

EDUCATION - GENERAL

5 JANUARY 1980 - 25 April 1980

Students blamed over culture fall

ROM 5/1/80 (50) 107
EMPANGENI — Student unrest in schools had been caused by the disintegration of culture in black communities, the Kwa-Zulu inspector of education, Mr S D Ngcobo, said in Empangeni yesterday.

Addressing inspectors on the unrest of black youth in schools over the past few years, Mr Ngcobo said the 'rot' in black society had provided a fertile ground for negative youth power growth.

He attributed the breakdown of black culture partly to missionary efforts, urbanisation and partly to Western cultural influences dominated by the degenerate elements of sex

perversion, violence and all types of permissiveness.

Black youth became easy prey to these influences as they were not in a clear-cut universally accepted cultural pattern which would insulate them from the corrosive elements of foreign cultures.

A well-sorted-out mission to save black youth from utter and complete degeneration is to be initiated. A community can only be stable if it has a stable culture.

Mr Ngcobo said the Afrikaners, Muslims and Jews, with their strong well-defined cultures, should serve as an example to blacks.

He saw in the Inkatha movement a calculated sense of mission and judicious application to initiate cultural rehabilitation.

It was time blacks realised that nobody but themselves would save them from disintegration, he said. — Sapa.



Better and better

DURBAN. — When the Division of Education of the Department of Indian Affairs took control of the education of the Indian child in April, 1966, the situation at that time was not one of neglect but neither was it rosy.

Despite the efforts of the Natal Education

Department to provide adequately for the Indian child, there were numerous and varied problems.

There were too few schools and consequently thousands of children had to attend platoon classes. Many teachers were either unqualified or were not properly equipped to teach. And to add to the problem teachers' salaries were not too encouraging. In addition, parents found it

extremely difficult to provide books and clothing because of their poor earnings.

In a wide-ranging interview, the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, outlined the tremendous progress made by his department over the past 13 years.

Today, more than a decade after the Government take over, Indian education has advanced several-fold. There are indications that the school building programme will continue to meet new demands and that the educational structure itself will be constantly reviewed to keep up with the changing situation in the country.

On March 6 last year there were 212 492 pupils housed in 373 schools in Natal, Cape Province and the Transvaal. There are no schools in the Free State because of the early restriction on Indians settling in the Afrikaner-dominated province.

In addition to new schools built, there are also seven special schools for the blind, deaf, mentally retarded, cerebral palsied and a school of industries for boys and girls at Newcastle in Northern Natal.

Mr Krog said although the number of schools built over the past 13 years might look too few it must be remembered that most of the schools had either been improved or been demolished and bigger schools built on the sites.

The number of pupils passing the Senior Certificate examination has also improved a great deal. In 1976 there was a pass rate of 86.5 per cent with 26.2 per cent qualifying for matriculation exemption. In 1977 there was a 98.6 per cent pass rate with 32.6 per cent gaining matriculation exemption and in 1978 there was a pass rate of 10.1 per cent with 33.1 per cent gaining matriculation exemption.

Last year 240 students wrote the Senior Certificate examination and 1899 the Standard 10 practical course. A sizeable percentage gained matriculation exemption. Some of the highlights of the achievements of the Department have been:

1. The implementation of a new staff ration whereby schools were being given more teachers. In other words the teacher-pupil ratio was being structured in such a way that teachers no longer have to cope with more children than they can handle.

2. Parity in salaries for senior Indian education personnel. This category includes all inspectors and some principals depending on their qualifications and grading.

3. Parity in annual increments between In-

dian and White teachers.

4. The expenditure of R78-million over the next three years in an attempt to phase out platoon classes.

5. The introduction of compulsory education from the beginning of last year whereby children will have to be at school until the end of the year they attain the age of 15.

6. The appointment of 35 Indians to the inspectorate. At the time of the take-over there were only five Indians who were referred to as 'supervisors'.

7. The intake of 619 first-year students at the Faculty of Education at the University of Durban-Westville, the Springfield College of Education in Durban and the Transvaal College of Education in Fordsburg. The Department has made available R699 000 for bursaries for students wishing to train as teachers at the University and the Teachers' Training Colleges at Springfield and Fordsburg.

Mr Krog is of the view that there is very little difference in the amount of money spent on the education of an Indian child and the amount spent on the education of a white child.

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ROW BREWING OVER EDUCATION STANDARDS'

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

THOUSANDS of Standard 10 school leavers are busy preparing for campus, college or that first job. But whatever their future direction, just how adequate has that matric education been?

Cape matric results have sparked off a wave of unusual reaction. Both pupils and teachers have accused the authorities of lowering education standards.

It seems the pass requirements of the new differentiated system of education is at the crux of the matter.

Angry teachers

On the one hand angry coloured teachers have accused the Administration of Coloured Affairs of making it easier than ever for their pupils to pass matric exams so that they will be less able to compete with their white counterparts on the open market.

But judging from letters to a daily newspaper, it is obvious that their white counterparts are unhappy with the system as well.

Despite the protest, leading educationists have given the new system their support.

Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, agreed that some students would find it very difficult to cope at university.

"Many of them would never have got exemptions before, but on the other hand the primary aim of the new system is to channel more people into higher education, not necessarily at universities.

"It is a pity that there are not enough of these institutions for coloured people," he said.

Professor van der Ross said there were two main reasons for the rapid rise in the pass rate:

"We now have more suitably qualified teachers and we

are eventually getting over the after effects of the 1976 unrest."

Mr Franklin Sonn, head of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said the improvement was possibly a direct result of their negotiations with the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

"We wrote to them last year saying that the pass rate was far too low.

"I realise the increase is dramatic, but this is the first time the results are commensurate with the efforts of the teachers and pupils," said Mr Sonn.

He said he did not believe it was due to the system of differentiated education.

"If that were true it should have shown up before," he said.

Mr Sonn was reluctant to comment on other possible reasons but implied that the Administration had been too strict about pass requirements in the past.

The Director of Education at the administration, Mr A J Arendse, said teachers and students knew by now what kind of exam papers they could expect.

"The main aim of the system is to give any child the opportunity to pass," he said.

Mr Arendse agreed that it was now easier to get through matric.

He denied that there was any difference in syllabi between white and coloured schools.

"Our only difficulty is finding capable teachers who can implement the syllabus," he said.

Lure

Reacting to the dramatic improvement in the results this year the coloured teachers said: "Matriculants are being churned out because the Western Cape is a coloured labour preference area and because they are hoping to lure a large number into the teaching profession".

The teachers, who cannot be named because they are not allowed to talk to the Press, approached the Sunday Times after they discovered that many of their pupils who had gained matriculation exemptions, had not even expected to pass.

Administration officials say the new, differentiated system of education is mainly responsible for the 88 percent pass rate this year. In 1979 it was 23 percent lower.

The system was introduced at coloured high schools in 1975 and this is the third batch of matriculants it has produced.

Some of the high school teachers said, "It has become almost impossible for our children to fail. What we have now is an increase in matriculants but a drop in competence.

"The syllabus is adequate, but the pass requirements have been lowered far too much.

"It is all part of the ideology of keeping black education inferior," they said.

Under the differentiated system of education, each of the matric subjects can be taken on either a higher or standard grade.

However, pupils who choose the more difficult grade and fail, can get through on the easier one for which the pass mark is much lower.

Because of this the teachers say the pass requirements have dropped and as such it is also much easier to obtain exemption from the matriculation (university entrance) examination.

There were about 1 400 more exemptions this year and 51 A aggregate passes, about four times more than 1979.

"The whole system is a farce. Children are fooled into believing that they are equipped for university life."

A white teacher writing to the editor of Die Burger, said the results gave the impression that, within a short while, the new system was working wonders, when in fact the standards had been lowered.

In the same newspaper a Department of Education pupil wrote that he was not proud of his A aggregate because it was so easily obtainable.

Replying to the critics, the white Director of Education, Dr P S Meyer, said it was wrong to think that standards had been lowered.

"Requirements for the subjects offered on the higher grade are very high, and a pupil that fares well in four or more of the higher grade subjects needs all the honour for his work," wrote Dr Meyer.

At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not fully in the rural areas. It is estimated that the main urban districts are not registered for

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

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CRITICISM OF THE HEALTH-CENTRE EXPERIMENT

Much criticism of the Health-Centre service was voiced by contemporaries, especially by the medical profession itself. 11 Dr Gale commented on several occasions about the issues involved. 10 There seems to have been great confusion about the term, social medicine, which has become associated with the Health-Centre service. Some doctors even equated the term 'social medicine' with 'socialised medicine', others equated it with preventive medicine and advocated nothing and cared even less about curat-

so far as to convince the Minister of Health of the term 'social medicine' in context of the more general term of 'Health-Centre'. Another issue was the position of the health assistant as a new figure in the nurse and in the Health-Centre practice and confidential function in relation to community. Again, there was some confusion about the name, as it had been in use for some years to denote a person who got a limited practical training from municipal medical officers of health, to assist in tracing defaulters and sanitation inspection.

A better name, according to Gale, would have been 'home visitor', or 'health educator', to describe the Health-Centre category of health assistant, who operated on a considerably more advanced level than the municipal type. The minimum educational requirement for African health assistants was standardised and has been

Fifty teachers were employed from January 1978. A further 15 will be employed in April and 20 posts have been allocated for a new senior secondary school to be built in Guguletu in the coming financial year.

The Department of Coloured Affairs has also opened three new schools this year.

VALHALLA

They are the Valhalla Primary School, Valhalla Senior Secondary, and Mitchell's Plain Primary No 22.

Two new primary schools for whites that will be opening for the first time tomorrow are Panorama in Parow and Brackenfell No 2.

The school terms for 1980 are as follows: For white schools; first term - January 22 to March 27; second term - April 9 to June 19; third term - July 15 to September 19; fourth term - October 1 to December 9.

COLOURED

For coloured schools: first term - January 23 to March 28; second term - April 9 to June 19; third term - July 15 to September 19; fourth term - October 1 to December 12.

For black schools: first term - January 14 to March 28; second term - April 8 to June 13; third term - July 7 to September 24; fourth term - October 1 to December 2.

Through the South African doctors involved in it ed upon later to take up eventive and social discovered. one cannot hope been lost

Finally, there was criticism on the cost of the Health-Centres. Individual Health-Centre cost figures may have seemed high, but when they were placed against the background of the promotive and preventive function of the Health-Centre, as compared with hospital expenditure on curative medicine, the picture changed profoundly. 6

EPILOGUE

The Health-Centre concept, though not invented in South Africa, certainly was given very comprehensive and unique meaning through the South African

And found and lost again and again: and now, under conditions that seem unpropitious. But perhaps neither gain nor loss. For us, there is only the trying. The rest is not our business". J.S. Elliott: Four Quartets.

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21/1/80 Argus 570. Decrease in white children starting school

Education Reporter

THE number of white children starting school in the Cape is decreasing, while figures for black and coloured children show an average increase of one percent during the past few years.

Although figures are not yet available for the 1980 school year which begins tomorrow of pupils enrolling for Sub A in white schools have dropped from 23 342 in 1977 to 22 773 in 1978 and in 1979 to 22 079.

In coloured schools the numbers are on the increase. There are no figures available for the different provinces but notionally the numbers show that in 1977 there were 112 445 pupils enrolled in Sub A, in 1978, 113 448, and in 1979, 114 108.

NEW SCHOOLS

In the black schools in the Peninsula area the numbers of pupils enrolling in Sub A dropped after 1976 to 5 557, but increased in 1978 to 6 294 and in 1979 to 6 572.

To cope with the increased numbers, two new primary schools have opened in the Peninsula's black townships.

They are Siyabulela Lower Primary in Langa and Nomfundo Lower Primary in Guguletu. Each school has 10 teachers and an additional six will be employed for both from April 1.

TEACHERS

A spokesman of the Department of Education and Training said 85 new teachers will be employed in the Peninsula's black schools in 1980.

Government in 1954. 12 Community Health... was finally terminated by the

(b) An elaborate article, explaining the full historical and theoretical background of the Health-Centre and based on his Pholela experience, was published by Kark in "Social Medicine in South Africa", p.661 by H.E. Cluver in 1952.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
519	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	1,143	1,075
359	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	1,143	1,075
170	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	1,143	1,075
113	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	1,143	1,075

School uniforms are not essential

A Department of Education and Training spokesman has confirmed that it is not compulsory for school pupils to wear uniforms.

This applies to both white and black pupils attending Department of Education schools.

No pupil can be expelled for failing to wear a uniform according to the spokesman.

Black parents have complained that uniforms are too expensive and reported that in some cases, children were being sent home for not wearing them.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman said:

"The department does not insist on the wearing of uniforms."

In the case of Transvaal Education Department (TED) schools, there is nothing which stipulates that pupils should wear uniforms.

"They are, however, regarded as an essential component of school life," said a TED spokesman.

The principal and parent committee has the right to make domestic arrangements including those pertaining to school uniforms."

The spokesman said it would have a detrimental effect on the pupil's adaptation to school life if he did not co-operate with the principal and committee in this regard.

Steyn 29/1/80 (50)

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Lenasia principals taken to task

Last night more than a dozen Lenasia headmasters were told by the Regional Educational Committee chairman, Mr Goolam Majam, that parents were incensed by the principals' apparent "self-imposed gagging."

The meeting was called to discuss the shortage of schools, overcrowded classrooms, shortage of teachers, employment of "inferior teachers," marked increase in pupil failures and incompetent Indian clerks employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, who were making a "mess" of Indian education in the Transvaal.

GRIEVANCES

Mr Majam said parents had valid grievances. They felt that principals were refusing to speak out against the shortcomings because they feared their positions would be jeopardised.

Some principals said their recommendations to the Department of Indian Affairs did not always have results.

They called for the scrapping of separate education.

The Regional Education Committee accepted a motion that education matters in Transvaal schools, especially staff matters, be centralised in Pretoria under the control of the chief inspector, instead of in Durban.

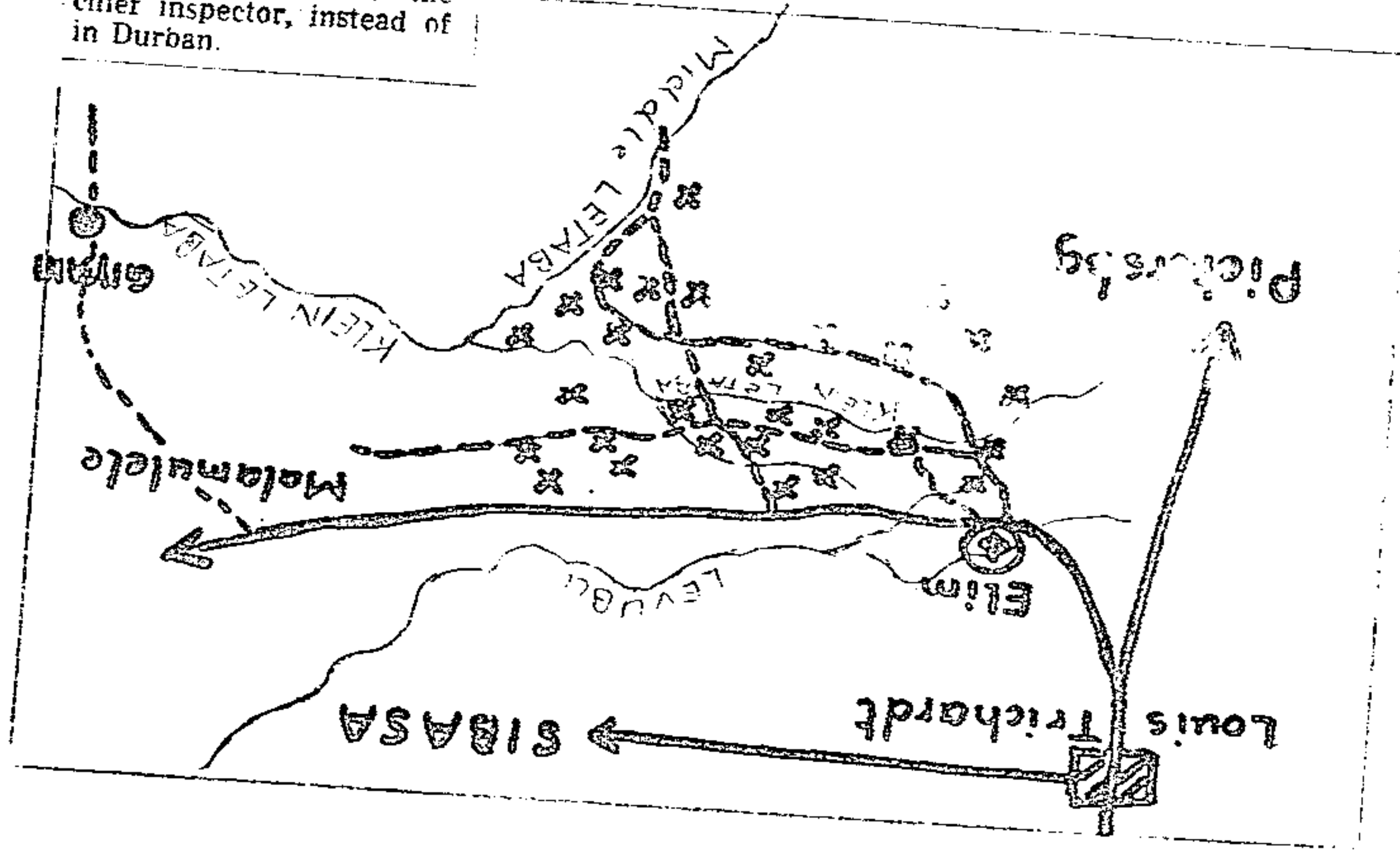
Percentage relates to total households in each category
+ Pit latrines still in construction not included

CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PIT LATRINES		% OF HOUSEHOLDS	% OF CARE GROUPS
		Present	Before CG (or 1976)		
1. 10 categories with care groups	76	37%	16%	55%	33%
Households visited and selected by Care Groups	79	6%	27%	34%	4%
Other households	93	9%	19%	28%	3%
2. Households of 6 categories without care groups	70	10%	9%	19%	4%

TABLE IV
PERCENTAGE OF CARE-GROUP ACTIVITY (CG) ON HOUSEHOLD

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Tur Road Hospital
Gravel Care-Grp



Care-Groups in Elim Hospital Ward

COMMIT!

S. Post 3/12/60

By SAM MABE and DERRICK LUTHAYI
THERE will be a classroom boycott in all Soweto schools from tomorrow.

The boycott will be in force until all "gun-toting soldiers disappear from all our schools". This was resolved by Soweto students at a mass meeting at the Regina Mundi Church Hall yesterday.

Students have also resolved not to wear school uniforms until a uniform common to all schools has been decided on. The uniform will be black or grey and white.

School fees will also not be paid until the school fees issue has been resolved to the satisfaction of all students and their parents.

In making a resolution to boycott classes, the students unanimously agreed they would continue going to school but would not enter the classrooms until all white teachers in Soweto schools had left.

The students also demanded the immediate re-admission of all students who had been turned back by their respective schools because "they were said to be over-aged" and because they failed in certain classes.

The students also agreed not to be addressed by Jaap Strydom, regional director of Education and Training, except if such an address is made directly to representatives of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), who will be the spokesmen for students for the duration of the boycott.

Since the Government has declared war against the students it was now time for the students to declare war against the Government, said a COSAS representative to the 1500-strong audience.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said in his address to the students. "Blacks are uneducated. It is not our fault that we are not educated, but it is our fault that we are not doing anything about it."

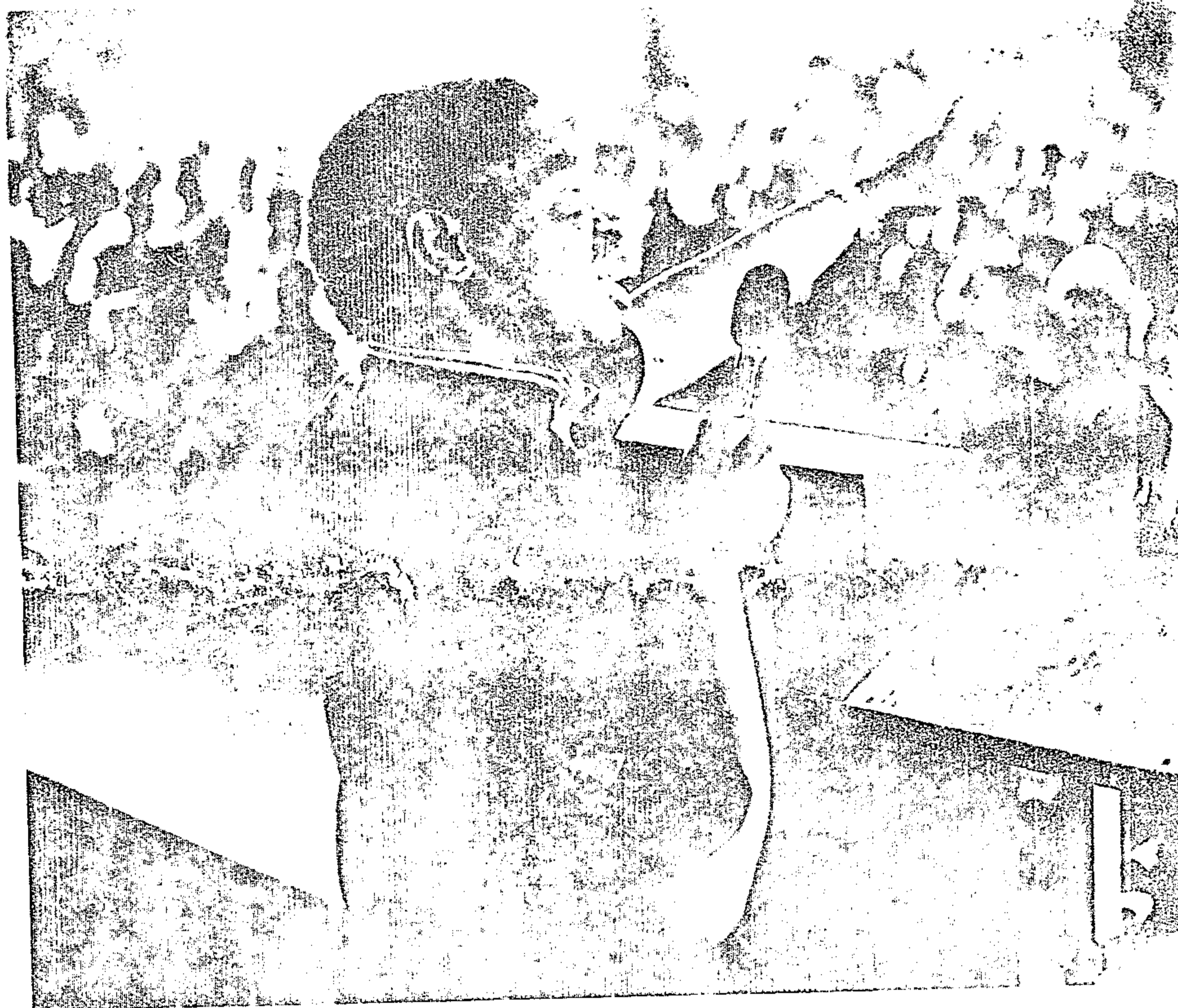
See page 3.

Soweto students oppose fees, 'gun-toting' teachers, uniforms



the interest of black children at

BOYC



Curtis Nkondo . . . white soldiers who are teaching our students do not have the interest heart.

Black schooling is compulsory

CAPE TIMES 6/2/80

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PRETORIA. — Compulsory education will be introduced in black schools as soon as adequate classroom accommodation, qualified teachers, school books and other essential teaching accessories become available.

This is one of the provisions of the new Education and Training Act which came into effect last month and ushers in a new era for black education.

An editorial in the Department of Education and Training's official organ, *Educamus*, issued here yesterday says the new act consolidates and supersedes the Black Education Act of 1953 and the Black Special Education Act of 1964.

The new legislation also establishes the framework within which the department may plan and extend the overall development of education for blacks meaningfully in order to meet their entire training requirements.

Among others, provision is made for the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, to make regular school attendance compulsory by a notice in the Government Gazette.

"It is the intention to introduce this as soon as adequate classroom accommodation, qualified teachers, school books and other essential teaching accessories are available in a particular area," the editorial

says.

"This implies that the department will investigate the educational development in residential areas from time to time so as to determine whether the necessary facilities are available, so that the pupils who wish to attend school voluntarily can readily be accommodated in accordance with acceptable standards — classrooms, teacher/pupil ratio, the parent communities' co-operation in keeping children at school — as well as with a view to the provision of facilities for handicapped children who cannot make progress in the normal classes.

"Compulsory education may consequently be introduced in a systematic way which cannot create disorder in a specific residential area, and which may be extended to other residential areas as circumstances permit."

According to the editorial the act also provides for the establishment of nursery schools as community schools. However, the department's involvement will initially be restricted to the registration, inspection and rendering of professional guid-

ance to private nursery schools.

Till now the department has not been involved in nursery-school education. It also has no intention of becoming involved in creches.

The department will also in future be responsible for the erection of community schools.

In the past the school levy was paid to administration boards as part of the rental on premises. In future this will be used for the creation of sports and recreational facilities at schools or elsewhere in the interest of the community concerned.

As from January 1, when the new act came into operation, teachers at community schools are no longer appointed, promoted or dismissed by school boards. This is now the responsibility of the department.

The act also provides for the introduction of school health services by the Department of Health in conjunction with the Department of Education and Training. Posts have already been created in the Department of Health and certain appointments have been made in preparation for this service.

A thousand enrol at St Anthony's

Post 50 7/2/50

By IKE MOTSAPI
MORE than 1 000 students from Soweto and the East Rand this week enrolled as students at the St Anthony's Adult Education Centre.

The centre at Reiger Park, Boksburg, was a beehive of activity when **POST** visited there on Monday night.

The principal in charge of the centre, Sister Magdalena, told **POST** that she was worried because she will be forced to turn down late applications.

She said this was to avoid overcrowding problems because the centre "can only accommodate about 2 000 people."

Sister Magdalena appealed to people who wish to enrol at the centre, to do so before the end of the month. She said this was because her staff was holding pre-classes for people who will be writing their final examination in July next year.

She said: "We will not be admitting anybody after the end of this month. This is because I and my staff want to start with

serious work after the deadline we set.

"We want to get the number of people whom we should register for their examination next year.

"I also told the people who registered about our intentions because we want to produce good results this year also. We explained to them that they have 18 months before writing their examinations, but that we have pre-classes for them," she added.

Classes offered at the centre are the following:

- Literacy which include English, Afrikaans, Arithmetic and vernacular.
- Primary classes
- Matric
- Junior Certificate.

The registration fee is R15. It includes tuition, library membership, use of facilities and identification cards.

Classes begin at 6 pm the teachers are mostly teachers from East Rand



The principal, Sister Magdalena, gives assistance.

CAPL TIMES 16/2/80

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Ten times more spent on white schoolchildren

Political Staff

THE government spent ten times more on the education of each white child than on each black child during the 1978/9 financial year.

And during the same period, the number of secondary black school pupils in the Johannesburg area more than doubled, increasing from 15 796 to 31 832. The number of secondary schools increased from 30 to 47, an average of 677 pupils per school.

The number of secondary teachers increased from 581 to 923, an average of 34 pupils per teacher.

These figures were given in Parliament yesterday when Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg, Minister of Education and Training, replied to written questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) and Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston).

Dr Boraine asked the minister how much the government spent on educating each black child in the so-called "white" areas.

Dr Hartzenburg said the sum was R68,15 — excluding capital expenditure on school equip-

ment, buildings and facilities. Including capital expenditure, the amount was R71,28.

Dr Boraine described the figure as "horrifying". More than R700 was spent on the education of each white child per year, he said.

"This figure lends perspective to the recent announcement on improved facilities for black schools.

"The government must be warned that there is no room for complacency and unless there is a dramatic rethink on its priorities, the future is very bleak indeed."

In reply to Mr Van Rensburg's question, calling for various statistics on secondary schooling in the Johannesburg area, the minister said he was unable to say how many schools would be built by 1982 "as this will depend on the availability of funds".

However, he said there were 47 secondary schools on December 31, an increase of 17 over the previous year. During the same period, the number of teachers increased from 581 to 923, an increase of 442.

~~3/11~~

Schools row flares again after Soweto boycott call

By SAM MABE

THE presence of white teachers in Soweto schools, high school fees and the enforced wearing of school uniforms have been contentious issues for many years.

They were brought under the spotlight again last week when students resolved to boycott classes until the issues had been satisfactorily resolved.

One of the three issues, the question of whether or not to wear school uniforms, is one on which students, parents and teachers have never been able to agree.

The forever rising costs of school uniforms and the fact that several students from various schools have been victimised by their teachers for not wearing uniforms are the main objections raised against school uniforms.

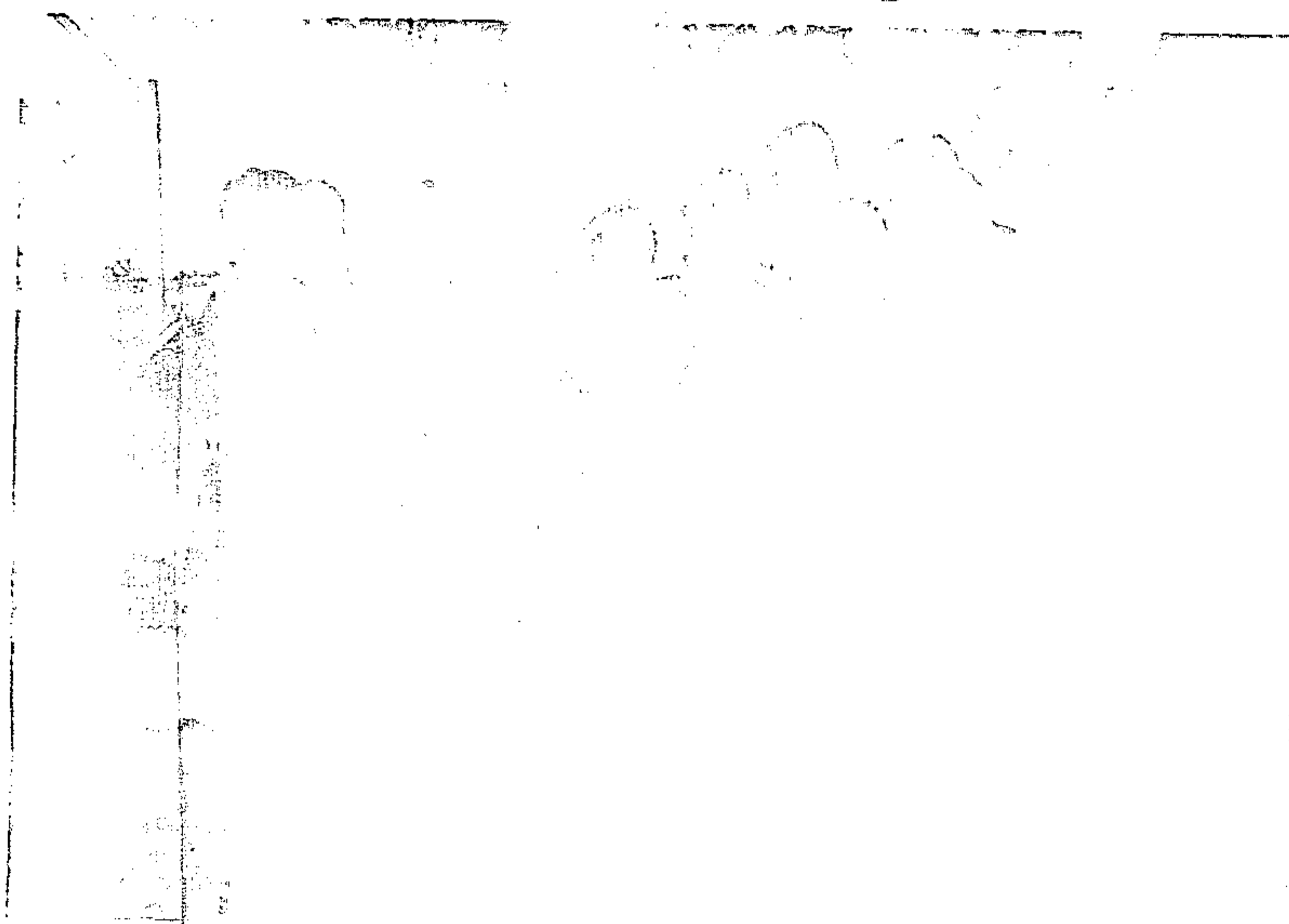
The students resolved in their meeting that uniforms should not be worn until such time that a uniform common to all schools, that is black or gray and white, had been agreed upon by all parties concerned.

This means the students are not against the wearing of school uniforms so much as the different colour uniforms that have to be changed from time to time whenever a student graduates from one school to another or is transferred to a different school.

That, judged from the economic point of view, sounds reasonable enough to warrant an objection.

But the advocates of school uniforms in the teaching ranks have argued that with all students in Soweto dressed alike, the control and identity of the students would suffer. School uniforms, some have said, give children a spirit of belonging and serves some disciplinary purpose as well.

About 20 years ago, uniform in almost all black primary schools was standard. Boys and girls wore black and white or



WHITE TEACHERS, UNIFORMS AND FEES STIR ANGER

differentiated from those of another.

The idea of different coloured uniforms for different schools was introduced by clothing merchants to whom the idea had economic advantages.

Although no immediate objections were raised about the issue, allegations of principals being bribed

to opt for certain colour uniforms and to force their students to buy from particular merchants only were rife in the black townships.

Meanwhile, officials of the Department of Education and Training have made it clear that uniforms are not compulsory at all.

At one stage last year, Mr G White, Under-Secretary for the DET, threatened tough disciplinary action against teachers who enforced uniforms by punishing or turning away pupils who did not wear them. This, he said, could however be done if complaints were received from either the parents

or the students.

On the high school fees issue, students resolved not to pay until the issue was resolved to their satisfaction and that of their parents.

Mr G Rousseau, secretary for DET, has maintained that there were no fees at black schools and that schools were allowed

to collect school fund contributions from students which should not be more than 10% per student per year.

Pursuing on the agreement reached by the four groups, the schools with the highest fees, the school authorities, the school board and the school parents, have been invited to meet to discuss the issue of school fees and to reach an agreement on the matter.

Although it has not occurred either from school principals or from school authorities, the black community is anxious that white teachers were transferred to Soweto schools (some one about 10% of them now), students claim that they will not come to school unless the school authorities make a decision to investigate the high fees paid by students at some schools, and also the issue of school uniforms.

The committee is expected to report back to Mr Yopp Stuurman, Regional Director of Education and Training, by the end of this month.

When asked whether recommendations made by the committee would be binding to the Department, Mr C. M. Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, said the matter was subjudice and that no comments would be made until the committee had finished its work.

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Inyanga ngoku seke zakuphele abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fatis & Monis eFekiri eBellville. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-sebenzi abahlali ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba-sebenzi, kukuba bebengamalingu etrades Unions le union, be izama ukwenza uphando lwe-Union eBellville. Ibhali ibeyi - Fatis & Monis eFekiri - 88 bakwa Fatis & Monis eFekiri.

FATIS & MONIS STRIKE

Hansard 2 Quest C-1

42

12/2/80

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147. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the

Minister of Indian Affairs:

147. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

What was the *per capita* expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on Indian school pupils in the Republic in the financial year 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(a) R357,15

(b) R297,31

Handled 2 Quers Col 43

12/2/80

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43

WEDNESDAY, 13

Indian pupils

164. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

What was the total number of Indian pupils at school during the last school term of 1979?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

212 894 As at 6 March 1979. Statistics in regard to the number of children at school during the last school term of 1979 are not available.

(1) D:

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N. B. 1

Schooling a heavy burden for African parents

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH official policy is for black schoolchildren to receive free textbooks and pay only for stationery — bringing them closer to white and coloured schoolchildren who get all books supplied free — many African parents are still finding it a heavy financial burden to keep their children at school.

The problem came into focus once more during inquiries over the past few days among families in Cape Town's townships of Langa, Gugulethu and Nyanga.

Government policy on black school books was explained to the Cape Times by Mr D H Owens, the regional director of Education and Training, the department which controls African education.

He said that all textbooks are free, except for setwork (prescribed reading) books. Stationery has to be paid for.

A spokesman for a group of black parents said yesterday that the government decision to supply free textbooks was appreciated, but the costs of setbooks and stationery "still caused a lot of heartbreak because the people are poor".

Stationery costs had soared and black family incomes had not kept pace. At primary school each child needed between R5 and R8 worth of writing books and materials a year. This rose to between R20 and R30 annually for each child in secondary and high school.

School fees amounted to R5-R8 for Junior and Senior Certificate pupils and just over one rand for each primary school child. One of the biggest costs was the school uniform as a full kit for

boys or girls cost between R50 and R70, and, the spokesman pointed out, African parents pay no less than their white or coloured counterparts for clothing.

The situation was aggravated as most households had more than one child at school. Each family had other regular expenses such as food, transport to and from work for the breadwinner and rentals.

Commenting on official policy, a teacher-spokesman from Gugulethu said yesterday that although the theory was fine, the practice was "far from ideal". He explained that there were often times when pupils could not be provided with free textbooks "simply because there are not enough books to go around".

This forced pupils into sharing with others or having to go to the extra expense of buying their own, which increased the burden in

secondary and high schools where they had to purchase their own setworks anyway.

● In a Cape Times report a week ago it was announced that the government intended introducing compulsory education in black schools as soon as possible in terms of the new Education and Training Act which came into effect on January 1.

According to the Education and Training Department's official organ, Educamus, quoted in the Cape Times report, "it is the intention to introduce this (compulsory education) as soon as adequate classroom accommodation, qualified teachers, school books and other essential teaching accessories are available in a particular area".

DERIVATION OF THE WORDS , from the Latin , useful :

"DELEGATION " from "LEGO " = " I commit " .

"RESPONSIBILITY" from "SPONDEO " = " I pledge " .

Therefore , there is always a DUAL , RECIPROCAL relationship :

SUPERIOR : The committal .

SUBORDINATE : A pledge .

13/2/80

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Hansard 2 Quest Col. 66

White pupils
163. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Statistics:
What was the total number of White pupils at school during the last school term of 1979?
The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:
Information not available as required. However, the number of White pupils at school during the first school term of 1979 was 953 425.

No Shortage of books in black schools — Owens

Staff Reporter

IT WAS not true to say there were often shortages in the government supply of textbooks to black schoolchildren, the regional director of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a report in the Cape Times on Tuesday which quoted a Guguletu teacher-spokesman as saying there were often times when pupils could not be provided with free textbooks "simply because there are not enough books to go around".

Mr Owens said his department provided all readers and textbooks. Stationery and prescribed literature books at secondary level had still to be provided by parents.

He said the statement by the spokesman was mischievous and untrue.

"Books have been supplied on the basis of enrolment figures submitted by the schools, and principals who have any reason to complain have only to approach their circuit inspectors."

Mr Owens pointed out that it was wrong to refer to money

paid by pupils as "school fees". These were school fund contributions for extra facilities at the schools.

"The collection of such contributions is standard practice in all education departments and are voluntary."

"The department is in no way involved except for prescribing maximum contributions and the purposes for which they may be used. The regulations state clearly that no child may be penalized for failure to pay his contribution," Mr Owens said.

Cape Times 14/2/80

He refused figures given by black parents who had told the Cape Times that "school fees" amounted to R5 to R8 for Junior and Senior Certificate pupils, and about R1 for each primary school child.

He said the maximum annual contributions by pupils at the various levels — unless approved had been obtained from the department for additional voluntary contributions for specific purposes — were as follows: 40 cents for lower primary pupils; R1,20 for higher primary, and R4 for secondary pupils.

Turning to the financial bur-

den imposed by the cost of school uniforms, Mr Owens said uniforms could be introduced at a school only with the agreement of the school committee and the parents concerned.

After consulting the principal the school committee may prescribe a school uniform but may under no circumstances make it compulsory.

"The most that any school principal may demand of his pupils is that they should come to school neatly clothed. No pupil may be discriminated

against on account of his parents' inability to purchase the school uniform," he said.

Mr Owens was sharply critical of editorial comment which appeared in the Cape Times yesterday. Under the heading "Burdens on blacks", the editorial said that "a mean and grudging (government) policy for black secondary and technical education is terribly shortsighted . . ."

Mr Owens quoted the Secretary for Education and Training, Mr Gideon Roussseau, who announced in Port Elizabeth last month that the government

was planning to spend R146 million on improving and building African schools and colleges throughout the country in the next three years in an effort to wipe out a classroom backlog of 7 000.

This backlog had been inherited when the Department of Education and Training took over the responsibility for the erection of school buildings from the administration boards in 1978.

The department now had to cope with a country-wide annual increase of nearly 100 000 in the African pupil population.

The biggest explosion was at secondary school level and last year's Standard Nine increase was 117 percent.

Mr Owens said that in the Cape Peninsula alone projected under way or in advanced stages of planning included the provision of 141 primary classrooms at a cost of R1 372 000; completely new junior secondary school at Guguletu costing R400 000, and a further R4 million to be spent on two new senior secondary schools and two technical education establishments.

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Ten times more spent on white children

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government spent ten times more on the education of each white child than on each black child during the 1978/9 financial year.

And during the same period, the number of secondary black school pupils in the Johannesburg area more than doubled, increasing from 15 796 to 31 832. The number of secondary schools increased from 30 to 47, with an average of 677 pupils per school.

The number of secondary teachers increased from 581 to 923, an average of 34 pupils per teacher. These figures were revealed in Parliament yesterday when Dr F Hartzenburg, Minister of Education and Training, replied to written questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pieterlands) and Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston).

Dr Boraine asked the Minister how much the Government spent on educating each black child in the so-called "white" areas.

Dr Hartzenburg said the sum was R68,15 — excluding capital expenditure on school equipment, buildings and facilities. Including capital expenditure, the amount was R71,28.

Dr Boraine described the figure as "horrifying". More than R700 was spent on the education of each white child a year, he said.

"This figure lends perspective to the recent announcement on improved facilities for black schools."

"The Government must be warned that there is no room for complacency, and unless there is a dramatic rethink on its priorities, the future is very bleak indeed."

In reply to Mr Van Rensburg's question, calling for various statistics on secondary schooling in the Johannesburg area, the Minister said he was unable to say how many schools would be built by 1982 "as this will depend on the availability of funds".

However, he said there were 47 secondary schools as at December 31, an increase of 17 over the previous year. During the same period, the number of teachers increased from 581 to 923, an increase of 442.

Hansard 3 col (102)

18/2/80

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Per capita expenditure on White school pupils

62. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Statistics:

What was the *per capita* expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on White school pupils (i) in each province and (ii) in the Republic in the financial year 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

	(a)	(b)
	R	R
(i) Transvaal	621	552

	(a)	(b)
	R	R
O.F.S.	914	752
Natal	775	700
Cape	857	761
(ii) Republic	724	640

Closing the gap ~~20/10~~ 50

THE LATEST figures, as supplied in the House of Assembly, show that the government now spends *ten times* more on the education of each white child than on each black child. During the 1978-1979 financial year the sum of R68,15 was spent on each black child. If capital expenditure on school equipment, buildings and facilities is included, the amount was R71,28. The member of Parliament for Pinelands, Dr Boraine, has described this figure as "horrifying"

and it certainly is. More than R700 is spent per year on the education of each white child. Improvements are on the way but, as Dr Boraine has suggested, there is little room for complacency. The Soweto upheaval in 1976 grew out of a sense of bitter dissatisfaction with the education system. To some extent the lessons of Soweto have been learnt. But the education gap remains glaring and must be closed as rapidly as possible — in the interests of all South Africans.

C. (T.M.W.)

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Double-session system

205. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(a) How many Indian schools operated

253 830 150

FEBRUARY 1980

122

under the double-session system during 1979, (b) how many (i) classes, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each province and (c) in which standards did this system operate?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (a) 53
- (b) (i) 343 as at 6 March 1979
(ii) 12 030
(iii) 275 as at 31 December 1979
- (c) Class (i) to Standard 5
Platoon classes were conducted only in Natal.

Computers to shoulder teachers' paperwork

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 Stal 21/2/81
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Transvaal secondary teachers could soon have more than two million extra hours every year in which to teach pupils.

Much of the administrative load is to be handed over to computers.

The launching of the computerisation programme in the province's 1 000 schools is relatively cheap at about R500 000. It could be in operation within the next five years.

Computer consoles, video displays and printers would cost each

The hardware necessary
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 and elsewhere, over the
 capacity to produce (of
 including fighter air
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 and mines.

school a further R200 a term to hire.

The Transvaal Education Department's education statistics and computer affairs section undertook a feasibility study of keeping a complete computerised record of the province's 175 000 secondary school pupils.

Its success led to a call to computerise records of all pupils — 500 000 — from about 1 000 schools.

The computerisation of pupil data is only part of the Transvaal Provincial Administration's broader programme.

Terminals at the schools will be linked through six regional terminals to the main computer in Pretoria.

Already 89 municipalities are linked for vehicle

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registration to this computer. It also handles registration and records of patients at the Johannesburg Hospital and the salary cheques of 100 000 provincial employees.

Six secondary schools switched on to the computers as guinea-pigs in 1975. Within a year, schools outside the experiment began agitating for permission to be included or to use private computers at their own cost.

Several Johannesburg schools have now employed their own computers under the wing of the TED.

Besides teachers being able to spend more time teaching, there are other advantages to computerisation:

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● The number of people employed at the TED to open and dispatch mail will be greatly reduced and the staff used more efficiently.

