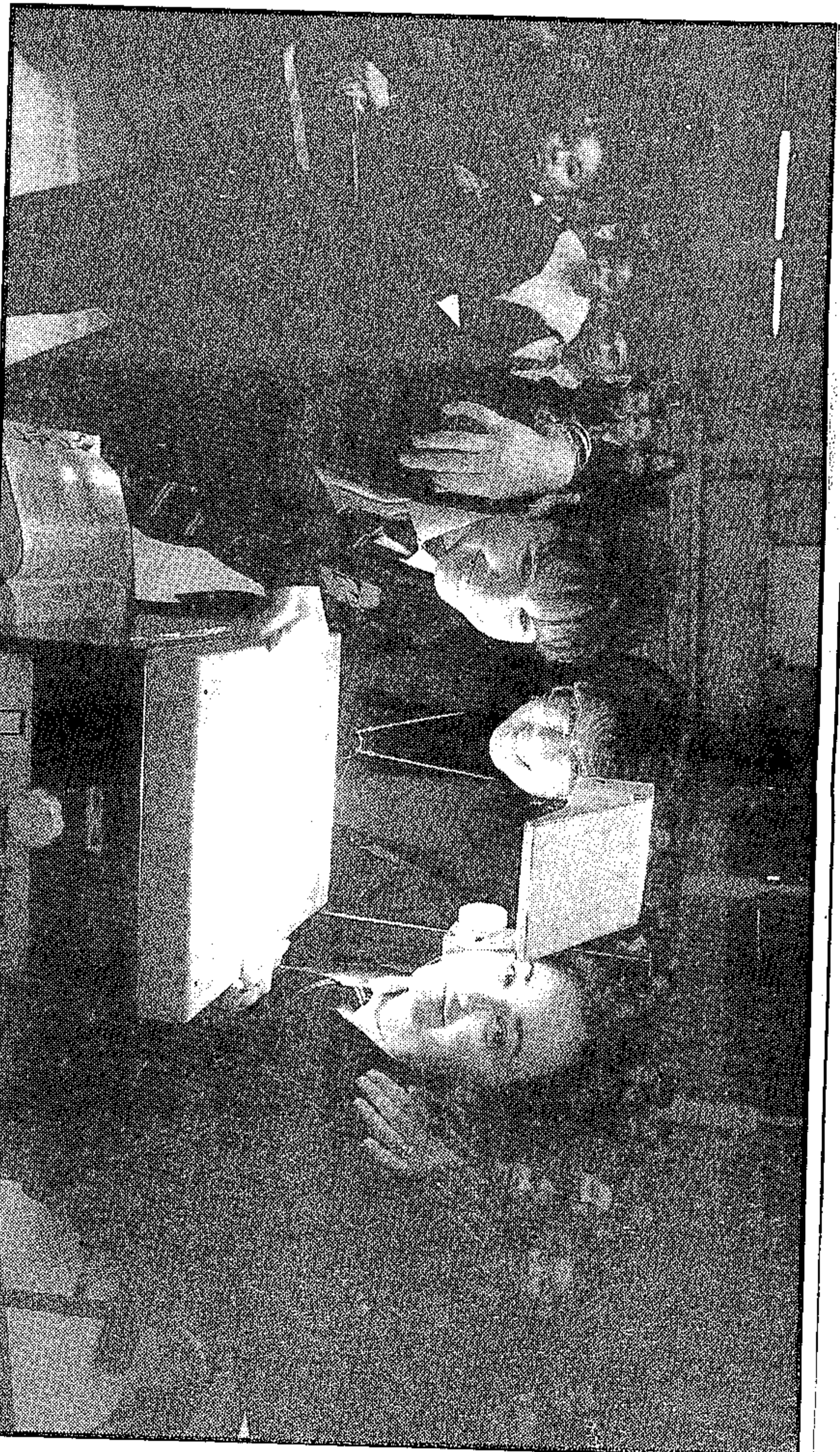
"For many of the them it's a lifesaver, as they have never been exposed to anything like it before."

"The earlier a pupil learns the skills the better.

"It can even be introduced at primary school level," said Mr Bransby.

"The programme can also be used by university and technical students."

His programme uses simple and logical methods for motivation and goal-setting and enables students to assess their own strengths and weaknesses. "We do not teach how to



□ **SEE THE LIGHT:** Tutor Lily Goodman, middle, shows Lynette Harris, left, and Mandy Hudson of Garlandale High School in Athlone how to pass matric with flying colours.

Picture: DOUG PITHEY, Staff Photographer.

spot. We show students how to remember things for a long time," he said.

"It's not just about short-term memory."

"We teach pupils how to write essays, make summaries and draw up study timetables.

Educational publishers Nasou and the Effective Study Institute are sponsoring the 2 000 pupils from disadvantaged communities in the Western Cape.

The project has also received funding from the Institute of Race Relations, Anglo American, De Beers, Kagiso Trust, the ANC's Western Cape Executive and Professor W Nkuhlu of the Independent Development Trust.

Mr Bransby said he hoped other private-sector companies would support the programme.

Failed matrics get a second chance

(52) Sowetan 14/8/95

By Claire Keeton

THE new Gauteng Youth College launched in Johannesburg at the weekend is to offer thousands of failed matric pupils a second chance.

In February 1996 about 1 500 students will begin a two-year National Senior Certificate course, which aims to prepare them for employment.

Gauteng MEC for education Mrs Mary Metcalfe said the college was a

"bridge between people's dreams and plans, and reality".

Metcalfe attended the official launch along with Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale and Minister without Portfolio Jay Naidoo.

"For the first time the curriculum is taking forward the concept of further education," she said.

The pioneering curriculum goes beyond matric requirements to vocational education, using a combination of dis-

tance education and intensive tutorials.

"The college is an important bridge between two new forms of delivery: A strong long-distance base and solid face-to-face teaching," Metcalfe said.

The college will be based at the former Rand College of Education between Soweto and Johannesburg.

The MEC's office initiated the project, which has been supported by a R59-million donation from Naidoo's office and backing by companies and

non-government organisations.

Between 1991 and 1994 around 800 000 pupils nationally reached matric and failed the final examinations - with approximately 85 000 of them in Gauteng.

This pilot project could be initiated in other provinces if it proves to be a success, since it has important implications for the RDP in education.

Sexwale appealed to pupils to ban any drugs from their new campus.

Councils act on strikers

By Abdul Mlazi
Labour Reporter

COUNCILS got busy with striking workers with at least 60 being dismissed in Western Cape's Abergville town for taking part in the national municipal strike which has disrupted services in several municipalities country-wide.

South African Municipal Workers Union (Samwu) Western Cape spokesman Mr Trevor Serfontein also reported that 50 striking workers in Johannesburg were threatened with dismissal if they did not return to work by today.

In the East Rand town of Alberton police fired rubber bullets and teargas into a crowd of striking municipal workers yesterday.

A police spokesman said two police officers were injured when they were hit by objects thrown from the crowd.

There was near chaotic confrontation in Krugersdorp on Tuesday when a policeman fired his pistol in the direction of the strikers. A policeman on the scene said his colleague was "defending himself".

Workers in the Pretoria area are expected to return to work today after Samwu and the Metropolitan Council agreed to negotiate further.

Samwu General secretary M-Tom Ngobeni said he was positive that the parties would reach an agreement soon.

Pretoria Metropolitan labour relations director Deon Broukhorst said he welcomed the decision by the two sides to return to work.

Workers in Oudshoorn in the Western Cape have suspended their strike after the union and the local Transitional Local Council (TLC) reached an agreement.

More than 360 workers in the Small Karoo began their strike yesterday, while Riverdale workers returned to work after negotiations were resumed yesterday.

Source: 21/1/85 (152)



Police escort members of Samwu out of Pretoria city centre to Gate Orange Railway Station in Maunaboort yesterday. Thousands of municipal workers have been on strike since the beginning of the week.

Serfontein said the Samwu Western Cape regional committee were to meet today to decide on further plans for the province's seventy 27 TLCs. He said workers who had already settled with their employers might go on a solidarity strike on Monday.

A staffer at the office of the Municipal Employers Organisations said there was no one to talk to the media.

Meanwhile, the Municipality, Education, and Health, and Allied Workers Union (Mehawu) has accused Samwu of intimidating its members.

Mehawu spokesman Frans Sebasse said their members were not on strike and had a right to go to work without fear of intimidation.

Efforts to get comment from Samwu failed after the regional office referred Sowetan to their national spokesman Mr Roger Rommie, who was said to be at a meeting in Germiston.



Too little to live on

By Abdul Mlazi
Labour Reporter

MR SIMON Tshoane (above) has worked for the Krugersdorp Town Council for 22 years. He still earns R1 010 a month.

The 61-year-old Tshoane has never had enough money to bank in his entire life and the only clothing he has is the blue work overalls issued by the municipality.

"I just cannot afford anything. I spend all my money on my three children and extended family," says Tshoane.

Tshoane is one of the about 30 000 municipal workers in 130 town councils nationwide, who downed tools on Monday in support of their demand for better wages.

South African Municipal Workers Union (Samwu) general secretary Mr Roger Rommie says the decision to strike follows a deadlock in negotiations for a minimum wage last week.

The union is demanding three minimum wage increases for the three lowest-paid bands of workers, ranging from R850 to R1 145 a month.

Rommie says the union has proposed a R850 minimum wage for the lowest-paid workers, R985 and R1 145 for the other two bands - all to be backdated to July 1.

The union is also demanding a R295 or 7,8 percent across-the-board increase.

Municipalities are offering a minimum wage of R805, a month backdated to July 1 and a further increase of R45 to reach the union's R850 for the lowest-paid workers to be effective only from February next year.

They are offering R891, R914 and R984 for the second category in the lower scales.

Top matric results won't be released

(52) ET 25/10/95
CAROL CAMPBELL
EDUCATION REPORTER

THE public listing of matric results is to be played down by the Western Cape Education Department this year to prevent an "unfair" comparison of schools in the four old education departments.