● Stocks for various subjects and teachers required for various areas can be monitored exactly.

● The placing of new teacher recruits and more efficient control of the quota system of registration at teachers training colleges, which have been criticised for inefficiency, can be streamlined.

● To some extent computers can and have been used to set and mark test papers containing multiple choice questions.

A spokesman for one of the schools in the experiment said: "If the system was dropped, it would start a revolt."

1) Strategies and Tactics

During 1961, within a year after the two African congresses had been banned,

no less than four different underground resistance groups were formed.

Whilst the use of law, in the sense of legislation passed by the all white parliament, was increasingly developed to control and harrass the majority of the people a yet more striking manifestation of the rise of violence in the region was the rapid increase in South Africa's military budget in response to the ring of fire that began to spread round her borders in the 1960s as the various liberation movements embarked upon military, guerilla, campaigns in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia, whilst within South Africa itself ~~resorted to as a means of~~ ^{resorted to as a means of} ~~as a means of~~ ^{as a means of} they were driven underground and into exile.

In 1961 South Africa's defence budget was R million; by 1976 it had risen times to R million. In real terms military expenditure increased approxi- mately times, whilst as a proportion of gross national product and of total government spending it rose from & to & and & respectively.

The increase in resources devoted to defence enabled South Africa to build up considerable military strength capable of dealing with any armies south of the Sahara that were not reinforced by military aid from outside the continent. In terms of manpower the armed forces were rapidly expanded by means of white conscription, introduced in 1967, from just under 10 000 men in 1961 to 110 000 men in 1974, with the citizen force rising from 20% to 84% of the total.

In line with its increasing importance the period of citizen training grew from three months in 1961 to an initial period of two years plus continuous training of 19 days a year for ten years. In addition to the citizen and permanent forces there were also the police, including the rapidly expanding security section, which grew from persons to persons over the period. Supporting these were 75 000 commandos organised to defend their residential areas in case of civil disorder.



Backed by Boraine

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
Pre-school training for
coloured children could no longer
be regarded as a luxury and
had become essential, Dr Alex
Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said.

Supporting the Coloured Persons Education Amendment Bill, he said: "We support the measure, but ask the government to move faster and to spend even more money on this very important subject.

"There is a high drop-out rate at coloured schools and this is mainly because they have not had an adequate grounding at pre-school level."

Statistics showed that in 1976 only 2.5 percent of the coloured population between the ages of two and four attended nursery schools.

"There is a wide disparity in the numbers of pre-school children in white and coloured communities. Unless something is done, the position will only worsen."

"This bill makes an important start in setting things right." — Sapa

Our ideal: To get coloured children to school— Kotze

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's greatest ideal was still to see and ensure that all coloured children of schoolgoing age went to school and to keep them there till they were 16 years old, the Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Pen Kotze, said here yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Coloured Persons Education Amendment Bill, Mr Kotze said the aim was to get coloured children of school age to school as soon as was possible.

"This will keep the skolly element off the streets."

Mr Kotze expressed fears about the insufficient number of coloured students entering the teaching profession, saying they were being offered more lucrative positions in the private sector.

Those people had an important part to play in the upliftment of their people.

Education was most important to the coloured people. The fact that 50.5 percent of the CRC budget of R311 million was spent on education proved this.

The bill was taken through its remaining stages with Opposition support.

Earlier, Mr Kotze said there was an increasing tendency to give greater recognition to the particular value to be derived from purposeful and orderly activities for the development of pre-school children.

Introducing the second reading debate on the bill, which provides for the establishment, erection and maintenance of nursery schools for the education of coloured people, he said: "In the past, provision was only made for subsidies to nursery schools for coloured people, erected at the initiative of the private sector.

"Where the training of nurseryschool teachers is at present privately conducted with the aid of subsidies from the Administration of Coloured Affairs, the latter should in future take over the responsibility for this training.

"At present, the Administration of Coloured Affairs is giving the highest priority to the successful conclusion of the progressive implementation of compulsory school attendance for all pupils from seven to 16 years."

As a result, the establishment of state nursery schools would receive comparatively little attention till the full effect of compulsory attendance had been worked through to its full consequence.

"It is therefore not the intention to establish state nursery schools on a large scale in the immediate future, although the possibility of establishing individual schools or classes for the practical training of nurseryschool teachers is not excluded.

"The opinion is expressed that improved subsidies to private nursery schools will have the effect of reducing the provision of such facilities by the state.

"Payment of subsidies to nursery schools on the following basis is being considered: A — Per capita subsidies; or B — Subsidies in respect of salaries and allowances to qualified nurseryschool teachers."

The new measure, he said, would contribute to the continued expansion of coloured education.

— Sapa



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RDM 23/2/60

Schools facing pupil fall-off — prof

By PATRICK LAURENCE

BY 1984 the number of white pupils in the first five years of school will have dropped by 55,000 or 12,5%, compared to last year, said Professor J L Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch, yesterday.

His prediction was based on the declining fertility rate of white women and the progressive decline in the yearly total of white children entering school for the first time.

In the years 1973 to 1978 the number of beginners entering whites schools dropped by nearly 16 000, from 90 500 to 74 890.

Prof Sadie's calculations showed that the 1984 total of white children in classes between grade one and standard three will be 384 000 against the 1979 total of 439 000.

If the present ratio of one teacher to 20 pupils in white primary schools is retained, the decline in the number of pupils will result in a "surplus" of 2 750 primary school teachers by 1984, Prof Sadie added.

An economist who has made a close study of South African population trends, Prof Sadie suggested the anticipated "surplus" teachers be used in coloured schools, where the pupil-teacher ratio is more unfavourable than in white schools.

The latest Survey of Relations gives the teacher-pupil ratio in coloured schools as nearly 1:30, against nearly 1:50 in black schools.

Noting that white teachers are generally better qualified than their coloured counterparts, Prof Sadie said an infusion of white teachers into coloured schools would help improve both the pupil-teacher ratio and the standard of teaching.

According to comparative figures compiled by Dr Franz Auerbach, less than 4% of coloured teachers have both professional qualifications and a university degree against nearly 30% for their white colleagues.

Prof Sadie was asked whether he favoured the use of the anticipated surplus of white teachers in black schools, where pupil-teacher ratios are even worse and average teacher qualifications lower than in coloured schools.

He was in favour of the idea in general, but feared that use of white primary school teachers in black secondary schools, where English is used as the medium of instruction, might be seen by the black communi-

ty as an attempt to divert "inferior teachers" to its schools.

Comparing his latest projections for the white population in the year 2000 with the projection he made for the Industrial Development Corporation in 1972, Prof Sadie said his latest calculation was that the white population would be 370 000 less than he anticipated eight years ago.

His 1972 projection was that the white population would grow at an average annual growth rate of 1,2% to reach a total of 5 576 000 by the turn of the century. His latest projection is 5 353 000 by the year 2000 at a growth rate of 0,9%. Both projections exclude immigration.

Prof Sadie's latest calculations show that the average number of births per white woman declined steadily throughout the 1970s. Between 1970 and 1978, the average number of births dropped from 3,03 to 2,12, a decrease of 30%.

Another trend to emerge from Prof Sadie's research is a reversal of the pattern for the average rural woman, the typical farmer's wife, to have more children than her urban counterpart.

The white population was approaching an average birthrate of 2,06 children per woman, which, allowing for death, should result eventually in a state of equilibrium in which the population neither increases nor decreases.

But, Prof Sadie said, attainment of that stage was dependent on the population having both a particular age structure and an average birthrate of 2,06 and the white population would continue to increase slowly until about 1995.

Prof Sadie estimated the population growth rates for blacks, coloureds and Indians at 2,8%, 2,1% and 2,0% respectively.

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Hansard

4(187) 26/2/80

Per capita expenditure on Coloured school pupils

50 4(187) 26/2/80
145. Dr. A. L. DORAINÉ asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

What was the *per capita* expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on Coloured school pupils in the Republic during 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter falling under the control of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and administered country-wide by its Executive. I have, however, ascertained that the answers to the question are as follows (approximately):

- (a) R225,54 but excluding the expenditure on the acquisition of sites which expenditure is not available only in respect of the educational institutions in question.
- (b) R197,20.

(50) CT 27/2/80.
R1 553m for education

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa spent R1 553 million on education for whites, coloured people, Asians and blacks during 1978, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Treurnicht, disclosed.

In reply to questions by Mr N B Wood, New Republic Party member for Berea, Dr Treurnicht said the country's gross national product for 1978 was R38 112 million.

Education was the biggest

single social service expenditure item. Of the total spent on education, R1 009 million went on white education, R196,7 million on coloured, R95,2 million on Asians and R253,6 million on education for blacks.

Health services accounted for the next biggest item of social expenditure. About R980 million was spent on health in South Africa and the black states during 1978.

Housing cost the country R529 million during the year.

Illiteracy problem

50 CT 27/2/80
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government should take positive action to combat the problems of inflation, unemployment, underemployment and low productivity, Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said.

“These problems are interrelated and interdependent and form the tripod on which the quality of life in the country squarely rests.

“A new attitude to fiscal and political solutions is required. The government in the past has reacted passively and reactively. It is essential the government change to active participation.”

Mr Miller estimated that some 1,5 million people were unemployed and another two million underemployed.

“We need a fiscal policy that will encourage industry to train employees across the board. Concessions and tariff reductions are passive measures and are inadequate.

“The problem areas must be found and fiscal and tax benefits initiated to lead the private sector in the right direction.”

There was a great problem in in-service training of unskilled workers at training centres. This was that there was a dearth of applicants.

“The problem is that the majority of black workers are not literate enough to benefit from training for higher skills, although they have the intellectual capacity.”

Industrialists could not afford to send workers for further schooling.

“Most of these workers are over 25 and will never return to school, and unless some kind of incentive is given to companies to provide in-house literacy training, we are going to have massive inflation, unemployment and productivity problems.”

This sort of training could provide much-needed upward mobility of labour to meet the need for an estimated 50 000 artisans in four years' time.

“The hardest hit will be the mining and engineering industries and if they suffer there will be serious trouble in South Africa.”

Mr Miller appealed to the government also to make the interest paid by home-owners on mortgage bonds tax-deductible. Apart from giving relief to home-owners — “the stable core of society” — it would reduce housing costs, stimulate the industry and provide more jobs.

“The effect on the building industry will be immense.” — Sapa



Pupils at a remote farm school in the Middelburg, Transvaal, area peer over the sandbags lining their classroom walls — their protection against terrorist bullets. (50)? ~~SAH~~

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
SANDBAGGED classrooms and daily drills on how to act in a terrorist attack are becoming the lifestyle of some schoolchildren in the Eastern Transvaal.

Forewarned by the viciousness of the terrorist war in Rhodesia, parents and schoolteachers in remote country areas are not taking any chances.

Last year police captured two armed terrorists in the Middelburg-Stoffberg area. Since then, farmers have formed civil defence units and they, their wives and children are learning how to handle firearms.

Yesterday the Rand Daily Mail visited one farm school in the Middelburg area where children aged between five and 12 are taught daily what to do in the event of attack.

The headmaster, a cheerful, stocky man, who, with four other teachers, runs a primary

RDM 28/2/80.

Sandbag safety for farm children in E Transvaal

school for 80 farmers' children, explained the steps he has taken to protect the lives of the pupils. At his request the school's name is to be kept secret.

The walls of a prefabricated classroom have been lined with sandbags.

"It's senseless to keep children in a classroom where there is no protection for them. The rest of the school is built of brick so the children there would be safe from bullets, but those in the outside room would be vulnerable. With sandbags around the walls they stand a chance," he said.

Every day after classes he drills them for 15 minutes in

emergency procedures. "For example, I've taught them to 'fall flat on the ground' if a gun goes off."

The children have also been versed in keeping their eyes open for the most innocuous killer of all — the parcel bomb.

"They report to me anything new they see about the grounds or in the classrooms. If there is anything lying about that was not there the day before, I must know about it."

Some of the children look hardly old enough to lift a weapon, but one mother proudly told the "Mail" that her 11-year-old son was an ace with a pistol.

The postmistress in the com-

munity, Mrs Aleita de Kock, said she and her husband, a farmer, took their son when they went to the recently-formed farmers' defence organisation pistol practice meetings.

"He's learned how to draw the pistol from the hip, raise it and shoot. A few weeks ago he was placed second in target shooting — against adults," she said.

She welcomed the training her son was being given at school, but thought the children should be trained how to behave in an attack on the school bus which takes them home every day.

"I'm not sure that they

would know what to do. They might just stand up to have a better look."

A farmer's wife, Mrs Louise Taback, whose son and daughter are in Grade 1 and 2, said the training was "very sensible".

While the community was not nervous about possible terrorist attack, it was better to be prepared before the event.

The Mayor of Middelburg, Mr Peter Brandmuller, said yesterday that he thought it "very sad, but realistic" that schoolchildren be drilled in how to behave in terror attacks.

"I believe that we should look for the real root causes of terrorist action. We must get the entire population on our side so that they can repel these influences.

"That is why we should strive as quickly as possible for more participation by all race groups in the affairs of state," Mr Brandmuller said.

Picture: BRUCE STEPHENSON

BUSINESS EDUCATION
FM 27/12/80
Catch them young

Just like the real thing. The difference is that the company MD is a 16-year-old, and is a black high school student. For two hours, one night each week, he runs a mini-company which, after a year, pays a dividend to shareholders.

This highly practical exercise in running a business was demonstrated this week by the Graduate School's Centre for Developing Business at Wits University. It is based on a programme which has been in operation for over 60 years in the US. It is called "Junior Achievement."

The American Chamber of Commerce has given its official support, and Junior Achievement's HQ in the US has sanctioned the use of its material and name.

Mahala Harrison, director of the programme, tells the FM that participants are selected from schools throughout Johannesburg, and eight from Soweto. She looks for enthusiasm in prospective participants: "I would like to see them succeed. We want to involve them in the free enterprise system, even if they want to knock that system."

Professor Gideon Jacobs, of the Graduate School, says blacks have hitherto never had a meaningful role in the free enterprise system — "hence many African nations opt for socialism on independence."

This is how Junior Achievement works: the MD of each participating "company" has junior executives from across the race spectrum. They meet for the first time at the formation of the company to decide on a product to manufacture, or a service to offer. Officers are elected and shares sold to family and friends to capitalise the venture (all this, of course, on a model

scale).

Marketing plans and board meetings follow. Sales and accounting techniques are learned.

At the end of the programme a director's report is published and, if the venture has been profitable, a dividend on the shareholders' original investment is returned.

Each mini-company is sponsored by one commercial concern in Johannesburg. To date some of these concerns have been Anglo American, SA Breweries, Shell, Goldfields of SA, Carlton Paper Corporation, and Guarantee Life.

The Urban Foundation is also involved. Says Pat Dempster, MD of the Transvaal region of the UF: "The Foundation sees the programme as a means of getting the message of free enterprise across to all young South Africans, and enables us to identify potential entrepreneurs for possible further development. This could lead to the establishment of viable small businesses."

Meanwhile, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange tells the FM that entries for its 1980 investment game for schools are coming in. Each team has an imaginary R10 000 to invest in shares and is able to "buy" and "sell" shares daily through their "central broker" — the public relations department of the JSE.

Moses Leoka, of the Stock Exchange's public relations department, says black students are gradually getting the feel of the exchange. He points out that in last year's game an Indian school from Pietersburg notched up second position. "That is some achievement," he notes.

NO.	45-65	65+	ALL
519	0,25	0,17	0,48
359	0,17	0,32	0,32
170	0,48	0,83	0,67
113	0,32	0,55	0,67
942	0,83	0,67	0,55
785	0,67	0,55	0,67
1143	0,55	0,67	0,67
1075	0,67	0,67	0,67

NO.	45-64	65+	ALL	25-44		A		C		B	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
276	0,23	1,25	0,13	0,02	0,05	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
303	0,19	1,09	0,15	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
38	0,44	1,07	0,11	0,04	0,04	0,00	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
42	0,37	1,83	0,12	0,04	0,09	0,02	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
169	0,36	1,57	0,15	0,02	0,17	0,25	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
165	0,36	1,10	0,14	0,04	0,13	0,10	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
203	0,34	0,73	0,10	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
130	0,25	0,56	0,08	0,02	0,08	0,06	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

NO.	ALL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
653	0,31	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
430	0,21	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
116	0,33	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
56	0,16	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
370	0,92	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
201	1,80	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
533	0,31	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
329	0,31	0,21	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20

'Fun and games' instead of PT

PUPILS at 'coloured' high schools have supervised 'fun and games' instead of properly organised physical training because the schools are not provided with the proper facilities, and often don't have a qualified teacher.

We might as well not have PT on our timetable, said one pupil.

'We have no apparatus,' said another.

'After June our PT teacher "gives up" and we have two free periods for the rest of the year.'

An investigation by Cape Herald revealed that, in general, these claims are true.

For instance, at one school, the boys were doing their physical jerks in the quadrangle, but they were badly dressed

for the occasion, wearing long trousers — and some even with ties.

At another school, one boy complained that while he had been doing PT, money had been stolen out of the pocket of his trousers while these were left in the 'book room' (there is no other facility for storing clothing during PT).

'Having no PT equipment is as bad as not having received all our

books yet. It is frustrating when one is all geared for PT but all you get is a game of soccer or something equally disorganised.

'We have a qualified PT teacher at our school but he might as well stay at home as his knowledge is wasted at a place that cannot provide him with the proper tools,' said yet another student who didn't want to be identified.

Teachers interviewed said that facilities were not remotely like those required for proper PT.

'During the first quarter we do mostly athletics during the PT periods and during the rest of the year I organise games to keep the students busy with some sort of recreation.'

Another teacher in a similar position: 'Because we have no decent PT apparatus I suggested to the principal that we should not wait until the Department of Coloured Affairs sends the appa-

Lack of facilities and teachers at high schools

ratus, but instead buy it ourselves. We have started a special fund and our hopes will soon be realised.'

According to the regulations concerning the curriculum, each class should have two periods of PT every week and should be supervised by a properly qualified PT instructor who accepts responsibility for what happens in the class.

Many schools do not have a qualified PT teacher, in spite of the fact that Hewat and Bellville Training Colleges turn out nearly 50 PT teachers every year.

Of the 22 final year students at Hewat last year, only two are known to teach in the Peninsula. Bellville's figures are similar, and the University of the Western Cape will produce its first qualified PT instructors only in 1986.

One reason for there being a shortage of PT teachers at high school

level, is that the newly qualified teachers realise that they are unlikely to progress very far there with their qualifications. At primary schools on the other hand, they can qualify for better promotion and therefore higher salaries.

FITNESS

Mr Gus Jacobs, Sports Administrator at the University of the Western Cape, said that pupils were more concerned about fitness today than ever before.

We should have good physical education teachers because of our present sports situation. We must build ourselves to a level where we can take part in open competition.

The PT inspector, Mr J A E Steyn, could not be contacted for comment.

C. Hewald 1-3-80

25
50

C. Herald
Truant
1.3.80
officers

appointed

COMPULSORY education for coloured children takes a step further on April 1 when the first five truant officers start their duties.

In all, 13 truant officers are to be appointed, one in every region.

The five appointed are for the Bellville, Cape Town, Wynberg, George and Port Elizabeth regions.

Mr E Bydell, deputy director of education said he could not define their exact duties.

This will be the experimental stage. We will have to wait and see. They will have to liaise between school principals, parents and welfare workers.

The department did not intend to be the nursemaids of the schoolchildren but it was felt that something in this direction had to be done because in some cases the parents were not themselves aware of the situation.

At this stage no penalties will be imposed unless the child is forced by his parents to stay at home or go out to work.

TREATMENT

The truant officers will not be on the lookout for children away from school, as much as they will act on requests from school principals.

Should the disciplinary measures carried out by the teacher, principal, or parent have no effect on the child, the child will be sent to a child psychologist, for treatment.

New education deal

NM 3/3/80

50

177

956

RECENT Government moves to improve the content and quality of black education are a source of encouragement to all who have the interests of South Africa at heart.

As the nation moves into a predicted era of unprecedented industrial expansion and prosperity there is a manifest need for the manifold skills which flow from a sound schooling system.

Today's shortage of trained manpower stems largely from legislation which prevented blacks from performing virtually any kind of specialised work, but the position is now thankfully being ameliorated by the phasing out of job reservation.

The Prime Minister's next priority, and one that will undoubtedly invest his verligte policies with greater credibility, is the implementation of the Government plan to introduce compulsory education in black schools as soon as adequate classroom accommodation, qualified teachers and school books become available.

The process will undoubtedly be protracted, but it is crucial enough to warrant sacrifices by the taxpayer. And the least one can expect of the

students who are going to benefit is that they should co-operate rather than call for boycotts.

The fact that Botswana with its limited resources has introduced free education only 14 years after becoming independent illustrates the importance with which the Khama Administration views the matter. Industrialised South Africa will rely even more heavily on the schools for their future factory personnel.

During the 1978-79 financial year the Government spent ten times more on the education of each white child than on each black child, and in the same period the number of black secondary school pupils in the Johannesburg area alone more than doubled, with an average of nearly 700 scholars per school.

This microcosm shows how urgent is the need for a crash programme not only to expand the overall development of education for blacks meaningfully in order to meet their entire training requirements, but also to set aside the large sums required to build the thousands of classrooms that will phase out double sessions and improve teacher-pupil ratios.

Alex school go-ahead

STAR 11/3/80

50
~~343~~

The building of TEACH's big school in Alex — a 20-classroom complex for children now studying in makeshift buildings including a shop and a church — could be achieved by mid-year.

The task requires bulldozers to clear the site near the centre of the township; surveys already sanctioned by Bramley Rotary Club and money.

The school crisis in



Alex is so bad that TEACH has decided to act first and appeal for cash afterwards.

The proposed school is part of the Uplift in Alex programme.

TEACH is solving an

industry, commerce and individuals — especially those who employ people from Alex — to support its appeal.

The fund, started in 1971, has collected R15 million. Nearly all of it is being used to build more than 40 schools in Soweto — with the physical and financial help of the people there.

If you can help please write to TEACH, P.O. Box 1011, Johannesburg 2000.

70% white lecturers on black campuses

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WHITE lecturers at black universities outnumber black lecturers at these universities by more than double, according to the 1979 Survey of Race Relations released yesterday.

Of the 535 lecturers at black universities last year, 381, or more than 70% were white.

Of the 5116 lecturers at white universities, blacks accounted for only 19, or less than 0.5%.

Published by the Institute of Race Relations, the survey seeks to provide relevant facts on race relations, as well as to delineate main trends in race relations.

In schools the per capita expenditure per black child in "white" areas was just over R54, against R551 for white children - or more than 10 times as spend on white than black children.

But these figures represent a

slight narrowing of the gap. The 1978 survey points to a 13-to-1 ratio in favour of white children.

In its chapter on urban black affairs, the 1979 survey identifies the "creation of stable urban African communities" as a key feature of Government policy in 1979, which, it says, stemmed in part from the 1976 unrest.

The new policy was manifest in Government acceptance "in the main" of the Riekert Commission recommendations.

According to the survey, the policy was expressed concretely in different ways, including:

- Granting preference to urban-based blacks over black migrant workers through the introduction of heavier fines to discourage employers from employing unregistered "illegal" black workers.

- Establishment of regional committees in six areas to advise the Cabinet's special com-

mittee on urban black affairs.

- Acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks, symbolised by the visit to Soweto last year of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The survey, however, notes: "Progress in the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme, introduced in December 1978, was slow, due mainly to the fact that sites in most African townships still had to be surveyed and that costs of such surveying and the provision of services were too high."

Although the survey does not say so specifically, home ownership for urban blacks is vital to the strategy of creating stable urban black communities.

The West Rand Administration Board yesterday gave the latest figures for Soweto on 99-year leasehold as 670 applications for homes under the scheme, of which 144 had been properly registered.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DES
162004R	MURANE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	146103	ENGL
158955C	CAHO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 116101	ENGL DRAM CULT
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRI
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	103202	SOCI
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCH HIST
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHE ANIMA
153999D	COLLINS	BEVERLEY RAYMON	116120	DRAMA
153621E	COUCHEN	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCH
158572X	COURTENAY	COLETTE	107101	ENGL
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGL
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	004101	CEOS
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONO
155931D	DUFLESSIS	MARGIA ELIZABETH	107101	ENGL
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101	SOCI PSYCH
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	001101 910108	CUMME STAT
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFR
161480X	FAPAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGL
153863T	FARUHHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101	FREN
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCH
157359T	FINLAY	PAMELA JOAN	104104 115102 115103	ENGL FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	214102	PHYSICS I

157359T
159744K

UCT

Education survey to cost R8 000

13/3/80 (50)

PORT ELIZABETH — The East Cape Urban Foundation has decided to allocate R8 000 for a survey of specific aspects of education in the East London — Mdantsane — King Williamstown — Zwelitsha region, according to a decision of their monthly board.

The survey will concentrate on pre-school education, technical training and education, and teacher training.

The Foundation has discovered through contact with various groups, that serious gaps exist in black and Coloured education services in the area.

The second project the

Urban Foundation has undertaken is to assist the Eastern Cape Administration Board in the provision of an emergency water supply to serve the temporary black settlement near Kenton-On-Sea — a project revived after the announcement that the Glenmore scheme had been abandoned at the insistence of the Minister of Development and Cooperation, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The water supply has been identified by the ECAB as the most urgent item, since water is currently being transported by truck to the settlement. — DDC

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

PROJECT

STUD ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
152163V	VAN NIEKERK	HUBRIEL DIANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	152163V
159757Z	VAN NAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	159757Z
155815P	VAN DER MERWE	ANNELIZE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2	155815P
153767N	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	153767N
160790L	WESSELS	CHARLENE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	160790L
158400Z	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP	158400Z
115228Y	WHITING	ROBERT GEORGE GUNZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	115228Y
157399L	WILLISHER	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	157399L
154408K	WOLFE	ANGELA KILMARNOCK	107101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	154408K
			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 1980)	3	
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
159697J	WOOD	NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	159697J
155858L	WYNGAARD	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 1980)	UP	155858L
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP	

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

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13010

20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

Black Sash call for one education system

THE BLACK SASH has called upon the Government to introduce as rapidly as possible one uniform system of free and compulsory education for all South Africans.

This resolution was passed yesterday during the

day of their national conference which was held in Johannesburg. The Black Sash in the same resolution also gave notice that working towards this objective is one of their aims in 1980.

In another resolution

the organisation asked their national president to draw the attention of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to the scandalous inequities in the payment of pensions and grants to Africans.

The Minister is to be asked to take immediate steps to ensure that statutory rights of the aged and disabled people to receive pensions are honoured.

Black Sash also supported a statement from the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fcsatu) which called on the Government to use the gold price boom and the improvement in the economy to redress the serious plight of the unemployed and the lower paid workers.

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : 3
 AS AT 29 02 80
 PAGE 1
 15036

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	15036
602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ARS	101834P
602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	1154740
602	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1	114438F
602	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE II	2	103069G
602	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	1UP	100544V
602	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	2UP	094440C
602	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	3UP	102255V

UCST

Post 14/3/80

50

Janson: Whites ⁽⁵⁰⁾ must lead the way in the classroom

RDM 15/3/80 -

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It is the white man's task to speed up the closing of the gap in the level of civilisation between white and black in South Africa, the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, said yesterday.

But whites had to ensure that they maintained their educational advantage in the interim, he said, as the task of educating the other groups would be their responsibility.

Mr Janson spoke during the debate on a Private Member's Motion affirming the importance of the selection of white teachers with special reference to the objectives of the education policy and the requirements of the education system.

The Minister said he did not want to be accused of being derogatory in any way when he said that the other race groups did not enjoy the same level of civilisation as whites. This was because they had not had the same opportunities, and it was wishful thinking to expect this gap to be closed within 10 or 15 years.

"In the interim we will be faced with the challenge to maintain our advantage in order to be equipped to train and educate those other sectors of the community," he said.

"We want to give white education the very best, and then we want to give the other peoples the best possible in the shortest possible time."

He had had discussions with teachers on the Craven Week arrangements and they had been held in a responsible fashion, devoid of political motives and with arguments based entirely on what was in the best interests of education as a whole.

He was not in favour of a single umbrella education Department for all.

Education was also the task of transmitting culture, not just the injection of knowledge.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pine-lands) said one of the most important aspects of education had to be assisting the new generation in the art of living together.

Speaking to the motion, he said education was mainly an

investment to enable people to earn a living.

It was not necessary to apologise for this fundamental aim as it was essential for the well-being of any community and because skills and judgment were in short supply in South Africa.

Education was also necessary for citizenship to enable and to assist the new generation in the art of living together. It had to stimulate the awareness of being part of a community.

Dr Boraine said there was a need in the South African context for different population groups to realise the existence of other groups, all with their own peculiarities and problems.

Unless South Africans were made aware of this they would live in a dream world.

The perception of young South Africans was being shaped every day by their teachers, but this was often done in isolation.

The motion was withdrawn at Mr Janson's suggestion.

C.T. 15/3/80 (50) (177)

Whites must be trained to train others for civilization — Janson

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was the task of the white man to speed up the closing of the gap in the level of civilization between white and black in South Africa, the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, said.

Whites had to ensure that they maintained their advantage in education in the interim period as the task of educating and training the other groups would be their responsibility.

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to the objectives of the education policy and the requirements of the education system.

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"In the interim we will be faced with the challenge to maintain our advantage in order to be equipped to train and educate those other sectors of the community.



Mr Janson

"We want to give white education the very best," Mr Janson said, "and then we want to give the other peoples the best possible in the shortest possible time." That was the challenge facing the educators of South Africa.

He had had discussions with teachers on the Craven Week arrangements and they had been held in a responsible fashion, devoid of political motives and with arguments based entirely on what was in the best interests of education as a whole.

He was not in favour of a single umbrella education department for all. Education was also the task of transmitting culture, not just the injection of knowledge.

He was not ashamed of his language or an apologist for his people's role in South Africa's development. He felt it was a pity that some people had adopted such attitudes in order to gain the favour of others.

"Love for one's own creates love and respect for another's possessions," he said. The black man was not ashamed of his own language and culture. A Unesco report on Africa had shown that, in its own words, the role of the vernacular was important both as a medium of education and sociologically as a means of identity within the community to which the individual belonged.

The motion was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr Janson.
— Sapa

Back to school for hostel women

Staff Reporter

THANKS to the efforts of a group of caring Soweto teachers, domestic servants and other workers at Mzimhlophe Women's Hostel are receiving an education which they would otherwise not have had.

At the weekend 25 women residents of the hostel received certificates for passing examinations ranging from literacy to matriculation. They had written exams set by the Department of Education and Training.

About 10 teachers devote two hours in the evening, five days a week, to giving lessons to about 90 women at the hostel who want an education.

And, said Mr Khaha Ntilane, principal of the school, and Ms Marjorie Sibuya, one of the teachers: "We are happy to be doing this because our students are very keen. It's a bit of a sacrifice on our part, but we enjoy it."

The teachers give lessons to adult women at the hostel on a voluntary basis from the lower standards to matric.

The school began in 1976 with two teachers.

"The women were worried about not having adult education at the hostel and pestered a woman who was studying privately. She approached me and I discussed the matter with other teachers," said Mr Ntilane.

The students pay R2 a year and get free text books.

17/3/80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	
13	1025211	DAVID	107301	ENGLISH III	UP	(57)	4	14	1025211	PETER HARRY	603702	RUMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	UP	(57)	4	15	072201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	UP	(56)	4
16	1011480	MELANIE ANN	144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	18	1011480	MELANIE ANN	144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	17	1011480	MELANIE ANN	144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	
17	101875J	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(52)	4	20	101875J	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(52)	4	19	101875J	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(52)	4	
21	114694T	JOHN GEORGE	900254	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	UP	(51)	4	22	114694T	JOHN GEORGE	900254	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	UP	(51)	4	21	114694T	JOHN GEORGE	900254	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	UP	(51)	4	
22	115418E	DOILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	UP	(50)	4	24	115418E	DOILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	UP	(50)	4	22	115418E	DOILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	UP	(50)	4	
27	111405T	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IB	UP	(55)	4	26	111405T	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IB	UP	(55)	4	27	111405T	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IB	UP	(55)	4	
29	100997E	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	28	100997E	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	29	100997E	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	
31	098097G	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	30	098097G	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	31	098097G	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	
32	113612R	FUSTRATIOS JOHN	605301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	32	113612R	FUSTRATIOS JOHN	605301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	32	113612R	FUSTRATIOS JOHN	605301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	
34	101855K	HELENA JACET	110701	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	34	101855K	HELENA JACET	110701	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	34	101855K	HELENA JACET	110701	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	
36	102301J	INGRID GERILINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	36	102301J	INGRID GERILINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	36	102301J	INGRID GERILINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	
38	097859U	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTROLOGY A (QUALS COURSE)	2	(63)	5	38	097859U	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTROLOGY A (QUALS COURSE)	2	(63)	5	38	097859U	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTROLOGY A (QUALS COURSE)	2	(63)	5	
40	101158E	WILLEM DINANI	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS	(53)	5	40	101158E	WILLEM DINANI	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS	(53)	5	40	101158E	WILLEM DINANI	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS	(53)	5	
42	094855G	ANALFESSE LYNETTE	110317	SWAZI III	UP	(53)	4	42	094855G	ANALFESSE LYNETTE	110317	SWAZI III	UP	(53)	4	42	094855G	ANALFESSE LYNETTE	110317	SWAZI III	UP	(53)	4	
44	111331M	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS	(53)	5	44	111331M	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS	(53)	5	44	111331M	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS	(53)	5	
46	103519W	AMANDA JANE	117301	PULLITICAL SCIENCE III	UP	(53)	4	46	103519W	AMANDA JANE	117301	PULLITICAL SCIENCE III	UP	(53)	4	46	103519W	AMANDA JANE	117301	PULLITICAL SCIENCE III	UP	(53)	4	
48	102719B	COLLEEN JANE	602131	HISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	UP	(58)	5	48	102719B	COLLEEN JANE	602131	HISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	UP	(58)	5	48	102719B	COLLEEN JANE	602131	HISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	UP	(58)	5	
50	102257Z	FAROUK ISMAIL	105103	GNEK & ROMAN-LIT & PHIL	3	(58)	5	50	102257Z	FAROUK ISMAIL	105103	GNEK & ROMAN-LIT & PHIL	3	(58)	5	50	102257Z	FAROUK ISMAIL	105103	GNEK & ROMAN-LIT & PHIL	3	(58)	5	
52	033909H	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIIF	UP	(51)	5	52	033909H	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIIF	UP	(51)	5	52	033909H	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIIF	UP	(51)	5	
54	101164L	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	106301	ECONOMICS III	UP	(51)	4	54	101164L	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	106301	ECONOMICS III	UP	(51)	4	54	101164L	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	106301	ECONOMICS III	UP	(51)	4	
56	112105D	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	910101	STATISTICS III	UP	(55)	4	56	112105D	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	910101	STATISTICS III	UP	(55)	4	56	112105D	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	910101	STATISTICS III	UP	(55)	4	
58	116606W	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	1204	LF CRSE	UP	(50)	4	58	116606W	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	1204	LF CRSE	UP	(50)	4	58	116606W	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	1204	LF CRSE	UP	(50)	4	
60	134100Z	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	1204	LF CRSE	F	(67)	4	60	134100Z	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	1204	LF CRSE	F	(67)	4	60	134100Z	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	1204	LF CRSE	F	(67)	4	

UJCT

Gaining an education

50 LT
18/3/80

A LETTER on this page today inviting contributions to needy pupils' and students' bursaries is warmly commended to readers. The writer, Professor Hansi Pollak, chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations Educational Trust (Cape Western), clearly establishes the value of the help being given to these African and coloured youngsters in standards nine and ten and at post-matriculation level. It is also clear from the figures she quotes that with greater public support many more of them could be helped to finish their educations — only 32 technical, teacher training and university

bursaries could be granted this year in response to about 250 applications. Obviously the Trust cannot do more than touch the fringe of the need. We should like to see a very great increase in the number of its bursaries. But with inflation rampant, it must require ever larger contributions from the public merely to sustain the present level of activity. There is a case, so strong that it barely needs arguing, for trying to ensure as far as possible that no one capable of climbing higher on the educational ladder should be held back. The rewards both in terms of personal fulfilment and the value of the skills acquired to the community are incalculable.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3

SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

PAGE 1

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HENRY-GAMERON

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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

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1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59

Classrooms backlog

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

There was a backlog of 1828 classrooms for coloured pupils which would cost R32 million to catch up with, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said.

He said, in reply to questions by Mr Theo Aronson (SAP Walmer), that the latest available statistics showed that during the third quarter of 1979 there were 717 173 coloured schoolchildren in the Republic.

Mr Steyn said that according to information at his disposal all the needs for school build-

ings needed now and in the future had been identified and were in various stages of planning.

“However, due to various and unknown factors, it is impossible to determine when the backlog will be eliminated.”

Before replying to Mr Aronson's questions, Mr Steyn said coloured education was controlled by the Coloured Persons Representative Council and was administered by its executive.

He had, however, made the necessary inquiries to provide the answers to Mr Aronson's questions.

Needy pupils helped to finish their education

From Professor HANSI POLLAK, chairman, South African Institute of Race Relations Educational Trust, Cape Western (5 Long Street, Mowbray 7700):



THE South African Institute of Race Relations Educational Trust (Cape Western) grants bursaries to able and needy African and coloured scholars in standards nine and ten and, at post-matriculation level, to students at technical and teacher training institutions and universities.

Despite increasing provision of free text books to African pupils, there is still a vital need to grant modest school bursaries towards the costs of setwork books in three languages, dictionaries, exercise books, public examination fees, school funds and uniforms.

Only schools

Within the 500 000 sq km operational area of the Trust the only schools for African standard nine and ten pupils are in Kimberley and Cape Town. Thus there is an ever-growing demand for costly boarding-school bursaries from those living elsewhere. Tribute is paid to the substantial contributions to African education of the African Scholars' Fund, with whom close liaison is maintained.

There is a considerable and gratifying annual increase and improvement in the standards of African and coloured matriculants, desirous of pursuing academic or technical education. Fees at all institutions have escalated, as have the costs of books and transport.

Estimates of the minimum costs of university education (excluding maintenance by par-

ents) for a student domiciled in Cape Town range from R540 at the University of Western Cape, R800 at Fort Hare (including R340 for hostel) to R1 270 for medical students at the University of Cape Town. Costs of students domiciled elsewhere are considerably higher since they must include return journeys to Cape Town and hostel or private boarding.

The Trust has exercised rigorous selection criteria. In 1979 29 bursaries were granted to coloured scholars and students, all of whom passed. Ninety percent of the 42 African bursars either completed their studies or were promoted; R9 440 was expended on these bursaries.

This year the bursary depart-

ment of the Institute processed some 250 post-matriculation applications for the Trust and head office-funded bursary schemes. Because of rising costs of tertiary education and its limited resources, the Trust could grant only 32 technical and teacher training and university bursaries. At a time when there is an acute shortage of well qualified manpower, can we continue to deny professional training opportunities to so many, merely because of their poverty?

The trustees confidently appeal to those of goodwill generously to support this challenging task of educational advancement. Participation in the crusade to assuage the hunger for education will bring its own reward. Donors can rest assured that their contribution will be well spent and economically and efficiently administered.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : N/A

PAGE 1

AS AT 29 02 80

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SYMBOL

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More pupils in Lebowa schools now

By ALINAH DUBE

ALMOST double the number of the children admitted to schools during 1970, in Lebowa, are being taught in the homeland this year.

There has been a great increase in the number of schools, pupils, teachers and administrative staff since 1970, according to a statement by the State President, Mr Mairais Viljoen.

"I am told that in the field of primary education 276 schools have been erected in the more remote villages since 1970, in order to ensure that primary education will be within reach of all children of school age," the statement read.

Today 448 600 pupils are being taught in approximately 950 primary schools — almost double the 1970 figure.

The education backlog in Lebowa of R604 000 has been provided for the completion of the J S van der Merwe Technical High School in Phatudi- stad and for the purchase of the equipment for the school.

Post 14/3/80 # 50

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE
1342007	ADAMS	CHARLOTTE		HISTORY I	(-52)	3	1342007
1370528	ALLIX	MARK EDWARD		ARCHAEOLOGY I	AHS	7	1374528
1807416	AMALIK	ANDREW MICHAEL		ENGLISH I	AHS	1	1407468
1234188	COCHRANE	ELSAHE-MARIE		SOCIOLOGY I	ABS	7	1204188
1304979	DE VILLIERS	JEANNINE KAREN		POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS	7	1204188
1241102	ERAS	FAIKA		POLITICAL SCIENCE I	(-47)	1	1380470
1268428	LEWIS	SHEILA MARGARET		SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE)	(-48)	7	1361100
1120430	PHILOMENA	SUZANNE MARGARET		AFR LANG INDEPENDIVE (XHOSA)	(-50)	1	1360828
1137636	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN		ENGLISH I	(-46)	1	112070
1276116	SMITH	CATHERINE MARY		GENERAL HISTORY OF W. Afr. I	ABS	1	1137636
137908				SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE)	(-50)	1	1376116
1137908				LATIN I	(-54)	1	1137908
113101				PSYCHOLOGY I	(-58)	1	113101
135202				LATIO II	(-65)	1	1344198
113201				RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	1	0987178
911701				MATHEMATICS IIA 8204	(-68)	1	1397048
107201				ENGLISH II	(-55)	1	1332068
107201				RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	(-63)	1	1148928
110201				RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	(-72)		
110201				RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	(-65)		
111101				POLITICAL SCIENCE I	(-47)	1	1396158
107202				ECONOMICS II	(-50)	1	1320280
101103				AFR LANG INDEPENDIVE (XHOSA)	(-34)	1	1356158
137101				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3HX	1	1351401
100202				ECONOMICS II	(-52)	3	1358458

UJES

Teachers' turmoil

August 19/3/80

(50)

GOOD teaching is fundamental to South Africa's well-being. This applies to all our schools. But the Government seems to find it difficult to grasp this lesson. Black education suffers sad inadequacies. And last night's Spectrum television programme indicated that things are far from well in white schools, too.

Speakers were heavy on generalities and light on specifics. Nonetheless they presented a most disturbing, sometimes almost despairing view of disaffected

teachers and the possibility of a breakdown in the profession in some areas because of poor pay and conditions.

What was even more disquieting was the inadequate response of the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson. He quibbled and evaded.

He left the clear impression that, if the education system is indeed in a mess, neither he nor the Government is properly equipped to put things right.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		AS AT 29 02 80		
YEAR : 1				
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	
			DESCRIPTION	
1556571	PROUDEMZIANI	ELIANA-LILJA	105103	GRIEK-R-ROMAN-LIT-&-PHIL
1523026	KAPMUND	IRMGARD BRIGITTE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE
1522106	NEID	INGRID-MERLE	107101	FRENCH I (PRE-1945)
114667K	KHODA	GEORGINA ALEXANDRA	110301	HISTORY III
162650K	NIDGAY	ANTHONY-PATRICK	118101	GENERAL-HISTORY-OF-W-E-A
155749D	ROBINS	STEVEN LANCE	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I
156722A	ROSEWALD	DEBRA-LOUISE	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I
150211F	SAMPSON	STUBHAN ROISIN	115101	FRENCH I
155154N	SAMUELS	MYMOENA	909105	GRIEK I A (HALF-COURSE)
153405F	SCHOUKKAAN	KAREN ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
156890H	SCHWEITZER	PENELOPE ANN	114103	ART-HISTORY (HALF-COURSE)
155761F	SCOTT	ELIZABETH-ANNE	005101	SOCIOLOGY I
157438T	SHURTT	PATRICK BARRY	101103	AFR-LANG-INTENSIVE (XNOSA)
150755P	SLUMAN	ROBERT JOHN LOVEL	905101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102
1601630	SMITH	PAULA ANNE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I
1580408	STAGMAN	SHARYN LEE	502113	HISTORY OF ART I
155070E	STANDER	LINDSAY ELLEN	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I
1597134	STANFORD	PAMELA MURIEL	102101	AFRIKAANS
162606W	SUTLE	DEBORAH-MAUREEN	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 10F
158022N	SWINNEY	ROGER EDWARD	103101	GLOBEGRAPHY I
134096K	TAYLOR	SHERCE KIM	106103	EDUCATIONALS IA
157654N	TEDOUCCO	SUSAN JAUQUELINE	908101	GEOGRAPHY I
157553D	THIEM	YOLANDE	116120	UNAMA I
			100101	ARCHAEOLOGY I
			502113	HISTORY OF ART I

134496R
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Positive indoctrination needed ⁽⁵⁰⁾ OFS schools chief ⁽³²⁷⁾

By CHRIS MARAIS

SEVERAL Bloemfontein school principals have demanded an investigation into reports that pupils were taught to sing anti-Mugabe during a local leadership course. The Department of Education in the OFS has sent an inspector to Hobhouse to look into allegations made by pupils that while on the leadership school course run by Hobhouse, they were taught to sing "We hate Mugabe, we want to see him die, we want to see the terrorists, kill them all" to the tune of "We are singing in the Rain." Reports that the Director of Education in

the Free State, Mr Jan Meiring, said yesterday that positive indoctrination was necessary to prepare the youth to withstand the onslaught of communism and the total onslaught against South Africa.

He said an education planner, Mr Pieter Kruger, had been sent to Hobhouse and a written statement would be issued later.

Mr Meiring said it would be necessary to determine the exact content of the lectures before he was able to comment fully. He said Mr Kruger would investigate exactly what the children had been told in talks given during the

course. ^{RDM 21/3/80}
Last night the Rand Daily Mail asked Mr Kruger whether the allegations were true. He replied: "That's why I'm here in Hobhouse — to find out."

Several Bloemfontein school principals have demanded an official investigation.

"There's a lot of good in leadership courses like this," said Mr Ian Patterson, principal of St Andrews School. "But we have asked that this aspect of the training be investigated."

He said a parent had told him about the pupils singing the anti-Mugabe song.

Mr David Jones, principal of St Michaels School, said he had been concerned about the allegations which he heard from his pupils. "We are satisfied the education department is investigating," he said, declining further comment.

Commenting on the matter last night, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said: "This is a revolting example of racism and an attempt to incite racial hostility."

"It is certainly not good for South African relations with its northern neighbour and should be stopped immediately."

AS AT 29 02 80

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2 (62
FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (58
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP (58
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
FRENCH I	UP (52
SOCIOLOGY I	3 (56
PSYCHOLOGY I	3 (59
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	3 (59
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	3 (55
CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E.	UP (50

REGISTRAR (ACAD)

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL				
1025211	PARRON	PETER HARRY WALTER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4		1025211	14
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	4		077201P	16
101148U	BAKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(54)	5		101148U	18
101875J	BRUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(52)	4		101875J	20
114694T	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	404204	GENERAL IIA (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	4		114694T	22
11541RE	COPILO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	4		11541RE	24
11405T	COULIS	MICHAEL MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA-2204	(55)	4		11405T	26
100997E	FAPER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	(41)	5		100997E	28
098097G	FEARNS	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(57)	4		098097G	30
113612R	FGALIZOUKIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	(63)	4		113612R	32
			114201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	(50)	4		114201	34
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(60)	4		102301J	36
			902201	ANTHROPOLOGY A (HALF CRSE)	(63)	5		0974591	38
			106301	ECONOMICS III		5		101158E	40
			110301	ENGLISH III	(53)	4		094835G	42
			117301	POLITICAL SCIENCE III	(53)	5		111351M	44
			802151	HIS & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS		5		102719B	46
			105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	(58)	5		102257Z	48
			102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIF		5		033909H	50
101164L	VAL DEK ELST	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	106301	EGYPTOLOGY III	(51)	4		101164L	52
			910101	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	(24)	4			54
			910106	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	(34)	4			56
1121050	VAN WYGAARDT	ANNE MARIE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA-2204	(55)	4		1121050	58
116606W	VENIER	GILDA MARIA	102101	AFRIKAANS	(50)	4		116606W	60
133100Z	WILLIAMS	ADELF	107301	ENGLISH III	(67)	4		133100Z	62

500 air grievances

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 500 pupils and their parents and teachers, at a meeting in St Dominic's Church Hall, Hanover Park, last night formed a committee to approach the authorities with grievances on education conditions.

Members of the audience volunteered to stand on a committee formed last week.

Problems outlined were enforced payment of voluntary school fees, enforced wearing of uniforms, unfair expulsions, shortage of textbooks, conduct of teachers and treatment of pupils by teachers.

The grievances related directly to two nearby schools - Mountview and Crystal Senior Secondary. Speakers emphasized, however, that the problems did not exist only at the two schools but at many throughout South Africa.

UJCT

There's more cash for training and education

(177) RDM 27/3/80. (50)

THE ASSEMBLY. — A large boost in the funds available for manpower training was announced by Senator Horwood.

With the revival of the economy, skilled manpower would become a major bottleneck and the Government had for some time been providing funds for the promotion of industrial training.

The Department of Education and Training, which plays a key role in the training of blacks outside the black states, reflects an increased expenditure, in excess of 32%, to an amount of R240.4-million in the printed estimates.

"To this amount I would like

to add an additional R4-million for the creation of urgently needed school accommodation on the East Rand, an amount which will be included in the supplementary estimates."

Total direct expenditure on education for all people by the central Government alone would increase to R944-million in 1980-81, compared with a level of R432-million only five years ago.

The totals did not include expenditure by the provincial authorities or the black states, nor any extra tax expenditures allowed as deductions from taxable incomes.

Sen Horwood said attention was being given to representations to extend the present tax concession on donations to training colleges and certain secondary educational institutions.

"Furthermore, there may also be merit in looking in future to the establishment of a central training fund to ensure that the financing of all training functions is co-ordinated."

Taking into account those further concessions and additional expenditures, he estimated the aggregate expected expenditure at R13 083-million. — Sapa

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ECONOMIC HST. Hous 1 80%

POST

The gap ^{STAR} remains ^{27/3/80} (50) — Motlana

The Budget had given no indication that the gap between expenditure on black and white education would be closed, according to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Mr G J Rousseau, Secretary for Education and Training, told The Star about 80 percent of his department's R244,5-million budget would be spent on salaries.

The total expenditure on white and black education will rise to R944-million this year compared with R432-million five years ago.

Dr Motlana said the black community had been hoping that the gap between white and black education would be closed, but there had been no indication that this would be done.

Dr Motlana also deplored the increase in the price of bread and said that, in increasing pensions, the Minister of Finance had "maintained South Africa's usual racial ratio."

* Can't graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed B.A.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
14340	BACHELOR OF ARIS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN.	YEAR : 4			
113860L-DANIELY	JENNIFER ANNE		111706	ARCHAEOLOGY - I	(41)
			111706	PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIPS	(50)
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS					

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJET

C 7. 29/3/80 (50)

Learning is easy with 'Education Alive'

Staff Reporter

A SUCCESSFUL student is the ultimate reward for any teacher, and the teachers of "Education Alive", a group of voluntary teachers, are no exception.

Yesterday they presented 22 children and eight teachers at Boys Town, with their certificates, for successfully completing their courses on how to study and how to help the struggling student

respectively.

Education Alive, an organization begun in 1975, is operates throughout South Africa and has grown immensely since its inaugural year, when it only had 75 graduates. Last year 4 064 students passed the various courses offered by the scheme.

"What we have given you is not a magic wand, but we have given you a

tool and like any other tool, it is only going to produce something if you use it." the chairwoman of the organization, Mrs Annemarie Breytenbach said.

The Boys Town courses, which were completed in six weeks, placed emphasis on the understanding of words.

Pupils are taught language extensively from a dictionary and reading, and teachers are advised to explain the

meanings of the words they are using, to children who are having trouble getting to grips with a subject.

Mrs Breytenbach and her group of helpers, who adopted the scheme from a similar one overseas, do the work on an entirely voluntary basis.

"The reward of helping the struggling student to overcome his learning problems is enough return for our efforts," she said.



Thirty proud people who all have something in common — the successful Boys Town graduates — pupils and teachers — with their "Education Alive" course certificates.

SYMBOL	PAGE	13010
3	(51)	160942M
5NX	1	157568V
	(43)	1502960
BS	1	158290E
		154026V
P	(55)	154362K
	(55)	153981W
VX	1	155173R
	(55)	159186D
	(60)	152211U
AS	7	153855J
	(50)	162285X
IX	1	161662V
	(49)	162109F
IX	(65)	155641A
S	1	115959M
	(50)	159604H
	(48)	161491J
	(37)	152126E
BS	1	155720L
		152089J
	(57)	155148P
	(59)	
	(56)	

UJET

Students waste money

The big rip-off

50
2/25
3/30
Post

DOZENS of students waste money each year on courses they may never qualify in.

The students, who attend commercial schools in major towns, have entered for secretarial courses while their



Mr Engelbrecht

By LEN KALANE

minimum qualifications do not give them any hope of progressing in the courses.

POST discovered that some of the colleges that these students attend may not be "legal" institutions in terms of the Department of Education and Training Act.

This means that the institutions operate privately and are not subject to any inspection by the department. This may be the reason for the neglect of minimum qualifications.

Our investigations have shown that all these commercial colleges charge fees. One, in Johannesburg, charge R350 for a four-month course.

POST also discovered that some students doing these secretarial

courses are JC and matric dropouts, while others are domestics doing the courses in an effort to enter the professional world.

Some students hardly have an adequate educational background. But they are accepted at some commercial schools, even though they have no hope of being secretaries.

Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr G Engelbrecht said: "We offer secretarial training at Mabopane Technical and this is a post matric course. We compare with white institutions where secretarial training is only given after matric.

"For one to be a secretary they need an educational foundation that will enable them to represent their employers well and be a mirror of the company's efficiency."

We made inquiries with leading secretarial colleges for whites and found that most require

matric. This added to the fact that most of their students have English as a first language and are fully bilingual.

On the legality of these institutions Mr Engelbrecht said the new Act defines the educational structure for blacks. According to the Act, POST found that some institutions do not qualify.

The interpretation of a sub-section in the Act is that it is illegal, unless registered with the department or another approved educational department, to provide with reward education which leads to the acquisition of any diploma, certificate or statement.

Colleges

The Department of Training and Education and that of National Education told POST that the commercial colleges were not registered with them.

A director at one of the colleges in Johannesburg, Mr J H Stander said: "We are registered with various bodies." He could not exactly say with which one recognised educational body his college is registered with.

Another, Miss I Liebenberg of Phonefficiency, Johannesburg said: "We are not required to register. We are a commercial school and please I cannot discuss my private affairs with newspapers."

But at the Cajee Commercial College also in Johannesburg, Mr Yunus Cajee said his school was registered with the Department of National Education under Indian Affairs whose offices are in Durban.

Action in typists' school scandal urged

By LEN KALANE

VARIOUS leaders have called on the Department of Education and Training to look into private commercial schools that train students for secretarial courses.

The call was a reaction to the story exposed by POST on the commercial schools that admit a lot of unqualified black students for professional courses.

It is also feared that these schools produce secretaries of poor standard who find it difficult to be absorbed in industry.

But scores of people who talked to POST yesterday, also blamed the DET for failing to provide adequate training in black education.

While feelings are that some commercial schools may take people for a ride, leaders pointed that they can also fill a void in the black educational system.

"I don't blame these schools," leading educationist Mr T W Kambule, said. "What you have exposed is quite true, but the schools have been filling the lack in our educational system.

"The department should start such schools so there will be no need for parents to send their children to quasi-colleges.

"I also call to the department to investigate malpractices found among these schools and see to it that they are registered."

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, also a leading figure in education, said: "It's a matter of great concern that these institutions should raise hopes by taking students to do courses they know the student will not manage.

"This is taking people for a ride and at the same time making millions out of them. The department must step in."

Mr John Lewis, chairman of Project Advance Association, said his body was going to start free training for blacks who wanted employment.

He said the problem was that black schools

wanted employment.
He said the problem was that black schools did not offer career guidance to students.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "I've always been distressed to note how our girls have been hoodwinked and made to pay such high tuition fees for nothing.

"I think legal action should be taken."

~~1/5/60~~

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Post

1/5/60

26 ii) The balance

Z = amount produced
T = increase
W = mpw

With an increase in the size of the gap, the size of the gap is 1 million remove the gap depends solely on mpw, thus

With a cut in the size of the gap the increase in about is equal to the amount which = 1 - Thus the amount of K8 is, the amount T to be

The balance

related to a monetary policy in closing a deflationary gap.

The increase in AD brought about by a balanced budget increase = increase $\times Z$, and the total increase = $\frac{\text{increase} \times Z}{mpw}$

Thus the target is the K8, the lower a

Persuaded

Since it was established in 1977, the sub-committee has persuaded one mining house in the office-dominated south-west section of the city centre to change to flexible working hours, and two to change their starting times from 8 am (the high peak period) to before 8 am.

It has got the University of the Witwatersrand to change the starting times of its first lecture periods to after the peak period, with low volume lectures scheduled for the start of the day. Negotiations are under way with several colleges for the same arrangement.

An extensive black passenger rail survey has been conducted and the recommendations passed on to the SAR for consideration before commerce and industry are approached.

This survey found that there were two basic flows of workers from Soweto to Johannesburg — "industrial and building workers" and "commercial (office, shop, domestic) workers." Each group consists of about 60 000 workers and their use of trains overlaps at about 6.30 am, causing great congestion.

Reduced

It has been suggested that congestion and running costs could be reduced and the capacity on the white West Rand line increased if "industrial" workers started at 7 am or earlier and "commercial" workers at 8.15 to 8.30 am.

The committee is presently studying the link between staggered working and school hours, with the aim of finding out if more parents would stagger their working hours if the school hours were also staggered.

Staggered working and school hours would not only help cut peak period congestion on the roads, but also help solve one of the major causes of losses

whether their parents would stagger their working hours if schools started at different times, the sub-committee conducted a transport survey in 13 primary and high schools in Johannesburg.

Senior TTD inspectors helped select the school and questionnaires were sent to each family with children at the schools. The TED has said that it has no objection to staggered school hours, but it would be up to each PTA to decide.

10 000

More than 10 000 forms were sent out and there was a 91 percent response. Nearly all the forms were filled in by the pupils themselves.

It was found that at present 32 percent of the pupils travelled by car to school, 16 percent from school. Twenty percent went by bus to, and 28 percent from, school. Forty-four percent walked to, and 52 percent from, school. Only four percent cycled to and from school.

The pupils were asked how they would get to school if it started at 9 am.

It was found that 14 percent would go by car, 33 percent by bus, 49 percent would walk and four percent would cycle. The biggest swing away from cars would be among high school pupils — from 28 percent to 9 percent.

Among Afrikaans pupils, the 32 percent who now travel by car would drop to 19 percent if school started at 9 am. But 15 percent more would use the bus, three percent less would walk and the number who cycle to school will increase by one percent to four percent.

Among English pupils, the 32 percent who travel to school now would drop to 11 percent. The number of pupils using the bus would increase by 10 percent, and 11 percent more would walk to school. Pupils who cycle to school will remain static at five percent.

$\frac{ZT}{W}$

or domestically

deflationary effect. If the 1 million will deficit less mpw and

monetary gap,

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policy in closing a

Schools' probe

From Page 1

Management C Training Centre in Johannesburg shows that a student, STN, did a punch-operating course for 10 months. The student paid R180 for the course taken from February 6, 1978 to November 15, 1978.

This student failed a preliminary test required for employment at the Stock Exchange.

Another student, EM, did typing, switchboard, filing and general office routine at the Witwatersrand School of Commerce. In the certificate, it is reflected that the school is registered with the Department of Education under Arts and Science in Pretoria.

The student was tested in typing layout and it was found that no training was given in this area whatsoever.

Another certificate is issued to MZ by the Cambridge Secretarial and Commercial College for subjects that include typing, switchboard, book-keeping and others over six months. Quite interesting, the registrar of the school forgot to attach the signature on the certificate.

And the student only manages 30 words per minute in typing after doing the course for six months.

Another certificate is issued to ONM by Phon-efficiency Business Training Centre in Johannesburg. The testimonial on the certificate says that the student is hardworking and reliable.

The certificate says the student obtained 61 per cent in junior typing and manages 25 words per minute. This student has a standard seven education and tests proved that her typing is no way near 25 words per minute.

Another student of Management C Training Centre, JZ, did typing I for six months. She types 26 words per minute.

50 254 Post 10/4/80



Mr Marais Steyn

Steyn tries to calm students

CAPE TOWN — In an attempt to meet the demands of protesting Cape pupils, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Ma-

rais Steyn, yesterday announced that the principal whose resignation had been demanded by the pupils would not be at the school when it reopened today.

The announcement came after two months of growing protest among pupils against the quality of education.

The pupils' protest came to a head at the weekend when representatives from 19 schools and educational institutions met and threatened to boycott all schools if their demands were not met by the end of the week.

The pupils meet again today to discuss the concessions. They will decide whether or not to carry on with the boycott, as their demand for the reinstatement of three of their teachers has not been met.

Cape students protest 'gutter education'

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

STUDENTS at Cape Town schools and colleges are protesting against their "gutter education".

Two mass meetings of 800 students, parents and teachers have been held in the past month to express grievances.

A planning committee, consisting of representatives from the 19 schools and colleges involved, has met almost daily to formulate demands and decide on what action should be taken.

The students come from Cape Flats coloured schools and from Fezeka High, I D Mkize and Langa High in the black townships. Hewat Teachers Training College and the University of the Western Cape have also come out in support of the students.

The students have presented the following grievances:

- ⊗ There is a shortage of textbooks. In some cases, students say, they have to buy expensive textbooks themselves.
- ⊗ They are forced to buy stationery and pay "voluntary" school fees.
- ⊗ The wearing of school uniforms is strictly enforced.
- ⊗ Many schools are in a state of disrepair with broken windows and doors. Some of the buildings burnt down during 1976 have still not been repaired.
- ⊗ Corporal punishment is used against pupils.
- ⊗ Students have been interrogated by the security police on school premises.

This week the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, responded to some grievances by removing the principals from two schools — Crystal Senior Secondary and Montview High.

The removal of both these principals on grounds of incompetence and repression was one of the first demands of the students.

Mr Steyn also announced that repairs to some of the badly damaged schools would begin immediately.

The dismissal of three teachers from Crystal Senior Secondary at the end of last month added fuel to the pupils' protest.

They claim the teachers — Miss Elizabeth Everett, Miss Barbara Houghton and Miss Brenda Lieberwitz — were victimised because they sympathised with the students.



Mr Marais Steyn

50 25 Post 10/4/80
Steyn tries to calm students

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Pamphlet attacks 'inferior education'

SCHOOLS on the Cape Flats were quiet today but there was a widespread distribution of pamphlets calling for pupil 'solidarity' and expressing resistance to 'gutter education'.

At a number of schools, however, there was talk of a mass meeting at Athlone Stadium on Monday.

Earlier this week a meeting of pupils' representatives from 19 schools and colleges warned the Administration of Coloured Affairs that if their demands were not met by today there would be a boycott of schools next week.

SACRIFICES

In the pamphlet circulated today the pupils said they knew the importance of an education and the sacrifices made by their parents to give them one.

They had mobilised in response to their 'inferior education' which kept them in their 'oppressed position' and had made demands that the system be radically changed.

'Students have stated what they think of ethnic education. It is an education for domination, inferior in every respect.'

At Fezeka High, Guguletu there was dissatisfaction among pupils when an attempt was made yesterday to disband their representative council.

BOYCOTTED

The principal of the school was not available for comment today.

Because of the continuing unrest three teachers have been dismissed at one school and two principals have been transferred to other posts.

The pupils are demanding more school books, better salaries for teachers and immediate repairs to damaged schools.

Post 427
50

Cosas to meet on rents, schools

1/6/80

THE Congress of South African Students (Cosas) will hold two meetings over the weekend in the Vaal complex to discuss rent increases and the school situation.

The first meeting will be on Saturday at the Roman Catholic Church in Sharpeville. It will start at 12 noon.

The second meeting will be the following day at the Roman Catholic Church in Sebokeng. It starts at 1 pm.

The relationships between students and parents will be discussed. Mr Curtis Nkondo, the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, and a representative of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) will address the meeting.

Post
Cosas
to meet
on rents,
schools

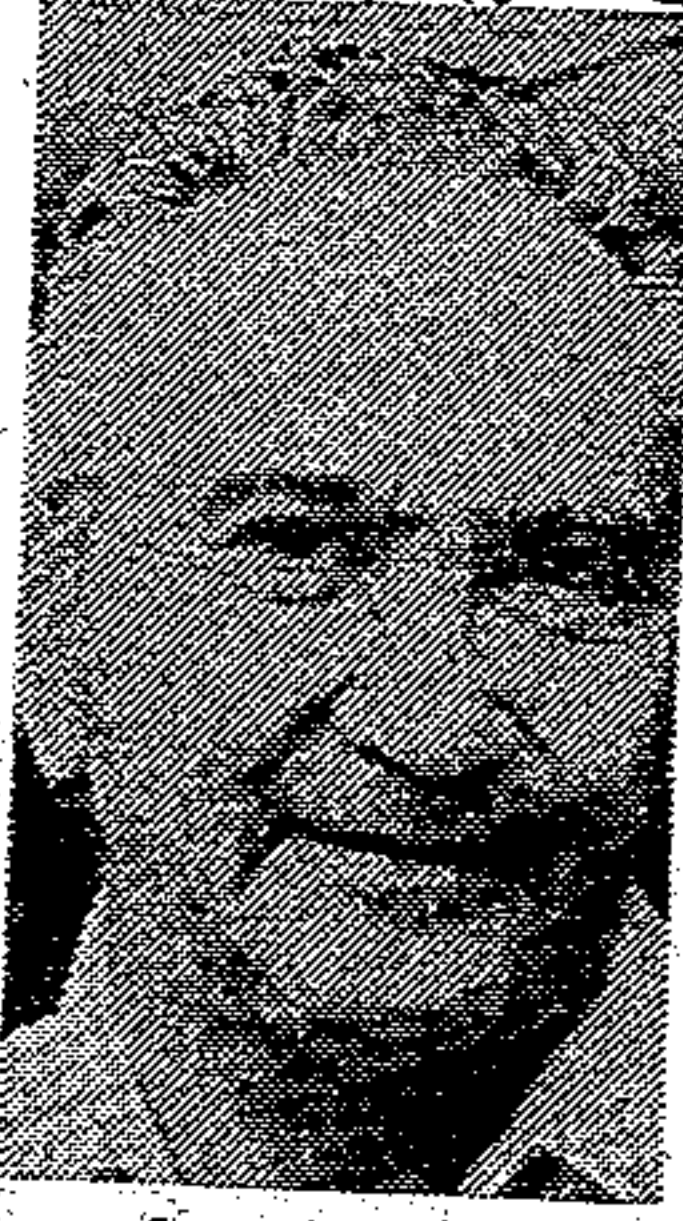
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Cheers, Mr
Goldberg
STAR 11/4/80



Alexandra Township's proposed TEACH school, a 20-classroom complex right in the middle of the township, has been given its first complete classroom.

Mr Benny Goldberg (above), whose huge Liquor Supermarket in Louis Botha Avenue, Kew, is very near Alex, has given TEACH a cheque for R5 000.

"I know the people of Alex and I feel it is a necessity and a must for everybody in this area to give towards the school they need so badly.

"The least we can do is help."

TEACH, a fund supported by readers of The Star, has already built more than 40 schools in Soweto but the urgent need has now switched to Alex where some children crowd into a shop and a church for lessons.

TEACH needs R120 000 to build a school big enough for Alex's needs. And the school is just one element in The Star's Uplift in Alex project.

Every cent helps. What can you give?

TEACH's address: Box 1014, The Star, Johannesburg 2000.

Page 6: A widow's fight

UCT

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS					13020
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY-SUSAN	144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201 110201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F AFRICAN HISTORY I	F F	140639U
133499H	PLAAILIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601305	COMPANY LAW	ABS	137501H
139271G	REIDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	139271G
052892R	KOSS	SALLY MARY	105302 104202 110303	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE AFRICAN HISTORY II	2- 2- 2-	052892R
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (53)	121461Y
133333C	SFARIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3 (57)	133333C
133039C	SHAPIRO	DEENA FERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	133039C
13799HY	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F (44)	13799HY
134302F	SOLMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3 (58)	134302F
135878U	STOILING	TERESA	004101 103502	PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	2- ABS	135878U
111532F	VEARBERK	DEVON CLARE	004101 101103 107101 110101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	2- F- 2- 2-	111532F
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULLNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS	121723H
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	3 (52)	102168C

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

DEAN

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

Kicked

277 257 91 52 50 12/4/80 A. gms

By Graham Ferreira

THE two young women teachers who were dismissed from the trouble-torn Crystal High School in Hanover Park after recent student dissatisfaction over schooling conditions, say that their only crime was to love their pupils too much.

Miss Brenda Leibowitz and Miss Liz Everett are white, qualified, teachers.

They are both graduates from the University of Cape Town, and all they want is to have their old teaching post at the coloured high school back again.

But they are afraid they have been branded as troublemakers, because their pupils trusted them, and confided in them.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn said that they were not unfairly treated, and they had been dismissed to open posts for suitably qualified coloured teachers.

But when Miss Leibowitz and Miss Everett went to apply for another teaching job at the Coloured Relations district office in Wynberg, they were unwittingly offered their old jobs at Crystal High again.

Only when the clerk who offered them the jobs realized who they were did he then offer them jobs in a high school at Mitchell's Plain.

INCENSED

The students at Crystal High School were incensed by their dismissal and pupils protested.

The headmaster of the school, Mr C I R Fortuin, was removed from his post, and will now start work on an education research project.

This week the controversial teachers spoke of their experiences at Crystal High School.

They say they fell into bad grace with the headmaster, Mr Fortuin, because of their stand over corporal punishment.

Miss Everett who is a BA graduate in English and history with an honours degree in history, said she had heard many rumours about pupils being given corporal punishment in contravention to the rules laid down by the department.

'I told my form class that they had rights regarding corporal punishment, and if they were

out
Because
they
'loved
their
pupils
too much'

punished in contravention to the laid down regulations, they could come and tell me about it and I would take the matter up with the principal. I read the regulations to the class.'

From then on Miss Everett says that she had a constant flood of complaints about corporal punishment from her pupils.

Once she witnessed a girl pupil being caned by a male teacher.

The rules expressly state that under no circumstances may corporal punishment be administered to girls.

'Once I was looking for some maps, and opened the bookroom door. Inside a girl was standing with her hand held out. She was being caned by a male teacher. Just next door were sitting the vice principal and another senior teacher drinking tea. I can't believe they didn't know what was going on.'



MISS BRENDA LEIBOWITZ (left) and Miss Liz Everett in front of the school where they taught, Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park.

It doesn't add up...

THE nitty gritty of all the gripes about coloured education is that it is not as good as white education. Coloured children, their parents, teachers and social workers are becoming increasingly angry over the situation.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has defused the anger to some extent by promising to repair school buildings and deliver textbooks which the children needed to continue their studies.

The principal of the Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park, Mr C I R Fortuin, has been removed from his post and given a special assignment involving education research.

But Dr B. Chavada, vice-chairman of the Coloured Peoples Association, a 'rebel' organisation with no legal standing — said today that these steps did not cure the real ills in coloured education.

He pointed to many more areas of dissatisfaction including:

- The fact that wearing of uniforms in some schools is compulsory, even though parents cannot afford it.
- School-fees are being enforced where most parents cannot afford them.
- Corporal punishment is applied beyond the limits of regulations.

● Pupils are forced by some teachers to buy hard-cover ledger type exercise books, irrespective of domestic circumstances.

● Pupils are interrogated by the Security Police on school premises.

● Pupils are victimised if they stand up for their rights and some have been unfairly expelled.

● Pupils are sometimes evicted from classes because they cannot cope with the work.

● Pupils are forced to do subjects which they will not need for their future careers.

● In many instances equipment needed for a course is not available.

A full-time student adviser and social worker, Mr Abdurach Achmat, said the whole system needed a drastic rethink.

There was one case where a school had no woodwork classroom or any equipment, but the children were told that a plan would be made to enable them to pass woodwork,' he said.

Dr Chavada said his association had been formed because people on school committees were 'all Government yes-men.'

Different education would help drop-outs

50 Post clubs



THE current school system alienates children from the society they are being prepared for.

Ms Shirley Deane . . . schools dissociate children from the society they are being prepared for.

This was among the points raised at the seminar organised by the Black Housewives' League at the weekend.

By SINNAH KUNENE

Instead of saying how many schools we need, we should worry about the type of education we need to build up man."

Addressing more than 120 black women, an American born educationist and writer of "Black South Africans," Ms Shirley Deane, highlighted the need for an alternative schooling for the ever increasing number of school dropouts.

Ms Deane feels today's school system claims authority on the rights and wrongs in the society. An intelligent man who has never been to school is easily looked down upon by far less intelligent scholars.

She warned that the problem of drop-outs was one factor the community could not afford to overlook.

She added that the exams are another destroying factor in one's psychological thinking, for some people believe the more exams passed the more intelligent one is.

"The recent research in KwaZulu revealed that of the 150 000 beginners in schools five years ago, only 3 000 reached high school. What are we doing about children who have passed but had to drop out of school because of financial problems, or rather they had no room at school?" asked Ms Deane.

JUDGE

Having been to 72 countries, Ms Deane found it very easy to judge the education system in South Africa, especially for blacks, and found it totally different to that in other countries.

She urged the community to "stop equating schooling with education.

She said in Philadelphia, students have access to anything they have to learn about. Bio-

logy students meet at the Zoo; journalism students in the newsroom and industrialists train on the job in factories etc.

She also stressed the importance of non-formal education centres where there is no compulsory attendance and students are taught to be self-reliant.

Another hindrance in the students' progress in school is the non-relevant subjects drawn for them, Ms Deane said.

She said in other countries students are graded according to the subjects passed.

Ms Deane also condemned the system of training people on jobs that would obviously not exist in a few years.

Ms Deane's talk was supported by Dr Selma Browde, PFP City Councillor and the president of the Housewives League, Mrs Sally Motlana.

Dr Browde said attempts to introduce such centres in youth clubs failed because of the Government's refusal to offer them permits. She

said the SA Association Youth Club was however at last given the permit to expand their projects in the black community.

Mrs Motlana called on the women to group themselves and combat the soaring number of drop-outs. She said although she was aware of the fact that "it is unlawful for you to teach your own child, according to the DET laws," the black man has no alternative but to fight it alone.

SEX EDUCATION

She said the Bantu Education system did not offer the blacks vital subjects for growing children — sex education for instance. She also recalled an incident in 1972, when a number of children failed "because there was no room for them in the next class."

"Our education is based on certificates, and even some of those with these necessary documents and degrees have no second pair of pants — because they cannot earn a living," Mrs Motlana added.

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14/4/80 Argus

Students on Flats boycott classes

STUDENTS at a number of Cape Flats schools boycotted classes and a mass meeting was held at Hewat Training College today to protest against 'inferior education.'

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, students refused to attend classes at the start of school and demanded the immediate formation of a students' representative council (SRC).

They gathered in the school quad and at about 11 am the principal, Mr S Williams, ordered them to go home.

The students, however, refused to disperse and a student spokesman said they would remain at school all day until their demands were met.

'SOLIDARITY'

'We are not only demanding the establishment of an SRC but are boycotting classes in solidarity with pupils whose schools have not been repaired,' he said.

He added that prefects at the school had handed in their badges because, among other things, they had been elected by the teachers this year, and not by the students.

The spokesman said the school boycott would be continued tomorrow.

At Fezeka High School in Guguletu more than 800 students decided at a mass meeting today to boycott classes until all their demands were met.

Their immediate demands were the recognition of the elected SRC and the

(Continued on Page 2, col 4)

50

275

Schools boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

withdrawal of expulsion threats made against students.

Students gathered in the school grounds and only one class was attending lectures.

At Westridge High School, Mitchell's Plain, the students are also demanding the establishment of an SRC.

The students met during break and were given extra time by the principal. After the meeting, several students met the head.

The outcome of the meeting was not immediately known.

At Hewat, a mass meeting was held at the start of lectures this morning to discuss conditions at schools and a call to boycott classes in protest against 'inferior racial education.'

14/4/80 Argus

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1980

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An alienated community

THE Nationalist government would be wise to reflect upon the alienation of the so-called coloured people, as exemplified in the school boycott which seems to be spreading apace in the Peninsula and the resignation of the education advisory committee. Following the disbanding of the CRC and the sacking of the CRC executive, these are signs of a worsening political atmosphere. It is difficult to see how the proposed CPC, which will consist of government nominees, will be able to do much to retrieve the situation. In the nature of things, nominees are not representative and cannot convey to the authorities a true picture of attitudes in the community. People, particularly the younger people, are no longer inclined to accept discrimination and second-class standards in education and elsewhere. What are the authorities to do?

The educational impasse could best be resolved by scrapping the

separatist educational structure and reverting to a single educational authority for all, at the same time working to close the massive gap in per capita expenditure on white, black and coloured children. It would take time before all discrimination was removed. But a decision to scrap educational separatism would be an excellent start.

The political dilemma is unlikely to be resolved until proper political rights are restored to the coloured people on the same basis as the rights enjoyed by whites. There is no way around this. The best starting point would be negotiation with those elected leaders who obviously enjoy the confidence of the coloured electorate. As things now stand, inter-group relations in the Cape are at a low ebb. Under the supposedly reformist Botha administration, there has been retrogression so far rather than progress in white-coloured relations. There is vast room for improvement.

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ways, told to "maximize public welfare and bene-
fit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation
for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is
"maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our
example, maximize the number on board? Or
maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social
total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as
we have seen, result in marginal products on
board that are less than on shore, thereby reduc-
ing the social total—a social waste.
The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit
and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because
its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude
of interpretation and hence of measuring perfor-
mance. It is commonly mandated for government
authorities who control access to the television
and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space
for airplanes, postal service, highways, national
and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors,
schools; it is even applied to federal forests, off-
shore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions
that control the use of land (such as how con-
gested it can be) are similarly instructed to maxi-
mize public usefulness. But hardly any govern-
ment authority is instructed to maximize profits;
not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas,
or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the
public," or "provide consequences

boat (which is the same as total rent since we
assume the boat is costless to operate). He
charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right
to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out
of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five
persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish
rent (social gain) goes to the government and is
distributed however the government sees fit. It
would appear that the only difference between
this and the private-property control system is in
who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners,
seeking personal profits, also achieved the maxi-
mum social output.
However, if our government agent takes the
easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will
he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a
whole. But who in the public or government has
an incentive as strong as a private owner to
detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed
duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political
authority suffers less of potential personal
wealth in being less attentive to nonownable
gains. And if there is uncertainty about the poten-
tial catch on board, he would permit extra peo-
ple on board if that made him more popular and
enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make
his personal life easier, the authority might allow
too few on board because that permits shorter
working

Thousands stay away

Staff Reporter

THE protest by thousands of Peninsula pupils against "racist education" gained momentum yesterday.

But at Fezeka High School in Guguletu, the 800 pupils who had boycotted classes for the second day decided last night to return to classes today and to negotiate with authorities about their grievances.

Mr W M Zantsi, secretary of the school's parent committee, said the students had accepted their terms for negotiation in a meeting between the students and the committee last night.

"They demand that we recognize their students' representative council and that there be no more threats of expulsions to students.

"I know of no expulsions, but talks will continue on all of their grievances. We have promised to do our best.

"The SRC issue will be dealt with later in talks with the parent committee, teachers and students.

"We expect two student leaders, Mr Kent Mkhali and Mr P Zito, to address students assembled in the school grounds before school begins today," Mr Zantsi said.

The issues over which they stayed away were the enforced wearing of school uniforms, a compulsory after-school study period, an increase in school fees and a shortage of school books.

Athlone High School joined the stayaway yesterday, demanding a student representative council, more text books and repairs to the school. The pupils refused to attend classes.

They sat in the quadrangle all day, holding placards with slogans such as "Down with Gutter Education" while various pupils addressed them on the inadequacies of "coloured" education.

Bridgetown High School pupils joined in the stayaway yesterday. They sat in the school's quadrangle holding placards saying "United we

stand, divided we fall", "We reject racial education" and "Don't force us out of school to supply cheap labour for capitalism".

A memorandum outlining Bridgetown High School pupils demands was drawn up and distributed. These were:

- An SRC must be established.
- Removal of "unsatisfactory" teachers.
- Broken windows and damaged classrooms must be repaired.

• Regulations concerning the wearing of school uniforms and corporal punishment must not be violated.

• All teachers must be paid equal salaries, regardless of colour or sex.

• All necessary textbooks must be given to the pupils immediately.

• All money collected by the pupils and handed into the office must be accounted for.

Yesterday morning at the all boys high school in Athlone, Spes Bona, hundreds of pupils waving placards marched around the school buildings.

They sang songs which called on "all to sacrifice for their liberty".

Banners and posters expressing solidarity with all those protesting against "inferior education" lined the school fence.

Support

In Steenberg, pupils marched, sang songs and carried placards. At Steenberg High School, those marching called for a mass meeting where grievances could be discussed.

Residents living around the school gave their support to the demonstration.

"The children must sit in drafty classrooms because window panes are not replaced by the authorities," said some women watching the procession of protesting pupils wind around the Steenberg school building.

A decision to continue the stayaway came after the principal had agreed to the formation of an SRC which was demanded on Monday. Two representatives from each class were immediately chosen.

These representatives met to form the SRC where some called for the stayaway to be continued.

'Hundreds' don't understand

WHILE thousands of children in the Peninsula stayed away from classes yesterday, a Christian Brothers College in Athlone embarked on an "awareness programme" to evaluate the constructiveness of participating in a boycott.

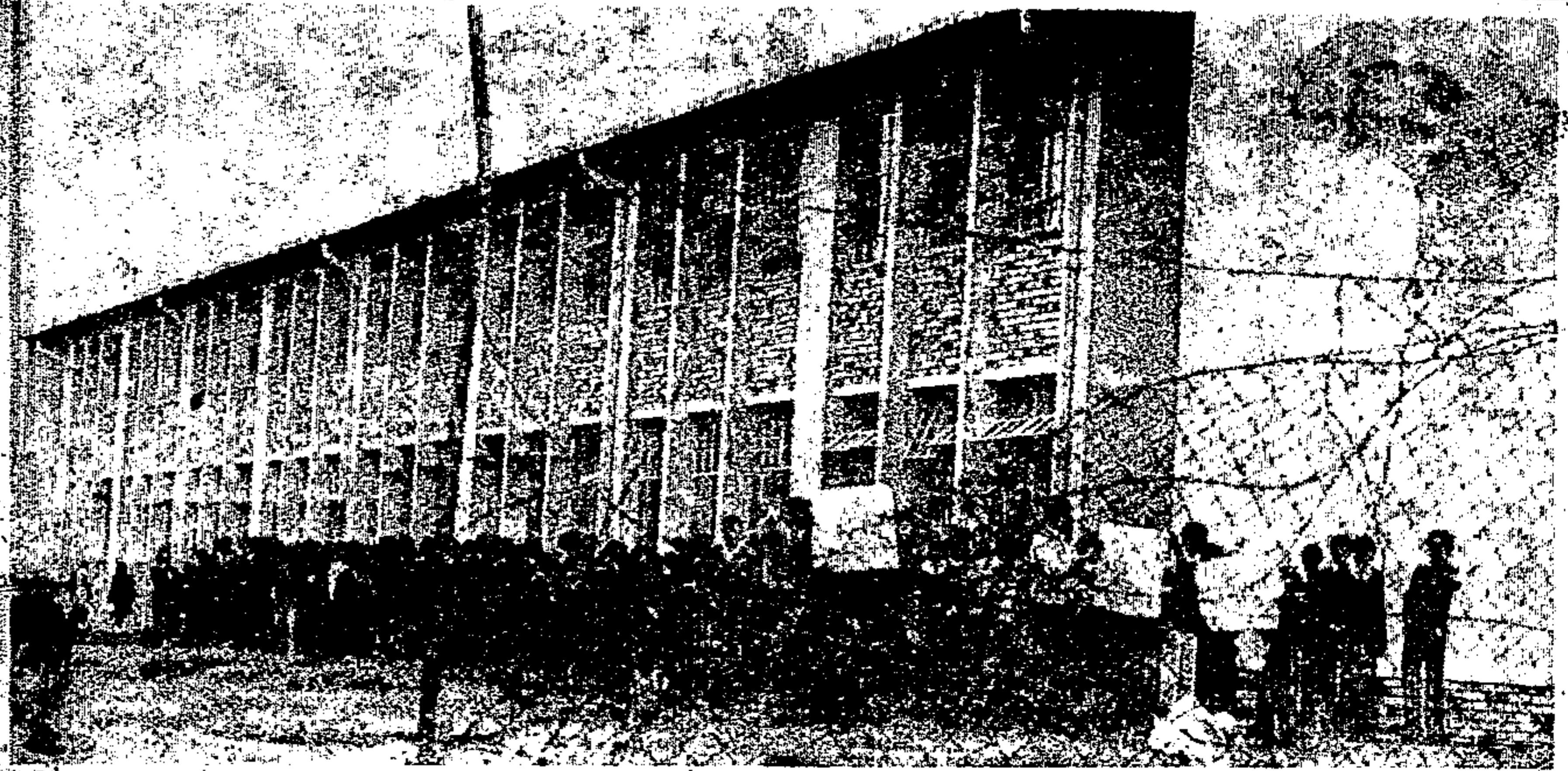
A spokesman for the 400 pupils at St Columba's High School in Newton Avenue, Athlone, said the pupils had started the programme instead of staying away from classes because it was felt that for them to have a boycott at present was premature.

In many schools, hundreds of pupils do not yet understand the reasons behind a boycott and think it is a time for a holiday.

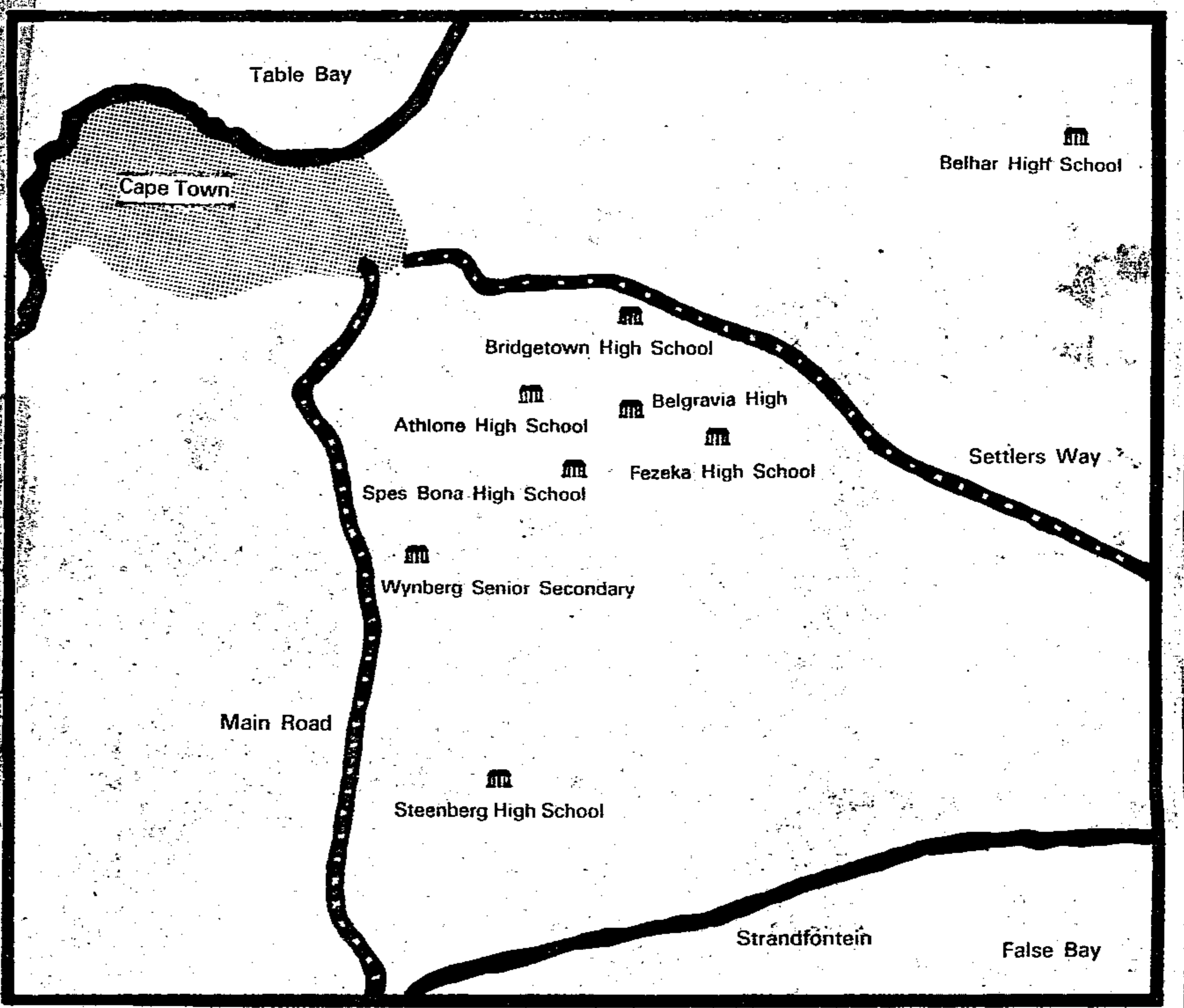
The programme, which was one of the suggestions made at the mass meeting of representatives of pupils at the weekend, started on Monday.

One of the speakers was Dr Margaret Nash, who spoke on education in South Africa.

"There are pupils who are somewhat apathetic and this campaign is aimed at involving each and every pupil in what is going on," the spokesman said.



Steenberg High School pupils yesterday boycotted classes for the second day and marched in the school grounds in protest against "racist education".



The map shows some of the schools involved in the unrest that is sweeping through Peninsula schools. They range from Belhar High School in Bellville South to Steenberg High School near Grassy Park to Fezeka High School, Guguletu.

Coloured school crisis warning

BIG CAPE BOYCOTT LOOMS

LEADING coloured educationists and politicians yesterday warned the Government to take cognisance of the mounting unrest at Cape Flats schools as thousands of pupils boycotted classes in protest against what they felt was inferior education.

A mass boycott of schools is looming as pupils ignore a decision taken by more than 100 school representatives at the weekend to give the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

Some of their demands are a parity in

teachers' salaries and the abolition of racial education.

At Spes Bona High School, one of the largest schools in the Athlone area, students refused to attend classes and demonstrated by quietly marching round the school. Placards placed on the school fence set out their grievances.

A squad of plainclothes police was parked a distance from the school and keeping a watch on the pupils.

At Bridgetown High School in Athlone, the pupils held a noisy demonstration in the grounds. They refused to attend classes and presented the principal with a list of demands.