Acting head of the provincial education department Mr Brian Gilbert said yesterday the decision would be reviewed next year when all matrics wrote the same exam, but "top" listings were ruled out this year because of the "sensitive" nature of the separate exams.

The results of all 35 319 matrics writing the senior certificate in the Western Cape will be released to schools on December 29.

It is understood the department does not want to list the top matrics, because they are concerned they will all be pupils from the old white advantaged schools and this could cause unhappiness with pupils in the other departments.

Mr Gilbert said that although the department was now united, matrics were still writing the old divided education department exams.

The results released to newspapers will only include the candidate's name, exam or identity number and the letter M if pupils achieved a matric with exemption and an S if they passed the senior certificate. No distinctions will be listed.

● Today pupils writing the DET exams sit the physical science and criminal law papers, while House of Assembly pupils write music and shorthand and House of Representative pupils write biology.

● See Page 7

Trust to guide students

Journal 8/11/95

By Charity Bhengu

THE Gauteng department of education has launched a new education trust aimed at providing further education information to matric students.

The trust was launched yesterday by Gauteng MEC for education Mrs Mary Metcalfe on behalf of The Campus Guide in Johannesburg.

"This is a period of rapid change and it is important that the students are made aware of a full range of career options that could provide them with a better quality life. The Campus Guide will provide education information and guidance which should go far to help in creating the culture of learning," Metcalfe said.

Metcalfe commended the business sector for having shown a commitment to the culture of learning.

The guide is an annual education information publication which has been reaching all secondary schools throughout the country in limited numbers for the past four years. It provides a broad spectrum of information - from basic adult literacy through degree level, distance education, skills training and the formal institutions of further education.

The Editor and publisher of the guide, Mr William Harris, said yesterday his objective was to distribute about 550 000 copies to students across the board.

The launch was supported by the Amalgamated Bank of South Africa, Allied Bank and Africa Growth Network.

Leaked matric papers cast doubt on results

The Argus Correspondent

(52)
ARG 10/11/95

PRETORIA. — Scandal has rocked this year's Department of Education and Training (DET) matric examinations with revelations of leaked papers.

After comparing a copy handed to them by the Pretoria News with the master copy held in a strictly controlled vault in Pretoria, Gauteng education authorities today confirmed that the accounting examination had been leaked.

It was to be written countrywide on Monday.

Copies of the accounting paper have been circulating among Pretoria pupils for at least a week.

The leak has thrown the entire DET matric examinations into question, with claims that more papers were leaked.

The economics paper, written earlier this week, has also allegedly been in circulation and today a teacher claimed the maths paper due to be written today had been circulating for more than a week.

Gauteng education MEC Mary Metcalfe and the head of the DET were in an emergency meeting.

A spokesman for Mrs Metcalfe's office said the meeting was to determine "a course of action and damage control".

● Examinations in the Western Cape, under all the different former education departments, have proceeded without a hitch. No leaks are suspected, a provincial education spokesman said.

Police probe exam scam in Gauteng

(52) Star 11/11/95
By LEE-ANN ALFREDS

Police and the Gauteng education department have launched a major investigation into this year's matric examinations after it became clear a paper had been leaked.

The announcement, made yesterday by education director-general James Maseko, follows the exposure of the leaking of the accountancy higher grade second examination paper of the former Department of Education and Training to pupils in Gauteng and Mpumalanga.

The paper was due to be written by about 39 000 pupils around the country on Monday. It, and the accounting standard grade paper, will now be written on November 22.

The leak was uncovered by the *Saturday Star's* sister paper, *The Pretoria News*, after a teacher provided a copy of the accounting paper.

The teacher had apparently been given the paper by pupils asking for help with questions.

The reports prompted the education department to compare the leaked paper with the master copy late on Thursday night, before shocked education officials confirmed the leak.

While a wary Maseko said yesterday that initial investigations did not point to any other leaks, it was "possible that we may discover that other papers have been leaked".

Maseko said officials in the former DET would also be asked to account for the leak. Students found in possession of leaked examination papers would have their results suspended.

"It is unfortunate that we have to experience this now, following what has been a relatively stable year. It is also unfortunate that a few dishonest students can disrupt the exams."

He said while the accounting paper would be reset, it was not possible to reset or postpone the other unwritten examinations.

"At this stage it is impossible to reorganise the exam session. It would be very unfair, bearing in mind the preparation many students have undergone. The investigation is aimed at ensuring the integrity of the exam, but innocent people should not be unnecessarily jeopardised. It is our sense that most of the pupils did not have access to the leaked paper," Maseko said.

But he assured people the department would "have to take steps, if evidence emerges that other papers have been leaked".

Police launch major inquiry into leaked DET matric papers

Own Correspondent

(52)
ARL 11/11/95

POLICE and the Gauteng education department have launched a major investigation into this year's matric examinations, after it became clear an examination paper had been leaked.

This announcement, made by education director-general James Maseko yesterday, follows the exposure of the leaking of the accountancy higher grade second paper — of the former Department of Education and Training (DET) — to pupils in Gauteng and Mpumalanga.

The examination paper was due to be written by about 39 000 pupils around the country on Monday. This exam, together with the accounting standard grade exam, will now be written on November 22.

The leak was first uncovered by the Pretoria News, after a teacher provided the newspaper with a copy of the accounting examination paper.

The teacher had apparently been given the paper by pupils, who asked for help in answering some of the questions.

The report spurred the education department to compare the leaked examination paper with the master copy late on Thursday night. Shocked education officials confirmed early yesterday that the paper had been leaked.

The confirmation of the leak follows a false alarm concerning the history paper of the ex-DET and rumours that papers have been leaked in the former House of Delegates (HOD) education department.

If the investigation reveals that the leak is more wide spread, it could plunge education into a crisis.

But while a wary Mr Maseko insisted yesterday that initial investigations did not point to any other leaks, he had to concede it was "possible that we may discover that other papers have been leaked".

Mr Maseko said the officials in the former DET would also be called to account for how the leak could have occurred. If it was discovered that they had leaked the paper, they would be prosecuted, he said.

He said students found in possession of leaked examinations paper would have their results suspended and would face a disciplinary hearing.

CRISIS GROWS

CP REPORTERS

MORE WIDE-SPREAD revelations of leaked matric examination papers in the former Department of Education and Training (DET) are threatening to throw the end-of-year examinations into disarray.

There are fears that with reports of more leaks beginning to surface, pupils may be forced to rewrite several subjects.

More than twenty pupils speaking on a Radio Setswana Talk Show on Friday evening claimed that a number of students had photostat copies of Biology and Afrikaans papers prior to writing them on October 30 and November 2, respectively.

According to these pupils most of the leakages were in Gauteng and North-West.

Rumours are circulating in Soweto that the mathematics paper may have been leaked as well.

Education officials spoken to have expressed fears that the orgy of leakages may be country-wide, and involving most of the papers, but at the moment there are no mechanisms in place to take an audit of papers that might have been leaked.

The theory that most of the papers may have been leaked is supported by the fact that already four papers have been mentioned.

Head of the Gauteng Department of Education, James Maseko, said that while at this juncture no concrete evidence has been unearthed on any other leaks,

it was possible that "we may discover other leaks".

He assured stakeholders that his department would take the necessary steps if evidence of any other leakages emerged.

Meanwhile, committees comprised of concerned pupils from Soweto and Pretoria are meeting today to decide whether to report the pupils and teachers who are involved in the scam.

"We know those who have the papers and we are not going to let this matter go unattended. We are very angry because we have studied hard, and some pupils just steal papers in order to pass easily without working hard," Tebogo Ntuli of Mamelodi told the Talk Show.

Johan Theron, ex-DET person in charge of exams, said: "Any other leaks which might not have been picked up before the candidates wrote the subject can easily be detected afterwards. The people marking the matric papers quickly notice when the same mistakes occur."

"It might be possible to get hold of an examination paper, but to leak a memorandum – the standard set of answers – is almost impossible. These remain with the examiner and the moderator until after the exams have been written. Students work out question papers wrongly and learn mistakes. So to get hold of an exam paper can actually get one into trouble."

Meanwhile, the department's head of provincialisation, Dr DH Meiring has announced that the Accountancy paper which was supposed to have been written tomorrow is now rescheduled for November 22 in all provinces.

EXAM

(52) CP 12/11/95

Matric exam leak denied

52

CAROL CAMPBELL

ET 13/11/95

RUMOURS of another matric exam leak, this time the former Department of Education and Training's biology paper, were quashed yesterday by the National Education Department's head of provincialisation Dr Dirk Meiring.

Pupils in Gauteng have claimed copies of the paper were circulated among matrics in Mpumalanga before the exam on October 30. The paper was written by all DET pupils countrywide.

The DET accountancy examinations were rescheduled after a copy of the higher grade paper was handed to a newspaper last week — 39,000 pupils were affected.

'No further leaks of exam papers'

Kevin O'Grady

52

2014/11/95

EDUCATION director-general Chabani Manganyi yesterday denied there had been any further confirmed matric exam paper leaks after the higher grade accounting paper was found to be in circulation last week.

Manganyi said after a heads of education departments committee meeting that committee members were concerned "at newspaper reports on unsubstantiated rumours of leakages in the Standard 10 examinations".

The committee had held a "thorough discussion about the integrity of the examinations" after last week's confirmed incident involving the accounting paper.

"In the discussions it emerged that no provincial head of education had any evidence that could serve to substantiate the rumours. It was agreed that the committee had been satisfied that the integrity of the examinations still remained intact," Manganyi said.

A range of measures were being employed "to protect the integrity of the examinations", Manganyi said.

Another matric exam leak probe

BY TROYE LUND

Another probe has been ordered into leaked Department of Education and Training (DET) matric papers after The Star was handed what appears to be today's Mathematics II exam.

After being informed of the suspected leak, the Gauteng Education Department announced it would launch an investigation in conjunction with the SAPS Fraud Unit in Pretoria.

Authorities will again open the examination vaults in Pretoria today – the second time in a week after it

► ... To Page 2

Maths paper leak probed

(52) Star 14/11/95

► From Page 1

was discovered that the accountancy paper had been circulating prior to pupils' writing their exam yesterday.