At Parkwood High School, there was a complete stayaway to protest against the condition of the school and lack of text books.

Pupils who use buses to Mitchells Plain each day were not allowed to board the vehicles.

The pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School walked out again in spite of the authorities accession to the pupils' demands for a pupils' representative council.

A spokesman for the pupils said there would be a stayaway from the school until Friday.

SCHOOLS DISRUPTED

Schools at Mannenberg Bonteheuweil, Steenberg, Lansdowne and Hanover Park were reportedly disrupted by class boycotts.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, head of the Afrikaans-Nederlands Department at the University of the Western Cape, said the demands of the pupils were based on an "acute and real" need at most schools on the Cape Flats.

"The authorities should now appreciate the concern and earnestly displayed by our youth," he said. "Everybody who is interested in the future of this country must take these educational matters seriously."

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers Professional Association, said his organisation would have an urgent meeting to discuss the serious situation at schools.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, the former CRC executive member for education, said the Government must take immediate cognisance of the unrest at schools and do something about it.

"This must be an indication to the Government of the complete rejection of apartheid education. The pupils are realising that that which is separate is inherently inferior," he said.

The national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, said the Government had repeatedly ignored representation about conditions at coloured schools. "Now it looks as if the thing is going to blow up in their faces. What is required is the immediate reorganisation of education in this country."

Mr A de V Kempen, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, was not available for comment.

Post 16/4/80
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man, by entering a hospital, does not submit himself to such medical treatment as the doctors in attendance upon him may think necessary. . . he still has the right to say what operation he will submit to, and, unless his consent to an operation expressly obtained, any operation performed upon him without his consent is an unlawful interference with his right of privacy and control of his own body, and is a wrong entitling . . . damages if he suffers any.

What if the taxpayer who has lent money to his company for income-earning purposes arranges his company to raise a loan from a bank as a "company" for income-earning purposes arranged finance, causes the company to use the proceeds of this loan to repay the loan to himself and uses that money to buy the house? After subsequently raising money on mortgage, he lends the proceeds to the company, which repays the bank. It is suggested, not without some diffidence, at this chain of manoeuvres would justify the ductibility of the interest.

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Govt warned on mounting unrest in Cape schools

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Leading coloured educationists and politicians have warned the Government to take "cognizance" of mounting unrest at

purchases, storage, keeping tax and accounting

Cape Flats schools.

A mass boycott of schools is looming as pupils ignore a decision taken by more than 100 school representatives at the weekend to give the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

Some of their demands are equal pay (irrespective of race) for teachers and the abolition of "racial education."

At Spes Bona High School, one of the largest schools in Athlone, students refused to attend classes and demonstrated by quietly marching round the school.

Placards affixed to the school fence set out their grievances.

A squad of plainclothes policemen kept watch on the pupils.

The boycott of classes at most Cape Flats schools continued today in spite of an assurance by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Marais Steyn, that positive attention was being given to pupil grievances.

At Bridgetown High School in Athlone, the pupils held a noisy demonstration in the school grounds.

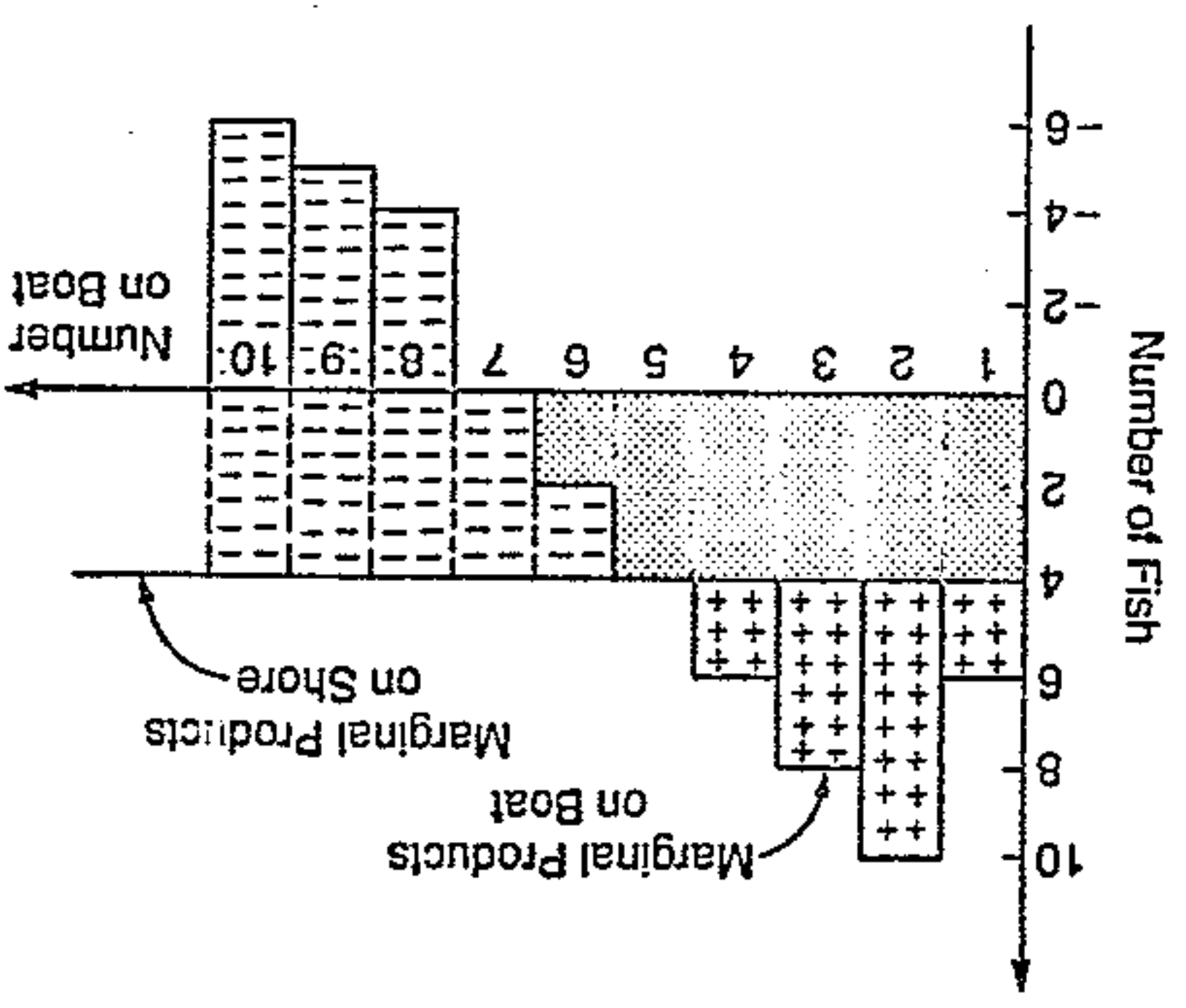
They refused to attend classes and presented the principal with a list of demands.

Pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School walked out again today for the third day in spite of the authorities agreeing to the pupils' demand for a pupils' representative council.

A spokesman for the pupils said there would be a stayaway until there was a change in the "racist educational structure."

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, former CRC executive member for education, said: "The Government must take immediate cognisance of unrest at schools and do something about it."

Figure 9-1. Marginal Products on Boat
The vertical bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on board the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fishermen on the boat, while the areas marked with minus signs are the losses of having too many people fish on the boat.



Chapter 9

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Free books would cost R21m

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The government has estimated that it will cost R21.5 million a year to supply free stationery, textbooks and prescribed books to black schools outside the homelands.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said it would cost R12 043 000 to supply primary schools and R9 554 000 to supply secondary schools.

Replying to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), Dr Hartzenberg said the average annual cost for stationery for primary schools was R3.59 a pupil and for secondary schools R12.80 a pupil.

Textbooks and prescribed books cost R12.20 for each pupil for primary schools and R32.40 per pupil for secondary schools.

1. Teamwork, another source of increased output over independent production, requires team organization, supervision, and monitoring.
2. Team organization, monitoring, and supervision can prevent wasteful team sizes.
3. Different property arrangements of jointly used resources affect the efficiency of team sizes. Private-property rights to resources permit efficient team organization. Communal rights can lead to excessive congestion and overuse

Summary

The consequent larger fluctuation in returns to the firm's owners is not some necessary, natural consequence of the world. It reflects voluntary, contractual risk-sharing by the contracting parties—given that future demands and economic conditions are not perfectly and costlessly predictable. For example, a lender of money to a business firm can make a very short-term loan for a fixed interest rate. Normally he will be repaid on time and bears little risk of any interim events that might affect the security of that loan. Others may lend for a 20-year period and expose themselves more to longer-term risks and greater changes in the sale value of that bond in the interim. Others may choose to invest in some firm as an owner rather than as a lender, and experience a wider range of potential values of his investment depending upon how well the firm does. Similarly, employees—collectors of their services to a firm—can make contracts on a shorter- or longer-term basis for a fixed wage or an adjustable wage that depends on business conditions.

8, 7, 9, 10, 11

Employees who are more steadily valuable to employers over intervals of business fluctuations—for example, administrative, nonproductive, security, and maintenance staffs—are more likely to have job stability. Employees who have acquired special knowledge about this particular firm and whose replacement would involve new costs of familiarization are also more likely to be maintained. People who have worked with the firm longer will have more job security (seniority) since they have shown a greater probability of staying with the firm without insisting on transiently higher wages during transiently higher demands. Younger people just entering the market, still searching out career features, are less likely to remain employees of a given firm. An employer's ability to judge their future productivity is less than for "proven" employees, and hence the likelihood of such contracts will be lower.

Those who are self-insuring providers of services to the firm suffer greater fluctuations of income than do those whose income is insured by the employer. During recessions, losses of the firm will increase as the firm continues to pay employed inputs more than they are worth at that moment—but at other times because insured incomes do

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School boycott to continue

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of Peninsula schoolchildren stayed away from classes again yesterday. They have resolved to continue the stay-away until the weekend when a meeting of school representatives will be held to

decide on further action.

More schools joined the stay-away yesterday while others returned to classes.

Fezeka High School pupils returned to classes yesterday after representatives met the school committee on Tuesday.

The chairman of the Fezeka school committee, Mr W M Zantsi, said consideration would be given to their demands for an SRC.

At Athlone and Wynberg high schools, pupils marched around the schools, sang freedom songs and carried placards listing their grievances.

Pupils at Oaklands Senior Secondary in Lansdowne, Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary in Crawford and John Ramsey Senior Secondary refused to go to classes yesterday while Steenberg Senior Secondary, Bridgetown Senior Secondary, Spes Bona Senior Secondary and Belgravia High School continued their stay-away.

Meetings were held at most other schools, including Trafalgar Senior Secondary in District Six and Mount View Senior Secondary in Hanover Park where students discussed their grievances.

Buckled metal is all that remains of two to three classrooms full of school-desks destroyed by fire at Epping High School, Elsie's River, last night. Two fire engines took 20 minutes to control the flames which generated enough heat to break the windows of an adjacent building. Firemen said arson was suspected as the fire could not have been caused by an electrical fault. Epping police are investigating.

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Nats advised to listen to pupils

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CAPE TOWN — The Government would be well-advised to pay "earnest" attention and have an understanding of what pupils were trying to convey and quickly translate promises into action, the executive of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said in a statement yesterday.

their education seriously. "We believe that the pupils realise that political advancement must be backed by education and they will do nothing that will damage

their careers," the committee said. The committee said at times like these any action which can lead to a flare-up of emotions must be avoided by all concerned.

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The executive committee met urgently on Tuesday night to discuss the serious situation that has developed at Cape schools. The committee said: "The fact that legitimate deficiencies in the educational system form the tounchstone of the grievances of the pupils indicate that they take

Comment by Friedmond and reply by Kaida
Nicholas Kaidor : The New Monetarism, Lloyd Nazionale, June 1970 (Photocopy)
Erich Schneider : Automatism or Discretion (photocopy)
Monetarism and Fiscalis
de Lavoro Sept. 1969 (photocopy)
David I. Fand : Some Issues in Monetary also in The Optimum Quantity of Money esp. also in his 'Optimum Quantity of Money
The Role of Monetary Policy : America
Economy, March - April 1970 (also pho

Milton Friedman, The Quantity Theory of Money (op cit.)
A Theoretical Framework for Monetary Analysis, Journal of Political

6. How much does Money Matter

W.E. Laird : The Changing Views on Debt Management, p. 508, Smith and Teigen (ibid) (ibid) p. 502

W.L. Smith : The Maturity Structure of Interest Rates in Smith and Teigen

W.T. Newlyn (ibid)

B. Kantor (op cit)

R.A. Musgrave : Public Finance, chaps 22 - 24

5a. Money and Debt Management

b. The maturity Structure of Interest Rates

in William Hamovitch (ed) Monetary Policy.

Joseph Aschheim : The Contrast between Commercial Banks and Financial Intermediaries Smith and Teigen (ibid)

Warren L. Smith : Financial Intermediaries and Monetary Controls, p.232, Brainard Chap. 3 and 4

D.D. Hester and Tobin (ed) (ibid) especially articles by Tobin and and James Tobin (eds) : Financial Markets and Economic Activity chap. 1 also in Smith and Teigen (ibid) Chap. 1

James Tobin's 'Commercial Banks as Creators of "Money" in Donald D. Hester

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Post 17/4/80

Plans for Soweto youth

THE Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce intends switching its educational assistance to Soweto children.

The chamber's Black, Coloured and Asian Affairs Committee met this week to consider their possible involvement in establishing a commercial school in Soweto or the provision of bursaries for blacks wishing to study for a career in commerce.

Mr J A Schoeman, an official of the Department of Education and Training, this week addressed the committee on the present position and future direction of education in Soweto.

Pupils back — but only at some schools

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PUPILS returned to some Cape Flats schools today after a three-day boycott in protest against conditions at schools and the educational system.

Pupils at most Athlone schools, however, have decided not to attend classes until the end of this week and to decide on further action at a meeting of representatives at the weekend.

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, pupils returned after a three-day boycott.

SATISFIED

A spokesman said they were satisfied that their demand to form a representative council had been met, and they still had to decide on future action.

At Wittebome High School, where pupils held a noisy demonstration in the grounds yesterday, there was a return to classrooms today.

The principal of Oaklands High School in Lansdowne said most pupils had returned today. Yesterday they refused to attend classes.

NORMAL

Schools in the Grassy Park area and the southern suburbs reported normal attendances.

In Athlone, Spes Bona High School pupils continued a boycott and marched round the school with placards.

The boycott continued at high schools in Bridgetown, Gleemoor, Belgravia,

Manenberg, Bishop Lavis, Crawford and Bonteheuwel.

At Belhar High School in Bellville South senior pupils continued a stay-away. Only Standard 6 and 7 pupils attended classes.

IGNORED

Pupils at these schools have ignored a decision by more than 100 representatives last week to give the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

These include the adequate provision of textbooks, repairs to damaged schools, a parity in teachers' salaries, representative councils at all schools and an improvement in facilities and equipment.

The meeting also called for the abolition of 'racial education.'

Warning of coloured 'powder-keg'

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Mr. Colin Eglin . . .
Shadows of Soweto on
Cape Flats.

Political Correspondent

A 'POWDER-KEG' situa-
tion reminiscent of Soweto
was developing among the
coloured people on the
Cape Flats, Mr Colin Eglin,
MP, told the Assembly
this afternoon.

Mr Eglin, the Opposi-
tion's chief spokesman on
coloured relations, issued
his warning during the
second reading debate on
the Budget.

He said the situation
was manifesting itself in
protests and stay-aways
and demands by coloured
schoolchildren.

He saw in this situation
shadows of Soweto before
June 16, 1976.

'It is as if the Govern-
ment learnt nothing from
the lives that were lost
and the damage that was
done four years ago.

'We have evidence of
the same ineffectiveness
and insensitiveness of the
administration that we had
before, the same lack of
appreciation of the ex-
tent of the frustration and
the resentment that under-
lies the protests,' he said.
Mr Eglin said the Go-
vernment was unwilling or

unable to realise that its
discriminatory policies
were the 'root cause of the
conflict'.

'I warn the Government
of the serious short- and
long-term consequences its
policy and administration
is having among the
people on the Cape Flats
and the coloured people
in general. The situation
has been simmering for
some weeks,' he said.

'The trigger issues—in
particular, the state of
many of the schools, have
been drawn to the atten-
tion of the Administration
of Coloured Affairs some

weeks ago. And yet preci-
ous little, if anything, has
been done.

'Now, when the protest
has been allowed to esca-
late, the Minister of
Coloured Relations, Mr S
J M Steyn, tries to reas-
sure the public that the
matter is receiving atten-
tion.'

Mr Eglin said that al-
though the focal point of
the protest was education,
'frustration and a simmer-
ing anger' went 'much
wider and deeper into the
coloured community.'
This had to do with 'the
gross unfairness of the

Group Areas Act' which
excluded coloured people
from effective political
power.

He said the 'insensitivity
and ineptitude' of the
Government was reflected
in the resignation of the
Coloured Education Coun-
cil.

Mr Eglin said discrimi-
nation was not only social
and political, but economic.
He said the Government
was adding to the danger
of a potential race conflict
or a conflict of class, which
would threaten the free
enterprise system.

'Soweto' situation seen on the Flats

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The school boycott on the Cape Flats was compared yesterday with the situation in Soweto before the June, 1976 riots.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on coloured affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, said powder-keg situation was developing on the Cape Flats and he demanded to know what the government was doing to defuse it.

He also challenged Dr Andries Treurnicht, as Minister of Public Works, to explain why he had allowed the deterioration of school buildings to reach such an advanced stage. He also said Dr Treurnicht, as Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, had also been warned about the worsening situation in Soweto schools in 1976.

Mr Eglin said it appeared as if the government had learnt nothing from the lives lost and damage done four years ago.

Inensitivity

"We have evidence of the same ineffectiveness and insensitivity of the administration that we had before: Of the same lack of appreciation of the extent of the frustration and resentment underlying the protests and of a government unwilling or unable to realize that its discriminatory policies are the root cause of the conflict situation that has developed."

He said he warned the government in solemn terms of the serious short- and long-term consequences of its policy and administration among the people of the Cape Flats and coloured people in general.

The situation in the Peninsula had been simmering for weeks and the trigger issues, in particular the shabby state of many of the schools, had been drawn to the attention of the Administration of Coloured Affairs some time ago.

"While the focal point of the protest is in the schools and the conditions in the education system, we will be making a grave mistake if we do not realize that, as in the case of Soweto, the young people who are pro-

testing reflect a frustration and a simmering anger which goes much wider and deeper into the coloured community.

"One only has to read the report of the Cillie Commission to understand the mood of the people on the Cape Flats.

"The mounting frustration and simmering anger has its origins in the humiliation of apartheid and the sting of discrimination.

"It has to do with the gross unfairness of the Group Areas Act, the exclusion of coloured people from effective political power and the government's shameful attempts to manipulate the politics of the voteless coloured community."

Mr Eglin said the insensitivity and ineptitude of the government, represented by the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, was reflected in the resignation of the Coloured Education Council.

Frustration and anger on the Cape Flats had, for some time, been acquiring a dimension which was linked with financial hardship, poverty, rising rentals, inadequate services, unequal facilities and inferior education.

Steyn replies

● In a brief reply before the Assembly adjourned last night, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said the government was making a determined effort to bring good education to all.

"We believe the greatest gift you can give to children is education." Other problems like poverty could be eliminated if children were educated.

Mr Steyn rejected Mr Eglin's charge that the government did not know what was happening, was not redressing the grievances of the coloured community and had not learnt the lessons of Soweto.

He accused Mr Eglin of habitually making unsubstantiated allegations and promised to reveal the people for whom Mr Eglin was speaking, perhaps without realizing it.

Mr Steyn will complete his reply today.

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the red in the mid-Seventies, except that, so far, the industry has not had to bear the costs of any major disasters.

Cusaf's three short-term insurance divisions — fire, accident and marine — reported diverse results during 1979. While the underwriting profit from fire insurance rose 64% from R1,5m to R2,5m, this gain was insufficient to offset a R379 000 loss (R2,1m profit) in the accident sector, and a R4 000 loss (R118 000 profit) from marine insurance. As a result, overall underwriting profit dropped 43% to R2,1m (R3,8m).

Despite sterner competition, Cusaf increased its short-term premium income by 20% from R27,6m to R33,2m, a considerable improvement on the 7% growth in 1978 and the biggest gain since 1974's 23%. This was, however, still considerably less than the 37% increase in shareholders' funds, and the company's solvency ratio (shareholders' funds to premiums) consequently continued to improve. At 78,2%, which is claimed to be among the highest in the industry, this ratio has almost doubled in three years from 41,2% in 1976. This underlines the fact that the company should be able to ride out the present difficult conditions without restraining dividend growth and without jeopardising its own future growth prospects.

Findlay comments that the inherent strengths of the company are such that, despite any short-term setbacks, the longer-term prospects for progress and prosperity remain sound.

Dividend policy is dictated mainly by the level of investment income and, even though distribution last year increased by 17% compared with a 9% growth in investment income, the company is still paying out only half the funds it receives from this source.

Growth in investment income was reduced by 1978's special pension fund contribution of R1,1m and a R2m special dividend which restricted funds available for investment. With this out of the way, however, there should be a return to a more normal rate of improvement in the current year.

Life operations continued to make good progress, although the benefits to shareholders from this side of the business are minimal, as most of the profits revert to policyholders. There was a 23% increase in premiums, and the net surplus of the fund rose 30% to R23,3m (R17,9m).

In terms of the triennial valuation of the fund at the end of 1979, the distributable surplus attributable to shareholders has increased to R830 000. This will accrue over the next three years in equal instalments of R267 000, an improvement of 73% on the R154 000 transferred to the income statement annually since the last valuation in 1976.

The company makes no forecast for the current year other than to say that it is likely to be a difficult period due to



Denting some of Cusaf's profits

increased competition. However, with an improved growth rate in investment income, there should be no difficulty in maintaining last year's 17% dividend advance.

A 25,5c payout, up from 22c, would put the shares on a prospective yield of over 9%, roughly double the present historic average for the industrial sector.

Brian Thompson

CUSAF *in 1980* 59 Beating forecast

Activities: Transacts all classes of insurance business, both short- and long-term. Commercial Union (UK) owns 45% of the equity, and the GFSA group 30%.

Chairman: W S Findlay; deputy chairman and managing director: J W Birkinshaw.

Capital structure: 8m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation: R22,4m.

Share market: Price: 280c (1979-80: high, 305c; low, 255c; trading volume last quarter, 129 000 shares). Yields: 16,3% on earnings; 7,9% on dividend. Cover: 2,1. PE ratio: 6,1.

	'76	'77	'78	'79
Short-term premiums (Rm)	25.8	25.7	27.6	33.2
Life premiums (Rm)	14.8	17.8	18.9	23.2
Pre-tax profit (R000)	2 168	4 712	6 516	5 141
Return on equity (%)	20.4	32.3	34.3	19.8
Earnings (c)	23.7	44.6	56.5	46.6
Dividends (c)	9.4	12.5	18.75	22
Net asset value (c)	133	183	237	325

Although earnings were down 19% last year, results were better than expected at the time of the April listing, judging by the fact that the 22c dividend total was 2c more than forecast in the prospectus.

The downturn, after a number of years of strong growth, reflected general short-term insurance industry problems and, specifically, increased competition leading to renewed rate cutting, which chairman W S Findlay describes as irresponsible. Basically, it is the same scene that put most of the industry (Cusaf included) into

Powder-keg situation in Cape — Eglin

651
60
18/4/80

Political Correspondent

A SOWETO-type "powderkeg situation" was developing among the coloured people in the Cape Flats, Mr Colin Eglin, MP, told the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on coloured relations, issued

his warning during the second reading debate on the budget.

He said the situation was manifesting itself in protests and stay-aways and demands by coloured schoolchildren.

He saw in the Cape Flats situation shadows of Soweto prior to June 16, 1976.

Mr Eglin said: "It is as if the Government

learned nothing from the lives that were lost and the damage that was done four years ago.

"We have evidence of: . . . the same ineffectiveness and insensitiveness of the administration that we had before, the same lack of appreciation of the extent of the frustration and the resentment that underlines the protests . . . a Government unwilling or unable to realise that it is the discriminatory policies of the Government itself that are the root cause of the conflict situation that has developed.

ISSUES

"I warn the Government of the serious short and long term consequences its policy and administration is having amongst the people on the Cape Flats and the coloured people in general. The situation has been simmering for some weeks."

Mr Eglin told the Assembly the trigger issues — in particular, the state of many of the schools, have been drawn to the attention of the administration of coloured affairs some weeks ago. And yet precious little, if anything has been done.

"Now," continued Mr Eglin, "when the protest has been allowed to escalate, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, tries to reassure the public that the matter is receiving attention. "We want to know from the Government exactly what has been done and is being done to defuse a potentially explosive situation."

"While the focal point of the protest is the schools and the conditions in the education system, we will be making a grave mistake if we do not realise that, as in the case of Soweto the young people who are protesting reflect a frustration and a simmering anger which goes much wider and deeper into the coloured community," the Minister continued.

"One only has to read the report of the Gillie Commission, he added to understand the mood of the people on the Cape flats.

"The mounting frustration and simmering anger has its origins in the humiliation of apartheid and

the sting of discrimination.

"It has to do with the gross unfairness of the Group Areas Act.

"The exclusion of coloured people from effective political power at local, provincial and central government level."

"The government's shameful attempts to manipulate the politics of the voteless coloured community."

"The insensitivity and ineptitude of the Government represented by the Minister of Coloured Affairs. This was reflected in the resignation of the prestigious Coloured Education Council," Mr Eglin added.

Propaganda 'causing school trouble'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Assembly today that what was happening at coloured schools was not a problem of education but one of "children being influenced by propaganda."

Speaking during the Budget debate Mr Steyn blamed the Opposition for not playing its role in telling the truth about coloured education to the people of South Africa.

Mr Steyn also hit out at Cape Town English-language newspapers for — wittingly or unwittingly — acting as propaganda agents for the forces of disorder.

"I want to appeal to these newspapers not to act as propaganda agents for these people," he said.

The Minister said the time had come for newspapers to ask themselves whether they were acting in the interests of law and order and peaceful change, or whether they were assisting those forces trying to bring about the kind of change nobody wanted in South Africa.

"It is time we all took responsibility for our actions in South Africa," Mr Steyn said.

The Government was doing everything in its power to advance the education of all communities but this could not be achieved overnight.

"The Government is

To Page 3, Col 8

Steyn blames propaganda for coloured-school trouble

From page 1

serious about giving all the coloured children of South Africa the best possible education," Mr Steyn said.

If the truth were told about what the Government was doing in the field of coloured education, what was happening on the Cape Flats at the moment would "never have occurred."

Mr Steyn accused the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, of coming to the Peninsula to incite coloured school pupils and others.

"He is not a coloured

man. He is the former president of Azapo and Chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Association.

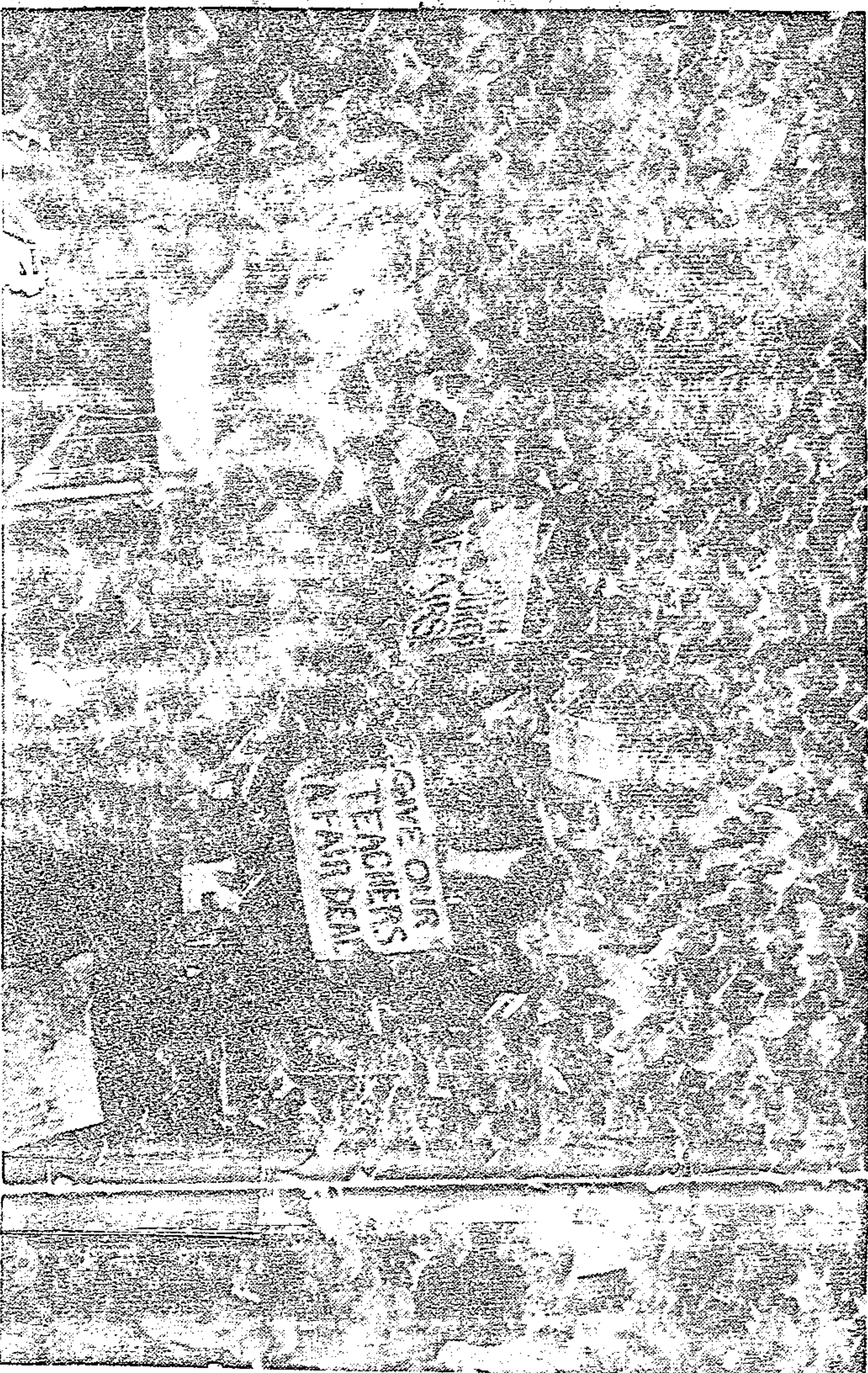
"I say he came here to incite people in the Cape Peninsula," Mr Steyn said.

● In June 1976, shortly after the Soweto riots started after a protest by pupils, Government spokesmen, among them Dr A Treurnicht and Mr J Kruger, attacked newspapers as instigators of the revolt.

Three years and eight months later, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riot cleared the Press of any malicious involvement in the riots and said the then Minister of Education and Training, Dr Treurnicht had failed to anticipate the unrest.

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Police halt march by 2000 boycott students



Student demonstrators at the Chris J Botha School in Rosmont marched a km to the Coronation Secondary High School where they disrupted classes. About 1000 students gathered outside the school and tried to convince other students to join their rally. Pictures: Alf Chapman.

Staff Reporters

About 2000 coloured schoolchildren on a protest march against "inferior education" were intercepted by security branch and flying squad police in Coronationville today. Riot squad police from Diepkloof were rushed to the scene, where police negotiators held talks with student leaders.

After the talks the crowd broke up and pupils from one school returned to their school hall where they were addressed by their principal and education inspectors. These pupils, numbering about 1000, were discussing their grievances with the inspectors.

Many more students, from other coloured schools, were still milling about in an open field nearby, under the watchful eye of the police.

More pupils were prevented from leaving the Westbury High School by police.

Parents gathered at the gates pleaded with the police to allow them to take their children home. The parents reacted with mixed feelings to the children's protest action. Some felt the action was deserved, others said it was the

To Page 3, Col 8



A crowd of several hundred demonstrating students from the Chris J Botha School in Rosmont and the Coronation Secondary High School was dispersed by one police dog today. The student's gathered at Westbury High School and tried to get more students to join their protest march. Shortly after the crowd was dispersed the police left the scene and most of the students returned home.

STAR 18/4/80

Le Grange warns black consciousness bodies

44
327
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Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, today warned black consciousness organisations "that someone who plays with fire can easily burn his fingers."

Speaking at the Transvaal congress of the Southern Cross Fund, he said although the Communist Party of South Africa, the ANC and the PAC had their headquarters abroad, they were still well represented inside the Republic.

In recent times various militant organisations had

been established and these, under a number of disguises, furthered the activities of the banned organisations.

He said Cosas (the Congress of South African Students) aimed to incite black pupils.

"It is creating a climate of dissatisfaction and unrest among black scholars."

He said real and imaginary grievances were seized upon and blown up out of all proportion in an effort to attract pupils.

Mr le Grange said Azaso (the Azanian Students'

Organisation) had the same aims as the banned Black People's Convention. There were indications that the organisation was giving attention to the black worker. It shunned negotiations with the central Government and supported the organising of strikes.

He said Azapo (the Azanian People's Organisation) also worked with organisations which were established on the instructions of the SA Communist Party and strove to incite black pupils and to promote black consciousness.

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

275 50/18/14/80 Aque

Police fear: Pupils cancel meeting

A MEETING of pupils which was to have been addressed by the former leader of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, was cancelled in Athlone yesterday after men in a number of cars, thought to be security police, kept the venue under surveillance and patrolled the area.

A spokesman for the pupils alleged that those on their way to the meeting were intimidated by plainclothes men in cars. Mr Nkondo, in a statement, said the

presence of the police had forced the cancellation of the meeting.

He said he had a message from Soweto students that they 'pledged their solidarity' with pupils at Peninsula schools involved in the boycott of classes.

They also say that pupils should not be discouraged and should continue with the boycott until their demands are met.

'They should be aware of their rights to a free and compulsory education for all children,' he said.

A police spokesman could not confirm that the venue was kept under surveillance.

At a meeting at the University of the Western Cape yesterday there was a call for the immediate boycott of lectures at the university in support of the striking schoolchildren.

It was decided, however, that student representatives should attend a special meeting of all Peninsula school representa-

tives planned for tomorrow.

Pending the outcome of tomorrow's meeting, a meeting would be held at UWC on Monday morning to decide on a line of action.

The 'wildcat' boycott of classes this week by Peninsula pupils was in defiance of a decision taken last week at a meeting of school representatives to allow the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

POLICE STOP MARCH BY 2000 PUPILS

18/4/80
Argus

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - About 2000 coloured schoolchildren on a protest march against 'inferior education' were intercepted by security police and flying squad police in Coronationville today.

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108. See A. ROSENTHAL, H. KORN & S. LUBMAN, *su*

Riot squad police from Diepkloof were rushed to the scene, where police negotiators held talks with pupil leaders.

After the talks the crowd broke up and pupils from one school returned to their school hall where they were addressed by their principal and education inspectors.

The march started early today as pupils of Christiaan Bothma High School in Bosmont came out in support of pupils boycotting schools in the Cape.

More than 1000 from the school then marched to the nearby Coronationville High School where they enlisted another 1000 pupils.

Slogans

From there the marchers, carrying slogans and placards saying 'Treat our teachers fairly,' 'We don't want inferior education,' and 'Down with the Coloured Affairs Department,' moved to the Coronationville Primary School.

There gates were locked to prevent the marchers from entering the grounds. After a few minutes the pupils then started to march to Westbury High School.

On the way to the school security police and flying squad police arrived and stopped the march.

Colonel Henrie Muller, head of the Johannesburg Security Police, said a riot squad had been rushed to the scene, but everything was peaceful and no arrests had been made.

Chanting

Before stopping the march, police patrol vans and security police cars followed watching the chanting and placard-



PUPILS at Vista High School, Cape Town, demonstrate in the school grounds with placards today denouncing the education system.

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Assembly today that what was happening at coloured schools was not a problem of education but a problem of 'children being influenced by propaganda.'

Speaking during the budget debate, Mr Steyn blamed the Opposition for not playing their role in telling the truth about coloured education to the people of South Africa.

Mr Steyn also hit out at the English-language newspapers of Cape Town for — wittingly or unwittingly — acting as propa-

Schools Unrest: Minister Hits Out

18/4/80
257
18/4/80
52

ganda agents for the forces of disorder. The Minister said the time had come for newspapers to ask themselves whether they were acting in the interests of law and order and peaceful change, or whether they were assisting those forces trying to bring about the kind of change that nobody wanted in South Africa.

'It is time we all took responsibility for our ac-

tions in South Africa,' Mr Steyn said.

The Minister said the Government was doing everything in its power to advance the education of all communities but this could not be achieved overnight.

'The Government is serious about giving all the coloured children of South Africa the best possible education,' Mr Steyn said.

He said if the truth were told about what the Government was doing in the field of coloured education, what was happening on the Cape Flats at the moment would never have occurred.

Mr Steyn accused the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, of coming to the Peninsula to incite coloured school pupils and others.

Mr Steyn said Mr Nkondo was to have addressed a meeting of coloured pupils in the Peninsula yesterday.

'He is not a coloured man. He is the former president of Azapo and chairman of the Soweto Teachers Association.

'I say that he came here to incite people in the Cape Peninsula,' Mr Steyn said.

DO 17/4/80

Rand pupils join boycott

274
257
50

CAPE TOWN — The Coloured school boycott yesterday spread to the Transvaal where 2 000 pupils marched with placards protesting against discrimination in education and conditions in their schools.

And in the Western Cape, where the boycott started, protesting pupils swelled to 25 000 as new schools joined the boycott.

Pupils from three Johannesburg high schools marched with placards chanting: "We want freedom." Some placards read: "Education is the key to liberation," "We want a fair deal for our teachers" and "away with ministerial consent."

Students said the strike was not over. They would not end the strike until they "achieved their rights."

The pupils said they were protesting against unequal pay for teachers; poor and inadequate facilities; and the inequality between white and Coloured education.

However, the chief inspector for Coloured schools in the Johannesburg region, Mr A. M. Muller, said yesterday: "They haven't got any specific complaints."

Not one of them can isolate what they say are problems at the schools."

Mr Muller asked the police to withdraw to avoid incidents. The police earlier blocked off students from Westbury who tried to join the march.

Mr Muller invited students to put their grievances in writing and to submit it through representative councils to their school principals.

In Cape Town, the protesters marched in the drizzling rain, two or three abreast chanting in unison "Students unite" and "Down with racial education."

There was no police activity apart from the occasional car of Security Branch policemen parked outside school gates.

A crucial meeting of representatives from all Cape Town schools and educational institutions will be held this morning to decide whether a mass boycott of classes should be called for next week.

The only Indian school in Cape Town, Rylands High School, joined the boycott yesterday "in solidarity with other black students" and the University of Cape Town SRC pledged solidarity and called for an "identical education for all South Africans" in an "egalitarian society."

Meanwhile, there was varied reaction to the growing boycott.

Speaking during the second reading of the budget debate in Parliament, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marius Steyn said the children were being en-

couraged by untrue propaganda.

He accused opposition politicians of doing nothing to tell Coloureds what was being done for their education and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

He accused Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and former president of the Azanian People's Organisation, of "coming from the Transvaal to incite people here in the Cape."

The poet and playwright, Adam Small, yesterday identified with the students.

Blacks and their children hated apartheid, he said.

"We hate it because it breeds inferiority. Our children don't want to be 'Coloureds.' They want to be South Africans."

He said Mr Steyn was "talking through his nose" when he blamed "agitators."

"I also find his attack on Mr Nkondo distasteful. We welcome Mr Nkondo's expression of solidarity with our children, who are obviously black, in so far as they also are excluded from the privileges of whiteness and white education." — DDC-SAPA.

'Actually we were asking for probi cause we had only finished building yacht in time for the race and before we countered the rough seas we had had trouble with our mast.'

Part of the rigging had to be replaced when the Kaleo stopped at Mauritius.

He said the rigging on the aluminium mast gave more trouble shortly before the huge seas, but there was not enough time to put up emergency rigging.

The yacht drifted 180 miles south-east of Durban when her engine broke down. Later a naval strike-craft took the Kaleo in tow but the tow-rope snapped three times.

An SAAF helicopter from Durban was diverted to the yacht on Thursday but because of the treacherous seas, could not lift the crew members.

'It was terrible seeing that chopper circle twice, then fly off,' Mr Kwekkeboom said.

When the helicopter left in winds of up to 50 knots, Kuswag I, an anti-pollution vessel, arrived to take over the tow.

The seven crew members arrived in Durban at 6 a.m. yesterday and Mr Kwekkeboom was immediately taken to hospital. The other crew members were not hurt.



ion

coloured and teachers at their

or and inadequate facilities at coloured schools; and inequality between white and coloured education.

The chief inspector of coloured schools in the Johannesburg region, Mr Muller, said yesterday: 'They haven't any specific complaints. Not one of them can isolate what they say are problems at the schools.'

Mr Muller spoke to the pupils outside Westbury High and appealed to them to disperse and go home. He told them to list their complaints and, through their representative councils, present them to the principals. He assured them their grievances would receive attention.

Teachers at the schools said they were not aware of the demonstration and had been taken completely by surprise. None would say whether they supported the pupils' action.

The Coronationville and C J Botha schools were almost deserted as most of their pupils had joined the march.

The demonstrator's placards read: 'Education is the key to liberation,' and 'We want a

fair deal for our teachers.'

Our parliamentary correspondent reports that the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, had said yesterday that coloured children were being encouraged to boycott schools on the basis of untrue propaganda.

Accused

He accused opposition politicians of doing nothing to tell coloured people what was being done for their education and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

Mr Steyn was replying to criticism by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) of the 'powder keg' situation in coloured schools and townships.

Citing the amounts spent on coloured education, Mr Steyn said pupils would not boycott classes if they were told the whole truth.

In the last 10 years, R975 million had been spent on coloured education, with a further R125 million being spent on school buildings. In the same period the number of pupils had increased from 500 000 to 750 000 and the number of properly

THOUSANDS of pupils scatter after police stopped a demonstration march through Johannesburg coloured townships yesterday. The police had rushed a riot squad to the scene but force was not necessary. The pupils were complaining about discrimination in education and pay differences between the races. Many of them waved placards.

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POSTAGE STAMPS.

Bosmont, Coronationville, Newclare and Westbury Coloured Township.

The march fizzled out at Westbury High School where policemen and teachers prevented pupils at the school from leaving by blocking the gates. A large group of pupils, however, scaled the fence and joined those from the other two schools.

Peaceful

Col Hennie Muller, head of the Johannesburg Security Police, said a riot squad had been rushed to the scene, but everything was peaceful and no arrests had been made.

Before stopping the march, police patrol vans and security police cars followed the chanting and placard-bearing students.

The pupils said they were protesting against:

- discrepancies in pay

25 000

pupils

C.T. 19/4/80

~~25~~ ~~30~~ 50

in school

~~30~~ 275

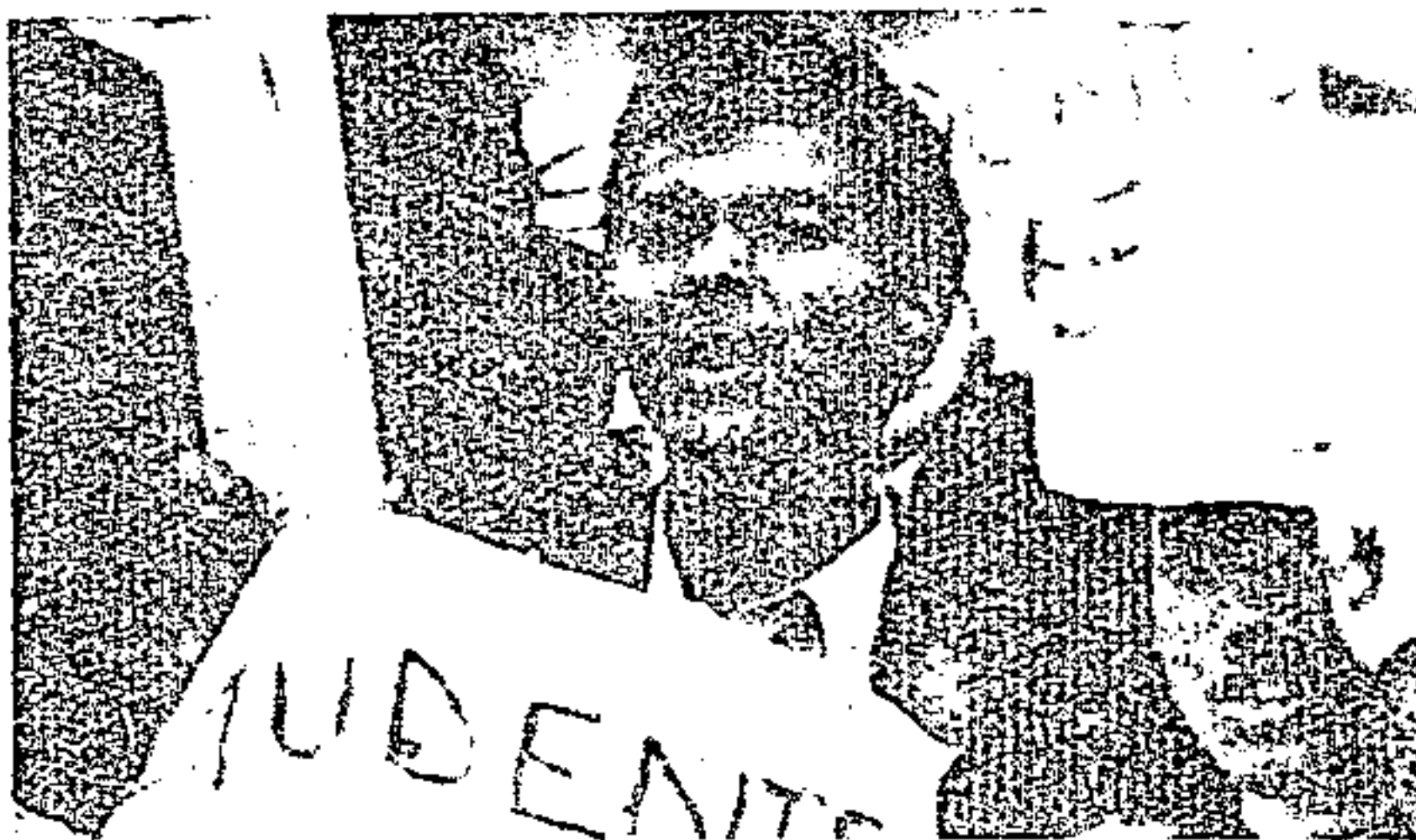
boycott

By LIZ MCGREGOR

ABOUT 25 000 PUPILS have joined the school boycott, which yesterday spread beyond Cape Town to Somerset West and the Strand.

And in Johannesburg yesterday about 2 000 coloured pupils went on a protest march in support of the Cape school boycott. Pupils carrying placards with the wording, "We don't want inferior education" and "Down with the Coloured Affairs Department" were intercepted by police in Coronationville, Johannesburg.

According to a Sapa report last night the march started early yesterday when pupils of the Christian Botha High School in Bosment came out in support of the Cape pupils. More than 1 000 from the school marched to the nearby Coronationville High School, where another 1 000 marchers were enlisted.



A protester at Vista High School yesterday.

'Peaceful'

Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the Johannesburg security police, said a Riot squad had been sent to the scene but everything was peaceful and no arrests had been made.

Police held talks with pupil leaders and tried to ascertain their grievances. The police later withdrew after the pupils had agreed to return to school.

Pupils at several Cape schools yesterday joined the boycott, bringing the number of schools involved to about 30.

A meeting of pupils' representatives from all Cape Town schools and educational institutions will be held at Hewat Training College, Athlone, at 10 am today to decide whether a mass boycott of classes should be called for next week.

The only Indian school in Cape Town, Rylands High School, joined the boycott yesterday "in solidarity with other black students".

Message

Another message of solidar-

Representative Council at the University of Cape Town, which passed a resolution calling for an "identical education for all South Africans" in an "egalitarian society".

"Although we do not share a common experience with the pupils, nevertheless our commitment to a just and free society demands that we support their demands for the abolition of discriminatory education," the resolution said.

Three more schools in the northern suburbs - Elsie's River High, Elswood High and Bellville South High - also joined the stay-away yesterday, as did pupils at Gordons High School, Somerset West, and

To page 2



Cape Times newscolour: John Rubython

- 3 Grassy Park High
 - 4 Wynberg High
 - 5 Wittebomo High
 - 6 Athlone High
 - 7 Oaklands High
 - 8 Spes Bona High
 - 9 Alexander Simton
 - 10 Bridgetown High
 - 11 Belgravia High
 - 12 Heideveld High
 - 13 Cathkin High
 - 14 Modderdam High
 - 15 Bishop Lavis High
 - 16 Manenberg High
 - 17 Silverstream High
 - 18 Elsie's River High
 - 19 John Ramsey High
 - 20 Valhalla High
 - 21 Florida High
 - 22 Elwood High
 - 23 Bellville South High
 - 24 Belhar High
 - 25 Rylands High
- Some of the others are
 Gordons High, Somerset
 West, Macassar High,
 near The Strand, Ken-
 sington High, Kensing-
 ton, Howat Training
 College, Athlone, the
 University of the West-
 ern Cape and Groenlei
 Senior Secondary
 school



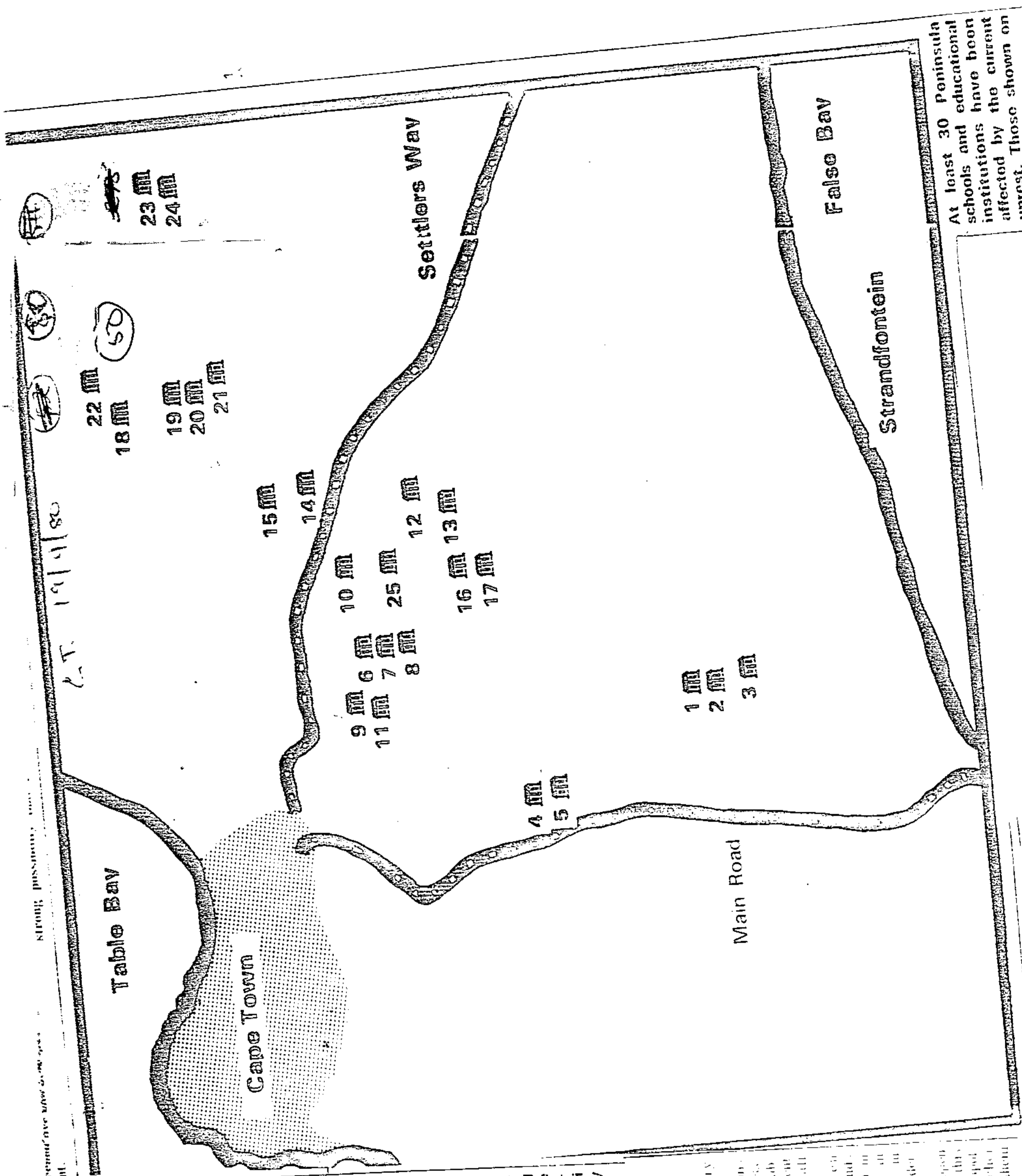
From page 1

Areas of Senior Secondary
 School in the Strand
 Gordon's High School pupils
 are demanding more class
 room, textbooks, better lab
 tory and sports equipment
 and equal salaries for all
 teachers.

Hundreds of teachers
 marched at school grounds
 yesterday at Rylands High in
 Rylands Bay, Valhalla at
 Elsie's River, Vista High in
 Silverstream and Mouton
 School in Bonteheuwel.

Pupils at Valhalla High, even
 since the beginning of this
 year, are demanding an apol-
 ogy from a white teacher
 whom they say, called them
 "baboons".

Athlone High School pupils
 returned to school yesterday
 after being granted a "pupils
 representative assembly".



At least 30 Peninsula
 schools and educational
 institutions have been
 affected by the current
 unrest. Those shown on
 the map are:
 Barkwood High

Pupils incited by 'propaganda'

c.t.
19/4/80

(275) (207) (50)
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said coloured children were being encouraged to boycott schools on the basis of untrue propaganda.

He accused opposition politicians of doing nothing to tell coloured people what was being done for their education and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

Mr Steyn was replying during the second reading debate on the Budget to criticism by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) of the "powder keg" situation in coloured schools and townships.

Citing the amounts spent on coloured education, Mr Steyn said pupils would not boycott classes if they were told the whole truth.

In the past ten years, R975 million had been spent on coloured education, with a further R125 million being spent on school buildings. In the same period the number of pupils had increased from 500 000 to 750 000 and the number of properly qualified teachers from 15 000 to 25 000.

"The government is really serious about giving all communities the best education. This is the key to a peaceful future for South Africa," he said.

"We are destroying the unfortunate situation that obtained in the past and we are giving people a new deal in education. One cannot do it overnight, one cannot build hundreds of schools in a day or educate thousands of teachers in a week."

Mr Steyn promised that damaged school buildings would be repaired, despite repeated vandalism, but said the priority was new schools to meet a dire shortage of classrooms.

"This year alone there have been more than 300 incidents of vandalism causing damage of R750 000. I cannot keep putting this right and then build fewer new schools and classrooms."

He accused Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and former president of the Azanian People's Organization, of "coming from the Transvaal to incite people here in the Cape".

Agitators were also making use of the propaganda for the release of Nelson Mandela to support riots and unrest. Pamphlets saying that strikes continued on an almost daily basis or that more than 2 000 South African soldiers were absent without leave were used to encourage dissent among coloured children.

Mr Steyn appealed to newspapers, particularly Cape Town's two English-language papers, not to act as "propaganda agents for these people who are causing unrest and trouble".

"I do not say they do it wittingly, but by the publicity they give in advance to the intentions of these people by giving front-page stories every day exaggerating the effect of this thing, for example by talking about general strikes and things which are not true," he said.

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Coloured school boycott growing

By Mike Overmeyer

The 2 000 pupils who disrupted classes at Bosmont, Coronationville and Westbury high schools in Johannesburg will continue boycotting unless their demands are met.

About 25 000 pupils have so far joined the school boycott, which started in Cape Town and spread to other Western Cape towns and now Johannesburg.

In a pamphlet read at a meeting before a mass march by pupils through the three townships they said they were living under the system of apartheid and constantly receiving "racial education."

"The authorities should not only appreciate our display of concern and earnesty in our protest against inferior education but they should also act sincerely on our demands for better education," the statement, "Awake Students" said.

Pupils called on all principals of high schools to take their grievances further with the authorities.

"If these are not met with shortly we will continue our protests and school boycotts irrespective of the inevitable jeopardy of our future," students said.

Byland High School in Athlone, the only so-called Indian school in the Cape Peninsula, yesterday joined other schools in the boycott of classes and pledged their solidarity with "all students and parents in South Africa," reports our Cape Town correspondent.

A spokesman for the school said a statement had been released by the pupils, in which they "dedicated themselves" to fight oppression and racist education which divided them from their fellow South Africans, and concluded that they would stand in "solidarity against oppression."

STAR 19/4/80

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In our first scene of this fishing saga, as boat discoverer is entitled to decide persons can be on board, and all board will share alike in the total catch coverer will allow only one or two other for then the average catch on board, and each other person gets, is at the n

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Control Property Rights, and Incentives

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of 14 fish is divided will be important

School

boycott

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continue

all next

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By Miles Clarke

STUDENT representatives from 61 black schools, training colleges and the University of the Western Cape today decided to continue the schools' boycott for the whole of next week.

The representatives, some from as far afield as Worcester, George and Oudtshoorn, met in a hall in Athlone.

The Press was barred from attending the meeting which lasted three hours.

In a statement read out during a break, the students strongly attacked the Labour Party and rejected any statements from organisations such as the Cape Professional Teachers' Association as representing their views.

The boycott call was for pupils to attend school but not classes.

A programme was being devised for pupils 'to come to grips with the issues involved in the boycott.'

GRIEVANCES

The permit system, the absence of autonomous Student Representative Councils at some schools and the difference in funds allocated for education among race groups were listed as grievances.

The meeting criticised shortage of teachers, Security Police having free access to schools and unfair dismissal of teachers.

The meeting, which was

ET

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Listen to pupils, plea by Cape teachers

Staff Reporter

THE authorities should pay "honest attention" to what the pupils are trying to convey to them and translate promises into quick action, according to a statement released this week by the Cape Professional Teachers' Association.

The statement said action taken by the pupils showed they take their education "very seriously".

"We believe that the students realize that political advancement (and

change) must be backed by education and that they will do nothing to damage their careers," the statement said.

Meanwhile, a stormy meeting of about 800 University of the Western Cape students yesterday pledged their solidarity with the stayaway by high school pupils in the Peninsula.

Several students called for UWC to join the boycott immediately but it was resolved that representatives should attend tomorrow's meeting of high school representatives to decide what further

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action should be taken.

A mass meeting will be held on the campus on Monday morning.

The schools' stayaway continued at Bishop Lavis, John Ramsey, Oaklands, Spes Bona, Athlone, Bridgetown, Belhar, Belgravia and Alexander Sinton senior secondary schools yesterday.

At Bridgetown Senior Secondary, several of the pupils' demands have been met. A large number of new textbooks have been supplied, pupils will be allowed to form a student repre-

ntative council. If the school committee agrees to it at a meeting to be held tomorrow, detention classes have been substituted for corporal punishment and the wearing of uniforms is no longer compulsory.

However, the pupils will continue their stayaway until their other demands have been met.

Watkin Senior Secondary in Heideveld joined the stayaway yesterday while Wynberg and Witteboe senior secondary schools returned to classes.

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(3) Under the communal system (Scene Three
of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on
board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on
board. And the total social catch will, as shown
earlier, be smaller because of overcongestion.
(4) Under the government authority (Scene
Four of our scenario), payments could, in princi-
ple, be arranged exactly as with private-property
rights. Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the
risks of the size of catch. Or the government
authority could hire the crew for an assured wage
with risk borne by everyone via their government,
according to the political system, taxes, and gov-
ernment expenditures. In general, without a good
theory of what government agents really do, who
will bear which risks cannot be predicted.
One thing that can be said is that under gov-
ernment control no member of the public can
avoid bearing whatever that risk is in the govern-
ment control system. If you do not like that con-
templated risk, you cannot sell your share or
interest to some other party. You can't sell your
interest in Yosemite National Park, the Postal
System, or the Tennessee Valley Authority. If it
is profitable (or subsidized) you gain (or lose)
depending upon the tax laws and distribution of
values of various government-controlled re-
sources are not open to convenient realignment
in accord with "individual" attitudes toward risks
of various resources, because shares in public or
government property cannot be traded, except by
geographic mobility (that is, by moving to another
county, state, or country, depending on the geo-
graphic distribution of a given risk-bearing).

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protest spreads

5 Post 20/4/80 (257) 50

SUNDAY POST Reporters
VIRTUALLY every coloured school in the Cape Peninsula has become involved in the wave of protests which has now also spread to the Reef.

About 25 000 Cape pupils boycotted classes this week and others held daily mass meetings or conducted awareness programmes.

Emotions are running high. Students of the University of the Western Cape and several training colleges have pledged their solidarity with the pupils and it is possible they will take part in any further protest.

Representatives from 61 Western Cape schools and educational institutions met in Athlone yesterday and called for a mass week-long boycott of classes. An action committee was elected to speak on behalf of the students.

Students were called upon to attend schools but not classes. The representatives felt that it was necessary to educate their fellow students about the current unrest in schools.

The 2 000 students who disrupted classes at Bosmont, Coronationville and Westbury high schools in Johannesburg have said they will continue boycotting unless their demands are met.

The protest has also spread across ethnic lines.

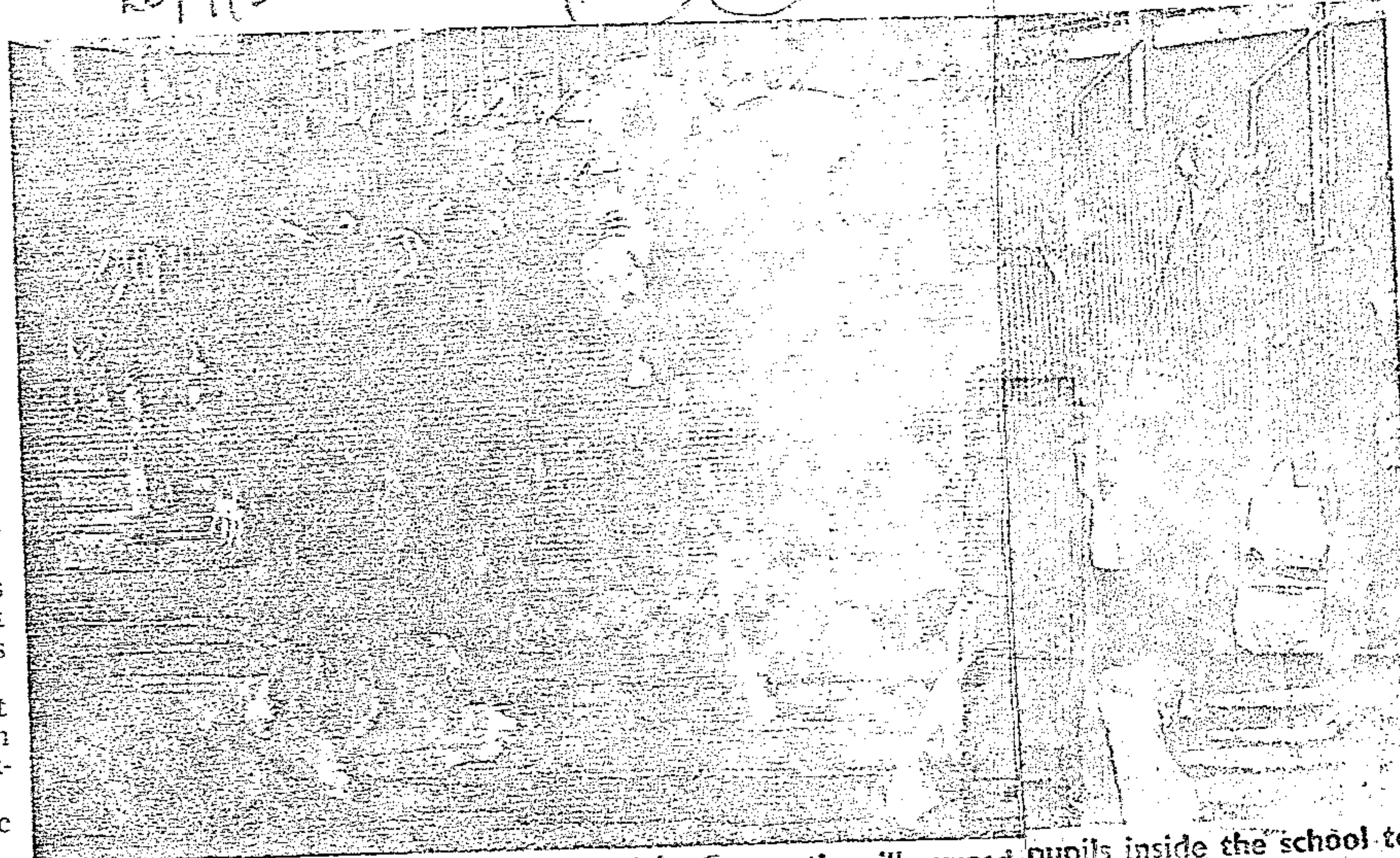
At Rylands High, the only Indian school in Cape Town, pupils staged a boycott as a sign of solidarity on Friday and earlier in the week pupils at Fezeka High

boycotted for two days.

On Thursday the former president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkonde, carried a message of solidarity to Cape Town students from the Congress of Southern African Students and the Azanian Students Organisation.

There has been no police action, although security policemen have been seen sitting in cars around some schools.

Most schools have made demands which relate to their individual needs. The most common are for students' representative councils, more textbooks, repairs to schools and the abolition of compulsory wearing of expensive school uniforms.



Demonstrators outside the high school in Coronationville urged pupils inside the school to join them.

NATAL GRADUATION BOYCOTT

STUDENTS from the University of Natal Medical School, Wentworth, are to boycott the graduation ceremony to be held next weekend.

In a statement this week, the medical graduates said they were boycotting the ceremony to protest against discrimination in education.

"We, the young doctors, believe that by boycotting the graduation ceremony we will continue to protest against racial education," the statement said.

The boycott would also reinforce the students' struggle against all attempts to separate them as an elitist group.

In 1978, students at the medical school boycotted lectures in protest against the phasing out of African students from the campus to the Medical University of South

African (Medunsa).

"In South Africa today education is racially determined and therefore discriminatory. Our community has from the outset rejected racial education by protesting against the introduction of Bantu Education, Coloured and Indian Education.

"However in order to acquire the skills to serve our community we have attended these institutions and we continue to attend them under protest", the students said.

While black students have attended these institutions, they have always made their feelings about them known.

The "pomp and ceremony, the paraphernalia, the apparent equality, not to mention the Latin are meant to launch the graduate into a demi-God, different from your people".

Until the establishment of Medunsa, the

medical school at Natal University was the only one of its nature for blacks.

The statement continued: "How many people in our community even know that such an event is going to take place. Can there be any doubt that this ceremony is meant to alienate us from our community."

Various black leaders, including Steve Biko, Dikiza Mji, Faith Matlaopane, both past presidents of Saso, studied at the university. Dr Mji is banned and restricted to Durban. Dr Aubrey Mokoape is serving a sentence on Robben Island after being sentenced during the Saso-BPC trial.

A spokesman for the office of the registrar at the university could not say how many students would graduate.

"Some of the results are still coming through and I do not know what the exact number will be," the spokesman said.

advised were definitely in about two months

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A general theme running through their protest is that their education is preparing them to become a "cheap labour force for capitalism." They claim their parents "work like slaves" to educate them and yet they are still forced to leave school early and enter the labour market.

In some cases demands have been met. New textbooks have been supplied at some schools, several schools have been allowed to form SRCs and repairs are being made to some of the more badly damaged schools.

A pamphlet read at a meeting before a mass march by students through Johannesburg coloured townships said pupils were living under the system of apartheid by constantly receiving "racial education."

The statement pledged support for the Cape schools boycott and listed similar demands to be met urgently:

- The abolition of racial education.
- Integration of all schools.
- Higher standards of education.
- Parity in teachers' salaries.
- Abolition of ministerial consent for university entrants.
- Abolition of the Department of Coloured Affairs.
- Better textbooks.

The statement called on all principals of high schools to take the grievances further with the authorities.

"If the demands are not met shortly we will continue our protests and school boycotts irrespective of the inevitable jeopardy of our future," students said.

One of the students said: "Our system of education is inferior to that of our white counterparts as it is designed to make us drop-outs in the first year at university."

"As for teachers, the situation is in a shambles. We have unqualified teachers — the qualified ones snub the profession because of low salaries."

"These untrained teachers cannot communicate with us fluently in the subjects they teach and resort to the lingo, which does not help the students in any manner."

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Cape students to boycott classes

SUN EXPRESS 20/4/80 (50) (50) (57)

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

STUDENT representatives of 61 educational institutions in the Western Cape have decided to boycott classes for at least a week, starting tomorrow.

More than 200 Coloured, Indian and Black student representatives came travelled hundreds of kilometres to the meeting in Athlone, Cape Town, where the decision was taken to launch a mass student boycott.

"This is a protest against all racist educational systems, with no confines as to colour or creed," the students said in a statement.

They called on students to go to school, but not attend classes, for a week.

Most of last week there were about 5 000 pupils staying away from classes. On Friday this increased to at least 25 000.

But this week's meeting of over 60 schools, teachers' colleges and universities could bring the number nearer 60 000.

After a four-hour meeting the students told the Press to reject statements issued "on our behalf by the racist Labour Party" of Reverend Allan Hendrickse.

No decision was taken as to what moves to make after the week is up. The position will be reviewed later by an umbrella student body which was elected to represent all the Cape schools present.

Police maintained a low profile during the meeting, which had to be moved after the rector of Hewat Training College, Athlone, refused to allow his hall to be used.

Two medium-size unmarked cars containing police were seen parked near the meeting. There appear to have been no incidents.

The meeting was attended by about 240 student representatives.

No organisers' names were given to the Press, and each

60 000 EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN SCHOOL PROTEST

school was strictly limited to four representatives.

The students' statement said students should go to school this week, but not to classes, so that their representatives could tell them about the reasons for the unrest.

It listed 10 grievances which needed to be redressed:

- The permit system for entry into educational institutions.
- The absence of autonomous students' representative councils at some schools.
- The difference in the per ca-

pita amount paid by the Government for the education of the different groups.

○ The continuing failure to repair damaged schools.

○ The acute shortage of qualified teachers.

○ The tremendous shortage of textbooks.

○ The compulsory wearing of uniforms.

○ The fact that the security police had free access to school premises.

○ Abuse of corporal punishment.

○ Unfair dismissal of teachers. The statement concludes with an injunction to students to use whatever civic institutions are available to "educate the public at large".

Students arrived before the 10am starting time with what appeared to be well-prepared attitudes.

They knew the details of per capita spending on White, Coloured and African education, and were clearly determined not to "alienate parents as we did in 1976".

Representatives of the only Indian school in Cape Town, Rylands High, were also at the meeting.

And there were complaints that Indians had to do huge amounts of travelling to maintain ethnic purity of the one Indian school.

Protesting students want peaceful change — soon

SUN EXPRESS 20/4/36

(50)

(257)

JOHANNESBURG's Coloured pupils have come out in support of students in the Cape and are preparing to boycott schools.

Along with their counterparts in Cape Town, Johannesburg students want an end to racial discrimination in education. They have committed themselves to non-violent action.

They are considering inviting their parents and teachers to support their campaign, and believe direct action could force the Government to drop its unequal, segregated school and university policies.

They staged their placard protest on Friday through Bosmont, Coronationville, Newclare and Western Coloured Township to add muscle to the week-old Coloured school boy-

By DAVID NIDDIE

cott in the Cape.

"But we are not just following them like sheep," said a senior Bosmont pupil. "We just don't have the strength to enforce our demands by ourselves."

He and other students refused to speak to me without a guarantee that their names would not be used.

The students' demands included one education system for all races, equal salaries for all teachers, nonracial sport at all levels, and more textbooks.

"We want all South Africans to have the same education.

"The University of the Western Cape is not recognised internationally, so why should we

have to study there? We want to go to a decent university without having to ask for special permission," he said.

He said pupils wanted teachers' salaries improved. White teachers in Coloured schools were paid more than Coloureds.

"We don't want to jeopardise our future by being saddled with an inferior education," he said.

He denied Government claims that "agitators" were responsible for the protests.

"How could Curtis Nkondo (accused by Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, of inciting the protests) have incited us? Half of us have never even heard of him."

He stressed that students were committed to non-violent action.

"Our students are not mature adults, but their emotions can run away with them and with that emotion comes confusion. And destruction stems from confusion."

He appealed to the police not to create antagonism among the students and warned that parents opposing the student action would be considered part of the system the students were fighting.

Boycott to go on, say coloured students and pupils

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

STUDENTS and pupils from 62 Western Cape educational institutions yesterday decided to continue their boycott of classes next week.

The 248 representatives called on pupils to stay away from normal classes, but asked them to go to their schools or campuses every day.

The Press was not allowed to attend the meeting, but a statement said that the coming week would be used to "educate fellow pupils about the reasons for the unrest".

In an unprecedented display of solidarity, virtually every black senior secondary school in the Peninsula as well as schools in Paarl, Worcester and Stellenbosch were represented.

Grievances

Also present were students from the University of the Western Cape; the Hewat, Athlone, Bellville and South Cape (George) training colleges; the Peninsula Technikon as well as delegates representing blacks at the University of Cape Town.

According to the Press statement, the meeting called for immediate action on:

- The necessity to apply for Government permits to attend certain educational institutions.
- Security Branch members' free access to school premises.
- The lack of autonomous SRC's at some schools.
- The disparity in money spent on the education of the various race groups.
- Failure to repair damaged schools.
- An acute shortage of qualified teachers and textbooks.

- Compulsory uniforms.
- Abuse of corporal punishment.
- Unfair dismissal of teachers.

The reaction of some community leaders to the unrest was also condemned.

"Students unanimously reject all statements made on their behalf by racist bodies such as the Labour Party, lecturers at racist institutions and reactionary teachers' organisations like the CTPA (Cape Teachers' Professional Association), the statement said."

The pupils announced that they would elect an umbrella body of representatives from the 62 institutions. However their names would not be made known.

Yesterday's gathering, which lasted most of the day, could not be held at the scheduled venue, the Hewat training college in Athlone, because the college authorities refused permission.

It was held instead at the Crawford hall.

For the duration of the gathering, plainclothes policemen patrolled in cars outside.

According to Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on education, the critical situation at the Cape Flats schools was just another one of the "apartheid chickens come home to roost".

Confused

Dr Boraine (MP Pinelands), told the Sunday Times that the Government was confused about what he thought was "a dangerous situation".

He compared the unrest to the start of the 1976 riots, where there was "a complete breakdown in communication".

He accused Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Coloured Relations, of not knowing how to cope with the situation.

He said the Minister's ad hoc approach — "snatching at solutions", and not attacking the root of the problem — was "symptomatic of the Government's approach to the problems of South Africa".

Dr Boraine advocated a "meeting of minds to identify the key friction areas" and urged the Minister to formulate an emergency plan of action.

Asked about the situation of mounting tension, Mr Marais Steyn, replied: "Absolutely no comment".

The Argus

APRIL 21 1980

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Boycott goes deep

IF there are indeed outside forces surreptitiously promoting the coloured schools boycott, as Government spokesmen have alleged, then the country has cause for concern. But the concern should be tempered by a realistic appraisal of the situation.

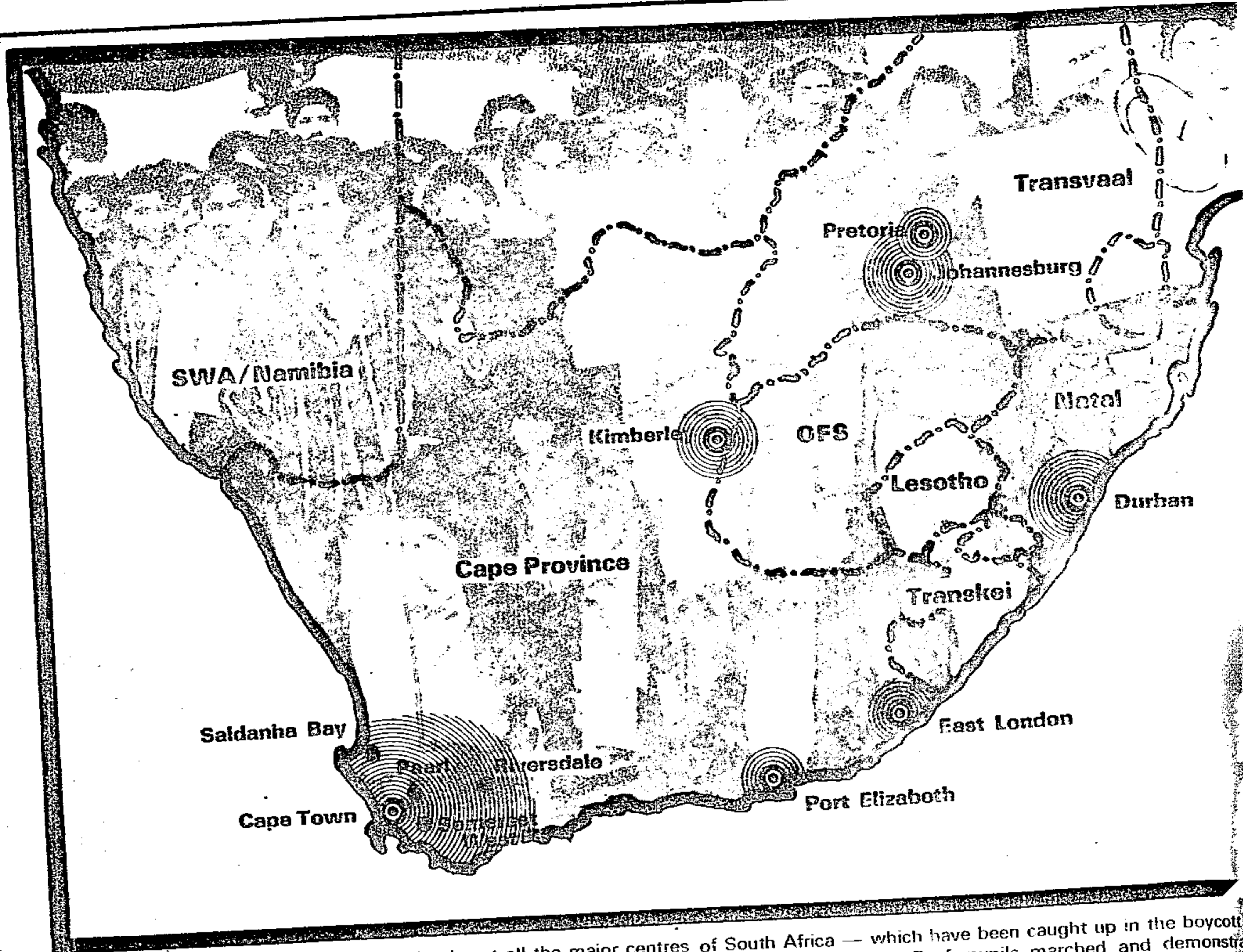
Boycotts on the scale we now have in the Western Cape do not happen in a vacuum. Outside agitators need fertile soil in which to sow discontent and it is doubtful whether they could succeed were there not already a deep inclination towards protest in the coloured community.

As the Cillie Commission's report on the 1976 disturbances has shown, Government race policy was the fundamental cause of the violence which shocked the country at that time and it would be

an act of colossal self-delusion to believe that enough has been done in the four years since then to remove the root causes of the trouble.

And just as the 1976 complaints about the use of Afrikaans in black schools obscured what the Cillie Commission later identified as a more complex problem, so the reasons being given by pupils for the present boycott plainly conceal a more profound sense of grievance in the coloured community.

It is too easy to blame outside agitators. The boycott campaign illustrates with compelling urgency the need for bold and effective action to back up the mood of change created by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.



This map shows the areas — which include almost all the major centres of South Africa — which have been caught up in the boycott, children and students of schools, colleges and universities. In the Cape Peninsula and on the Reef, pupils marched and demonstrated against “inferior education” in coloured schools.

CT. 23/4/80

5 000 pupils at Reef solidarity rally

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 5 000 pupils and students from coloured schools and colleges in Johannesburg held a “solidarity” rally in Bosmont yesterday where it was decided to continue boycotting classes in protest against “inferior education”.

Classes were empty and the schools were deserted as all the pupils and students had converged on the C J Botha High School, venue of the rally.

Also present at the rally were representatives of the Black Students Society of the University of the Witwatersrand — representing about 500 Students at the university — who pledged solidarity with the pupils by boycotting lectures yesterday.

The rally, attended by many parents, was told that the boycott would continue for the rest of the week. Student spokesmen said it was likely to go on for as long as there was no response to some of their demands.

For the first time since the boycott started last Friday, parents openly supported the student action.

‘Churches are solidly behind you’

The Rev John Thorne, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and minister of the Ebenezer Congregational Church in Bosmont, told the students: “We want you to know that the churches are standing solidly behind you. We applaud your courageous and gallant stand.”

One parent said: “As a mother I wish to say, rather make our children free otherwise they will become terrorists.”

Mr Thorne said: “For far too long our destiny has been prescribed for us. We are here today to let South Africa know that we are taking control of our destiny.”

To shouts of “Amandla ngawethu” — power is ours — and “One Azania, one nation”, students spoke out against unequal education and called for unity among black student groups.



Pupils call for class boycott

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS throughout the Western Cape will gather at their schools, universities and colleges today to decide whether to follow a call to boycott classes.

This follows a meeting on Saturday when representatives from 61 educational institutions decided to embark on a boycott of classes from today until Friday in a symbolic protest against "racist educational institutions".

Asked for reaction on the boycott decision, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said he had no comment at this stage other than that "we have confirmation that the organizers and instigators of the trouble are people who have got nothing to do with education".

"We are considering the position in the light of that," Mr Steyn said.

Students at Saturday's meeting came from coloured, Indian and African schools and from as far afield as Oudtshoorn, George, Stellenbosch and Paarl.

Members of the press were barred from the meeting, which was held at a hall in Crawford after a last-minute decision by the rector of Hewat Training College not to allow it to be held there, as originally planned.

A statement released after the meeting said students were called on to attend schools but not classes, as it was "necessary to educate fellow students about the current unrest".

'Ideological control'

Their education was an "ideological control on the part of the State" and was designed to "train people for the cheap labour market", the statement said.

The list of their immediate grievances was:

- The permit system for admittance to educational institutions.
- The absence of autonomous student representative councils in some schools.
- The difference in the funds allocated per capita for the various groups.
- The failure of the authorities to repair damaged schools.
- The acute shortage of qualified teachers and textbooks.
- The compulsory wearing of school uniforms.
- The fact that security police are allowed free access to school premises.
- The abuse of corporal punishment and the unfair dismissal of teachers at some schools.

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of interpretation and hence of measuring perfor-

its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude

and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit

ing the social total—a social waste.

board that are less than on shore, thereby reduc-

we have seen, result in marginal products on

total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as

maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social

example, maximize the number on board? Or

"maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our

for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is

fit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and bene-

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output. However, if our government agent takes the easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public is the incentive to detect opposite duty? In control authority sufficient wealth in be gains. And if it ple on board enhanced his his personal!! too few on board working hours and earlier in the boat as full we shall see about future profits on me trolling joint profits But when has posed to maximize

^{RDM}
The truth about ⁵⁰
^{21/4/80}
coloured education ~~257~~

IT'S an old and familiar South African story: the moment there is any protest against undesirable conditions the Government blames it on agitators. That has been the boringly predictable — and dangerous — reaction of the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to the upsurge among coloured schoolchildren about the nature and quality of their education. And where he doesn't blame agitators he says newspapers are acting as "propaganda agents" by publishing reports.

Mr Steyn's argument is that pupils would not boycott classes if they were told the whole truth. He rightly cites statistics to show the amounts spent during the past 10 years and points to the increase in the number of pupils from 500 000 to 750 000, and of properly qualified teachers from 15 000 to 25 000.

Well and good. But a glaringly wide gap exists between what is spent each year on the education of each coloured child compared with each white child: R185.16 as against R551 in 1977-78 (as a point of further interesting, and devas-

tating, comparison, the figure for blacks was R54.08).

It is because of such lower spending that there is still overcrowding in coloured schools with, last year, nearly 67 000 children involved in double sessions. It also helps to explain the poorer classroom conditions, allied with socio-economic factors, which result in only about 1% of coloured children being in Standard 10 compared with more than 5% of whites.

Whatever Mr Steyn might think, coloureds have no illusions: they see their educational inferiority as stemming from apartheid. They are correct — just as blacks are correct — in putting the blame on the separate and unequal education inflicted on them.

Instead of spurning the warnings given by the PFP's Mr Colin Eglin about the "powder keg" in coloured schools and townships, Mr Steyn and his Cabinet colleagues would do better to face up to the consequences of their policies and to promise speedy and fundamental remedies.

Or is the lesson of 1976 already forgotten?

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a teacher) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be done.

Required:

- (a) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hall job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (c) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

(50) (77)

Pour money into education, urges deputy of Anglo

RDM 21/4/83

Staff Reporter

THE deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr G W H Relly, said at the weekend that the country should devote far greater resources to education and training and that the thrust should be based on long-term planning and not be subject to the whims of annual Budgets.

Speaking at the University of Durban-Westville graduation ceremony, Mr Relly, said there was a need for this country to start with a clean slate and with this should go the assumption that everybody was entitled to write on the slate, and was, in fact, able to write on the slate.

"It is clearly not possible to give exactly equal advantages to everyone, as no country has the resources to spread the educational jam equally unless it is so thin as to be useless," he said.

This was particularly true in a country like South Africa, with a burgeoning population where the rate of increase could easily consume the growing national wealth even before it was created, he said.

For the very reason that facilities and teachers and trainers would always be relatively limited in relation to the growing population, it was vitally important that the facilities provided were, and were seen to be, fairly available to all sections of the population, he said.

"It is vital that the quality of education should not be different or thought to be different across the country," said Mr Relly.

He said it seemed clear that capitalism in itself and in a country of limitless resources such as South Africa was not enough to guarantee the happiness of man.

"The problem in human affairs, and particularly in our complex South Africa where we are trying to weld into a political and economic arrangement cultures which range almost from neolithic to nuclear, is that precise goals are difficult to agree on and sometimes dangerous to work to because deviations are so easily seen to be a symptom of bad faith."

It seemed difficult to come to any other answer, in trying to solve our problem, than that South Africa should have a Bill of Rights.

"We would be mistaken if we did not recognise that there is a good deal of caution in South Africa about Bills of Rights, not least of course because Bills of Rights by definition strike at discrimination, and it would not be easy to have a Bill of Rights in South Africa and maintain at the same time the Group Areas Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the like," he said.

The diversity and free development of minorities also have to be protected through the constitutional structure, he said.

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as the original, showing which explaining your would last 12 months or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

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100 000 coloured students in boycott

Staff Reporters

More than 100 000 coloured students from 70 schools in the Witwatersrand and the Cape boycotted classes this morning as the schools boycott spread throughout Johannesburg and the Reef.

Slogans were sprayed on school walls as more than 2 000 students marched through the streets of Eldorado Park and Kliptown, blocking traffic.

A strong contingent of policemen, keeping an eye on the demonstrators, confiscated several posters from the marching students. The students waved placards calling for a fair deal for coloured education.

**Avoid a
witch hunt
— coloured
teachers**

Coloured teachers have appealed to authorities not to launch a "witch hunt" or take punitive

By early afternoon the demonstrations on the Reef had quietened down. Students attempted to stop Press teams from taking photographs and stressed the demonstration was "non-violent."

They said the boycott would continue until demands for equal education were met. This morning, about 1 000 students and



on the move at Eldorado Park, near Johannesburg. These were some of the thousands of coloured school children demanding a better deal. Picture: MARK PETERS.

(257)
(50)
(278)

Students in boycott

▶▶ From page 1

over the crowds, according to reports.

Students from the Eerste High School in Pretoria and the Reiger Park High School in Boksburg joined the demonstrations for the first time today.

Police brought out batons in Eldorado Park at one stage, but did not use them.

Generally, police kept a low profile.

In the Cape, thousands of pupils from Schotsche Kloof to Somerset West gathered in school grounds early today and refused to attend classes.

A mass meeting of nearly 2 000 University of the Western Cape students today voted unanimously to boycott all lectures, tests and assignments.

About 800 student teachers from the Rand College of Education also came out on strike in support of the children, and said they would continue to boycott classes.

Page 17: worse than 1976, Govt warned.

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,6000 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (as far as possible showing which job explaining your gu would last 12 mont to be offered.

teachers were barred by pickets from entering the grounds of Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School.

After about 30 minutes of demonstration outside their school, the Eldorado Park students marched to nearby Kliptown High.

Westbury High School and Coronationville High School joined forces and marched to Bosmont High School this morning.

More than 700 students from Noordgesig High School, adjoining Orlando, also joined the boycott today.

Peacefully

The school has 877 students.

Students said teachers told them they must not leave the school grounds on demonstration marches or damage school property, as this would lead to confrontation with the police.

They said inspectors told them they could demonstrate peacefully within the school grounds.

The students were formed up with banners on the school playing fields.

Reports of demonstrations at Jubilee High and Riverlea High have also been received.

Demonstrating students seemed disorganised, and a general holiday air hung

To Page 3, Col 7

measures against protesting schoolchildren.

In a statement issued today, the Transvaal Association of Teachers says it has no knowledge of "so-called agitators lurking behind the demonstrations."

The statement says the "real agitator is writ large and clear over the whole South African scene ... the system of massive inequity in the socio-economic, political and educational spectrum."

It says pupils concerned are "victims of this iniquitous system."

The association says it has year in and year out conducted "a dialogue of the deaf" with the decision-makers in which it called for changes in the educational system.

"APPALLED"

"We have been appalled at the incredible insensitivity exhibited towards our problems in the tardiness of effecting meaningful changes," it goes on.

It calls for a "radical restructuring of the educational system."

"Our children demonstrated peacefully and non-violently, therefore no witch hunts, no punitive measures. Set the hearts of our children at ease by doing what is morally just and necessary," the statement said.

or), adhering the data above, ort notes ns. Both jobs r are likely

hed ant- of level
A delegation represent- ing Euro-pean Olympic committees led by the Belgian NOC President Rauli

om talks, with the West Ger- man NOC whose decision has acquired a key role in the deliberations.
The Bonn Government has made clear that it accepts President Carter's view that Moscow has given up its moral right to stage the Games.
But the West German National Olympic Commit- tee has not yet taken a decision. France and other Nato countries are awaiting the West German lead but IOC members do not expect them to follow Bonn's decision automati- cally.