The officials will today compare the Mathematics II paper – apparently circulated widely in Johannesburg – with the master copy of the paper to be written by nearly 40 000 pupils today.

Head of Gauteng Education Department James Maseko said yesterday they expected to pinpoint the culprits within a few days.

Maseko said: "The leaks so far have not compromised the integrity of the exams". He is confident that 99% of students nationwide have not had access to papers.

"We cannot postpone today's Maths II exam and do not want to prejudice innocent students. For this reason we will have to use the mechanisms we have in place to home in on specific areas and schools that have seen the papers.

"The culprits will be found and, depending on what leaked papers they have got hold of, their results will be declared null and void. They must be punished in the severest manner possible," said Maseko. The person who obtained the alleged Maths II paper yesterday does not wish to be named as he is friends with students who showed him the paper at a Berea, Johannesburg home.

"The man (who sold it to me) was Portuguese or Greek, fit-looking and about 36 years old. When I told him I was writing the Maths II paper and I had paid R30, he brought out an original document with the Gauteng Education Department's letter head and the exam serial number. He only allowed me to copy the paper down.

"He said photocopying and allowing copies of the original would get him into trouble."

No more evidence of exam leaks

By Claire Keeton

THERE is no evidence to support rumours that matric exam papers have been leaked on a big scale, national director-general of education Dr Chabani Manganyi said yesterday.

Gauteng education spokesman Mr Prem Govender said the province

(52) Sowetan 15/11/95
had no proof of further leakages since the accountancy higher grade paper was leaked in the Gauteng area. Reports of other leaked papers were "just rumours" at this stage.

He said the department had asked people who reported irregularities to send the leaked papers to them but they had received nothing.

"District directors, who are in

charge of the delivery of papers, report that everything is going according to plan now," Govender said.

The heads of education in all nine provinces agreed the integrity of the Standard 10 exam papers was not damaged and results would be fair.

Countrywide measures have been introduced to prevent further leaks.

Uncertainty over leaked DET exam papers grows

Star 15/11/95 (52)

To cancel papers would disadvantage too many innocent students, says director of examinations Jan Theron

By TROYE LUND

As widespread reports of leaked Department of Education and Training (DET) matric exam papers grew yesterday, the Department of Education downplayed the scandal by saying the integrity of the examinations has not been jeopardised.

Yesterday's Mathematics II paper - which The Star told the Department of Education it was in possession of on Monday - was leaked in Gauteng and possibly other provinces, the Department of Education confirmed after the examination.

The person who bought the leaked maths paper for R30 and delivered it to The Star was also able to buy a biology paper for R50 before it was due to be written.

Unlike the accountancy paper, to be rewritten in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal on November 22, authorities have decided "there is not time" to re-schedule the mathematics or any other leaked papers.

The scandal was made worse by

five leaked papers in KwaZulu Natal - higher grade biology, physical science, maths I and both Afrikaans papers. They are believed to have been distributed by people operating from within the department before the exams were due.

Leakages were confirmed by KwaZulu Natal DET's regulations examiner Mark McMaster, who said: "It is a big money-making racket for someone. Pupils pay anything from R25 to R250, depending on the demand."

Director of Examinations for the old DET component of the Education Department Jan Theron is adamant: "The only thing we can do, once we have proof of a leak, is to establish the extent of the damage, find the culprits and punish them. To cancel papers will disadvantage too many students and I am convinced the majority of the students are innocent. We have to have the results published by December 29."

Theron is convinced irregularities will be "easily picked" up in the marking process and the culprits "quickly identified".

Each province has appointed an irregularity officer as well as an irregularity examiner for each subject. He added: "These officials as well as the normal markers and the internal and external examiners have been alerted and will be on the lookout for patterns in different schools."

Guilty students will have their results suspended and will have to sit the supplementary examinations in March 1996.

Theron said: "My department sets and packs the papers. From the moment each province fetches the papers the security becomes the responsibility of that province."

The Gauteng man who was able to buy leaked maths and biology exam papers was sure that "these people either work for the education department or have access to the Government Printer".

Police, currently investigating the matter in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal, said the possibility of an insider leaking information could not be ruled out and expected to have more concrete results from the investigation within the week.

Language requirement for matric pass to be scrapped

Star 15/11/95

SAPA

Cape Town

(52)

The requirement for matrics to pass their language of instruction will fall away at the beginning of next year, Education Minister Prof Sibusiso Bengu announced yesterday.

Pupils will also not be required to pass both English and Afrikaans to obtain their senior certificates, Bengu said in a statement.

Similar amendments to the requirements for matriculation exemption were also being investigated, he said.

His ministry would release a discussion document before the end of November, and hoped to implement several other key language policy changes in schools before April next year.

The changes were aimed at promoting multilingualism and removing all forms of linguistic discrimination.

"The entire approach of the department on this matter is consultative," education spokesman Lincoln Mali said.

"In the past, the educational system was prescriptive and we want to move away from this. A multilingual language policy is a new phenomenon in South Africa and is something the department has continually proposed," said Mali.

One proposal in the document is that school communities should be able to design language models for their schools.

The document suggests that schools should offer at least two languages, one of which should be the home language of a significant number of pupils.

Bengu said a key feature of the new multilingual policy would be that no language was introduced at the expense of another.

"Learners' home languages, as well as the additional languages they wish to acquire, will all form part of a dual process of self-affirmation and cognitive development.

"This is known as additive or balanced bilingualism and is a radical departure from the restrictive models of the past.

"Appropriate measures will therefore be taken to ensure that at least two languages are studied from as early as grade one, without unjustifiably holding learners back through stringent promotion requirements, particularly as learners may be acquiring a partially or wholly unfamiliar language," said Bengu.

A new curriculum framework for language teaching would pay particular attention to the development of syllabi and methodologies for African languages. - Sapa.

More exam paper leaks confirmed

Sowetan 16/11/95 (52)
Investigations go on but authorities say there is no time to reset paper

Sowetan Correspondent

LEAKS of more matric exam papers have been confirmed but education authorities said they could do nothing to remedy the situation.

As nearly 40 000 matric pupils registered with the former Department of Education and Training (DET) prepare to write a hastily rewritten accounting exam on November 22, authorities are no closer to solving the leak mystery.

The mathematics II paper has now joined the list of confirmed leaked papers while authorities in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga were also investigating possible leaks of papers.

At least nine exam papers have been confirmed as having been leaked to pupils in three provinces. But the authorities have played down the effects of the leaks, saying they are convinced the integrity of the exams has not been breached.

They claim it is not possible to reset all the papers, print and deliver them to schools fast enough to ensure the results will be published by the

December 29 deadline.

The Gauteng education department and fraud police investigating at least two confirmed leaks – the DET accounting paper due to be written on Monday – confirmed on Tuesday that they were no closer to discovering the source of the breach.

“Our problem is that very few people are prepared to come forward with concrete information,” Gauteng education chief Mr James Maseko said.

“Many people are contacting us with unfounded allegations but there is very little solid proof.”

The only proof of a leaked paper, despite claims that the English, biology and maths papers were also leaked, was the accounting paper handed to the department by the *Pretoria News* four days before it was to be written.

Apart from the accounting paper, authorities have decided “there is no time” to re-schedule the mathematics

or any other leaked papers.

The KwaZulu-Natal leaks are believed to come from inside the department.

The leakages were confirmed by Kwazulu-Natal’s DET’s regulations examiner, Mr Mark McMaster, who said: “It is a big money-making racket for someone. Pupils pay anything from R25 to R250.”

Director of Examinations for the old DET component of the Education Department Jan Theron is adamant: “The only thing we can do, once we have proof of a leak, is to establish the extent of the damage, find the culprits and punish them. To cancel papers will disadvantage many innocent students.”

Police, currently investigating the matter in Gauteng and Kwazulu Natal, said the possibility of an insider leaking information could not be ruled out and expected to have more concrete results within the week.

Matric exam chaos as more papers mysteriously leaked

□ *Department officials attempt to play down the damage done*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Leaks of more matric exam papers have been confirmed but education authorities have played down the damage done and said they cannot do anything to remedy the situation.

As nearly 40 000 matric pupils registered with the former Department of Education and Training (DET) prepare to write a hastily rewritten accounting exam on November 22, authorities are no closer to solving the leak mystery.

The mathematics II paper has now joined the list of confirmed leaked papers and education authorities in Kwazulu-Natal and Mpumalanga have said they are investigating possible leaks of papers.

At least nine exam papers have been confirmed as having been leaked to students in three provinces.

But the authorities have played down the effects of the leaks, saying they are convinced the integrity of the exams has not been breached.

They also claim it is not possible to reset all the papers, have them printed and delivered to schools fast enough to ensure the results can be published by the December 29 deadline.

The Gauteng Education Department and fraud police confirmed they were no closer to discovering the source of a leak of the Department of Education and Training accounting paper due to be written on Monday.

"Our problem is that very few people are prepared to come forward

with concrete information", said James Maseko, Gauteng education chief.

"Many people are contacting us with unfounded allegations and rumours and we are following these up but there is very little solid proof."

He said the accounting paper was the only case where there was proof of a leak, in spite of rumours that other papers were affected.

However, he said police had not ruled out the possibility of other papers having been leaked.

Apart from the accounting paper, authorities have decided that "there is no time" to re-schedule other leaked papers.

The Kwazulu-Natal leaks are believed to come from inside the department.

The leaks were confirmed by Kwazulu-Natal DET regulations examiner Mark McMaster, who said: "It is a big money-making racket for someone. Pupils pay anything from R25 to R250, depending on the demand."

Director of Examinations for the old DET component of the Education Department Jan Theron said: "The only thing we can do, once we have proof of a leak, is to establish the extent of the damage, find the culprits and punish them. To cancel papers will disadvantage too many innocent students.

"I am convinced most of the students are innocent. If we start rewriting papers there will be no end. We have to fall into the marking process which requires us to have the results published by December 29."