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Worse than

Soweto 1976

Govt warned

The spreading Cape school boycott could lead to a repetition of the Soweto unrest of 1976 — or something even worse.

Unless the Government recognises the seriousness of the situation the current mass boycott of schools could flare up into something bigger than in 1976, says Black theologian, Dr Allan Boesak.

He said the controversy was not only over teacher, textbook and facility shortages, but was the result of a particular oppressive policy. "We must all concede that what the students are

"Narrowing the gap" was the operative phrase when teachers' salaries were adjusted in 1978.

Yet today a white male teacher still gets between R720 and R810 a year more than his Coloured Affairs Department counterpart.

This is one of the reasons coloured students are boycotting school. MIKE O'NEILL MEYER reports. . . .

doing is because the Government's policy of separate inferior education has failed," Dr Boesak emphasised.

Pupils, it seems, have learned from the events of 1976. This time they are making an orderly peaceful and determined effort to get their demands met.

The 2 000 coloured high school pupils who disrupted classes at three Johannesburg schools last week are determined to continue their stayaway until their "legitimate" demands have been met.

Their demands, which are

based on grievances that stem directly from the Government's separate and parallel policy, are:

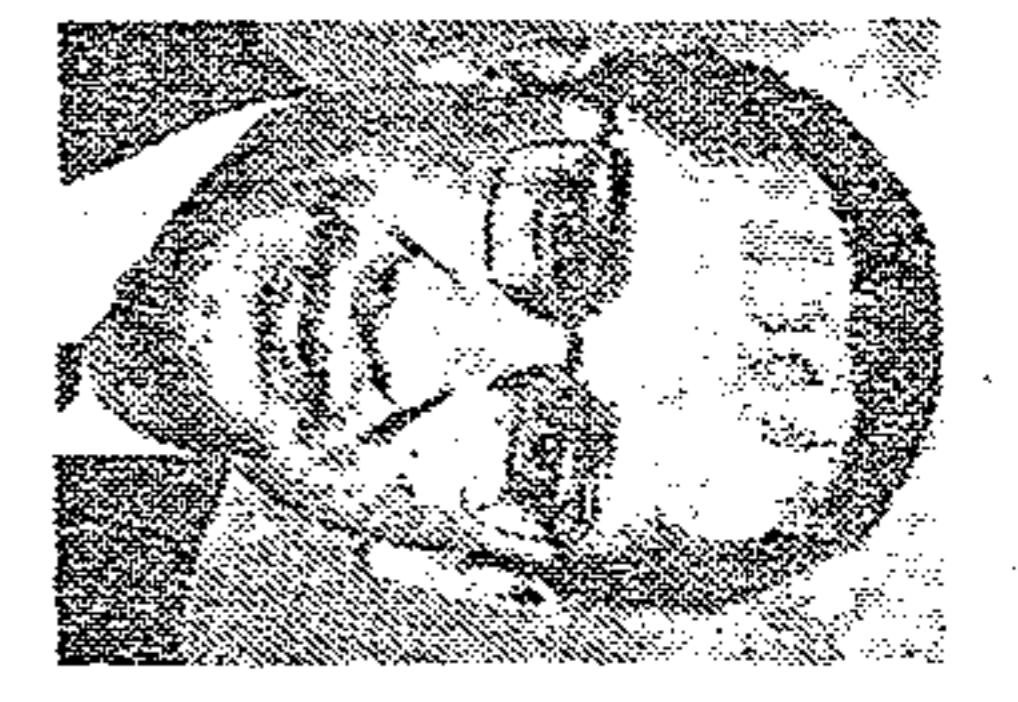
- Abandonment of the permit system for admission to educational institutions.
- The right to create student representative bodies.
- Equal money for children of different races.
- Damaged schools be repaired.
- The acute shortage of teachers be made up, and that they all be paid



Black theologian Dr Allan Boesak fears "a worse Soweto."



From the Labour Party's Rev Allan Hendrickse, a warning.



Teachers' leader Mr Franklin Sonn, supports the students.

equally, regardless of race.

● The abuse of corporal punishment and the unfair dismissal of teachers be stopped.

Since the boycott the only reaction of the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, has been a statement that he was giving their grievances his "positive attention."

This statement was made after Parliament was warned by the Opposition spokesman on Coloured Relations, Mr Colin Eglin, that the school boycott was a

"powder-keg situation simmering away unattended."

The Labour Party has warned the Government that the boycott is a symbol of the militancy of apartheid. But pupils have rejected the organisation as "racist."

The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, emphasised that the stayaway was a complete rejection of apartheid in an effort to show that education knew no colour or racial distinction.

Professional Teachers' Association was also rejected by pupils who said the association had never understood the issues.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers Association, kept a tight rein on his Spes Bona High School while he was principal in 1976. Now students from the school have taken the lead in the boycott and he supports them.

They say his about-face comes because with at least 100 000 pupils joining hands everyone has tried to jump on the handwagon.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, see.

On a social maximum output criterion the optimal number of fish on a boat is four or five. (There could be the marginal product, four fish, with a member on the boat would exactly offset the marginal product, four fish, from the arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrate the larger crew size whenever the equivalent double possibility.) The social-maximum output rule is to employ a boat crew until the marginal product decreases to that on shore. (When people are fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bathe. Only fish are produced and consumed.) Figure 9-1 the marginal social gain areas of plus signs in the first four product bars.

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives

Now we come to the point of interest: will people be allowed on the boat and the increased output?

Share and Share Alike with Controlled Entry

In our first scene of this fishing saga, a boat discoverer is entitled to decide persons can be on board, and all on board will share alike in the total catch. A discoverer will allow only one or two others for then the average catch on board, and each other person gets, is at the

BOYCOTT

by pupils

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spreads

By LIZ MCGREGOR and ZUBEIDA JAFFER

THE boycott of classes by Western Cape students at schools, universities and colleges spread yesterday to other major centres throughout the country.

Between 4 000 and 5 000 students from the coloured townships near Johannesburg demonstrated and boycotted classes yesterday, reports Sapa.

Earlier in the day, about 1 000 pupils had marched to the Eldorado Park Secondary School from Kliptown High School near Soweto. Other schools joined in later and by midday about 4 000 pupils had gathered outside the school.

The Bechet Training College in Greyville, near Durban, was closed yesterday when students did not turn up for classes, in sympathy with demonstrators elsewhere in the country.

In Bloemfontein, about 60 pupils at the Dr Blok High School in Heidedal protested with placards calling for better sports facilities and other amenities.

At virtually every high school in Cape Town's coloured and Indian areas, as well as at schools in George, Riversdale, Saldanha Bay, Somerset West, Paarl and Worcester, pupils stayed away from classes.

Students at the University of the Western Cape, Hewat Training College, the teachers' training college at Bellville and the Peninsula Technikon also joined the boycott.

The pattern at most of the schools was the same — pupils held



Pupils protest in Riverlea, Johannesburg, yesterday during their stayaway from classes.

mass meetings in the morning, marched around the school with placards a couple of times and went home about noon.

Teachers at the schools report that the pupils' activities were orderly and disciplined.

"Alternative education" programmes, with lectures and discussions on current issues, will start at most of the schools today.

The boycott follows a decision at the weekend by representatives from 61 Western Cape schools and educational institutions to hold a boycott from yesterday until Friday in a symbolic protest against "racist educational institutions".

The students said in a statement issued after the meeting that their education was an "ideological control on the part of the State" and was designed to "train people for the cheap labour market".

The listed their grievances as:

- The permit system for admittance to educational institutions.
- The absence of autonomous student representative councils at some schools.
- The difference in the funds allocated per capita for the various groups.
- The failure of the authorities to repair damaged schools.
- The acute shortage of qualified teachers and of textbooks.
- The compulsory wearing of school uniforms.
- The fact that security police are allowed free access to school premises.
- The abuse of corporal punishment and the unfair dismissal of teachers at some schools.

● Eglin calls on Botha, page 2

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Fraser's ^{STAR} 22/4/80
get fund ³⁴³
moving ⁵⁰



MR MALCOLM MANSON

The TEACH fund for the "Uplift in Alex" campaign has been given a hefty shot in the arm by the furniture removal company, Fraser's International, who have donated R1 000.

The general manager of Fraser's International, Mr Gordon Mayhead, said today that he and the company's managing director, Mr Malcolm Manson, had decided to give the money to TEACH "because we feel we have a practical responsibility to the community from which we earn our livelihood."

"Because we are in Sandton and right next to Alexandra, we draw a lot of our workers from there. We feel we owe our workers something and that we have a community responsibility to them," he said.

Whether you are a large company or a private individual you can help the children of Alex today. It doesn't matter if the donation is R1 000 or one cent — what matters is the attitude of caring for those in need in our society.

Our target: R120 000.

Collected so far:
R22 346,51.

Our deadline: July 31.

Donations can be sent to TEACH Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

● Page 9: Sibani orphans face a grim winter.

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Leaders warn SOWT

By PHIL MITCHELL
 DIACOTS leaders yesterday warned the government that unless the coloured education fund crisis is resolved it could affect other parts of the population. "We will do everything we can to bring what may be a

This warning was given as the student boycott continued yesterday and entered its second day in Johannesburg. It was joined by students in Pietermaritzburg, East Rand, and also all schools in Johannesburg appeared to have joined.

Dr. Nicholas Mafema, Chairman of the Committee, said:

tee of Ten, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, gave the warning. Tsoa's incited country-wide that it would escalate.

The demonstrations first spread to the Reef last Friday, but not many schools took part. Yesterday most of the coloured high schools on the Reef had joined.

They were supporting the decision taken in the Peninsula at the weekend that students boycott lessons but attend school.

Police

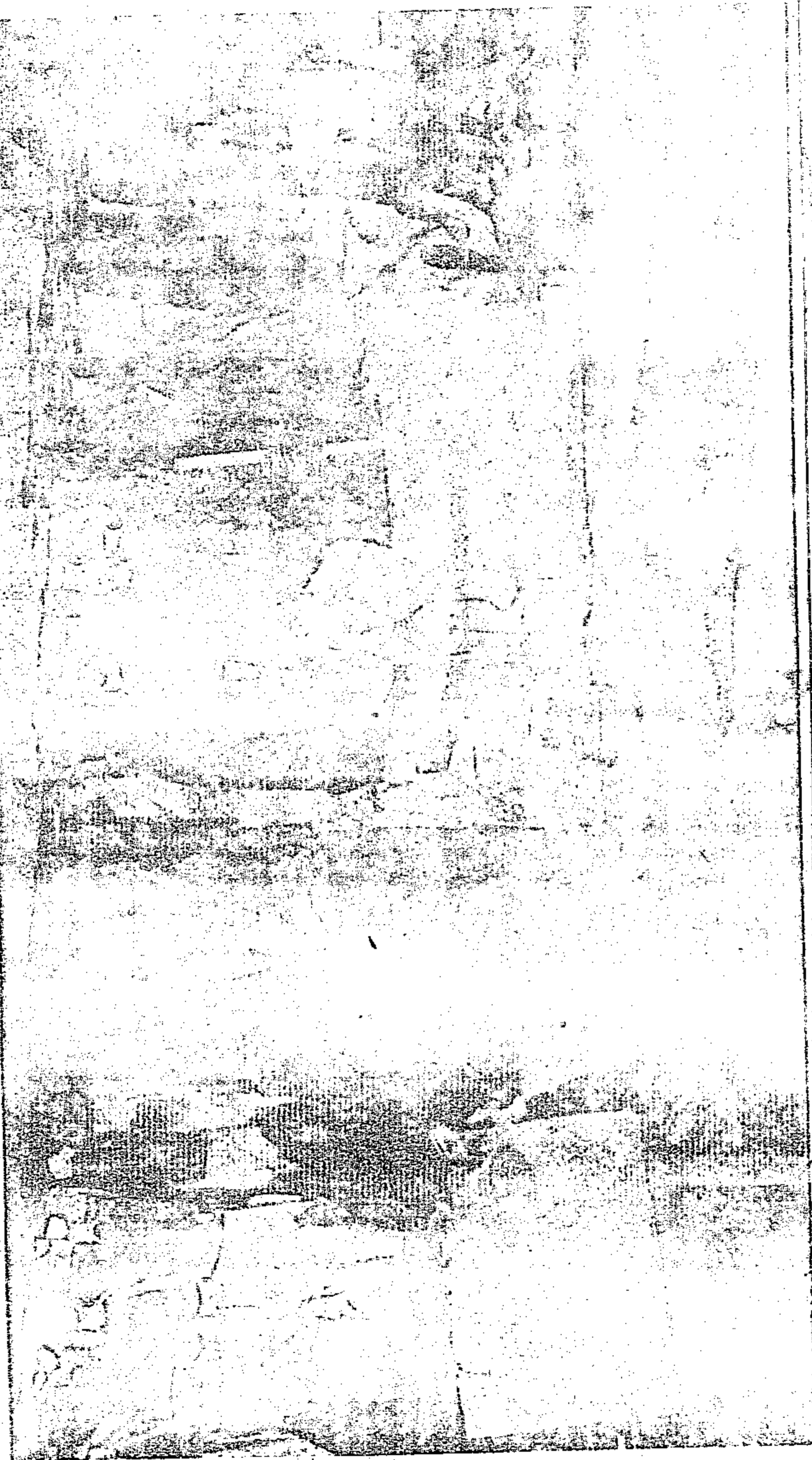
Schools on the Reef which joined the boycott are from Eldorado Park, Noordgesig, Coronation, Bosmont, Rivelea, Westbury, Reiger Park and Eorsterus.

At Bosmont and Coronation students were in the school premises while those from Riverlea marched to Coronation before returning home after being stopped by police.

Bishop Tutu said he has sent a telegram to Mr. Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Affairs, urging him to deal with the serious situation urgently.

"In the telegram I also pointed out that it is an explosive situation that could escalate and affect other parts of the population. Education is a

Hundreds of placard carrying students marching through the streets of Johannesburg yesterday.



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Government warned

★ From Page 1

sensitive area. I asked him to do something in Christ's name before it is too late," he said.

Dr Motlana said if there was a delay to resolve this issue black students may feel obliged to join their fellow South Africans, and if that happens there's no telling what may eventuate, he said.

He further said he wanted to compliment the youths for having taken a principled orderly stand against racial discrimination. "I want to add my appeal to those that have already been made to urge the Government to stop looking for scapegoats and resolve the educational crisis," he said.

Meanwhile all was quiet in Soweto. Students interviewed said they were aware of the demonstrations and were following them with a keen interest. They pledged solidarity with their fellow students.

The University of the Witwatersrand's Black Students' Society has expressed its solidarity with the protesting students. "We express our full solidarity with the demands made by the students," their statement said.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) have also pledged their solidarity with the students.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Committee of Ten, said the current protest is a reaffirmation of the fact that the structure and nature of the South African society of the future will be taken by the present young generation.

A spokesman for the police yesterday confirmed receiving a request for police comment on the boycott. By late yesterday no comment had been received. According to SABC-TV there were no disturbances.

ils boycott 70 schools

Department of Coloured Education said although he disapproved strongly of what the students were doing, he was pleased they

had so far not resorted to violence.

Meanwhile, the Mercury's Parliamentary Correspondent reports from Cape Town that Mr Colin Eglin, Opposition spokesman on coloured affairs, yesterday called on the Prime Minister to intervene in an attempt to solve the problem.

He made the call shortly after the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, yesterday restated his view that the boycott was the result of 'outside agitation'.

Mr Eglin rejected Mr Steyn's view and said: 'It is time for the Prime Minister to intervene personally and come forward with a dramatic act of reconciliation towards the coloured community as a whole.'

'The school stayaway goes beyond the issue of education. It is merely the tip of an iceberg of frus-

• TURN TO PAGE 2

NM 22/4/80 (377) Schools boycott (50) (257)

• FROM PAGE 1

tration and simmering anger that goes deep and wide in the coloured community,' he said.

Mr Steyn said yesterday he was 'very unhappy' over the situation, and he stood by his previously expressed view that the boycott could be attributed to 'outside agitation'.

Asked the source of the alleged agitation, or the circumstances surrounding it, Mr Steyn said: 'It is not in the public interest to discuss any aspect of this matter.'

He conceded that there were problems facing coloured education, but added: 'It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up.'

'Agitators are using the problems that do exist for their own political purposes,' he said.

Asked whether he thought the situation could be resolved, Mr Steyn replied: 'I am sure that if the children are left alone the situation will look completely different. I am confident that the present problems can be resolved.'

School children march, meet in the rain

Stayaway: Eglin calls on Botha

Own Correspondent

Staff Reporter

THEY marched solemnly in the drizzling rain, two or three children abreast, round and round the school grounds in protest against "inferior education".

Neatly dressed in ties and blazers, they brandished hand-made placards calling for "autonomous SRCs" and an end to "racist education".

After the brief protest march, they split into groups to discuss the situation in the country.

The events at Kensington High School were typical of the activity which took place at many schools and educational institutions yesterday.

At mass meetings students were urged to avoid violence and to be as quiet in their work as possible.

2 000 meet

The pouring rain did not deter more than 2 000 students at the University of the Western Cape from meeting in the open-air theatre.

At Vredenburg Senior Secondary School in Saldanha Bay 1 620 pupils joined the boycott after a mass meeting.

They complained of the shortage of textbooks and the lack of qualified teachers. In a statement they also protested against their lack of political rights.

Students at Gerrit du Plessis High School, Riversdale, joined the boycott. Their specific demand was for transport for students who have to walk five miles to get to school.

The only two schools in George, Pacalsdorp and George high schools and 3 000 students at Esselen Park and Bree River high schools in Worcester also joined the boycott.

Some of the other schools affected were Wynberg Senior Secondary School, Wittehome High School, Grassy Park High School, Parkwood High School, Mountview and Crystal Senior Secondary in Hanover Park, Livingstone High School, Salt River High School, Trafalgar High School, Belhar Senior Secondary, Elswood High School, Elsie's River High School and teachers training colleges in Bellville and Hewat, Vista High School, Steenberg High School, Manenberg High School, Windermere High School and Harold Cressy High School.

THE Opposition spokesman on Coloured Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene in an attempt to solve the growing protest school stayaway among coloured schoolchildren.

He made the call soon after the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, had reiterated his view that the boycott was a result of "outside agitation."

Mr Eglin rejected Mr Steyn's statement, saying: "It is time for the prime minister to intervene personally and come forward with a dramatic act of reconciliation towards the coloured community as a whole. The school stayaway goes beyond the issue of education. It is merely the tip of an iceberg of frustration and simmering anger that goes deep and wide in the coloured community."

The government would have to show a rethink of its policy and attitude towards South Africa's coloured citizens.

Mr Steyn said yesterday that he was "very unhappy" at the situation and that he stood by his view that the boycott could be attributed to "outside agitation."

'Problems can be resolved'

Asked the source of the alleged agitation, or the circumstances surrounding it, Mr Steyn said: "It is not in the public interest to discuss any aspect of this matter."

He conceded that there were problems facing coloured education, but added: "It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up. Agitators are using the problems that do exist for their own political purposes."

Asked whether he thought the situation could be resolved, Mr Steyn replied: "I am sure that if the children are left alone by outside agitators, the situation will look completely different. I am confident that the present problems can be resolved."

He declined to say whether there was concern that the situation could lead to unrest. "I am not prepared to discuss this matter as it would be attaching too much importance and undue prominence to it."

"I am very unhappy about it because under the leadership of the prime minister so many new doors are opening up for the future of our people. It is a tragedy that our children are being encouraged to indulge in political activities that must lead to the neglect and the detriment of their education and their future in the South Africa of tomorrow."

School boycott 'symptomatic'

Political Staff

THE Cape coloured schools boycott was symptomatic of the rejection of separate development, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday.

Mr Hendrickse, who held the portfolio for education in the now-defunct Coloured Persons Representative Council, said that the Labour Party had repeatedly warned the government about the widening gap in *per capita* spending on white and black education. He believed that R160 a year was spent on coloured schoolchildren and R720 a year on white children.

The boycott was symptomatic of the total rejection of the policy of separate development and separate education.

"The matter needs positive action," Mr Hendrickse said. A short-term solution was the im-

mediate equalization of government spending on education.

● Sapa reported from Johannesburg yesterday that the Transvaal Association of Teachers has called for a radical restructuring of the South African educational system.

In a statement in support of the thousands of demonstrating schoolchildren, the association said that the real agitator "is the system of massive iniquity in the socio-economic, political and educational spectrum of South African society".

● The Deputy Director of Indian Affairs, Mr S P van den Heever, said that he was aware that "some of the pupils" at Rylands High, the only Indian school in Cape Town, were not attending classes. Referring to the pupils' demands for a student representative council, he said that no SRCs were recognized by his department.

Schools boycott

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(Continued from Page 1)

grievances which included a lack of sports facilities, no representative council and the alleged irregular use of corporal punishment at the school.

At two schools in George, Pacaltsdorp Senior Secondary School and George High School, pupils refused to attend classes and held placard demonstrations in the school grounds.

Students at the South Cape Teachers' Training College in Oudshoorn also boycotted lectures.

Pupils at the Gerrit du Plessis High School in Riversdale refused to attend classes and presented the principal with a list of grievances.

In the Boland, schools at Worcester, Paarl, Stellenbosch and Somerset West/The Strand were disrupted by a stayaway from classrooms yesterday.

In Worcester more than 3 000 pupils at Esselin Park High School and

Bree River High School decided on a boycott after meetings yesterday.

Pupils at Luckhoff High School, Stellenbosch and at Noorder Paarl High School, Paarl High School and Paulus Joubert High School in Paarl have joined the boycott.

They were supported by pupils at Gordons High School and Macassar High School in The Strand/Somerset West.

The Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said last night he had not yet been informed about a decision by the university's students to boycott lectures until the end of this week.

'I only gather that such a decision was taken and I trust that the students who have decided on a boycott will respect the right of other students who wish to express their

feelings in some other way.

'I'm available to students and student groups who wish to approach me,' he said.

From elsewhere in the country it is reported that all coloured senior secondary schools on the Witwatersrand and in Pretoria have boycotted classes, as have some schools in Natal, Free State and Kimberley.

Among the latest developments are that the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand is boycotting classes today to express solidarity with the coloured students.

About 600 pupils at East Rand High School in Reiger Park, Boksburg, today marched through the school waving placards.

In Kimberley, about 3 500 senior secondary school pupils and student teachers today boycotted classes.

DD 22/4/80

Coloured school boycott spreads

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JOHANNESBURG — The school boycott continued to gain impetus yesterday with reports estimating that more than 100 000 pupils in the Western Cape and the Transvaal have joined the strike which is expected to continue all week.

The stay-away also spread to Natal and the Free State.

About 5 000 of the demonstrators were from schools here and the demonstrations spread to schools on the Reef and Pretoria, as well as higher education centres.

Police said the demonstrators were apparently intent on getting into the city to stage a demonstration at the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Thousands of pupils in the Cape Peninsula were boycotting their classes yesterday in response to Friday's meeting at Athlone at which representatives from more than 60 schools decided on a boycott until Friday unless their grievances are met.

The demonstrations in the Cape and Transvaal were reported to be

peaceful. The only reported action by the police in Johannesburg was the confiscation of a few posters in a march at Eldorado Park.

The demonstrations spread to higher education centres — yesterday's demonstrations included one at the Rand College of Education where student teachers demonstrated along the Soweto highway.

Students at the University of the Western Cape and the Peninsula Technikon in Belville South yesterday held meetings to decide on what action they should take later this week.

The boycott spread to outlying areas in the Cape. In Stellenbosch, students marched with placards denouncing the education system.

Students at the Hewat Training College in Crawford in the Cape decided at a mass meeting to support the demands of the pupils by boycotting classes.

All practice teaching at the college was cancelled.

The Bechet Training College in Durban was

closed yesterday when students did not turn up for classes in sympathy with demonstrators elsewhere in the country.

There was no demonstration and they simply stayed away from classes.

In Bloemfontein, pupils protested with placards calling for better sports facilities and other amenities.

The principal, Mr P. R. Murison dismissed classes yesterday and said the school would reopen today.

In the Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, opposition spokesman on Coloured Affairs, called on the Prime Minister yesterday to intervene to end the boycott.

He made the call shortly after the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, restated his view yesterday that the school stayaway was a result of "outside agitation."

Mr Steyn conceded that there were problems facing Coloured education but added: "It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up." — SAPA-DDC.

8000 pupil marchers flee as police fire teargas

STAR 22/4/80

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Riot police in camouflage uniform today fired teargas canisters to disperse 8 000 marching coloured pupils as the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, threatened to shut schools unless order in coloured education was restored in a week.

Riot police, uniformed police and plainclothes policemen lined up to confront the students at a plot in Heideveld. They fired teargas canisters and

pupils fled in all directions.

The march had been peaceful and police kept a low profile until a squad of riot police in 15 riot vehicles joined a contingent of uniformed and plainclothes policemen.

A police spokesman asked the pupils to disperse.

An angry mother who witnessed the teargassing from her front garden said: "Why do they have to shoot teargas? The pupils were staging a peaceful demonstration."

Mr Steyn threatened in

Parliament this afternoon that consideration would be given to closing coloured schools unless order was restored in a week.

The future of teachers would then be considered in their own interests, Mr Steyn said.

He attacked what he described as sensationalist and exaggerated newspaper reporting about events at the coloured schools.

This, he said, was continuing in spite of an appeal he had made to the

Press last week not to fan the situation through such sensational reporting.

Among other things newspapers had badly exaggerated figures of the extent of the boycott action, planned mass meetings were advertised and decisions at such meetings were given in detail.

In general the work of inciters of the boycott campaign was made easier.

The question could be asked where the boycott

✓ To Page 3, Col 1

Pupil marchers flee

From page 1

figure came from if the facts were as follows.

"The boycott action was so far limited to high schools, a few teachers colleges and the University of the Western Cape.

"In the whole of South Africa there were only 129 799 coloured high school pupils and large parts of the country are unaffected," he said.

Earlier Mr Steyn said he would be willing to meet representatives of the coloured pupils taking part in the countrywide boycott to discuss their grievances.

His call came as more than 10 000 students held a mass rally in Bosmont this morning, and as all coloured senior secondary schools on the Reef and Pretoria boycotted classes as the countrywide strike entered its third day.

Early this morning several thousand students from 10 schools marched to the Bosmont meeting outside the Christiaan Botha High School.

Students at the Bosmont rally distributed pamphlets demanding, among other things, the abolition of racial education, integration of schools, better textbooks, parity of teachers' salaries, abolition of the Department of Coloured and Indian Affairs and the Bantu Development Corporation, and the phasing out of armed soldier teachers.

They asked for higher standards of education, more qualified teachers and more autonomous students representative councils at all schools.

In other developments today:

● The 2 500 pupils from two of Lenasia's four Indian high schools joined the boycotts.

● The Fordsburg Indian Teachers' Training College came out on strike.

● Police waited on the alert after 650 coloured high school children went on strike today in Reiger Park in Boksburg.

● More than 1 200 pupils and students from two Durban coloured high schools and a teachers' training college boycotted classes.

● In Kimberley about 3 500 senior secondary school pupils and student teachers boycotted classes.

● About 900 pupils refused to attend classes at the Dr Blok High School in Bloemfontein.

Police to probe tear-gas claim

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THE pupils who marched through Athlone yesterday were dispersed in "the most peaceful manner possible" by the use of sprayed irritant powder, and allegations that anti-riot squad policemen used tear-gas in two incidents will be investigated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet of the SAP's Directorate of Public Relations gave this assurance yesterday following accusations by shopkeepers, pupils and residents of houses near the Klipfontein Road-Vanguard Drive intersection where the march was dispersed.

Yesterday saw the first deployment in Cape Town of a new police device, commonly called a "sneeze machine", which sprays an irritant powder known as "tear-smoke".

Colonel Mellet said that the Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, gave orders that the demonstrators "had to be dispersed in the most peaceful manner possible".

Colonel Mellet added: "Allegations that teargas was thrown at houses will be investigated by the police."

The tear-gas allegations arise from two separate incidents during and just after the marchers were dispersed at the Klipfontein Road-Vanguard Drive intersection yesterday.

A parent who watched the demonstrators being dispersed claimed that as the pupils ran away from the emissions of the "sneeze machine", other policemen from the anti-riot unit fired tear-gas canisters into a shop in the Gatesville shopping centre.

Forced back door open

When the marchers had dispersed about 14 pupils were walking home across a section of open land between the intersection and Calcium Road, on the outskirts of Vanguard Estate, when a riot policeman — one of several in a Land Rover — fired what appeared to be a teargas canister at them, residents said.

Several of the pupils ran into a house in Calcium Road. The policemen fired two more canisters into the back and front yards of the house. One of the policemen then went around the house and forced the back door open, breaking the lock.

Then, residents said, he shouted: "Come out, children" and fired another canister into the house. The pupils ran out through the front door, but no arrests were made.

The policemen in the Land Rover left and took up station on the open ground. While journalists from the Cape Times and the Burger were talking to occupants of the house one of the policemen fired another teargas canister into the yard behind the house.

cations Appeal Board, Judge Snyman, told the Town's conference on censorship yesterday.

Steyn's ^{SNM} plea to ^{23/4/80} parents ⁵⁰ ²⁸⁷

FROM PAGE 1

affected.

'We therefore call on all responsible Durban students to boycott lectures tomorrow and on Friday.'

The spokesman described the boycott as a 'manifestation of the seething discontent' which the authorities had previously either ignored or suppressed.

Yesterday 700 black medical students from the University of Natal and 150 coloured and black students from the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg also joined the boycott.

Symbolic

A spokesman for the Medical SRC said their boycott was part of the symbolic protest against 'racial and inferior education' in the country.

Dennis Duchesne, the SRC president of the Bechet Training College, whose 200 students were the first to boycott classes in Durban on Monday, yesterday addressed about 700 pupils of the Bechet College High School in Sparks Estate who had gathered on Barnes Road sportsfield after boycotting classes.

'Some senior pupils asked me to speak to the crowd to try to defuse a possibly explosive situation. I reminded them that our object was not violent and suggested they go along with whatever action they had decided but to stay on school premises,' he said.

The pupils carried placards saying 'give us a fair deal'.

About 1000 pupils from Fairvale High School in Durban and about 840 pupils from Wentworth

High School joined in the boycott of classes yesterday.

Sapa reported that the number of pupils boycotting classes increased to about 70 000 when at least 20 more schools — four of them Indian — joined the boycott.

In the only case, so far, of police intervention in the otherwise peaceful and orderly action, tear-gas was fired at 20 000 marching students in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, according to Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brig J F Rossouw.

He said tear-gas cannisters had been fired 'at a very late stage' and only as a last resort. Before that, a 'sneeze machine' had been used 'to little effect'.

Earlier, about 5 000 pupils from a number of schools had blocked streets at Athlone in Cape Town in a peaceful protest march which stretched for about a kilometre, blocking traffic. The crowd later swelled to 8 000.

In the Transvaal five more schools joined the boycott yesterday, swelling the number of students involved in that province to more than 12 000.

Walk-out

In addition, several hundred students from the Fordsburg Indian Teachers' Training College and two of the four high schools in Lenasia walked out of classes.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brig Kobus Hamman, said pupils had dispersed by late afternoon after several peaceful demonstrations and there had been no incidents.

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Steyn's threat to close schools attacked

Political Staff

MR MARAIS STEYN, Minister of Coloured Relations, has been criticized for threatening to close coloured schools if the growing boycott protest did not end.

Mr Colin Eglin, chief Opposition spokesman, said yesterday that Mr Steyn had shown a "disturbingly superficial approach" to the problem, and the New Republic Party's spokesman, Mr Geoff Oldfield, warned that the threat to close the schools could be "counter-productive".

Mr Steyn said in a special statement to Parliament yesterday that political agitators were behind the protest and that the number of children involved had been grossly exaggerated.

There were only 130 000 coloured high school pupils in the country and latest information indicated that about 20 000 at 40 schools throughout the country were involved.

Mr Steyn said that in the Wynberg/Bellville areas in Cape Town, which were the worst-affected, there were 65 high schools with 59 450 pupils.

"Until yesterday pupils in only 29 of these had taken part in the boycott, and then it must be remembered that even at the affected schools it seldom happens that all the pupils

⇨⇨⇨⇨
To page 2



From page 1

participate in the strike, and that they often constitute a minority," he said.

"I, as the responsible minister, now direct an earnest appeal to the parents and teachers involved to see that discipline is restored and that the scholars resume their studies," Mr Steyn said.

"If they do not restore order in the course of the week and normalize attendance at schools, we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed and give attention, in their own interest, to the future of the teachers."

Mr Steyn said the protest was spreading and that "great pressure and intimidation is exerted on schools that are not participating".

Mr Eglin said the situation which was developing was fraught with danger and required more than threats and warnings. It required an indication by the government that it was prepared to rethink its whole approach and policy to the coloured people.

He appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene.

"The minister's statement reveals a disturbingly superficial approach to the present protest and stayaways," Mr Eglin said.

"It shows that the government is either unwilling or unable to understand the basic causes and issues.

"While the immediate issues have to do with the state of schools and the inadequacies of coloured education, the protests reflect a dissatisfaction on a much wider front.

"The scholars' protests are merely the tip of an iceberg of frustration and anger which goes deep and wide into the coloured community.

"One of the root causes of the present situation is to be found in the fact that the government has deprived the coloured citizens of their political rights.

"The government has been warned time and time again that when it deprives people of all political representation it forces them out of the democratic system of government into the field of stayaways and boycotts."

Mr Oldfield said Mr Steyn's threat to close the schools was to be regretted, as it could be counter-productive.

Steyn's statement on school unrest

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

The Minister of Coloured Relations. Mr Marais Steyn, made a statement in Parliament yesterday on the unrest in coloured schools. The text of his statement is:

"As responsible minister I feel I owe it to Parliament to provide details of the extent and distribution of the present unrest situation at schools for which my department is responsible.

"On Friday I informed this House about this brewing unrest. Among other things I made a serious and urgent appeal to the press and news media not to blow up the situation with sensational and exaggerated reporting.

"I must now express my disappointment over the reaction to this appeal. Some newspapers are continuing with reports which pro-

vide seriously exaggerated figures of the extent of the boycott action, which advertise huge meetings, which include reports and make known decisions of such meetings in detail and which in general further and facilitate the work of the instigators of this campaign.

"As an example I mention the front page report in last night's (Monday's) Argus about '100 000 pupils boycott classes'.

"One could ask where this figure came from when the actual facts are as follows:

"The boycott action is so far limited to high schools, certain teachers' training colleges and the University of the Western Cape.

"In the whole of South Africa there are only 129 799 pupils at high schools and large parts of the country are not affected by this action.

"In the Wynberg-Bellville area which are worst-affected, there are 65 high schools with 59 450 pupils. Up till yesterday (Monday) pupils at 29 of these schools had taken part in the boycott and it should be borne in mind that seldom did all pupils take part at affected schools, but most often a minority.

"According to information available to the department and the Directorate of Education the position yesterday (Monday) was that altogether 40 high schools in the country were affected by the boycott and the total number of pupils estimated at 20 000. Reports on the situation are being received daily from all schools.

"According to reports received today it appears that the unrest is spreading, that larger numbers of children are taking part and that great pressure and intimidation is being exerted on schools which are not taking part in the campaign.

"Both I and my department are obviously perturbed about the situation in our coloured schools. The fact is we have a situation where school grievances and pupils are being abused by political agitators in a general political campaign.

"On April 15 I reacted fully to the grievances mentioned by the scholars and I provided details of what we were doing for education and for the youth.

"I can only repeat that my department and I are available for the discussion of any grievances and shortcomings in the field of education.

"It is declared intention to elevate and promote coloured education, not only in the interests of the community itself, but in the interests of the country as a whole.

"The government cannot associate itself with the abuse by political agitators of schoolchildren who to their own detriment are staying away from classes. Serious financial losses for the department are also involved.

"As the responsible minister I am making an urgent appeal to the parents involved and the teachers to see that discipline is restored and the scholars resume their studies.

"If within the course of this week order is not restored and school attendance normalized, we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed, and give attention, in their own interests, to the future of the teachers."

100000

Argus 21/4/80

50 52

pupils

257

275

boycott

classes

ABOUT 100 000 pupils at coloured schools and educational institutions throughout the country boycotted classes today in a protest against 'racist educational institutions'.

In the Western Cape thousands of pupils and students, from Schotsche Kloof to Stellenbosch, gathered in school grounds and campuses early today and refused to attend classes.

In the Transvaal, the boycott of classes spread throughout Johannesburg and the Reef.

Slogans were sprayed on school walls as more than 2 000 pupils marched through the streets of Eldorado Park and Klip-town, blocking traffic.

A strong contingent of police kept an eye on the demonstrators and confiscated posters from the marching children.

A mass meeting of nearly 2 000 University of the Western Cape students voted unanimously to boycott all lectures, tests and assignments.

Speakers emphasised that the boycott should be total. 'If we stand together and boycott everything, there is no chance this administration can fail everyone at the end of the year,' one speaker said.

To loud cheers and clapping, he said: 'There is no point in having a 99.9 percent boycott. We must have 100 percent unity.'

The Argus reporter attending the meeting was asked to leave. Some students referred to the Press as 'part of the oppressive machinery'.

The boycott of classes is in response to a meeting held in Athlone on Saturday at which representatives from about 61 schools decided on a boycott until Friday unless their grievances are redressed.

Grievances

The list of grievances include the permit system for admittance to educational institutions, the shortage of qualified teachers and text books, the lack of representative councils at schools and the differences in the funds allocated per capita to the various race groups.

The Argus was able to confirm early today that schools in the following areas had

groups. The Argus was able to confirm early today that schools in the following areas had come out in boycott: Athlone, Hanover Park, Mamelong, Bon-tcheuwel, Bishop Lavis, El-sies River, Bellville South, Grassy Park, Wynberg, Retreat and central Cape Town.

At Cape Town's only Indian high school, Ry-lands Estate High School in Athlone pupils also joined the boycott.

At Hewat Training Col-lege in Crawford, students decided at a mass meeting yesterday to support the demands of pupils by boy-cotting classes this week.

Parents

At a mass meeting in the Lotus River and Grassy Park area yester-day, attended by about 700 people, parents and teachers came out in sup-port of the present action of the pupils.

At the end of the meet-ing the parents and teachers resolved to:

⊙ To express their full support for the pupils' protest against 'inferior, tribalised and ethnic schools' and called on parents and teachers throughout the Peninsula to hold similar discussions and demonstrations of support.

⊙ Call for a free, demo-cratic, non-racial system of compulsory education.

Anxious parents watch boycotters

Staff Reporter

LINKING ARMS, clapping, chanting — rust-coloured uniforms mingling with blue and black, they marched in an orderly column from school to school, their numbers swelling as they went.

Anxious parents followed the march in their cars while others trudged along on foot, concerned for their offspring.

One mother saw her daughter off to join the march with a packet of sandwiches, shouting, much to the amusement of onlookers:

"Just you be careful, Michelle, you're all I've got."

The march gained momentum after pupils from Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone joined pupils from Spes Bona High School and Belgravia High at about 9 am yesterday.

About 5 000 pupils, chanting slogans marched down the streets of Athlone to Bridgetown High.

Bridgetown pupils, who at first seem to have been deterred by a teacher who stood

in front of the gate, suddenly surged forward and joined the cheering, singing group of pupils outside.

The vast crocodile then moved towards Rylands High School in Rylands Estate where they gathered across the road from the school's gates. One of the Rylands' pupils locked the school gates and pupils from the school sat down on the grass and discussed whether they should join the march.

After what appeared to be a unanimous decision, the gate was unlocked and Rylands' pupils walked out of the school gates, chanting "let's maak hier 'n boycott" (let's have a boycott) to join the waiting crowd of pupils outside.

They marched from the plush houses of Rylands through the flats of Heidveld to Cathkin

High School. It was then that police in camouflage uniforms arrived in about 12 anti-riot squad vans.

Low profile

Up till then, the police had kept a low profile with traffic police leading the march and several vans following it.

The riot police followed the march, now swelled by Cathkin High pupils, to the corner of Klipfontein Road and Vanguard Drive.

According to a parent who was watching, the police blocked off Klipfontein Road and the Gatesville shopping centre and dispersed the pupils, firing tear-smoke canisters into one of the shops and a parking lot next to the shopping centre.

The children fled in all directions and within an hour, all the schools were deserted.

Street marches against decision

CT
23/4/80
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Staff Reporter

SCHOOLS participating in street marches were violating the majority decision taken by representatives at the weekend where students resolved not to leave the school premises while they boycotted classes this week.

This emerged yesterday when the student action committee formed at the weekend, the Committee of 61, issued a statement in response to the allegation that the demonstration march in Athlone had been sanctioned by the representatives.

"Representatives had decided that no student or school was to march out of their school grounds for any reason whatsoever," the statement said.

Majority decision

They appealed to those students who yesterday marched from school to school in the streets of Athlone to abide by the majority decision and to refrain from acting emotionally.

The students from Spes Bona High School and Belgravia High School marched to Alexander Sinton High School where they invited students to join their march.

Hundreds of clapping and cheering students ignored police warnings and poured through the school gates to join their fellow students.

"We ask for calm and disciplined action," they said.

"Students must adhere to the 'awareness programme' and refrain from action which can only be described as divisive."

At a mass meeting of more than 2 000 students at the University of the Western Cape, the importance of the "awareness programme" was agreed upon.

"We see this boycott as an effective way in which to institute a programme to make people aware of the racist education system," a statement issued after the meeting said.

"We fully align ourselves with the grievances of the student masses. While these grievances emanate from the students' specific experiences, they are the result of an extremely oppressive system prevailing in South Africa," they said.

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Boycott spreads to country areas

CT23/4/80

Staff Reporter

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THE only high school in the mission-station village of Genadendal in the Little Karoo joined the schools' boycott yesterday as it continued to spread to country areas.

Students at the Emil Weder Senior Secondary School in Genadendal gathered on the school's rugby field instead of attending classes.

Students at Gerrit du Plessis High School in Riversdale said some of them had to walk five miles to school and demanded that transport be provided.

In Saldanha, 1 620 students of the Vredenburg High School demanded political power.

Both high schools in Worcester, Esselen Park and Bree River High School, marched in the school grounds yesterday, and in George at Pacaltsdorp Senior Secondary School and George High School, students held placard demonstrations.

At the South Cape Teachers'

Training College in Oudshoorn, students joined the boycott.

Gordons High School, The Strand, and Macassar High School in Somerset West continued the boycott as did students at Luckhoff High School, Stellenbosch and the two Paarl High Schools, Noorder Paarl and Paulus Joubert High School.

Between 300 and 400 coloured pupils and students walked in orderly procession through the streets of Paarl at about 8 am yesterday on their way to school and college. Many carried placards.

Kimberley students yesterday pledged their solidarity as they joined the boycott.

Students at William Pescod Senior Secondary School attended the first period of the day and then met on the school grounds to discuss the boycott. At the Floors Senior Secondary School, 500 students joined in the boycott after 10.30 am.

CT 23/4/89
White students
to boycott
(50)
'in sympathy'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — White students of the University of Natal in Durban will boycott lectures tomorrow and on Friday in sympathy with the country-wide boycott of classes by coloured pupils who are protesting against "inferior" coloured education. They are the first white student body to join the boycott.

Yesterday, 700 black medical students from the University of Natal medical school and 150 coloured and black University of Natal students in Maritzburg also joined the boycott.

A spokesman for the medical school SRC said yesterday their boycott was part of the symbolic protest against "racial and inferior education" throughout the country.

The SRC president of Bechet Training College in Durban, Mr Dennis Duchesne, whose 200 students were the first to boycott classes in Durban on Monday, said yesterday the students would formulate a course of action which would depend largely on what happened in other Durban schools.

Mr Duchesne addressed about 700 pupils of the Bechet College High School in Sparks Estate, who had gathered on Barnes Road sports field yesterday morning after boycotting classes.

About 1 000 pupils from Fairvale High School in Durban and about 840 pupils from Wentworth High School joined in the boycott of classes yesterday.

This brings the total number of students and pupils who have boycotted classes in Durban to more than 3 500. There were no reports of boycotts by pupils elsewhere in Natal.

Teachers support
pupils' boycott

THE CAPE Professional Teachers' Association issued a statement expressing support for the schools boycott after an emergency meeting in Athlone last night.

The CPTA, which represents 13 000 Cape teachers, also called on the police to exercise restraint in their actions.

"As an organized teachers' association, the CPTA declares it fully supports the actions of students and pupils to express their grievances.

"To observe our pupils, who are stripped of their political rights, undertaking a peaceful march in the interests of their teachers, their parents and their own future moves us deeply.

"We acknowledge and accept the initiative is a student one, and we respect the pupils for taking it."

The CPTA emphasized that teachers did not support the pupils because they hoped to benefit from the action they had taken. They supported the aims of the pupils out of deep conviction.

The association also appealed to the government to abandon its intention of closing schools.

"Rather than take this action, the government would be best advised to pay earnest attention to the underlying grievances of the community as manifested by the actions of its children," the statement said.

Archbishop pleads for restraint

THE Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, has pleaded for the State and the students not to provoke one another to violence over the current school boycott.

In a statement issued last night, Archbishop Burnett said: "The schools boycott on the Cape Flats and elsewhere should not be seen as the irritating work of tiresome agitators.

The refusal of young black people to accept the maldistribution of opportunity among whites and blacks through education was understandable, he said.

"They are saying that with the future that stretches out before them they are not prepared to submit to this and other inequalities of apartheid society," the Archbishop said.