(52) *RRG 16/11/95*

Authorities seek top-level probe into exam paper leaks

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Education authorities will ask national Police Commissioner George Rivas for help with the probe into leaks of the 1995 Department of Education and Training matric exam papers.

A delegation from the Gauteng Department of Education and police met yesterday to chart the way forward in the investigations.

Chris Zwart of the fraud unit in Pretoria said police had yet to get a full statement from education offi-

cials so that the investigation could be pursued in earnest.

Head of the Gauteng Education Department James Maseko said the department was desperate because of the crisis.

The disclosure yesterday that at

least nine exam papers had been leaked was a sore point, he said.

He repeated his earlier appeal for assistance from students, teachers and members of the public in catching the culprits.

ARG 16/11/95

Matric answers in circulation – Paso

By Claire Keeton

THE Pan African Students' Organisation alleged yesterday that complete sets of matric exam papers, including the memorandum of answers, are on sale in Gauteng.

Paso president Ignatius Molapo claimed some pupils had exam papers for every subject set by the former Department of Education and Training, particularly in the Pretoria area.

He demanded that the Minister of Education, Professor Sibusiso Bengu,

set up an independent commission of inquiry to investigate, prosecute and expel the offenders.

A top-level team comprising representatives from the police and the Gauteng education department has already started investigating irregularities, department spokesman Mr John van Rooyen said yesterday.

He said the only leak that had been proved was the Accountancy II paper.

Molapo said he demanded an "urgent assessment" of this year's exams.

(52) Sawetan 17/11/95

Matric markers checked

52

Soweto 23/11/95

Work will start today to
get results out on time

By Claire Keeton

THE GAUTENG EDUCATION DEPARTMENT has tightened up on the marking of matric exams this year, department head Mr James Maseko said yesterday.

However, a Soweto teacher who did not wish to be named, claimed yesterday that the planning for marking was poor this year and said she was concerned teachers were leaving before schools closed to start marking.

Maseko said the department had decided that appointed teachers should start marking from today even though the schools had not yet closed to ensure that the results were released before the new year.

He said certain teachers who had applied to be markers and were refused were dissatisfied.

"The department took over the marking of exams because we were unhappy that unqualified teachers were marking and we decided that this must stop.

"We have clamped down on teachers taking papers home to mark where there are no controls over who does the marking.

"We have also said there must be no latecoming and appointed markers should sleep over in Pretoria where they are based," said Maseko.

He said as a result of these changes some markers had decided to resign and others felt they had been excluded.

DET CP 26/11/95 (52) aims high

THE GAUTENG Department of Education has projected that no less than 60 percent of students who sat for this year's DET matric examinations in the province will pass.

In an exclusive interview with City Press department head James Maseko said: "While not satisfied with the quality of teaching and learning, a lot of effort has been put in this year to enhance the quality. If we include other ex-departments, (TED, HOD and HOR), the percentage is estimated at 60 to 70.

"I am very optimistic about these figures. The country has come to accept poor results. It is time to have high hopes for our students."

Asked if the country's business sector would be able to absorb all the school-leavers churned

out this year he said: "Unfortunately, we have operated in strange ways, without talking to each other. Our education system must be linked to the economic growth of the country. The private sector must also play an important role in ensuring that youths do not roam the streets.

"Greater emphasis must also be put on technicians. In future there will be a shortage of skills and we need to diversify skills in the country."

Maseko said the current education system was too examination oriented.

"It is unsatisfactory to determine ones future on just one (matric) sitting of examinations. New approaches need to be looked into, for example, progression tests," he said.

Maseko said that only the accountancy paper

was proved to have been leaked so far.

"Rumours aside, our investigations will show that not only accountancy was leaked.

He stressed that "DET has confirmed - and it is not just an assumption of a department - the reports that there were other leakages country-wide".

According to information available to City Press, there was a leakage of the Biology paper in Mpumalanga, and in the Free State that of Mathematics. The Mathematics paper is also rumoured to have leaked in Soweto.

On leakages in traditionally white schools Maseko said: "Examinations for whites were decentralised for every province. I cannot say there were no leakages, but there is no concrete evidence."

Maseko expressed surprise when told that in Katlehong students allege that they wrote a TED Biblical Studies paper instead of a DET paper.

"I have discovered that as a government official you are the last to hear about these things. Students run to the media before coming to us.

"Recently, I had a call from a parent who said that her child was sold the wrong paper.

"It is inevitable that leakages will occur with the centralised setting of papers for 611 000 students country-wide.

"However, our society will have stooped low if it accepts leakages as a norm," said Maseko.

Better matric pass rate for '95 expected

Star 21/12/95
(92) (52)

All schools will receive their results on December 28 and officials predict at least 60% of candidates will succeed

By **LEE-ANN ALFREDS**
Education Reporter

Gauteng education officials are confident there will be a big improvement in the matric pass rate this year, and confirmed yesterday that results would be released at schools on December 28.

James Maseko, head of the Gauteng department of education, said at a media conference he believed the pass rate in each of the four former departments would be at least 60%.

This also applied to the former Department of Education and Training (DET), which previously administered the education of black pupils, he said. This meant their pass rate would be more than double that of last year.

Dismissing fears that the logistics of releasing the results of all departments on the same day could lead to delays, Maseko said all was on track for December 28, when pupils can check at their schools from 10am.

This is the first year that all matric results will be issued on the same day. In the past, DET

pupils often had to wait until late January to learn their results.

The Star will carry an extensive supplement, with all the results, on December 29.

While Maseko's DET prediction is 20-30 percentage points lower than the pass rates expected in the former white, coloured and Indian education departments, it is at least double the pass rate recorded among former DET pupils in the province last year.

Maseko said he believed the

access to leaked papers ... we took measures to ensure we could identify irregularities in the marking and moderating or examination scripts. By following these procedures, we are sure that the integrity of the exams have not been compromised."

Although no breakthrough regarding the source of the leaks had yet been made, police investigations were continuing.

This year will be the last time that four education departments administer matric exams. The former Transvaal Education Department examination scripts were marked at five centres around Gauteng, the former DET's scripts in Pretoria, the former House of Representatives' scripts in Cape Town and the former House of Delegates' papers in Durban.

The marking was completed on December 4 and is currently being processed by the various departments.

Maseko said staff would be working throughout the festive period, including on Christmas Day, to ensure the results could be sent to the Gauteng department of education on December 27.

Matric special

■ The Star plans to publish all Gauteng matric results next Friday (December 29). A bumper, 50-page pullout section will carry all schools' results, as well as useful articles on job opportunities for matriculants.

exam leaks in the former DET had had no bearing on the high pass rate. "We have evidence that the majority of pupils writing the DET examinations did not have

55 percent pass matric

(52) Source for 29/12/98

A TOTAL of 55,25 percent of pupils who sat for their final matric examinations countrywide this year passed.

Mr Lincoln Mali, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education, said this figure represented a drop of 2,79 percent on last year's figure. Also, the number of those who obtained exemptions at 15,6 percent represented a drop of 2,3 percent. In all, 611 000 candidates sat for this year's matric examinations in the nine regions.

Initial estimates indicated that the Western Cape had the highest number of passes throughout the country. The overall pass percentage stood at 84,3 in the province.
The province with the second highest pass rate is KwaZulu-Natal at 76,6 percent. More than 15 000 candidates

Reports by Lulama Luti, Musa Zondi, Sibusiso Zondo, Mbulelo Baloyi, Muzi Mkwanazi, Shadrack Mashalaba, Noxolo Kweza, Sy Zwane, Khathu Mammalia, Mkgadi Pela and Wilson Ramothata.

obtained university exemptions in the province. However, there are still outstanding results for the region.

Gauteng province came in fifth with a 63,13 percent pass rate, representing 63 691 candidates. However, Gauteng had the second highest number of candidates - 13 858 - who obtained exemptions.
The breakdown for other provinces,

with the exception of the Northern Province is: 13 099 Mpumalanga candidates passed (42,28%) out of 45 510 who sat for exams; Northern Cape had 6 492 candidates, of which 4 858 passed (74,8 percent); 66 438 candidates wrote in the Eastern Cape but their results are still outstanding.

However, the pass rate is estimated at 52 percent in the Eastern Cape. In the Free State, 31 439 sat for exams and 16 040 passed (51,62 percent).

KwaZulu-Natal acting superintendent of education Dr SN Shabalala said yesterday that the results reflected a sound base from which "we can now make a start to evaluate the quality of education in the province".

The breakdown for the Northern Province, which had the highest number

of registered candidates, was not available at the time of going to press.

However, provincial education spokesman Mr Laduma Tembe told *Sowetan* that his department did not expect a significant improvement on last year's results. "The changes that were implemented last year were not sufficient. We still have the same teachers and for a Standard 10 pupil to pass all the years in which he or she had been at school is important and not only the final year," he said.

● Mike Brown, head of research at stockbrokers Frankel Pollack & Co, has said that there are a number of factors that could lead into sectors such as tourism and accounting.
● More reports pages 3 and 4

P.T.O. for Matric Results at a glance

High pass rate predicted

(52) Sawetan 21/12/98
 By Themba Sepotokele

THE Gauteng education department predicts a 60 percent pass rate in the province when matric results are released on December 27.

The province's superintendent-general of education Mr James Maseko told a media briefing in Johannesburg yesterday the department was optimistic that the matric pass rate would increase by 30 percent compared with previous years.

Maseko said for the first time in the history of South Africa all matric results would be released on the same day, unlike in the past when this was done on a racial basis.

The results will be available at district offices and at schools on December 28 from 10am for collection by

principals or designated officials and pupils or parents, Maseko said.

All the former education departments were finalising and collating the results. "Our staff will be sacrificing the next weekend, including Christmas Day, to ensure that all the results are ready by December 27."

Maseko said the marking of scripts was completed without major problems despite allegations of some exam papers having been leaked. He praised education departments such as the Department of Education and Training for having made available suitable and qualified markers.

"Steps were also taken to ensure that no scripts were taken out of the marking centres, unlike in the past when scripts were taken away and marked at home," he said.

Unexpected drop in matric pass rates

Star 5/12 28/12/95 (52)

Only 42 000 of the 86 000 candidates registered for Gauteng final examination reported to be successful

By **LEE-ANN ALFREDS**
Education Reporter

This year's Gauteng matric pass rate is likely to be about 50%, well below the Education Department's own confident predictions.

The Star has established that 42 000 out of 86 000 registered candidates have passed. The results were released to schools today. Although it is not clear exactly how many candidates sat for the exams, this indicates a pass rate of below 50%.

Gauteng Education Department head James Maseko last week predicted a rate of 60%.

It also indicates that the pass rate of mainly black pupils, who wrote the Department of Educa-

tion and Training (DET) examinations, could be lower than that of last year.

About 40% of black matriculants in the province passed last year, while 97,3% of former Transvaal Education Department candidates, mostly white pupils, passed. The pass rate for "coloureds" and "Indians" nationally were 87,5% and 92,44% last year.

Taking into account last year's pass rates for the different departments, a 50% result this year would mean that either the former white, Indian and coloured education departments have recorded significantly lower pass rates than in 1994 or that former DET pupils have scored worse than they did in 1994.

A worse result for former DET schools would fly in the face of assurances from the education department that 1995 was one of the most stable years for schooling in a decade.

It will also nullify Maseko's optimism that the peace and stability experienced in township schools would be reflected in the results. The department has already had to weather the storm around leaked papers this year.

The Star will publish the results in a supplement which will be on sale outside its Sauer Street offices from about 11 tonight.

The special edition will also be available at all usual sale points tomorrow. A phone-in service will be available on (011) 633-2247 or 633-2590 from noon today.

W Cape matrics the lowest

(52) CJ 29/12/95

WESTERN CAPE MATRICS have come out tops with an 84% pass rate, followed by Kwazulu/Natal with 76% and Gauteng with 63%. But more rural provinces did less well, and the rate for the country as a whole was down almost 3%. **CHRIS BATEMAN** reports.

ALMOST half of this year's matrics have failed — but the downward trend in education has been halted, says national Education Minister Dr Sibusiso Bengu.

While the Western Cape was the top province in the country with a pass rate of 84%, the Northern Province (38%) and Mpumalanga (42%) fared the worst. Kwazulu/Natal had a 76% pass rate and Gauteng 63%. Dr Bengu said the national pass rate was 55,25% — 2,79% less than last year.

He told a media briefing in Cape Town the results reflected a "trend towards stabilisation" and that education had stopped its downward movement.

"I think that internationally this happens during periods of transition, and I don't expect any further drop next year. I'm actually pleasantly surprised," he said.

Dr Bengu said he doubted whether the move from voluntary integration and voluntary shifting of resources this year to official policy next year would have a negative effect on matric results.

"At the teacher level we've identified points where teacher improvement will take place with in-service training and a much stronger emphasis on mathematics and science," he said.

Dr Bengu said 1995 had been a year without major disruptions in school education. He praised teachers and pupils for showing a commitment to learning.

The dismal showings in the more rural provinces, such as Northern Province and Mpumalanga, showed that his ministry's decision to plough more resources into rural areas was correct.

Dr Bengu emphasised the need to allow pupils to develop according to



PICTURE: ANNE LAING



WESTERN PROVINCE backstroke swimmer Angus McDonald, of Rondebosch Boys High, where every matric pupil passed the exam. He hopes to win a sports scholarship to America. **See Page 3**

their particular skills and to enable students to be tested "against their potential and ability", instead of the current academic emphasis.

He said this made the Commission on Further Education — which is about to be appointed — crucial.

Rural-urban imbalances needed to be corrected and key policy instruments — such as the National Education Policy Bill, the National Qualifications Framework, the National Open Learning Agency and the National Curriculum Framework — were central to success.

EUNICE RIDER and **LISA TEMPLETON** report that Western Cape Education Department officials were "delighted" that the province managed to score a nearly 30% higher pass rate than the national average.

The department's Mr Tim Gordon said he believed the outstanding pass rate was the result of a renewed interest in learning and the absence of disruptions as a result of teacher strikes this year.

Scenes of happiness, joy and relief — and a few tearful eyes — were seen at schools around the Peninsula late yesterday afternoon when principals made results available.

A "very satisfied" Mr David Cupido, deputy principal of Garlandale High School in Athlone, said five of his pupils had each obtained A symbols in four subjects.

None of the matric pupils at the school had failed. At the German School in Tamboerskloof 27 of the 28 matric pupils received exemptions.

One of the pupils at the school, Jens Hitzeroth, earned six As and two pupils received five As.

A student who did exceptionally well in obtaining an A for each of his six subjects was Gooliam Modack of the South Peninsula Secondary School.

Gooliam said he was "thrilled" with his results, and would be going to UCT next year to study actuarial science.

His subjects were English, Xhosa, Afrikaans, maths, physical science and biology.

Mr Brian Isaacs, principal of South Peninsula, said six of his pupils had achieved A aggregates and a further 16 had obtained B aggregates.

All 137 of the school's matric pupils had passed.

At Livingstone High five pupils each earned four As, and 19 had A aggregates. Livingstone also had a 100% pass rate.

Celebrating its 10th year of achieving a 100% pass rate this year is the Holy Cross Convent in Maitland.

Deputy principal Mrs Erna Lehny said she was "absolutely ecstatic" about the result.

Herzlia pupils also chalked up the magic 100% pass rate with 122 candidates, and four pupils each obtained five distinctions.

OVERJOYED: Gooliam Modack of South Peninsula Secondary School in Athlone, who achieved an A symbol for each of his six matric subjects, shares his joy with his parents Mrs Raghiena and Mr Ebrahim Modack at their home yesterday.

Top of the class! W Cape has highest Matric results

AR 4 29/12/95

(52)

LINDSAY BARNES and DENNIS CAVERNELIS
Staff Reporters

WESTERN Cape matrics have come out tops — beating their counterparts in all the other provinces with the highest matric pass rate in the country.

There was an 84 percent pass rate in the Western Province — of the 30 780 who wrote the exam, nearly 30 000 candidates passed, and 8 662 (28,2 percent) gained exemptions.

South Peninsula Senior Secondary in Diep River had 137 matric candidates and a 100 percent pass rate, said principal Brian Isaacs.

He said six pupils scored A aggregates and 16 gained Bs. The school's top pupil, Goolam Modack, passed with flying colours — six As.

"I didn't expect it, but I was very happy," said an overwhelmed Goolam.

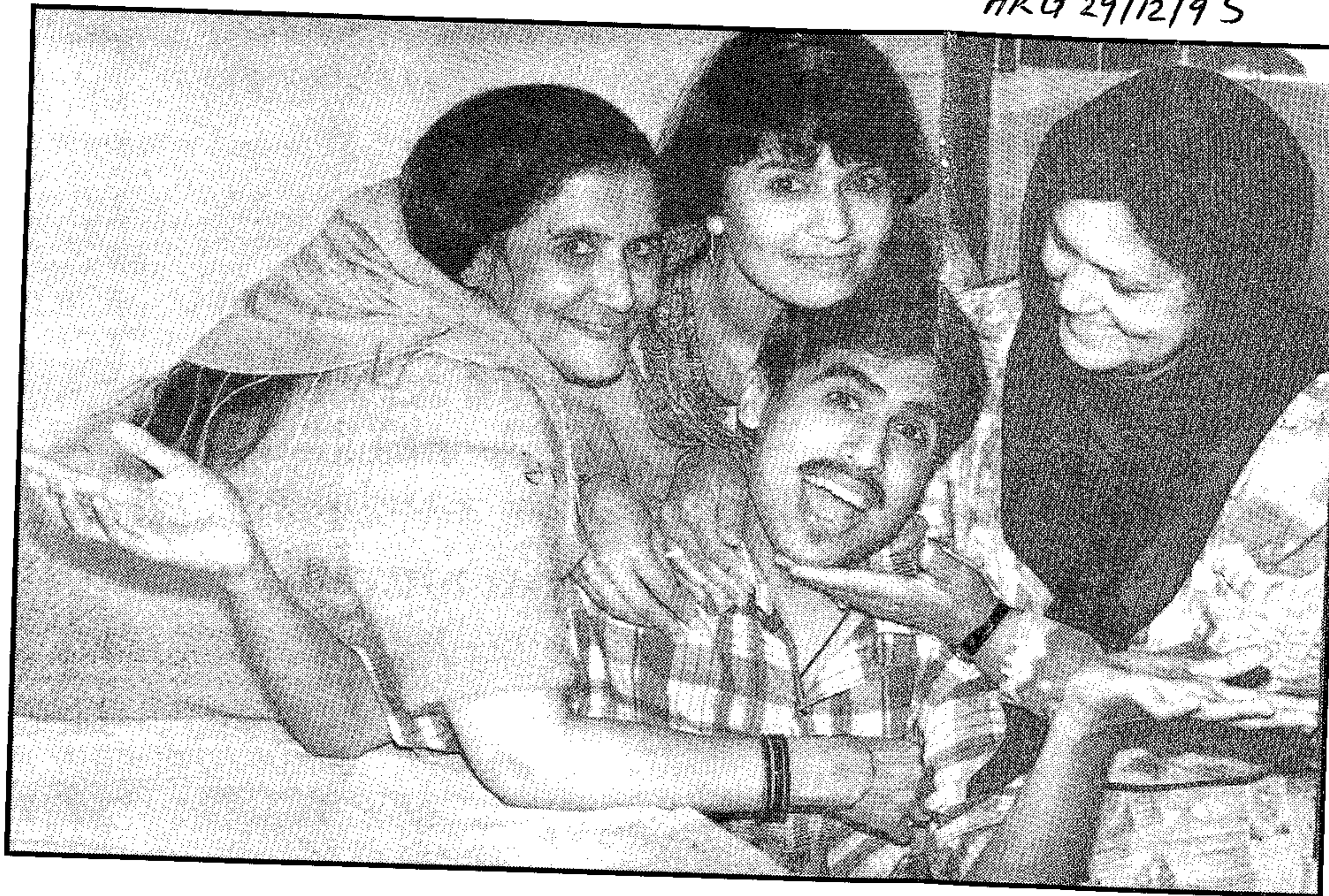
His mother Raghima said he had always worked very hard at school, "from Sub A".