"This nation has now more money at its disposal than we ever dared to think possible. Good sense and justice must encourage us to take full advantage of that to begin to transform the facilities and salaries in black schools."

He advised the students that the best way to further their cause was to continue to exercise discipline and restraint.

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As the country-wide boycott of classes gained momentum yesterday, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, warned that unless the children returned to normal school attendance by the end of the week, the government would consider closing the schools.

In Durban, the first white students have joined the boycott. The Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal (Durban) last night called on "all responsible Durban students" to pledge their solidarity with black students.

Transvaal rally

In the Transvaal, 5 000 pupils and students from coloured schools and colleges held a "solidarity" mass rally in Bosmont yesterday. Also present were representatives of black students at the University of the Witwatersrand who pledged solidarity with the pupils by boycotting lectures yesterday.

Pupils and students at the rally came from 11 high schools and colleges in Johannesburg and, for the first time since the boycott started last Friday, parents openly supported the student action, reports our Johannesburg correspondent.

In addition, several hundred

students from the Fordsburg Indian Teachers' Training College and two of the four high schools in Lenasia near Johannesburg walked out of classes.

Yesterday, 700 black students from the University of Natal and 150 black students from the University of Natal in Maritzburg also joined the boycott.

About 900 students at the Bechet Training College and the Bechet College High School, as well as 1 840 pupils from the Fairvale and Wentworth High Schools in Durban also boycotted yesterday.

The boycott spread in Kimberley yesterday to include more than 3 500 pupils at two senior secondary schools, as well as students at the Perseverance Teachers' Training College.

In Port Elizabeth, the last major centre to be affected by the boycott, 1 100 pupils at Bethelsdorp High School left their classes for 2½ hours yesterday.

No police intervention has been reported at any of these centres.

In Cape Town, the Committee of 61, which was elected at Saturday's meeting of representatives from 61 schools and colleges throughout the Western Cape, spoke out against yesterday's march.

According to a statement issued by the committee last night, schools participating in marches were doing so against the majority decision.

A spokesman for pupils on the march emphasized that it was a non-violent protest. He said pupils were marching without placards in an orderly manner so as to keep it peaceful.

He said the aim of the march was to demonstrate the unity of pupils at all Cape Town schools and to show the government their demands were serious.



Riot police in camouflage uniforms

Students Worried

(From Page 1)

Students have also boycotted classes.

Senior educational institutions in the Western Cape pledged their support to the boycott last week and are now part of it.

Principals of schools, including those at Kimberley, have joined in.

Parliamentary Senior Secondary School, Coekensrus, the only coloured senior school on the West Rand, joined the boycott yesterday.

All senior coloured schools in the Johannesburg area are involved.

The Reef boycott took a new turn yesterday when 5 000 chanting and singing students defied a police contingent and held an open-air meeting at

Bosmont.

The meeting was held at a park near the Christ Botha High School.

Speeches criticising all aspects of apartheid were punctuated by singing and shouts of "Amandla", and the response of "Awelhu".

The anthem, Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika was sung.

The Rev John Thorne, former secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said church ministers were fully behind the students.

"We welcome and applaud the spirit in which you are conducting the demonstration," he said.

"We have instilled a sense of dignity in you and you are not inferior to anybody and you are not going to accept inferior education," he said.

for education," he said.

The students plan a rally today at Eldorado Park and another meeting at Bosmont.

The Congress of South African Students and Azanian Students Organisation said in a joint statement yesterday: "We the students of this country under the leadership of Azaso and Cosas are aware that all blacks in this country share the same problems."

"We are also aware that the system is applying certain manoeuvres to divide the black people into tribal units — coloureds, Indians and Africans."

By late yesterday, police had not responded to POST inquiries on police action during the demonstrations.

257

BATONS

Argus 23/4/80

(50)

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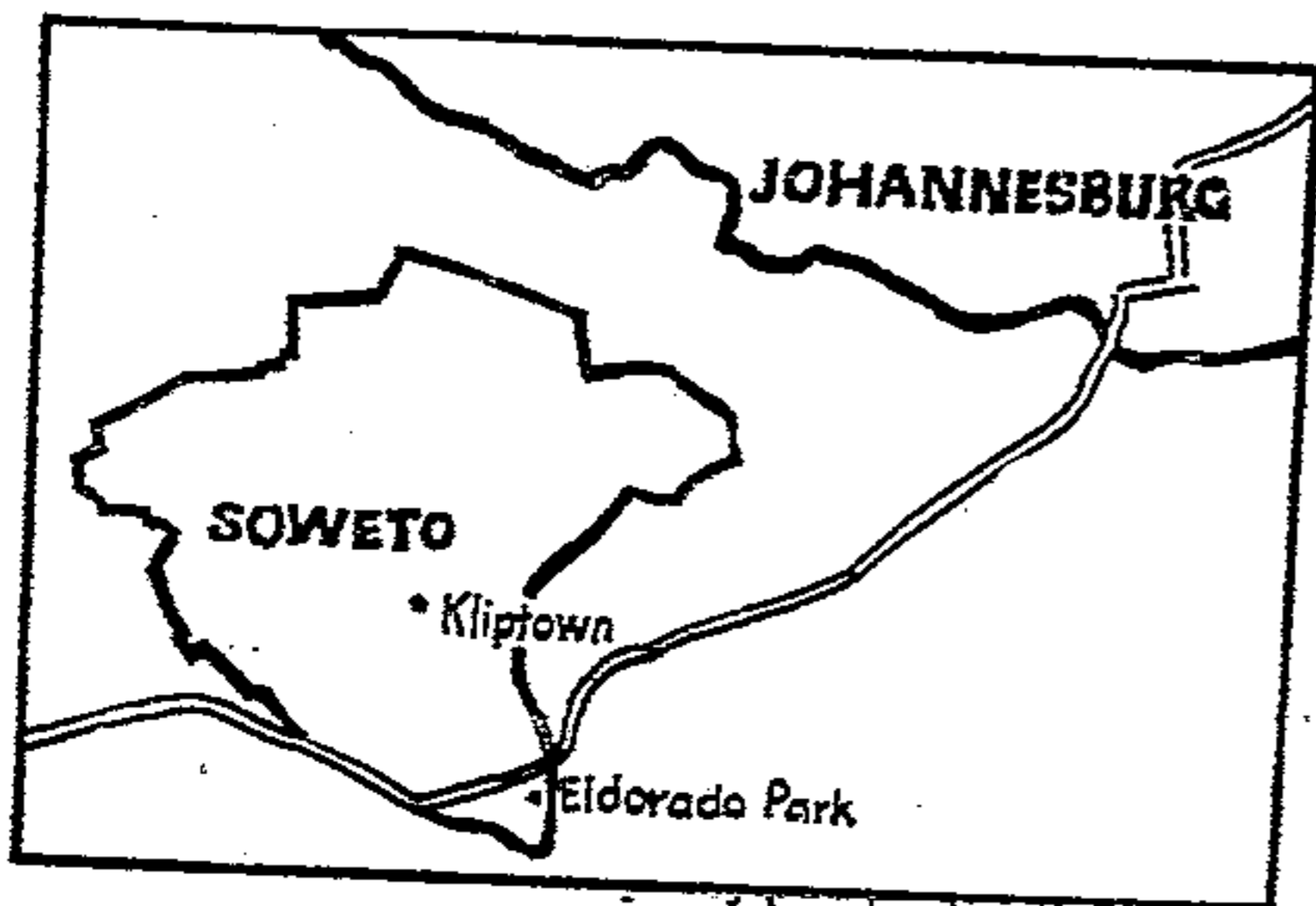
USED IN

CHARGE

ON RAND

PUPILS

JOHANNESBURG. — Police used tear gas and twice baton-charged crowds of coloured pupils in Eldorado Park and Klip-town.



The Forecasters' Kit of Tools

Brigadier J J Hamman, divisional commander of police in Soweto, said the two incidents took place when the schoolchildren refused to disperse.

'Police used three tear-gas grenades and baton-charged the schoolchildren to stop them marching on the street,' he said.

'The first incident happened at a school in Eldorado Park and the second on a playing field near East Road bordering Klip-town.'

Reports from the scene say police fired a shot in the air and baton-charged about 500 students.

Intervened

A circuit inspector of schools, Mr Willie Magardi, intervened and using a loud-hailer ordered the students to return to the school premises.

Soon afterwards police rushed to Klip-town and intercepted about 300 marching students from Klip-town High School. They also baton-charged this group, according to Brigadier Hamman, and again Mr Magardi intervened and was able to disperse the pupils, who returned to their school.

It is reported from Durban that the school boycott crisis continued today with a march on the City Hall and teargas canisters being thrown at Wentworth pupils.

Indian pupils from Lenasia high schools have also joined the boycott.

An estimated 6000 students and pupils were boycotting classes at schools and universities in and around Durban.

Pupils from Umbilo Road High School marched down Pine Street and then into West Street before congregating at the gardens outside the City Hall.

The pupils, who appeared to be in an excitable mood, gave the clenched fist salute and many carried placards that called for equality in education.

High-ranking police officers addressed the pupils and warned that they should disperse because the gathering was illegal.

Went back

They heeded the warning and walked back to the school.

At Wentworth, police used teargas canisters to disperse a group of 100 pupils from Wentworth High who were marching to join their colleagues at Fairvale High nearby.

Pupils from the Meadow Road and Bechet College High Schools in Sparks Estate, who yesterday initiated boycotting in Natal with a march by about 400 through the area, appeared to have gone back to their classes this morning.

In sympathy

Students from the University of Natal — the first whites to join the boycott — and others from the University of Durban-Westville have announced that they are to boycott lectures tomorrow and on Friday in sympathy with the pupils.

High schools in the Free State, Randfontein and some country areas have also joined the protest. — Sapa and Argus Correspondent.



PUPILS

'Teargas v

Crime Reporter THE Divisional Commissioner of Police in Western Cape, Brigadier F Rossouw confirmed yesterday that police used teargas to disperse student march in Athl yesterday.

'We felt it was necessary to use teargas to disperse what was gathering against the la

Coloured

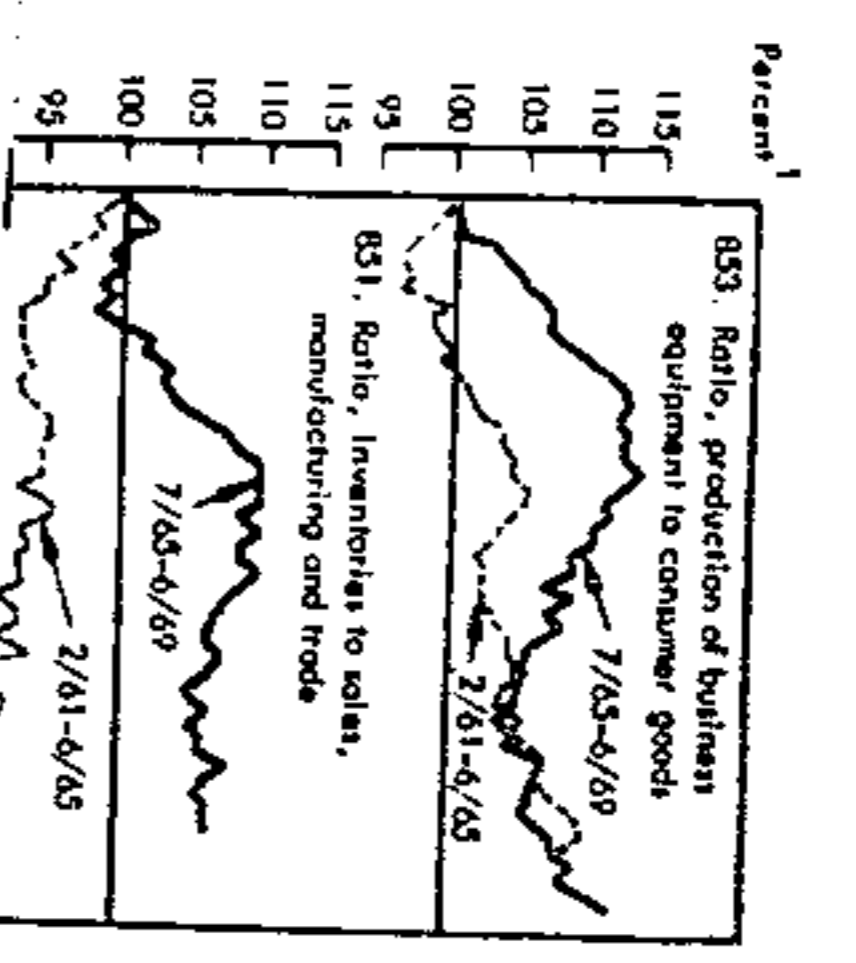
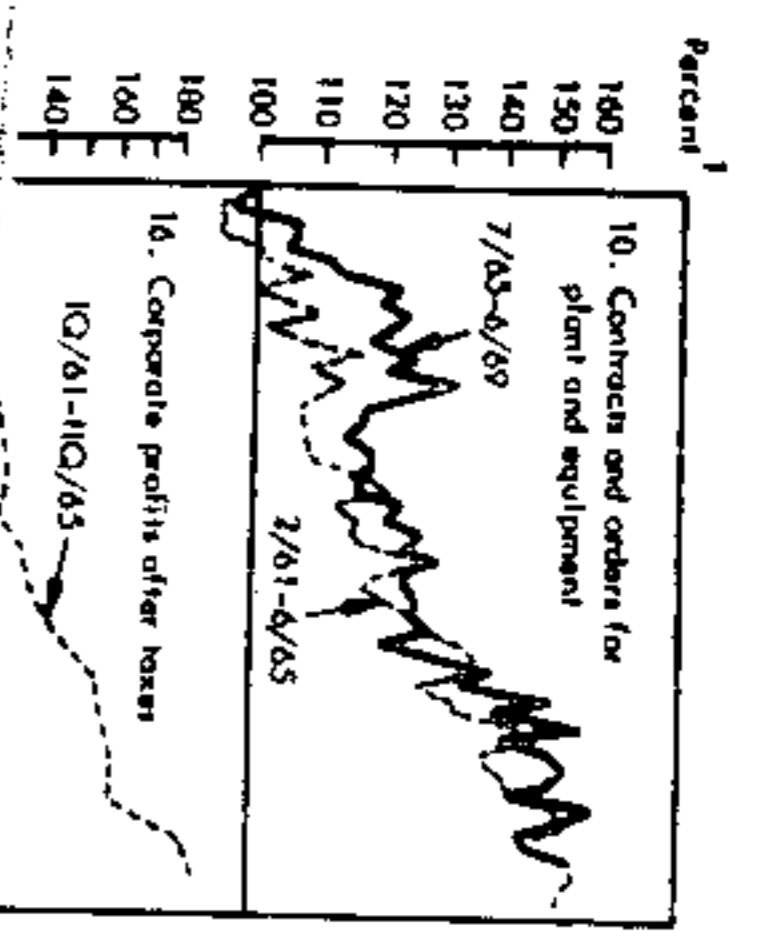
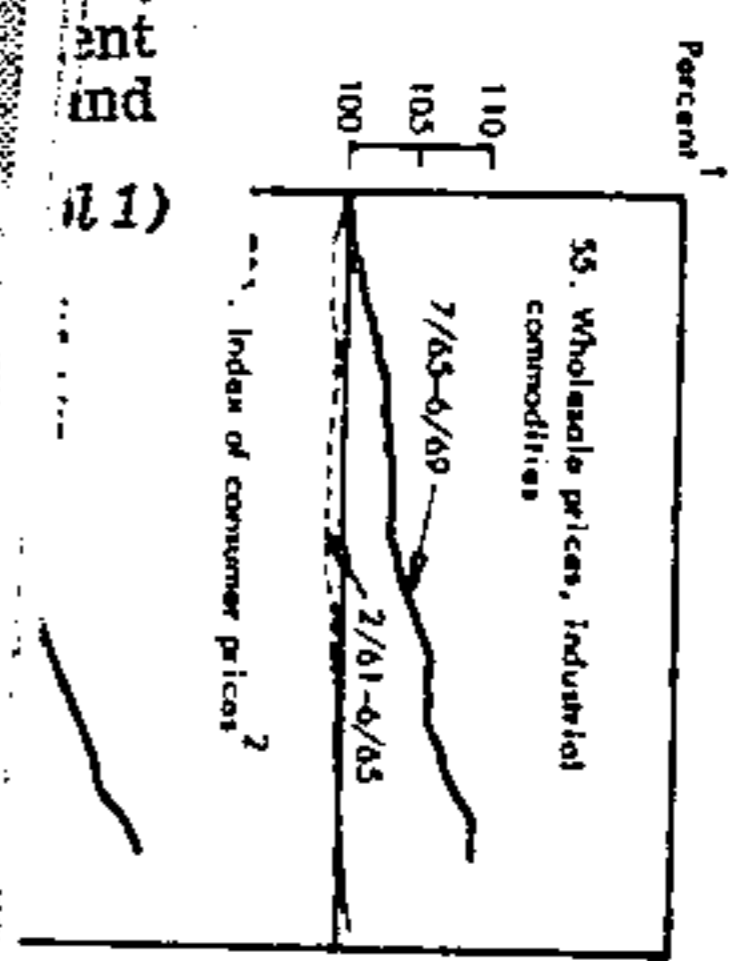
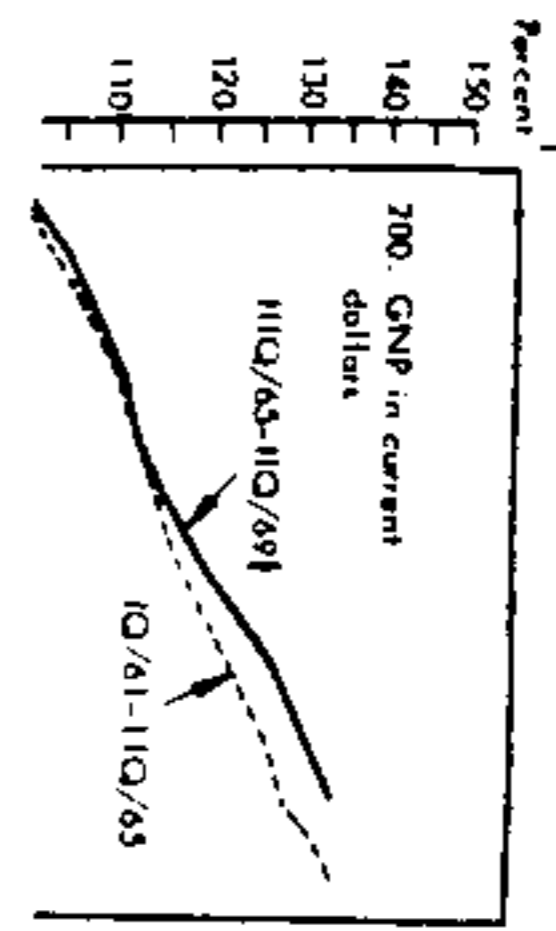
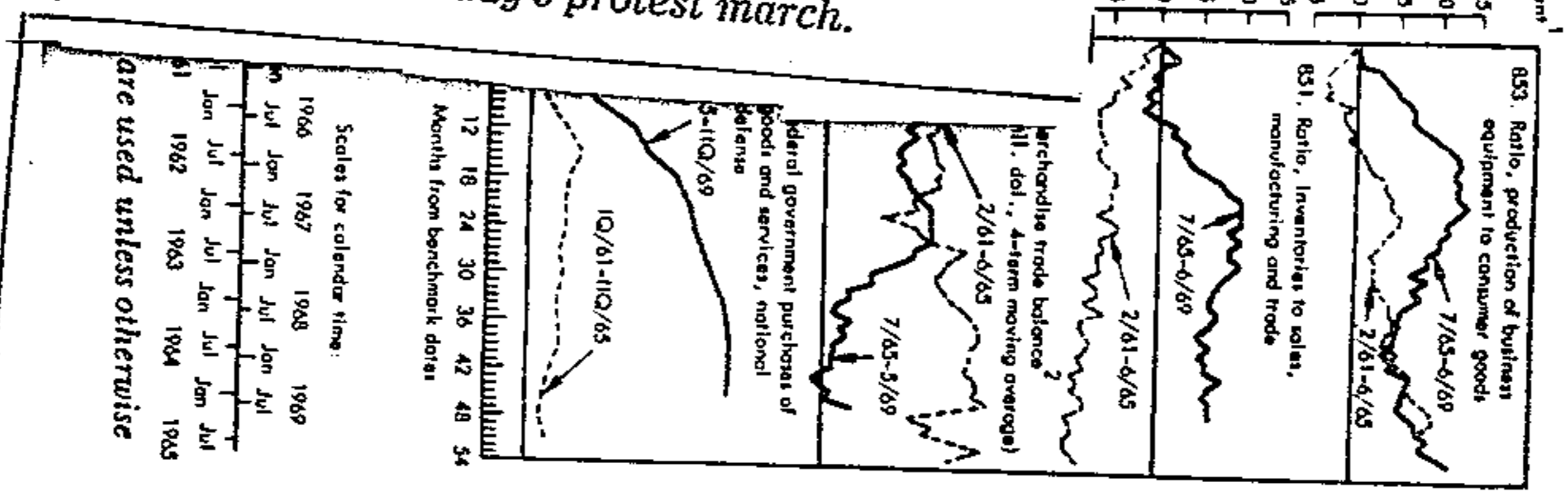


As scatter as a teargas canister explodes during yesterday's protest march.

was necessary'

of the country. The gathering had been prohibited and we asked them to disperse.

'When the students refused we used teargas. It was the easiest method at our disposal without physically coming into contact with them. We did not want to begin shooting,' Brigadier Rossouw said.



Check confirms pupil estimate near 100 000

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has repeatedly rejected the figure given by The Argus of the number of pupils who boycotted classes in South Africa on Monday, saying the figure was closer to 20 000 than 100 000.

A head count of numbers was impossible but in the light of facts which can be checked the figure was far closer to 100 000 than 20 000.

Mr Steyn said that only 29 of the 65 schools in the Wynberg/Bellville areas had taken part in the boycott.

But principals, teachers, pupils and parents confirmed that at least 50 schools took part on Monday.

Mr Steyn said that, in all, 40 high schools throughout the country were affected and involved only about 20 000 students and pupils.

50 SCHOOLS

Investigations by the Argus showed that there was a complete boycott of classes at 50 schools in the Western Cape.

Figures taken from an Administration of Coloured Affairs data sheet for 1977 show the average number of pupils in standards 7 to 10 at schools throughout the Peninsula to be about 1 000.

The number of standard 6 pupils at schools was not included in the data sheet.

The number of pupils in standards 7 to 10 at Bridgetown, for instance, was 1 200 in 1977.

Based on these figures the number of pupils boycotting classes in the Peninsula and surrounding areas on Monday was more than 50 000.

1 500 PUPILS

At most country schools where classes were boycotted the school-rolls averaged about 1 500 pupils.

The Department of Coloured Affairs annual report for April 1 1978, to

March 31 1978, says there were 118 661 registered high school pupils (coloured) in South Africa in 1977.

Of these, 87 percent were in the Cape, six percent in the Transvaal, so the combined total for the Cape and Transvaal is 110 354.

There are 119 high schools in the Cape and Transvaal, of which 70 (59 percent) were empty on Monday.

Fifty-nine percent of the total number of pupils is 65 000.

ALSO OUT

There were also students from two Cape teachers' colleges, one technikon and the University of the Western Cape out that day. That adds between 8 000 and 9 000 to our figure of 56 000, giving at least 73 000 pupils.

That figure, in turn, does not include the natural increase in the number of students since 1977, the fact that, according to the Institute of Aace Relations, there are thousands of unregistered students who are not reflected in the department's annual report, and that a number of junior school pupils (but not entire junior schools) also took part in the boycotts.

Teargas in shop angers manager

ONE of the victims of yesterday's teargas, Mr R Shaboordin, the manager of the Avalon Music Centre in Klipfontein Road, Gatesville, is furious about a teargas canister that was fired into his shop, breaking a record stand and shattering glass on the shop floor.

Mr Shaboordin said he was standing outside his shop when riot police drove past. 'Two school-girls were standing inside the shop and there were a couple of students on the pavement outside,' he said.

'As the vehicles drove along Klipfontein Road, one of these chaps fired a canister.'

The canister missed an assistant, Mr Mervyn Pragnalato, by 'four or five inches' before going off.

Mr Shaboordin claimed police had no reason to fire the canister.

'The policeman who fired it obviously did not aim for the inside of my shop. It would have been too dark to have seen the girls inside. There were just a few students outside,' Mr Shaboordin said.

Khan calls on Steyn to resign over boycott

A FORMER city councillor, Mr Dawood Khan, has called on the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to resign because his 'incompetence' has caused the pupils' protest to reach the point it has.

Mr Khan said he also took the strongest exception to the claim made by Mr Steyn on television last night that Indian pupils from Rylands had joined the boycott because they were forced by agitators to do so.

'As a member of the Indian community I wish to take the strongest exception to this allegation.

'Indian students, like coloured and African students, do not need agitators to teach them that they are being taught an inferior education by a system which dehumanises them and strips them of their human dignity,' Mr Khan said.

Mr Khan emphasised that apartheid was the real agitator.

'I would like to point out that if indeed there are agitators at work it means that there is a very strong and well-organised underground movement in the coloured and Indian communities which no one knows about — not us, the Government nor its security services,' he said.

'The implications of this are obvious. The Minister must therefore say publicly what he knows,' Mr Khan said.

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Tools

Protesting Bisseker pupils bar officials

DD 23/4/80

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EAST LONDON —
Hundreds of John Bisseker Senior Secondary School students demonstrated against the system of education here yesterday in a display of solidarity with the stayaway sweeping the country.

There were minor incidents of hissing and jeering at officials and police in the otherwise peaceful five-hour protest that started soon after the morning siren assembled school.

An East London journalist, Mr Keith Ross, received a fist blow on the head as students jostled him when he tried to enter the school grounds to report on the protest.

As he rushed to his car, a stone just missed him.

The stone hit a child next to him, but the child was not seriously injured.

Mr Ross said yesterday: The students seemed to be divided on whether to let me in or not. Some were calling me in and when I went in, they jostled me and one landed a blow on my head.

Later the regional representative of Coloured Affairs in East London, Mr D. J. Dippenaar, was hooded and jostled as he tried to enter the school grounds with an inspector.

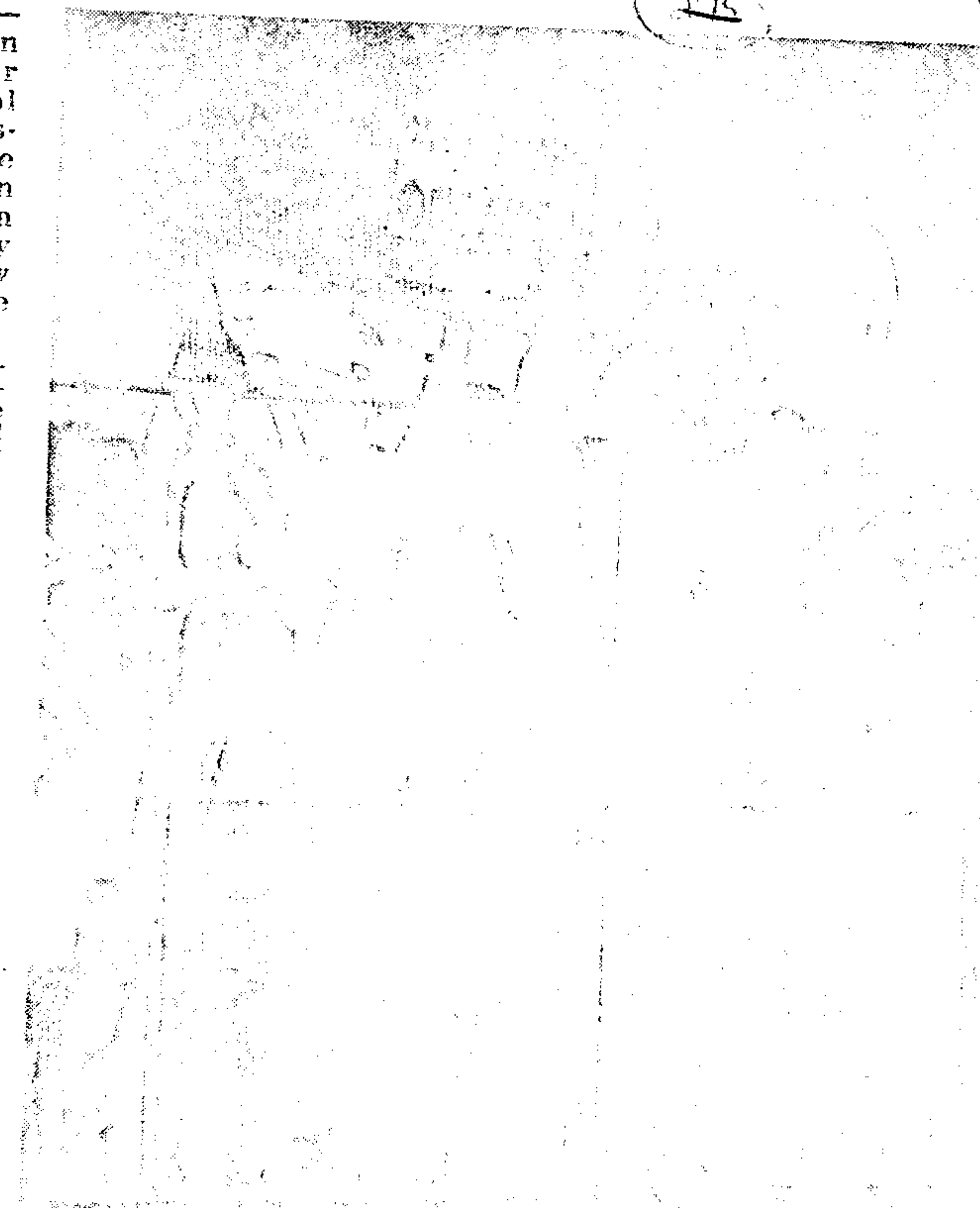
The mass of students assembled at the gate displaying their placards barred him from entering the premises and he had to hold talks with the acting principal, Mr Ossie Crisp, in the street.

Mr Dippenaar said yesterday: "Students will be students. We don't know what this is all about. The students have not communicated their grievances to us so we will just have to wait and see what happens."

He said his department had not made any plans for future protests and brushed aside suggestions of the school closing temporarily.

Mr Crisp said yesterday it was difficult to estimate the exact number of students but he thought most students were at school with the normal amount of absenteeism.

He said the students had still not communicated any grievances to him.



Some of the hundreds of John Bisseker Senior Secondary pupils in East London yesterday during their placard protest at the system of education.

the pupils gathered in the grounds.

Armed with placards condemning the government — singling out Minister Marais Steyn — the students paraded in the school grounds with clenched fists and singing freedom songs.

Police maintained a low profile and parked several metres away.

Emotions ran high when the police arrived soon after Mr Dippenaar was jostled and a fence was trampled down. But student leaders soon brought the crowd under control and the fence was fixed again.

Meanwhile, the number of students boycotting classes around the country increased to about 70,000 yesterday.

Pupil power reigns

EAST LONDON -- Driving into pupil power can be a disquieting experience -- more so when you are barred from your own alma mater.

That was my experience yesterday when students at John Bisseker barred me momentarily from entering the schoolgrounds, but after hurried discussions, a sea of green gymed and white shirted bodies parted and I was ushered into the tense atmosphere of a student protest.

Amid the rising voices chanting freedom songs, clenched fists darting into the air in the black power salute came the varied placards that summed up the reasons for the

By **MATTHEW MOONEYA**

protest.

Some placards were philosophical protest expressions in the versatile-overcome media, couched with Biblical references. Others attacked the government.

Some read: "We trust in the Lord, not in the Nats", "We want equal rights with the white man and equal education", "Down with gutter education", "One education, one nation", and "Black consciousness is a state of mind, not a threat."

Emotions were restrained for almost the entire

amount of absenteeism.

He said the students had still not communicated any grievances to him and where possible, teachers were trying to carry out their duties as normal.

Asked whether the boycott would disrupt the scheduled half-yearly examinations in six weeks time, Mr Crisp said he did not think it would.

The protest started soon after school was resumed yesterday morning and

of students boycotting classes around the country increased to about 70,000 yesterday when at least 20 more schools -- four of them Indian -- joined the countrywide mass boycott.

In the only case so far of police intervention in the otherwise peaceful and orderly strike, teachers were told to take marching elements to the Cape Peninsula yesterday, according to the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brig J. F. Rossouw.

The boycott spread to Port Elizabeth yesterday and gained momentum in Natal where students from the University of Westville-Durban, black students at the Natal University Medical School, and a Coloured teacher training college in Durban marched in support of the boycott.

In the Bethelsdorp High School Port Elizabeth, 1100 left their classes for 2½ hours.

Other high schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage reported that all was normal.

In the Transvaal, five more schools joined the boycott yesterday.

Steyn's appeal in assembly, page 13.
Editorial opinion, page 14.

'Inequality, not agitation is real reason for protest'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

INEQUALITY is the underlying cause of the coloured student protest and not the activities of agitators, the Transvaal Association of Teachers has said.

"It is our considered opinion that the name of the real agitator is written large and clear over the whole South African scene — and that agitator is the system of massive inequity in the whole socio-economic, political and educational spectrum of South African society."

Calling for a radical restructuring of the educational system, the statement urged the authorities not to launch any witch-hunts or to undertake punitive measures.

It pleaded: "Instead, set the hearts of these, our children, at ease by doing what is morally just and necessary."

The latest figures quoted in Parliament show that per capita expenditure on coloured children in 1976-77 was just

over 30% of that spent on white children — R225 against R724.

The ratio represents a deterioration in the position for the previous statistical year of 1977-78, when per capita expenditure on coloured children was 33.5% of that on white children — R185 against R551.

Figures for the previous statistical year of 1976-77 worked out that the per capita expenditure on coloured students was 24% of that on white children — R157 against R654.

There appears to be an anomaly in the 1977-78 figure quoted for whites by the Minister of Statistics, in that it is appreciably less than the figure for the previous statistical year of 1976-77.

But the broad pattern is clear. There is a substantial gap between per capita expenditure on coloured and white students, with spending on coloured students reflecting their intermediate status between

whites and blacks in the racial hierarchy.

Dr Frans Auerbach, author of the study "Discrimination in Education" and an authority on education in South Africa, said last night: "No school system claims to be non-racial if it is not fact enough."

In his publication Dr Auerbach found that between 1963 and 1975 per capita expenditure on coloured students dropped from 41% to 22% of the money spent per head on white students. The gap appears to be slowly closing again.

Student-teacher ratios point to coloured students being disadvantaged compared to their white peers. Last year the ratio for coloured students was 10 students per teacher against a ratio of 10.6 for whites. Figures for 1978 were 23.2 to 1 for coloureds and 22.7 to 1 for whites.

Figures quoted in Parliament show that the number of col-

oured students affected by the double-session system is decreasing. The double session in coloured schools involves two classes and one teacher, sharing a single classroom.

In 1978 69,177 students and 1,612 teachers were affected against 79,042 students and 2,377 teachers in 1976. Dr Auerbach said of the system: "Studies show that teaching time is lost through it."

Coloured teachers are less qualified than their white counterparts and not as well paid. More than 60% of coloured teachers are not fully qualified having obtained a teaching diploma on a junior certificate.

In his study Dr Auerbach concluded that South Africa's racially segregated school system "perhaps best worth the careful consideration of the United States Supreme Court that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

UWC

Argus 23/4/80

urges

(50) (51) (52) (53)

pupils

(275)

not to march

Arg

Argus 23/4/80
(Continued from Page 1)

violating this decision,' they said.

The representatives said they appealed to pupils to abide by this decision and refrain from acting emotionally.

'We appeal to students to adhere to the awareness programme and refrain from actions which may divide the pupils.'

'Yesterday's march in Athlone we find deplorable,' they said.

Virtually all schools and other educational institutions in the Peninsula have been affected.

The all-girl Zonnebloem Teachers' Training College came out in boycott yesterday in support of pupils at other schools.

GRIEVANCES

The boycott became more widespread in the country areas when pupils at the Emil Weder Senior Secondary School at Genadendal refused to attend classes.

A report that pupils at the Fred Gaum High School in Ceres were boy-

Marchers

cotting classes could not be confirmed.

Students at the University of the Western Cape today presented a list of grievances to the Rector, Professor R E van der Ross.

Among the grievances were the permit system as applied to non-coloured students at the university, the facilities at the university's cafeteria and the academic and examination system.

Students not participating in the boycott of lectures were being prevented from going to classes.

A lecturer at the law faculty at the university was allegedly assaulted by students.

Professor van der Ross, however, said he was unaware of the incident.

● Police permission for the students' march through Athlone yesterday had not been sought nor given, the Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said today.

Brigadier Rossouw was replying to a statement by Dr Frank Quint, chief in-

spector for coloured schools stationed in Wynberg, that the police were aware of the intention to march, had escorted the marchers and it had come as a complete surprise when they used teargas to disperse the protesters.

CONTRAVENTION

Brigadier Rossouw said the march had not been discussed prior to the event. The march was in contravention of the law as all such massed meetings were. It was the duty of the police to enforce the law.

An officer tried to persuade the marchers to disband at Rylands school, he said, and when that failed it was decided to take action before they entered the built-up area.

'We don't like having to use teargas in a built-up area,' he said. 'After initially breaking them up they had to be kept on the move.'

'Thank God there was no physical contact,' he said.

He said that if it happened again — 'and I hope it doesn't' — the police would have to take similar action.

CESS AND CYCLICAL TIMING

LAGING INDICATORS
(11 series)

OTHER
SELECTED U.S. SERIES
(16 series)

ong-duration unemployment (1 series)

vestment expenditures
(2 series)

ventories (2 series)

STUDENT representatives from the University of the Western Cape today urged pupils boycotting classes at Peninsula high schools to remain in the school grounds and not stage protest marches.

The students, acting on a mandate from the general student body, visited several schools today, appealing to students not to march.

A spokesman for the UWC students said that early today there were indications that pupils were readying themselves for more protest marches from Spes Bona High to Cape Town and from a Grassy Park school to another close by. The UWC representatives had advised these pupils not to continue with their plans.

'VIOLATED'

The action of the UWC students follows a statement last night by the pupils' action committee, representing 61 schools, which said that the pupils who marched through Athlone yesterday had violated a decision taken at the weekend.

Pupils at schools in the Hanover Park/Grassy Park area this morning massed in the playground, but everything was quiet.

In the Athlone-Belgravia area, small groups of pupils were moving toward Spes Bona High. At Alexander Sinton High, pupils met UWC and Hewat Training College representatives and were advised not to march.

'UNANIMOUS'

A statement last night 61 schools, said: 'Representatives had decided no pupils at any school were to leave school grounds for any reason.'

'Representatives had decided no pupils at any school were to leave school grounds for any reason.'

This was unanimously decided by the student body and any schools participating in marches are

DO 23/4/80 (50) (274) (256)

Burnett education call

CAPE TOWN — South Africa had more money than it "dared to think possible" which could be used to improve black education, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Rev Bill Burnett, said in a statement here yesterday.

"The government has a unique opportunity to dramatically demonstrate its determination to achieve a peaceful and acceptable future for all our people by taking

radical steps to narrow and then eliminate the expenditure gap between white and black education.

"Let them take it and give us all a much needed sign of hope."

"This nation has now more money at its disposal than we ever dared to think possible. Good sense and justice must encourage us to take full advantage of that to begin to transform the facilities and salaries in black schools.

"The schools' boycott of the Cape Flats and elsewhere should not be seen as the irritating work of tiresome agitators. When the gap between expenditure on white and black education is so scandalously wide, there is a need for consciences to be stirred.

"We are witnessing the understandable refusal of young black people to accept the maldistribution of opportunity among white and black through education.

"They are saying that with the future that stretches out before them,



ARCHBISHOP BURNETT

they are not prepared to submit to this and other inequalities of apartheid society.

"Can white South Africans really expect them to enjoy being discriminated against?"

"At the same time, the students will surely best forward their cause by continuing to exercise discipline and restraint.

"Let neither state nor students provoke one another to violence", the archbishop said. — SAPA.

The Argus

APRIL 23 1980

The real demand

IT is common cause that the schools' boycott goes far beyond the issue of inadequate education.

The unhappy situation in schools round the country is another manifestation of the anger felt by the coloured community at their general status in the land of their birth. It can be seen as a demand by young South Africans for political equality. For without this there can be no guarantee of full rights in education, in jobs or anything else.

No matter how good a 'separate' education may be, it will always be suspect if the system is imposed. Nationalist Afrikaners should understand this well enough.

On the immediate question of

education, the Government's response should not be a display of muscle and a threat to close down schools, but a clear and visible undertaking to put matters right in a system that is inferior to what the children are entitled.

Up to yesterday the protest was confined to school grounds. We hope it returns to the campuses and that serious confrontation with the police and involvement with other sections of the community can be avoided.

The boycotters have succeeded in bringing their cause to the Government's attention. It is the tragedy of this land that the Government seems only to respond to grievances when under pressure of one kind or another.

STAR 23/4/80

Stance on schools boycott changed

50
52
257

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN -- The Government attitude to the coloured pupils' schools boycott hardened in a matter of hours yesterday.

This was the result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting at which the matter was discussed.

In the morning, shortly before the Cabinet meeting started, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, issued a fairly conciliatory statement in which he indicated that he or officials of his department would be prepared to discuss with the pupils their problems and grievances.

While maintaining that agitators were causing the trouble, he also said the pupils themselves were "causing not only frustration of the good intentions the Government has for the future, but also unhappiness to their parents and those who truly have their interests at heart."

The Cabinet meeting continued until lunchtime and when the Assembly session started at 2.15 Mr Steyn rose to deliver another statement in which he took a much harder line.

After issuing what he called "an earnest appeal" to the parents and teachers involved to see that discipline was restored and that the pupils resumed their studies, he threatened to close the schools within a week.

"If they do not restore order in the course of the week and normalise attendance at schools we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed and give attention in their own interest to the future of the teachers."

He attacked one newspaper for stating on Monday that 100 000 pupils had boycotted classes.

His estimate was that only 20 000 pupils had taken part in the boycott.

Pupils hurt as police break up rally

STAR
23/4/80

50
82
257
276
278

Several coloured pupils were injured when police launched a tear-gas attack and two baton charges on demonstrating boycotters in Eldorado Park and Kiptown today. And emotions ran high in the coloured townships as parents warned they would side with their children against the police if further violence was used.

The police allegedly launched the attacks to break up a proposed mass demonstration by students from Eldorado Park, Kiptown and Lenasia, and confiscated a public address system from outside Eldorado Park High School.

One girl was taken to hospital by ambulance after a baton charge at Eldorado Park.

As the protests continued students at the University of the Witwatersrand today decided at a mass meeting to boycott their lectures between 9 am and 2 pm tomorrow to show solidarity with the coloured pupils.

A group of four priests from the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and

IN THE CAPE

The symbolic boycott of classes continued quietly at Cape Peninsula schools today after an appeal to pupils by school representatives not to demonstrate outside school grounds.

In a statement last night, by the Pupils Action Committee, representing about 61 schools, representatives said pupils who marched in Athlone yesterday had violated a decision taken at the weekend not to leave schoolgrounds at all.

Police permission for the students' march had not been sought or given, the Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said today.

IN NATAL

An estimated 6 000 students and pupils were today boycotting classes at schools and universities in and around Durban.

Pupils from the Umbilo Road High School congregated at the town gardens. They gave the clenched-fist salute and carried placards.

Police officers warned them the gathering was illegal. The pupils then dispersed.

At Wentworth, police used teargas canisters to disperse 100 pupils.

Congregational churches addressed the coloured pupils on their school grounds, urging them to continue a non-violent stand.

The priests will meet

with coloured school principals tomorrow afternoon and will release a statement later.

Pupils have formed a representative body of all Natal schools, and will

meet on Saturday to issue a statement on their position, especially as it is affected by Minister Marais Steyn's warning to close coloured schools.

Angry parents and teachers at the scene of the protests in Eldorado Park today said their main concern was the safety of the children.

"Why did the police hit the children? The children weren't fighting," one mother said.

As the children began to disperse late in the morning, an air of bitterness and accusation hung over the scene, and teachers spoke angrily of police attitudes.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has sent a telegram to Mr Steyn requesting him to urgently attend to the "threatening situation regarding so-called coloured schooling."

In the telegram Bishop Tutu warned that the explosive situation could trigger off problems in the black community since education was a sensitive matter.

Coloured and Indian parents and educational

Page 3, Col 1

spokesmen today reacted angrily to Minister Marais Steyn's "for the sake of South Africa go back to school or else" ultimatum. Angry students in Lenasia said Mr Steyn was looking for "scapegoats" to pass the blame for the Government's failure to get rid of discriminatory education.