Goolam attributed his success "not just to studying; you have to balance everything", and to the support of family and friends.

Three Rondebosch Boys' High pupils celebrated their results.

It was an emotional time for Michael Webb who, on discovering he had five distinctions, was thrilled and modestly said he had "not done too badly".

He was hugged and kissed by delighted family members who



ECSTATIC: Goolam Modack of South Peninsula Senior Secondary School in Diep River gained six A symbols in the matric exams. Celebrating his success with him are, from left, his mother Raghima, his sister Soraya Paleker, and his aunt, Mariam Badroodien.

Picture: JACK LESTRADE.

were close to tears.

Michael is waiting to hear if he has been accepted to study medicine at the University of Cape Town.

Shaun Jackson, who plays in an orchestra, was also awarded

five distinctions and narrowly missed a sixth for English, which he was disappointed about.

He studied eight subjects and some of his As came as a surprise.

He has also applied to study medicine at UCT.

Four Rustenburg Girls' High pupils had five distinctions.

Clare Johnson, who plays the violin for the Beau Soleil Orchestra, missed a sixth distinc-

tion in physical science by one percent.

Robyn Cullis, Karen Lister and Tessa Trethewey also earned five distinctions. Tessa, who plays the flute and piano, wrote nine subjects. Karen has Western Province squash col-

ours and played first team hockey.

Rustenburg's 111 pupils all passed.

All 155 matriculants at Garlandale Secondary School in Athlone passed and five pupils had A aggregates, said deputy principal Keith Powell.

Louis Knoetze, principal of Paarl Boys' High, said the school had done exceptionally well, with 15 A aggregates out of 108 pupils.

"We regard 10 percent (achieving A averages) as a very good performance and as you can see this is more than that," he said. "We are very thrilled."

Top students were deputy head boy Kennett Sinclair, from Paarl, with five distinctions, and Bredasdorp's Billy Bosch whose hard work brought him four As.

An all-rounder and top swimmer, Kennett was awarded a bronze medal in the South African swimming championships and academically, achieved an average of 98 percent.

He spends some time bodyboarding, scuba diving and entering biathlons, and intends to study accounting at Stellenbosch University next year.

"It hasn't quite hit me yet," he said of his success.

He spent the evening celebrating at a restaurant with his family, who were "all over me" when the results became known.

Immaculata High School in Witteboom had 60 matric candidates and a 98 percent pass rate — and one pupil with an A aggregate, Michelle Isaacs, said principal Erna Eaton.



Sibusiso Bengu

Pass rate shows stability, says Bengu

TYRONE SEALE
Political Staff

NEARLY half the country's matriculants failed their final examinations this year, but Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu says the 55,25 percent pass rate shows the beginnings of stability in education.

The national pass rate is down 2,7 percent from last year's figure and the number of candidates who got exemptions is 15,6 percent, a drop of 2,3 percent from last year.

Mr Bengu's analysis of this year's results does not show a comparison with last year's figures and does not include a race-based breakdown of the way pupils performed this year.

But what it does indicate, says Mr Bengu, is that rural provinces are faring worse

when it comes to school education and that there is a need for urgent shifting of resources to redress imbalances.

His province-by-province account of the results shows that the cleanest report card goes to the Western Cape with a pass rate of 84 percent, well clear of KwaZulu-Natal's 76,64 percent and the Northern Cape's 74,83 percent.

In the Western Cape there were 25 886 passes, including 8 662 exemptions.

The poorest performance came from the Northern Province with a pass rate of 38,64 percent, while in Mpumalanga only 42,28 percent of matriculants made the grade.

The National Party has branded the matric results "highly disappointing", saying "Mr Bengu's promises did not

result in the expected better pass rate".

The NP said the uncertainty caused by Mr Bengu's handling of his portfolio and his lack of clear vision had contributed to the poor results.

It said the effects of the African National Congress's "Liberation before Education" campaign, which had its foundation in disrespect for education, would continue to make its mark.

An education minister with a clear vision of the new educational dispensation and an understanding of the complexities of South Africa's educational arena was needed.

It said the low pass rate would contribute to a high number of unqualified and unskilled young people entering the labour market.

52
Mr Bengu 29/12/95

But Mr Bengu said at a media conference in Cape Town yesterday that 1995 had been a year without major disruptions at schools and that his ministry could be proud of stopping the downward trend previously experienced in school education.

"Our analysis therefore points to the fact that we have been able to arrest the trend of decline in education.

But it also shows that the effects of the changes we are making in the education system will not necessarily be reflected in the results we obtain in just a few months of those changes.

"We need to have a sustained stability for at least three to four years in order to allow the changes to be felt in the system."

More pointed in his disappointment at the national figure was Blade Nzimande, chairman of the national assembly portfolio committee on education.

"I would have liked to have seen better results, but one measure of satisfaction is that these results have been able to stabilise above 50 percent."

The national result was way below the committee's expectations, even though it had not anticipated a dramatic improvement.

In its response to the results, the Pan Africanist Students' Organisation criticised Mr Bengu for not disclosing the performance of black matriculants compared to their white counterparts.

LINDSAY BARNES, Staff Reporter

One matric exam for all next year

FROM next year, all matric candidates in the Western Cape will write the same examination.

Western Cape Department of Education head Brian O'Connell said uniform examination papers would be set by panels of examiners. The process was already at an advanced stage.

Next year should see the full integration of structures, information systems and programmes, and a further improvement in the standard of education is expected.

This year's pass rate of 84 percent exceeded all expectations and is considerably higher than the national average of 55 percent.

Of almost 31 000 candidates who sat the examination, close to 26 000 passed (84 percent), with 17 300 getting a Senior Certificate and nearly 8 700 a matriculation exemption (28 percent).

The department was satisfied with the overall levels of performance which

ALL THE NAMES INSIDE TODAY

NEARLY 30 000 matriculants in the Western Cape are celebrating their exam success. Their names appear in a special 24-page section published in today's Argus.

emerged, said Tim Gordon, superintendent of communication services.

"To emerge as the top province in South Africa, with a pass rate of almost 30 percent above the mean, is a strong showing in anyone's language and a great morale booster for the year ahead," he said.

The education department began operating as a fully integrated body from January 1 this year and became official and independent on September 1, the first of nine education departments to gain such status.

In spite of a year of uncertainty due to the transformation of the four departments into a single entity, a high standard of work was maintained and teaching was not adversely affected.

The announcement of results next year would differ markedly from 1995 and all role players would be asked for their input for the new format.

Some form of recognition for academic excellence was one of the items for future discussion.

● Picture and more reports on page 4.

RLG 29/12/95

(52)

Matric exams reflect 'growing stability' despite high failure

Susan Russell

ALMOST half the matric pupils who wrote their final exams had failed this year, but the results reflected a trend towards growing stability in education in SA, Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu said yesterday.

This year's 55,25% pass rate reflected a 2,79% drop on last year's figures, Bengu said. Out of the 441 853 pupils who wrote this year, 175 142 obtained senior certificate passes. Only 68 970 — 15,6% of those who wrote this year

— qualified for university entrance, 2,3% fewer than last year.

While Bengu said the figures reflected growing stability in education, he cautioned that they also showed the effect of changes to the education system would not necessarily be reflected in results within a few months of implementation.

Education department spokesman Lincoln Mali said it was not possible to say whether there had been an increase or decline in pass rates according to race as so many black pupils had

been integrated into traditionally white schools in the past two years.

Bengu said a breakdown reflected improvements in some provinces and a deterioration in others. However, he believed overall figures indicated the downward trend had been stopped.

The lowest pass rate was in Mpumalanga, where 10 472 out of the 30 980 pupils received senior certificates, with 2 627 qualifying for university entrance. The pass rate in Western Cape was highest at 84,27%, with KwaZulu-Natal at 76,64%, Gauteng

63,51%, Eastern Cape 48,16%, Free State 50,9%, Northern Cape 74,83% and Northwest 66,6%.

Bengu said the fact that results in more rural provinces were lower than in others showed the department's decision to shift funding to these provinces was correct.

Mduduzi ka Harvey reports DP Gauteng spokesman Anshen Dreyer said the results were disappointing and showed more resources were need-

Continued on Page 2

Matric results

Continued from Page 1

ed and that greater attention had to be given to teaching methods and upgrading schools. The prosperity of the country was dependent on well-educated pupils and teachers.

Sapa reports IFP spokesman Ed Tyllett said the fact that results had deteriorated was a damning indictment of Bengu. The low pass rate could be attributed to the fact that ideology had taken precedence over education, along with "excessive political interference in education and insufficient prioritisation of teacher training". If the situation did not improve the education ministry would be condemning many pupils to economic slavery. The Azanian Students' Convention said "disastrous" matric results showed that since coming to power gov-

ernment had offered nothing but lip service to black education. Azasco president Moemedi Kepadisa said:

"The failure of the education ministry to come with a breakdown of the pass rate according to ethnic performance makes it difficult for us to assess whether black matriculants are improving. Instead they say the overall pass rate is between 50% and 70%."

Bengu said the results indicated the "need to open the system at the exit point of pre-tertiary education". The academic emphasis of matric, "the only exit point for the majority of our learners" would never be able to reflect the abilities of students because they were not tested against their potential and ability. Education authorities would accelerate efforts to redress urban-rural imbalances by ensuring that resources continued to be shifted to areas of greater need.

Picture: Page 3

(52) BD 29/12/95

Tried hard, but could do better

(52)

Gauteng matric pass rate 2% up on last year, but national figures show a drop of almost 3% as country areas fare poorly

BY LEE-ANN ALFREDS
Education Reporter

Gauteng's matriculants ended the year on a relatively high note yesterday with more than 63% of the 63 691 candidates in the province passing - an increase of about 2% despite a drop in the national pass rate.

And the figure could rise because the marks of 4 048 Gauteng candidates are still outstanding.

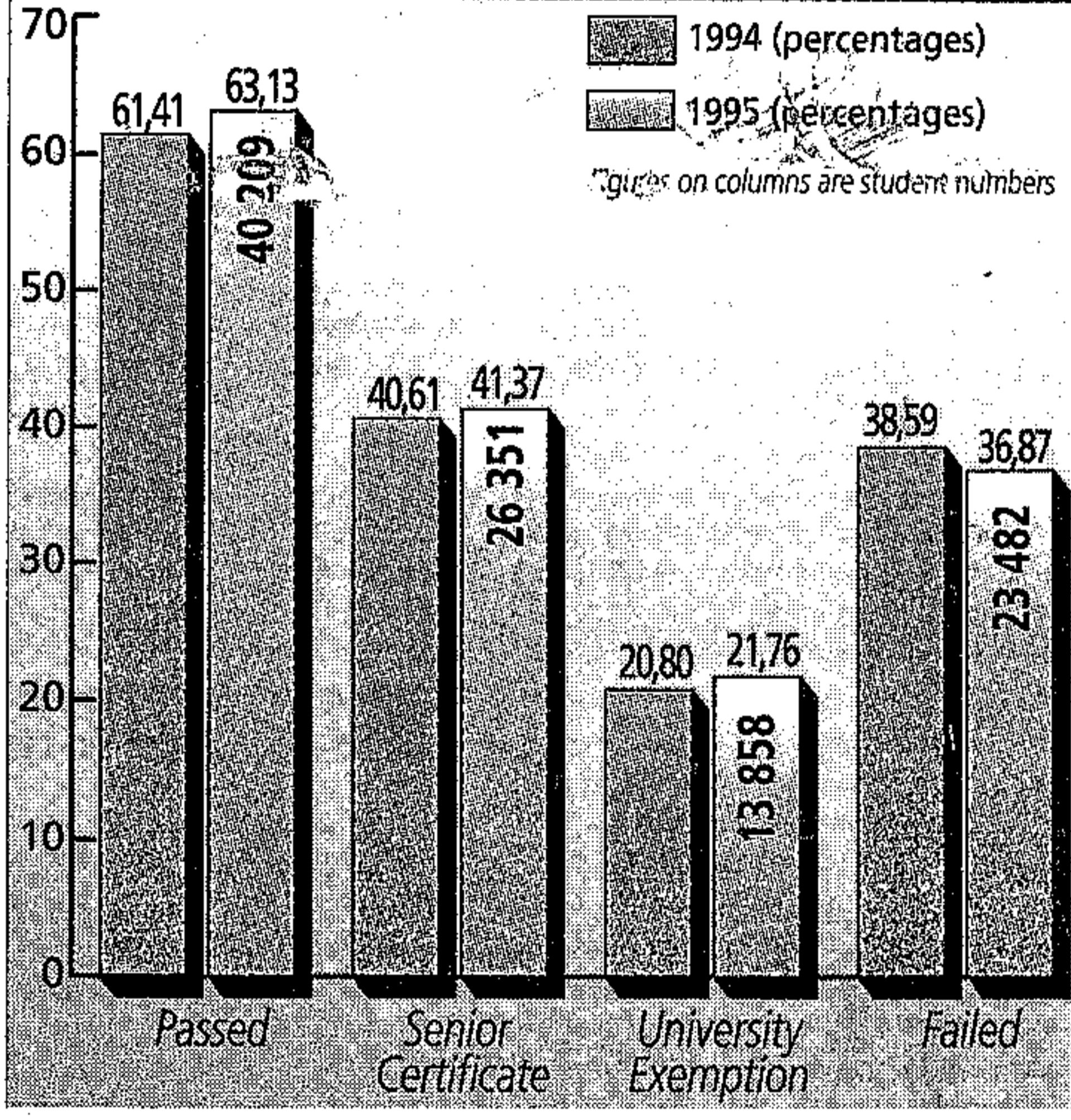
Despite the increase, Gauteng matriculants recorded only the fifth best results of all the provinces. They were pipped to the post by the Western Cape, which recorded the highest pass rate with 84,27%, followed by Kwa-Zulu Natal (76,64%), the Northern Cape (73,44%) and North West (66,6%).

The Northern Province recorded the lowest pass rate with 38,64%. Mpumalanga recorded a pass rate of 42,28% and the Eastern Cape 48,16%.

A total of 55,25% of matriculants who wrote examinations around the country passed, reflecting a drop of almost 3% from last year.

But in Gauteng, the news was mostly good. Although only 40 000-odd pupils out of a total of 86 722 who registered for the ex-

PASS RATE 94/95



aminations passed, 63% of the full-time pupils passed.

The province recorded a better pass rate than in 1994, with the number of candidates qualifying for university entrance also increasing, from 20,8% to 21,76%.

This figure could also increase as the results of 11,36% of the candidates are still outstanding following last-minute hitches. These results are expected to be issued

► ... To Page 2

More than 80% of the successful candidates qualified for exemptions. Five candidates obtained seven distinctions, three achieved six distinctions and 17 achieved five.

Tried hard, could do better
(52) Star 29/12/95
► From Page 1

within two weeks, according to Gauteng education department head James Maseko.

He said the results of the 4 048 pupils had been withheld because of several problems, including the late submission of oral practical marks; candidates writing examinations other than those for which they had registered; and suspected irregularities, which accounted for 1% of the 4 048.

There had also been a problem with the geography higher-grade paper in the Department of Education and Training (DET), which had not been processed because of a problem with the marking grid.

"We decided it was better to risk holding back the results of a small percentage of pupils against the major gain of releasing most of the results. But we also explained to people whose results we indicated were outstanding," Maseko said.

He also conceded that there had been problems with the distribution of the results, but said it had not been only the fault of the department. Distribution problems had particularly affected Soweto and other black areas where pupils had been unable to collect their results from schools.

"We were very concerned to hear that pupils had failed to receive results despite the fact that they arrived at the district offices late on Wednesday night. However, where there were problems the district officers made alternative arrangements and we are confident that about 90% of pupils have now received their results," Maseko said.

He added that he was pleased with the results, which were "beyond expectation".

Highlights in the province include an improvement by Fontanus Secondary, Soweto, from 11,6% in 1994 to 58,4% this year and the 98,2% pass rate posted by Reaoma Secondary, Soweto, the top former DET school in Gauteng last year. This was the second best result for an ex-DET school this year.

Several schools, including King David Linksfield and Victory Park, and Parktown Boys High registered pass rates of 100%.

■ In the Independent Examinations Board exams, a pass rate of 95% was recorded.

By CAS St LEGER

RADICAL measures to rescue South Africa's ailing education system have been proposed by the Minister of Education, Sibusiso Bengu, following this week's shock fall in the matric pass rate.

Professor Bengu said he would ask the cabinet to act urgently by:

- Increasing the education budget by at least R1,28-billion;

- Instituting a single matric examination for all pupils for 1996;

- Including a "practical", job-oriented curriculum with practical examinations;

- Making integration of schools compulsory; and

- Implementing teacher upgrading programmes at all colleges, emphasising training in commercial, science, maths and technology subjects.

Results released this week showed that only 55,2 percent of

matrics

passed this year — almost three

percent

lower than last year.

This was despite the best pupil

attendance record in

years and changes in

spending to favour black schools.

Professor Bengu said

the public had expected too

much from the changes in

education. "There were no

disruptions and we have a

democratic government,

but these are not reasons

for education to improve," he said.

The National Party said

the results were "highly

disappointing", and criticised

Professor Bengu for a lack of

"clear vision of the new educational dis-

CLASS OF '95
STILL KNOCKING ON THE DOORS OF LEARNING
■ See Page 4

Radical steps proposed for education after matric results shock

ST 31/12/95

Integration at a cabinet meeting in February. "Integration of schools will no longer be voluntary after February," he said. His next step would be to ask for more money to finance ambitious plans ranging from curriculum changes to upgrading of teachers.

Only 55,25 percent of 441 853 matric candidates passed, although Professor Bengu is confident this result will increase to 60 percent when the final

result is available in the new year.

About 10 percent of the results — candidates who wrote supplementary sub-

jects, late results, subjects still being collated, and those being investigated for cheating — still had to be calculated.

He has pledged that next year's matric candidates will all write the same examination — and he has predicted a 10 percent rise in the pass rate.

Professor Bengu said "sustained stability" for at least three to four years would be necessary for changes in the education system to be felt.

He intended to push for

integration at a cabinet meeting in February.

"Integration of schools will no longer be voluntary after February," he said.

His next step would be to ask for more money to finance ambitious plans ranging from curriculum changes to upgrading of teachers.

"We are going to need at least another four percent — if not more — on our budget next year."

This year's education budget was the largest ever, with 26 percent of the state Budget — R32,1-billion — going to education, an increase of 0,5 percent from the previous year.

This year's countrywide pass rate mirrors that of 1992, a year marked by school boycotts, although it is an improvement on 1993's 51 percent, the year of teachers' strikes.

The province with the greatest number of candidates fared the worst. The 122 570 Northern province candidates came bottom of the class at 38,64 percent.

The 30 718 Western Cape scholars fared best, with 84,27 percent.

The province most affected by violence, Kwazulu Natal, came in second with 76,64 percent.

Depressing statistics from years of turmoil

By CAS ST LEGER 52

MATRIC examination results have mirrored the political events of a changing South Africa at the end of each school year ever since 1976, when black students first challenged the hated system of Bantu Education. **ST 3/11/2/95**

Surprisingly, the pass rate for black matriculants in 1976 was reportedly 84,8 percent, although the then Department of Education and Training did not officially release the results, to prevent intimidation of students who wrote the exam.

That was the year Soweto scholars took to the streets to lead what became a nationwide protest against the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools. From then until 1994, the pass rate followed a steady downward trend, with a marginal rise in 1991 and 1992 (see graph).

But this year, when the political temperature at black schools cooled down significantly for the first time in two decades, the results weren't hot, with a pass rate of only 55,3 percent.

Last year — when, except for the April elections, schooling was almost free of disruption — the national pass rate was 58 percent.

The pass rate for white pupils that year was 98 percent, with 92 percent of Indians, 88 percent of coloureds and 49 percent of black pupils passing.

The university exemption rate —

17,9 percent for all races — was 78 percent for Indian pupils, 55 percent for whites and 11 percent for blacks.

By contrast, this year pupils achieved only a 15,6 percent exemption rate.

But the most dismal year on record, when the national pass rate plunged to 51,3 percent, was 1993.

In the Johannesburg area, three out of five school days were lost and, in an effort to help black children catch up, the exam was postponed for two weeks.

That year saw boycotts and stay-aways by pupils and a country-wide strike by teachers.

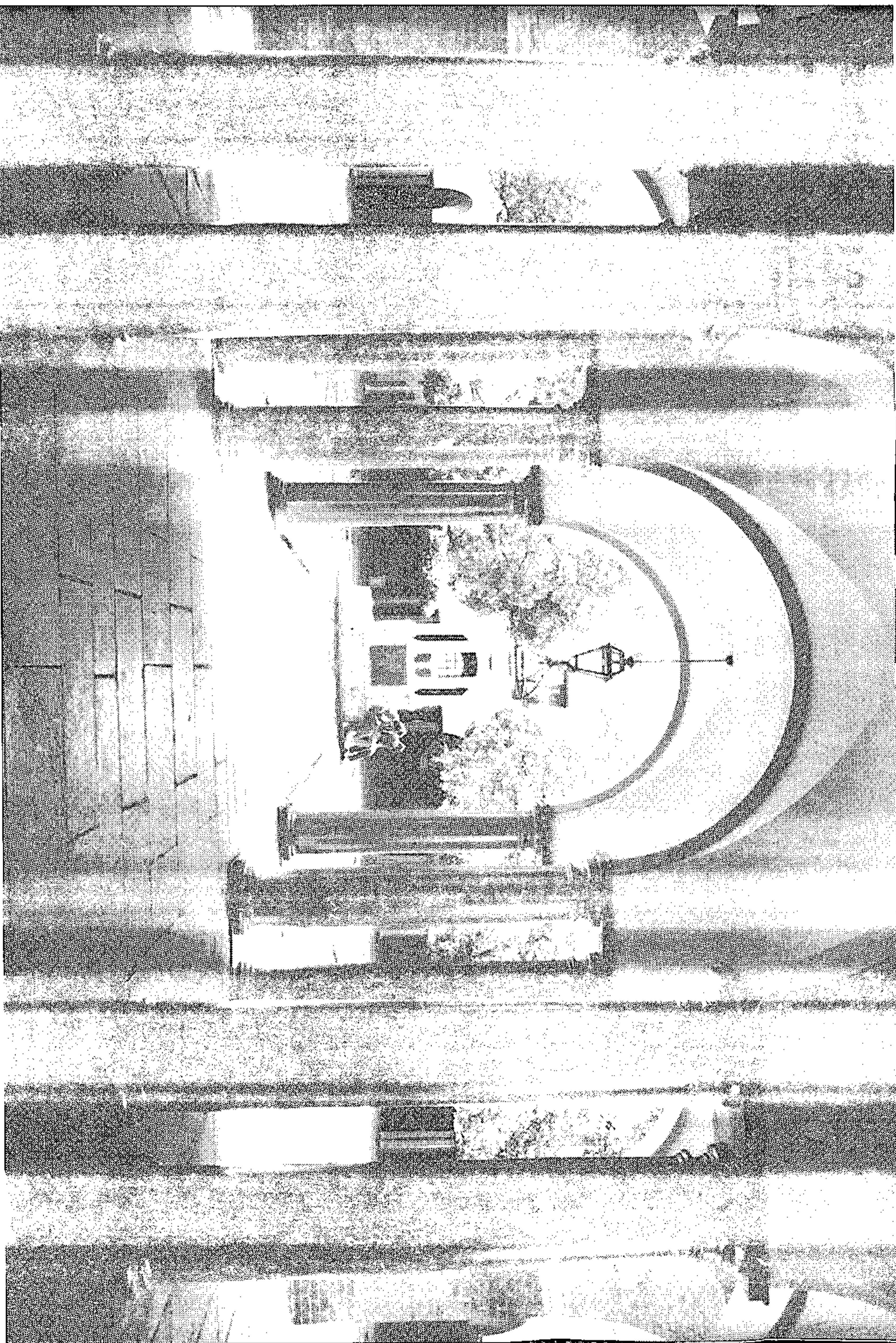
The government attempted to defuse the crisis by suspending the R48 matric exam fee and pledging to address teachers' salaries after top-level meetings between then-president F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela.

Only 37 percent of black pupils passed that year, compared with 95 percent of whites.

For much of 1992, the situation in many black high schools was desperate, despite a back-to-school campaign.

That September, more than 5 000 Soweto teachers went on strike, demanding recognition for the South African Democratic Teachers' Union. Hundreds of teachers and scholars marched on the Lebowa parliament with a similar demand.

In 1991, the pass rate was only 54,2 percent, and in 1990 it was 53,1 percent.



THAT WAY

HIS IS N

19 pupils at the private St John's College in Houghton, Johannesburg, look for

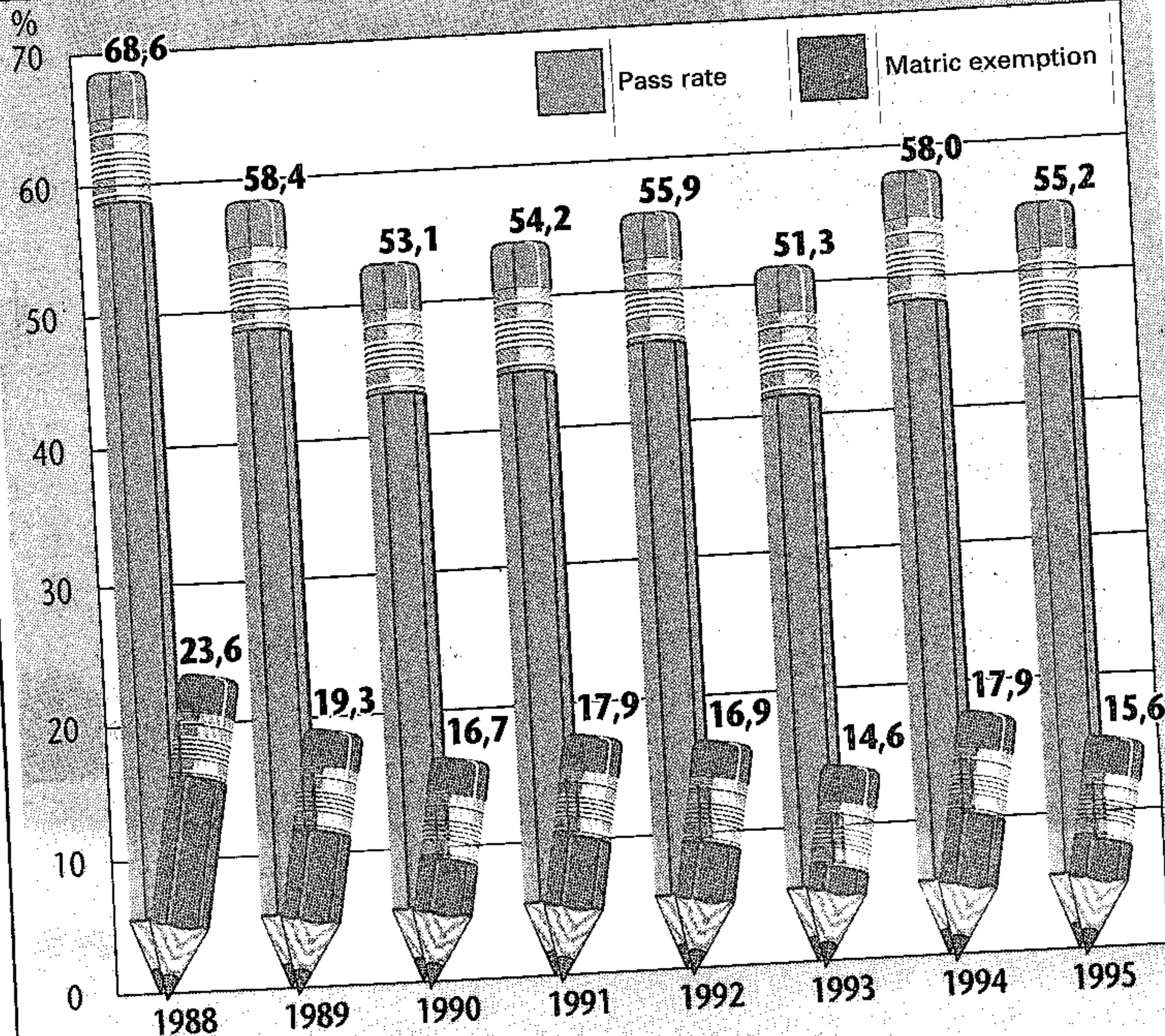
big wid

its hallow

behind and

JOHN HRUSA

MATRIC PASS RATES



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

Tense Soweto pupils kept in the dark about matric

By SIBUSISO BUBESI

(52)

ST 31/12/95

SOWETO matric pupils, desperate for their matric results, were met by empty notice boards and deserted school buildings on Thursday morning.

A 20-year-old pupil from Orlando High, Kenny Masango, said most pupils did not bother to

turn up, preferring instead to wait for the publication of their results in newspapers.

Compared to the buzz of excitement at formerly white schools in Johannesburg, most township schools were locked and quiet.

Small groups of pupils were found waiting in vain for results at the Immaculata Catholic School in Diepkloof, Wuvani High in Chiawelo

and Pace College in Jabulani.

They waited patiently for the teachers who, they said, had gone to fetch the results from education offices in Johannesburg.

A Gauteng education department spokesman said that the results had been sent to circuit offices for headmasters to collect on Wednesday evening.