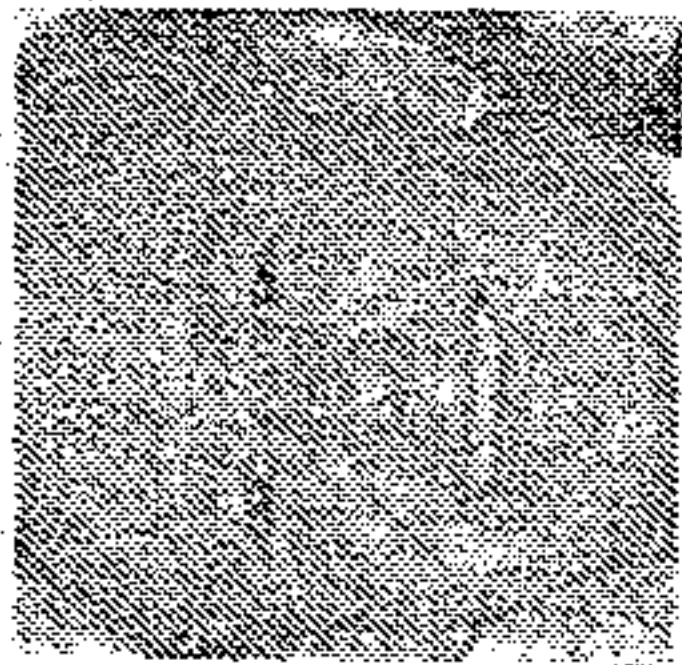
The vice president of the Regional School Committee, Mr. Ralph Peltier, said the "root of the problem was discriminatory education" and "not agitators."

FROM PAGE 1

Police 23/4/80
Charge

The compassionate man lives on in charity

STAR 23/4/80 50



MR HAROLD COHEN

The charity of Johannesburg businessman Mr Harold Cohen, lives on after his death. Colleagues have donated R2 000 to TEACH in his name.

The gift was made by the directors and staff of Plate Glass and Shatterproof Industries Limited. The company's chairman, Mr B Lubner, wrote

to TEACH that Plate Glass wanted to keep alive Mr Cohen's memory as one who had "a tremendous admiration for your worthy organisation."

"His great compassion and charitable attitudes were extremely well known, and we would like to associate ourselves as

well as him and his family with your worthy cause," Mr Lubner wrote.

Mrs Norma Cohen said today: "The TEACH fund was always something very close to his heart.

He was always interested in black education, and I am sure he would have heartily approved the progress the

Uplift in Alex campaign is making."

Is there something you can give to educate a poor black child?

Our target: R120 000. Collected so far: R22 346,51.

Our deadline: July 31. Donations can be sent to TEACH Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

(b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

(d) All the plant needed for Southampton owned for some years. £1,600 is ciation (straight-line) in the final If the hull job is taken, less plant required, and the surplus items will for the year on similar work at a interest is based on a memorandum original cost, in the cost records

(f) Office and general expenses amount £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for) as far as possible to the same order as that used in explaining which job you (as a director) prefer, with a breakdown of your guiding principles and any calculations. No other jobs are being offered.

Pupil demos mount and trouble flares

Placard-carrying pupils from Umbilo Road High gathered at the City Hall gardens, giving clenched-fist salutes. A group of 100 Wentworth High pupils marched to join about 1 000 Fairvale High pupils before proceeding to the City Hall, but police stepped in and dispersed them with teargas.

● At an Indian girls' high school in Durban, the principal, Mrs S Poovalingam, asked five senior pupils to leave after they were found placing Press cuttings and placards about the boycott on the school notice-board.

Thousands of coloured pupils continued boycotts at other schools throughout the country, but no other incidents were reported.

In the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia, an estimated 2 000 of the 5 000 pupils at the four local high schools boycotted classes.

Uniformed police, riot police and Security Police kept watch outside the M H Joosub Technical High, where about 650 pupils chanted "Amandla" (power) and slogans calling for equal education and equal rights.

Lenasia pupils also issued a pamphlet outlining grievances and demands.

Students at the Indian Transvaal College of Education in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, decided at a campus meeting to boycott lectures today.

Indian stayaways were also reported from the Orient High and the Springfield Training College in Durban, while most students at the University of

Durban-Westville and the black section of the University of Natal medical school continued boycotting lectures.

A student mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand also resolved to stage a solidarity "sit-in" and called on the university administration and "sympathetic" lecturers to cancel lectures today.

The students were addressed by Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and suspended president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, and Miss Brenda Liebowitz, a white teacher recently dismissed from her post at a coloured school.

Wits is the second "white" university to decide on a boycott. The University of Natal Students' Representative Council has called on students to stay away from lectures until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, organisations representing teachers and principals in the Cape endorsed the boycott. They are the 13 000-strong Cape Professional Teachers' Association and the Athlone District Principals' Association.

Both groups called on the Government not to carry out its threat to close schools. Statements from a wide cross-section of the black community underlined the fact that shutting schools would not eradicate the basic cause of discon-

tent — "inferior education".

Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain at the coloured University of the Western Cape, described the closure threat as a "very weak response to a very serious situation".

Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the university, said the "foolhardy decision would only add extra sparks to a very explosive situation".

The leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, described Mr Steyn's threat as "irresponsible" and "arrogant".

A former Cape Town city councillor, Mr Dawood Khan, called on Mr Steyn to resign. Mr Khan took exception to Mr Steyn's claim that Indian pupils in Rylands had joined the boycott because agitators forced them to do so.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, this week sent telegrams to Mr Steyn and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, requesting urgent attention to the "threatening situation regarding so-called coloured schooling".

In Johannesburg, the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, expressed concern over Mr Steyn's attitude. The Institute said agitation as alleged by Mr Steyn was only effective when there was gross dissatisfaction.

Mr Rees quoted statistics as proof of "the inherently discriminatory education system".

● Editorial Comment

— Page 8

□ From Page 1

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WM

24/4/80

Police detain Nkondo, three others

Staff Reporters

SECURITY POLICE yesterday swooped in Johannesburg and Cape Town, detaining four people, including a former president of the Azanian Peoples' Organization, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

The other three were held in Cape Town. They are Mr Trevor Wentzel, secretary of Azapo's Athlone branch, Mr Achmad Cassiem, banned former president of the South African Students' Association, and Mr Michael Sedgwick, of the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-Group Studies.

The acting head of the security police, Brigadier Jan du Preez, confirmed last night that the four were being detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for a renewable detention of up to 14 days.

Black leaders and the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman condemned the detentions.

Mr Nkondo was detained soon after he had addressed a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, at which he condemned the South African education system.

Mr Cassiem was taken by police from his Hanover Park home early yesterday. His wife, Mrs Fatima Cassiem, said that three security policemen arrived about 4.30 am and took possession of papers.

Mr Cassiem served a seven-year sentence on Robben Island and was subsequently banned. He was chairman of the predominantly Muslim SA Students' Association, before being served his second banning order last December.

Mr Sedgwick, 22, was detained yesterday after police searched his room and took possession of papers. He was working at the Churches Urban Planning Commission's Mowbray offices when four security policemen arrived.

Mr Wentzel, who lives in Lavistown, was taken from a meeting in an Athlone home on Tuesday.

Principals back children's stand

Staff Reporter

THE Athlone Districts' Principals' Association, yesterday issued a statement identifying themselves with the basic grievances of the pupils.

At a meeting of 25 principals yesterday, the association also strongly urged the authorities to defuse the situation by stating when "positive action will be taken to eliminate underlying causes of the present situation".

Full support for the pupils also came from the Combined Mitchell's Plain Residents' Association. They issued a statement expressing "full support for the stand taken by our students against the unbearable conditions prevailing at schools".

"In view of the absence of meaningful representation experienced by our people, and students in particular, we feel that the matured and disciplined action of the students is highly commendable", the statement said.

○ A weekend meeting of about 700 parents, residents and students in the Grassy Park area expressed their full support for "the goals and present actions of students opposed to inferior, tribalized" education.

They also called upon parents, teachers and students throughout the Peninsula to hold similar discussions and demonstrate their support.

"We call upon all people to support the movement for a free, democratic, non-racial system of compulsory education for all," they said.

○ Athlone pupils meet, page 2

○ Leading article, page 10

Planned
NM 24/4/80
academic
held by
Security
Police
in Cape

Mercury
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A Hanover Park academic, Mr Archmat Cassiem, presently serving a five-year banning order, was taken from his home early yesterday by Security Police and detained.

Mr Cassiem's detention was confirmed by the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police in Pretoria.

His wife, Mrs Fatima Cassiem, said three Security policemen arrived at their home, in Soetwaterhof, about 4.30 am yesterday and also took possession of papers.

It is believed that Mr Cassiem was taken to Caledon Square in Cape Town.

His attorney, Mr S Desai, said last night that Mr Cassiem was held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. The Act makes provision for detention of periods of 14 days.

Mr Cassiem holds an honours degree in philosophy and is studying for a BComm degree through the University of South Africa.

Police crack

327 274 257 50

ADM 24/4/80.

down — as

demos grow

POLITICAL STAFF

AS PROTESTS against unequal education continued to mount yesterday, trouble flared when police baton-charged three groups of demonstrators in Johannesburg coloured townships and used tear-gas to disperse students in Wentworth, Durban.

Police said stones were thrown at them at a school in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, after one of the baton charges, in which teargas was also used.

The education boycotts spread to Indian schools and colleges in Johannesburg and Durban, while about 1 000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand voted to stay away from lectures in solidarity today.

And with the boycotts scheduled to end tomorrow, black educationists, politicians and religious leaders condemned the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mc Marais Steyn, for his threat to close coloured schools unless the boycotts and marches were called off by the end of the week.

Last night, hundreds of parents and pupils attended meetings in Johannesburg's coloured townships to discuss the situation, particularly police action and the threat to shut schools.

In the Cape Peninsula, where the protests started last week, the boycott of classes continued quietly yesterday, after representatives appealed to pupils not to demonstrate outside school grounds.

But in Johannesburg, a handful of pupils were treated for injuries after police used teargas and baton-charged pupil groups in Eldorado Park and Klipfontein.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said about 500 pupils gathered on a soccer field in Eldorado Park, but that they refused to disperse after being ordered to do so.

"Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The students scattered and returned to school," he added. But he denied claims that a shot was first fired into the air.

Brig Hamman said that after the pupils returned to the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School, they threw stones at policemen keeping watch outside.

An adult at the scene claimed "skollies", not pupils, were responsible for the stone-throwing.

Coloured community leaders condemned the police action, but appealed for calm.

Police said claims that some pupils were struck with batons while they were on the ground would be looked into.

In other incidents:

○ Police intercepted and baton-charged about 300 Klipfontein pupils marching along East Road. The pupils scattered and returned to school.

○ Six black constables armed with batons were sent in to break up a march along the Potchefstroom-Johannesburg road by 200 Randfontein pupils on their way to Eldorado Park. The pupils dispersed after a teargas salvo.

○ Police used teargas in Durban to disperse coloured pupils marching to the City Hall.

Students on the march

Shot fired in the air

Baton

charge

THE schools boycott took another turn yesterday when teargas was fired at protesting students in Johannesburg and Durban.

About 20 students in Johannesburg were injured.

According to Sapa, a shot was also fired into the air.

According to reports from over the country, students ignored Minister Marais Steyn's ultimatum that pupils return to class. There was instead an escalation of the boycott in areas where it just started this week.

Members of the community also slammed Mr Steyn for threatening to close schools and blaming agitators.

The situation appeared calm in the Western Cape as students boycotted classes and went about their youth awareness programme.

According to our Cape Town correspondent, the students also informed police that they would not march yesterday.

But they were due to hold a meeting where future action would be decided.

Police patrols were seen in coloured areas in Industria and on the Soweto Highway next to the Rand College of Education. The cops were on all routes likely to be taken by students for a march.

According to police, three teargas canisters

POST REPORTERS

were fired, and there were two baton charges. Police said that stones were also thrown at them.

The Soweto police chief said in a statement 500 had been asked by police to disperse when they were in a soccer field. Five black constables were sent in with batons, and "to add momentum" three teargas canisters were fired, according to Sapa.

Bruises

Police said nobody was injured but reporters interviewed an injured student, and an official of the Coloured Affairs Department who said about 20 students were treated for injuries, some serious. Both asked that their names not be published.

The official said more than 20 students of the Eldorado Park High School were treated for bruises sustained during the charge by the police.

Five of these were serious and included head

injuries on 17 year-old Kenneth Barred. Another student, Yolanda Begbie (17), had a swollen left hip.

Dr M E Sarlie, who was called to attend to the injured students, confirmed yesterday that one had a fractured wrist.

He said other students had bruises on the back, arms and abrasions resulting from falls to the ground.

A spokesman for the Coronation Clinic at Eldorado Park said yesterday that only one student, a 14-year-old girl known only as Frieda, was treated for bruises on her arms and buttocks.

Other students who also sustained injuries were Natalie Daniels (17), Somaya Soeker (16) and Farieda Bayhat (18).

In Durban a march on the City Hall resulted in teargas canisters thrown at westwork pupils.

At the time of going to Press, an estimated 6 000 students and pupils were boycotting

Marching students at Kliptown yesterday where police used batons to disperse them.

classes at schools and universities around Durban.

Pupils from the Umbilo Road High School marched down Pine Street and then into West Street before congregating at the town gardens. The pupils, who appeared to be in an excitable mood, gave the clenched fist salute and many carried placards that called for equality in education.

The pupils also chanted "freedom". High-ranking police officers addressed the pupils and warned that they should disperse because the gathering was illegal.

They heeded the warning and walked back to the school.

At Wentworth, police used teargas canisters to disperse a group of 100 pupils from the Wentworth High School who were marching to join their colleagues at the Fairvale High School nearby.

Parents alleged that the children were just walking to the school when the police stopped them at the Wentworth Clinic and threw canisters at them. Two girls fainted, they said, and one received a cut on her right hand.

Police in eight riot trucks, police cars and security policemen kept a close watch on the Fairvale High School pupils who were marching round the sports field. The pupils carried banners and placards.

At Wentworth High School nearby the majority of the 838 pupils just milled around the sportsfield while about 30 pupils remained in their classrooms.

500 at Wits in 'Solidarity' Boycott

Argus Cape spent on
JOHANNESBURG.—
Five hundred Wits Uni-
versity students staged a
demonstration here at to-
day to voice their oppo-
sition to the Government
policy of forcing school
pupils.

The students gathered
peacefully on the univer-
sity grounds. A large num-
ber of the students par-
ticipated in the boycott.
The school was par-
tially closed down and
the school principal said
that the school would be
closed for a few days.
The school principal
said that the school was
closed for a few days.
The school principal
said that the school was
closed for a few days.

and Helen Fitch were to
be crowned today.
The school was par-
tially closed down and
the school principal said
that the school would be
closed for a few days.
The school principal
said that the school was
closed for a few days.

to show support and help
to the students.
The school was par-
tially closed down and
the school principal said
that the school would be
closed for a few days.
The school principal
said that the school was
closed for a few days.

meeting. The school was
partially closed down and
the school principal said
that the school would be
closed for a few days.
The school principal
said that the school was
closed for a few days.

that unless the Govern-
ment attended to the
students' concerns, an-
other demonstration would
be held in 1958 was
impossible.

Students 'Fomented'

Unrest

AN unidentified coloured school principal said in a radio interview today that students at the University of Cape Town were fomenting the schools' boycott behind the backs of school, Government and education authorities.

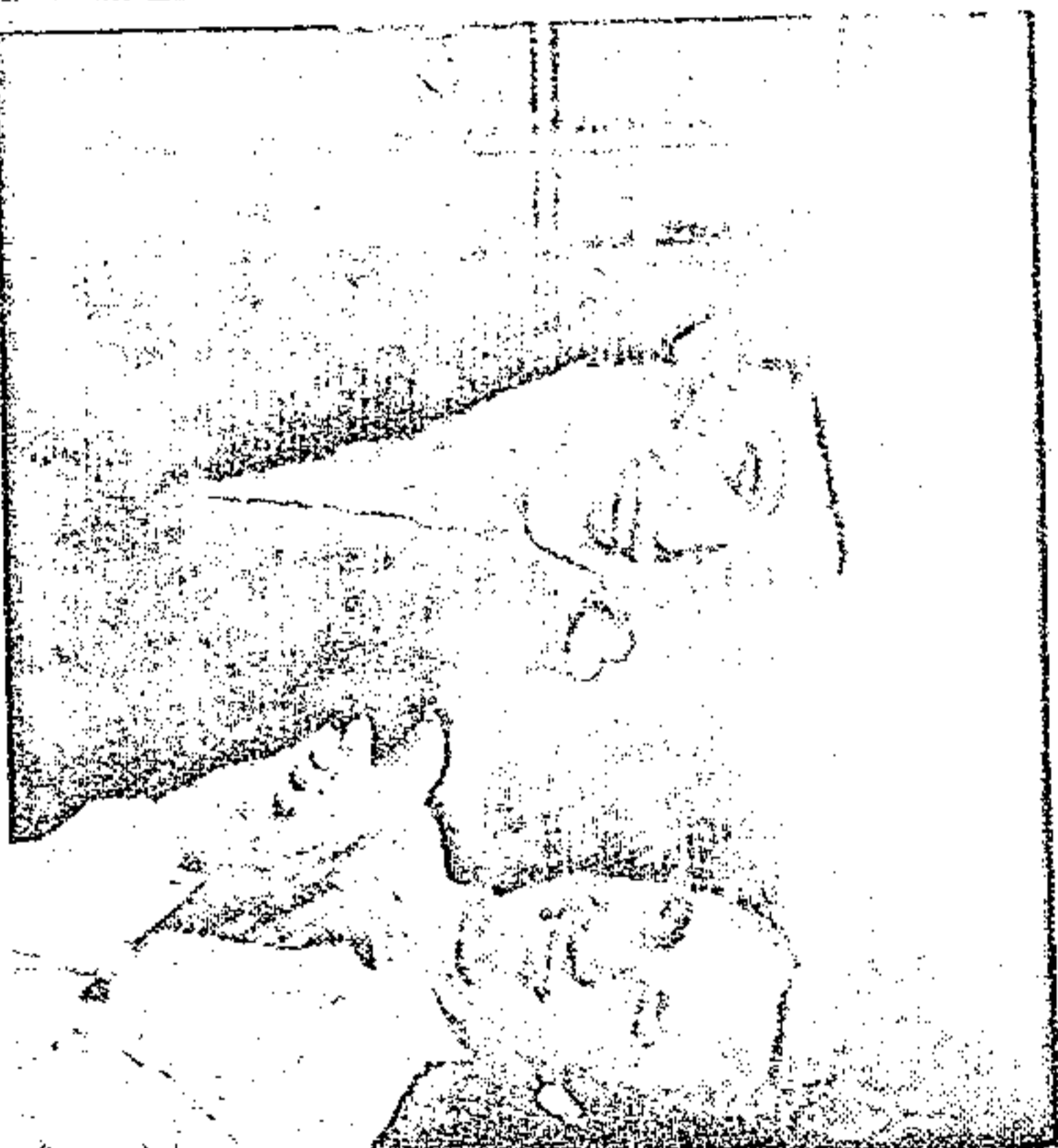
Speaking in the pro-
gramme Radio Today, the
school principal said he
personally supported the
aims of the pupils and the
boycott and that, in fact,
99 percent of coloured
schoolteachers.

He was asked twice by
the interviewer about

UCT students' activities in
relation to the schools' boycott and on both occasions he said that he knew that a UCT student or UCT students had visited his school without his permission or know-
ledge and had addressed the pupils.

REASONS

The physical state of schools and the question of free school textbooks were given as major reasons for the unrest but he believed that it had a deeper, political basis



FUR for a queen.
Simoné Kramer, The Argus Festival Queen, smiles with delight as she is presented with a beautiful fur cape as part of her prize.
With her is Mr Dave Fletcher, the furrier who supplied the cape.
Simoné hurried away happily to another fitting session for the magnificent evening dress that was presented by Mellini fashions to the winner. It's all part of a queen's busy schedule.

The SABC stated today the university's SAC said it would be inappropriate for students at the University of Cape Town to attempt to organise, lead or 'foment' any school boycott, as alleged on the SABC.
The SAC statement said UCT supported the pupils in their struggle for a new education system.
We realize however, we have not experienced the oppressive conditions which the school students are fighting against. Therefore it would be inappropriate for us to attempt to organise, lead or 'foment' any boycott as alleged on the SABC.

Students at the univer-

Police move in on marching students

24-04-80
DAILY DISPATCH
29
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JOHANNESBURG — As protests against unequal education continued to mount yesterday, trouble flared when police baton-charged three separate groups of demonstrators in Coloured townships here and used teargas to disperse students in Wentworth, Durban.

Police said stones were thrown at them at a school in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, after one of the baton charges in which teargas was also used.

The education boycotts spread to Indian schools and colleges in Johannesburg and Durban, while some 1 000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand voted to boycott classes in solidarity today.

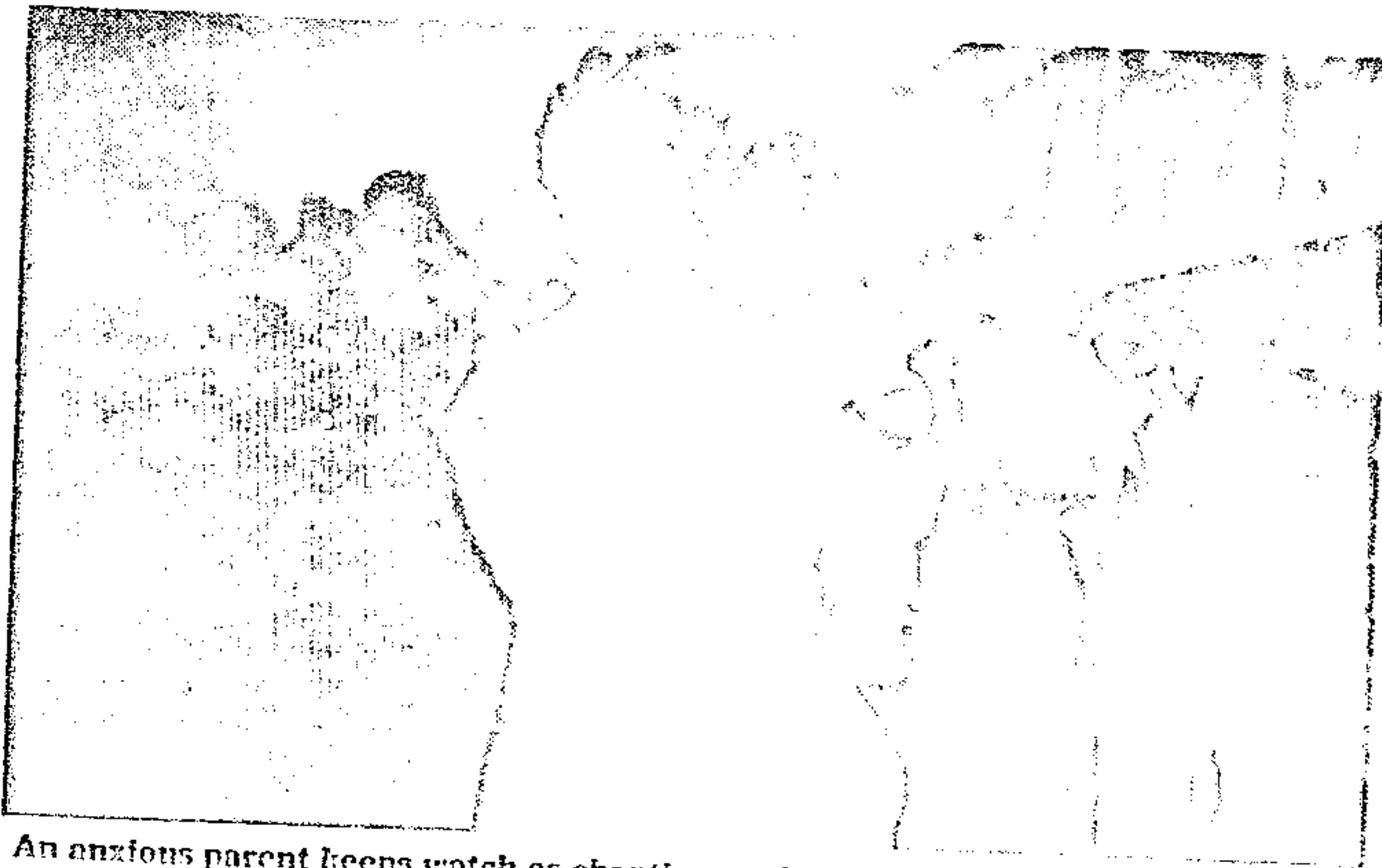
And with the boycotts scheduled to end tomorrow, black educationists, politicians and religious leaders condemned the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, for his threat to close the schools unless the boycotts and marches were called off by the end of the week.

In the Cape Peninsula, where the protests started last week, the boycott of classes continued quietly yesterday.

But in Johannesburg, a handful of pupils were treated for injuries after police used teargas and baton-charged pupil groups in Eldorado Park and Kliptown.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said about 500 students gathered on a soccer field in Eldorado Park, but that they refused to disperse after being ordered to do so.

Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The



An anxious parent keeps watch as chanting students demonstrate against separate education outside a technical high school in Tembisa.

students scattered and returned to school," Brig Hamman said, and denied claims that a shot was first fired into the air.

Brig Hamman said that after the students returned to the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School, they threw stones at policemen keeping watch outside.

At the John Bissaker Senior Secondary School in East London pupils continued their boycott quietly yesterday.

Student sources said they had submitted their list of grievances to the acting principal, Mr Ossie Crisp.

Mr Crisp confirmed he had received the list when approached but said he could not elaborate.

The grievances are believed to be the same as in other areas and include objections to secondhand text books, lack of student representative councils, and salary disparity

between black and white teachers.

In other incidents:

- Police intercepted and baton-charged about 200 marching Kliptown pupils.

- Six black constables armed with batons were sent in to break up a march along the Potchefstroom Expressway, led by 200 Randfontein pupils.

- Police used teargas in Durban to disperse pupils marching to the City Hall.

In the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia, an estimated 2 000 out of 5 000 pupils from the four high schools boycotted classes.

Students at the Indian Technical College of Education in Durban, Johannesburg, decided after a campus meeting to boycott lectures today.

Indian students were also reported from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Colleges in Durban, while most students at the University of Durban-Westville and the black section of the University of Natal Medical School continued boycotting lectures.

A student mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand also resolved to stage a solidarity strike.

Major high school organisations, including teachers and parents in the Cape, endorsed the boycott. They also urged the Western Transvaal and Natal Teachers' Association and the African Educationists' Association.

Both groups called on the government not to carry out its threat to close schools. Statements from a wide cross-section of the black community condemned the fact that white schools would not contribute the last year of education to the

Steyn Inheld page 2



A parent watches yesterday's protest against unequal education by about 650 pupils at the M H Joosub Technical High School in Lenasia. Police also kept watch as about 2 000 of Lenasia's 5 000 high school pupils boycotted classes.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

Lenasia pupils join education protest

50 28

Political Staff
PROTESTS against unequal education spread yesterday to the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia where an estimated 2 000 pupils — some aged 11 — boycotted classes. At the same time, students at the Transvaal College of Education for Indians in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, decided to boycott lectures today. The protests at Lenasia's four high schools were peaceful. A planned solidarity march through Lenasia was called off after students said police had warned them they would be arrested if they protested out-

side school premises. The biggest and most vociferous protest appeared to be at the M H Joosub Technical High School, where a student march to the front of the school premises coincided with the arrival of riot and uniformed police, as well as Security Police. About 650 students, including a number of Standard 4 pupils — some only 11 years old — chanted "Amandla" (power) and slogans calling for equal education and equal rights. The students remained in the school grounds as police, a handful of parents and passers-by watched the demonstration.

Other protests were held at Nirvana High, where about 600 pupils were involved in boycotts, the Lenasia High, where estimates varied between 300 and 500, and Trinity High, where estimates varied between 150 and 300. School authorities said there was no evidence of intimidation and protests were voluntary. A student spokesman at the Transvaal College of Education said a mass meeting was held yesterday and students voted unanimously to boycott lectures today. It was not clear how long the boycott would last.

Lenasia students handed out pamphlets outlining their demands, which they said were based on grievances stemming directly from the Government's "separate and parallel" education policy. The demands included:
● The abolition of "coloured", "Indian" and "Bantu" education and the establishment of one education department.
● Temporary asbestos schools to be replaced with permanent structures.
● Abolition of Ministerial consent for study at higher institutions.
● Parity on teachers' salaries.

● Better sporting, library and laboratory facilities.
● Ending of shortage of teachers and text books.
● Removal of security fences around schools.

"We demand a relevant education system for all," the student pamphlet added. The official per capita Government spending in 1978 for Indian pupils was R357, compared to R621 for whites, R226 for coloureds and R71 for blacks. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:26.2 for Indians, 1:19.6 for whites, 1:29.6 for coloureds and 1:47.6 for blacks.

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

Nkondo calls for white role in boycott

Political Staff

MR CURTIS Nkondo, suspended president of Azapo and chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee, yesterday called on students at the University of the Witwatersrand to join "resistance to the education system".

He also urged whites and blacks to "walk hand in hand".

"That is Martin Luther King's dream and it is a wonderful dream. Black and white have the right to live here," he said.

He added that he was prepared to risk a banning order or imprisonment to fight for "good education for our children."

Mr Nkondo is a controversial figure in the black consciousness movement who has been accused by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, of "inciting" the schools boycott by coloured and Indian pupils.

He was addressing a meeting of more than 1 000 at the university. The meeting was held to express "solidarity" with striking coloured and Indian school pupils.

His speech was regularly punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

The students later voted to boycott classes today and to hold a "sit in" at the university.

Mr Nkondo rejected allegations that he had "instigated the boycott". Referring to those who levelled this accusation, he said: "These people do not understand that South Africa is sick. We are its doctors."

Students, he said, were protesting at "a rotten system of education." Coloured pupils were tired of "gutter education" which "domesticates" them.

Their protest, however, inevitably had political implications. "We have the misfortune that education is identified with politics. What the state is, so the schools are."

He added: "We want to see whites and blacks share, instead of a few people wallowing in wealth."

Government spokesmen had said that the problem could not be solved overnight but, "we no longer have time. We want good education now and if that means I am to be banned, let the banning order come this afternoon."

He said pupils had been accused of "wasting time" by

striking, but "more time is wasted when children have to be taught in broken classrooms by ill-equipped teachers."

Mr Nkondo urged white students to join "resistance" against the education system. "White education is not perfect either. If black education problems were solved, we could right the rotten state of white education."

"If black education's purpose is domestication, white education's is indoctrination."

Yesterday's meeting was also addressed by Miss Brenda Liebowitz, a white teacher who was dismissed from a coloured school together with two other teachers. Their dismissal played a part in sparking the Western Cape boycott.

Miss Liebowitz told students that the school she taught at had no electricity, many windows were broken, there was a serious shortage of books and corporal punishment rules were "seriously abused."

Teargas fired as police halt pupil demos

327 274 257 50
WDM 24/8/80

Staff Reporter

POLICE fired teargas and baton-charged three groups of coloured schoolchildren in Eldorado Park and Kliptown yesterday morning.

And pupils were reported to have attacked police for the first time in the four-day schools boycott yesterday, when they threw stones at police outside the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School.

The principal, Mr M Jacobs, said about 500 pupils had gathered on a soccer field near the school at about 8.30am yesterday when police arrived.

This was confirmed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, who said the pupils refused to disperse when ordered to do so.

"Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The pupils scattered and returned to school," he said.

Witnesses claim a shot was first fired in the air, but Brig

Hamman denied this.

A pupil's mother — who does not want to be named — said she was on the field with the pupils when the police charged.

"I begged them to stop hitting the children, but they carried on hitting them even where they fell on the ground," she said.

A doctor had to be called to attend to four of the pupils at the school. Yolanda Begbie, 17, was treated for severe bruising and a sprained ankle. Another unnamed girl allegedly suffered convulsions and shock.

Brig Hamman said the pupils later threw stones at police keeping watch outside.

One of a group of adults who spoke to pupils in front of the school told the Rand Daily Mail later that "skollies" had thrown the stones.

"We told them, 'This is not your fight,'" she said.

Police baton-charged about 300 pupils from Kliptown High School as they marched along East Road. The marchers scattered and returned to school.

Brig Hamman said a schools circuit inspector, Mr Willie Magardie, used a loudhailer to try and persuade both groups to return to school, but in vain.

Mr Mohamed Dangor, Coloured Management Committee member for Kliptown, said he watched as police baton-charged pupils.

In the third incident, about 200 Randfontein pupils were intercepted by police just outside Eldorado Park as they marched along the Johannesburg-Potchefstroom Road to join Eldorado Park pupils.

Six black constables, armed with batons, were sent in to break up the march. Three teargas canisters were then fired, and the pupils dispersed.

Pupils at most other schools staged quiet meetings within the grounds and went home at 11am, according to a pre-arranged plan.

Brig Hamman said the claims by witnesses "may be possible" and he would investigate them today.

Mothers in as boycott

56

NM 24/4/80

3#

SC

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN mothers wept in the streets yesterday when their children defied attempts to get them to go back to school.

The children, supporting thousands throughout the country who are boycotting classes, rejected cries from their parents to 'stop this nonsense and go back'.

Earlier police had used tear-gas to disperse 200 Wentworth High School pupils marching to join hundreds of others at the nearby Fairvale High School.

But then police adopted a low profile as placard-carrying children chanted and marched round the schools' playing fields in protest against what they claimed was 'inferior education'.

Gas masks

The policemen — on standby near the schools with gas masks and at least eight vans — kept constant checks on the situation for hours after the tear-gas cannisters had been thrown at the children as they had marched along Austerville's Clinic Road.

A police spokesman said warnings had been given, but when they were ignored there had been no alternative but to use tear-gas.

Several Austerville flat residents gathered outside the schools said the tear-gas had drifted to the City Health Department family clinic in Clinic Road.

It is believed babies and mothers were affected by the gas and an unconfirmed report said that one baby, only a few weeks old, had had to receive special treatment.

Affected

One 14-year-old boy, who was affected by the gas, said later that he had seen two girls faint.

'It was horrible — everyone was screaming and children were running everywhere. I saw one girl cut her arm when she ran into a glass window,' the boy said.

Some parents who supported the children became involved in arguments with those opposed to the boycott.

In Pietermaritzburg more than 1000 coloured pupils at the Hawthorne High School refused to attend classes yesterday.

A spokesman for the school said members of the pupils' executive committee had informed the headmaster that they would not attend classes for the rest of the week.

Peaceful

The spokesman said the atmosphere at the school was peaceful, and the police had not been called.

Most of the 1500 students of the University of Natal in Durban, who attended a special meeting on the campus yesterday, voted in favour of giving up two days of lectures in support of coloured children.

Black students of the University of Natal in Durban came out strongly in support of the coloured pupils.

At several Durban Indian high schools, including Orient, Girls' High, M L Sultan Technikon, and Sastri College, students said there had been partial boycotts.

In Johannesburg protests spread yesterday to the Indian township of Lenasia where an estimated 2000 pupils boycotted classes. Sapa reported.

Indians

At the same time, students at the Transvaal College of Education for Indians in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, decided to boycott lectures today.

The protests at Lenasia's four high schools were peaceful.

50

Children stone police

CT
24/4/8
50 (257) 278 377

JOHANNESBURG. — Police baton-charged three separate groups of demonstrators in Johannesburg coloured townships yesterday and used teargas to disperse students in Wentworth, Durban.

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The education boycott spread to Indian schools and colleges in Johannesburg and Durban, and about 1 000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand voted to boycott classes in solidarity today.

In Johannesburg a handful of pupils were treated for injuries after clashes with police in Eldorado park and Kliptown but in Cape Town the boycott continued quietly.

Black educationists, politicians and religious leaders have condemned Mr S J M Steyn, the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, for his threat to close coloured schools unless the boycotts and marches are called off by the end of the week.

In other incidents:

- Police intercepted and baton-charged about 300 Kliptown pupils. The students scattered and returned to their school.
- Six constables armed with batons broke up a march by 200 Randfontein pupils on their way to Eldorado Park along the Potchefstroom — Johannesburg road.
- Five pupils at an Indian girls' high in Durban, were asked to leave after they were found placing press cuttings and placards about the boycott on the school notice board.

Pupils CT 24/4/80 urged to stay in grounds

Staff Reporter

SMALL TEAMS of pupils remained posted at school gates in Athlone as schools held mass meetings yesterday.

A strong call for pupils not to take to the streets came from student representatives of the University of the Western Cape who visited several schools during the morning appealing to pupils not to march.

The appeal followed a statement by the student action committee representing 61 schools that street marches were a violation of the majority decision taken by all school representatives at the weekend.

At a mass meeting at Cathkin High School, Manenberg yesterday, pupils agreed to remain within the school grounds and to plan an "awareness programme" instead. With "freedom songs" echoing through the school halls, they launched into discussions of their grievances.

By midday Athlone pupils were already on their way home. Small groups made their way to Spes Bona High School, where they were dissuaded from marching out of the school grounds.

Placards

While all was quiet in Athlone, hundreds of cheering children marched around Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park. Several residents lined the school fence to watch the march.

And at the other Hanover Park school, Mountview Senior Secondary, pupils stood silently holding placards, some of which read "We want equal education".

In Wynberg Battswood Teachers' Training College joined the boycott. Singing and cheering, students marched within the quadrangle.

At country schools in Riversdale, Paarl, Worcester, Somerset West, Beaufort West and Malmesbury, pupils continued to boycott classes.

"Is this a Christian country?" asked the banners posted on the school fence in Genadendal as students at Emil Weder Senior Secondary School continued to boycott classes for the second day. According to residents, the boycott remained peaceful.

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**Statement
denied** 24/4/80

THE rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, last night denied having supported the warning given by the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, that coloured schools would be closed if pupils continued their boycott.

"I have been reported as saying I support Minister Steyn's attitude on the possible closing of schools. This is not correct. In fact, I said he was entitled to give this warning if this was the way he saw the problem."

He urged the minister to do "all in his power to solve the problem by giving urgent attention to the causes of the unrest".

Wits students split on coloured schools boycott

STAR 24/4/80 (50) (52) (287) (311)

A deep split in student political thought became apparent at the Wits campus today as 700 students staged a mass boycott of classes in support of the coloured school protest.

Student leaders putting forward their views at the all-day boycott meeting on the university lawns on the so-called "inferior" standard of coloured education in South Africa were booed by a group of about 150 other students. A student tore the "Boy-

cott classes" banner from the library wall.

Crowds of students of all races linked arms and sang in unison the ANC national anthem "Mari-buye Afrika." Students from the other group booed and hissed.

Many of the students on campus said they had no wish to boycott classes, but the crowd showing solidarity with coloured school pupils swelled during the course of the day.

Students of the University of Natal also came close to clashing today over the schools boycott.

Progressive black and white students spent the morning printing and pinning up posters supporting the boycott.

No sooner had posters been pinned up than they were ripped down by conservative students. A noticeboard which was filled with pamphlets in the De-

U U To Page 3, Col 3 U V

STAR 24/4/80 Wits sit-in on boycott

▶ From page 1

nis Shepstone Building was set alight.

Several hundred Indian students at the Transvaal College of Education boycotted classes today after a mass meeting.

They demanded equal education for all races, an end to the veto on SRC decisions, an increase in student bursaries and equal teachers' salaries.

A quiet but restless crowd of several hundred pupils gathered at Eldorado Park high school in Johannesburg this morning to sing freedom songs.

Roodepoort Indian High School has also come out on strike in sympathy with the boycotting coloured students.

A student said that about 150 school children with placards were standing outside the school.

More than 300 coloured children from Alabama Coloured High School in Klerksdorp and close to 100 from the Manzil Indian High School have also come out in support.

The Muslim Students Association of the University of the Witwatersrand, lending support to the boycott, says: "It is the South African regime that is responsible for the segregation and inferior quality of 'black' education."

State told in 1979 of school 'mess'

STAR 24/4/80

50 52 257

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Government was warned verbally and in writing more than nine months ago that its coloured education system was "in a mess and headed for collapse." It took no action.

This information came to light as the coloured schools boycott entered its fifth day.

The warning came in a memorandum from the Transvaal Regional Educational Committee — with more than 50 000 children under its wing — which recommended an investigation by a commission set up from the Department of National Education and Coloured Affairs, and from the various regional school boards and committees.

Pending the Commission's report, the authorities were told that, to avoid a disaster, control of coloured education should be transferred from the Coloured Affairs Department to the Department of National Education.

The memorandum was sent to every member of the school boards, the chief inspector for coloured schools, Mr A Beukes who now lives in Cape Town, and the coloured administration in Johannesburg.

No action

The memorandum drafted by Mr Ralph Pepper, vice-chairman of the Transvaal Regional Committee, was presented to

STAR 24/4/80
State was
warned on
education

▶ From page 1

Department of Coloured Affairs without question.

● Students who protested against irregularities were being victimised.

● Teachers who rebelled or were in sympathy with protesting students faced being transferred to rural towns, or being dismissed.

Mr Pepper was asked to put his warnings into writing, and did so. His memorandum, supported by his committee, added that when the Westbury high school in Western Coloured Township, Johannesburg, had opened, "there had been no writing equipment."

The principal had been forced to "borrow" teachers from other schools, but they too had been short-staffed.

The same situation had applied when the Eldorado Park No 2 senior school opened. The memorandum said the principal had been "the sole member of the staff."

● Three leading Black Consciousness organisations today came out in support of the schools boycott and warned that unless the Government attended to the students' grievances, the Soweto troubles of 1976 could be repeated.

The Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) and the Council of South African Students (Cosas) both said the grievances were inherent in the whole educational system. The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) described the boycott as "The tip of the iceberg."

Board for their consideration but they dissociated themselves from it.

Copies of the memorandum were also circulated to the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, the Director of Education and the Executive of the Coloured Representative Council's Education Committee.

When Mr Beukes was transferred to a senior post with the Department of Coloured Relations early this year the memorandum was referred back to the regional committee for revision, but still no significant action was taken.

Teachers

Mr Pepper said he told a meeting of coloured school inspectors in August last year that:

● Coloured education was about to collapse.

● The number of unqualified teachers — due to the shortage of qualified teachers — had risen sharply. People who had failed standard eight were also teaching in some classes.

● Matric and Junior Certificate failures had increased. There had been no improvements in the numbers of matriculants in the past 10 years.

● Poor salaries and working conditions had led to a teacher brain-drain to other countries or professions.

● Student dissatisfaction with an inferior educational system — the consequences of apartheid — was on the increase.

● Promotions and job security for principals and teachers were rooted largely in their tacitly accepting the dictates of the

To Page 3, Col 3

Slabbert tells Le Grange: Don't make things worse

502 24/4/80

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The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, today called on the Government to put forward a new declaration of intent on grievances in the coloured community, to determine who the effective coloured leaders were and to negotiate a new deal with them.

His appeal in Cape Town was one factor in widespread reaction to the coloured students' boycott campaign.

Last night, Dr Slabbert had an interview with the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, to express the Progressive Federal Party's concern and urge that no action by his department contributed to a deterioration.

Dr Slabbert said today: "I am pleased that extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury on all sides."

Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman on education and black affairs, today called on the Prime Minister to appoint a commission of inquiry into the expressed grievances of the coloured pupils.

Last night parents at a meeting in Eldorado Park threatened that they would stay at home if schools were closed.

The Black Sash has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, saying it is essential to commit the Government to a unitary system of education.

Pupils boycotting classes must return to their classrooms if the Government was prepared to look at their grievances, Professor R E van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, said today.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "If no positive action is taken, we fear that the present situation will deteriorate."

(50) (52) (257)
STAR 24/4/20 (276)
Batons
used - claim

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Police with batons today charged and dispersed schoolchildren from two high schools in Chatsworth, according to eye-witnesses.

Many parents and children reported that police baton-charged children at the Witteklip and Meadowland high schools. One pupil from Meadowland High claimed the police assaulted a number of girls.

Police have denied the claim.

Rings ruling: No comment

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE Venda Department of Education has declined to comment on the ruling at a local training college that married students should not wear their marriage rings.

POST was met with "no comments" from the assistant Secretary for Education, Mr E B T Ravhele, when asked what the departmental attitude was on the issue.

POST reported this week that married students at Tshisimani Training College, Tshakhuma, had been ordered to take off their bridal rings while at school.

The Secretary for Education and the minister were both said to be out of their offices and POST was referred to Mr Ravhele.

The interview went this way:

Q We are trying to find out what the department's position is, regarding the wearing of rings by married students at schools in your area.

Answer: Where?

Q Not at any particular school. Just the departmental position on the matter.

Answer: No comment.

Q What do you mean by "no comment?"

Answer: I am not commenting.

Q We are not asking for your comment, Mr Ravhele we only want to know what the department's rules are regarding rings.

Answer: I said, no comment.

Mr Ravhele then slammed down the phone.

The decision has been widely criticised by husbands, who said it degraded the dignity of their wives.

The acting principal of the college, Mr L J Bower, said the college was not for married people.

POST

Telephone 27-6031

THE ability of this Government to reflect on the genuine causes of this nation's problems and to prescribe the necessary and aggressive solutions is so limited, that many of us fear for the future of this country.

The Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, is a classical example. Here you have a threatening situation with thousands of coloured kids having taken to the streets protesting against an unjust system, and the only response from Mr Steyn is that it is the work of agitators.

To add insult to injury, his only response to the escalating crisis is a veiled threat to "close down the schools".

Seeing that Mr Steyn seems to have a very short memory indeed, we would like to remind him that his colleague in the Cabinet, former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, also saw the hand of agitation in the Soweto crisis and he also did what Mr Steyn proposes: close the schools.

The results were shocking to this nation. Certainly the Cillie Commission findings have shown how pathetically out of touch Mr Botha was at the time and another commission would undoubtedly show how Mr Steyn is out of touch at the present moment.

Surely the Minister must by now acknowledge that the real agitators and the real underminers of peaceful co-existence in this country are the policies his party is pursuing.

Mr Steyn and his colleagues can argue until they are blue in the face that black education is not inferior, but the fact that there are glaring anomalies in the implementation of the school system, is in itself an indication of an unequal and resentful educational system.

One merely has to look at the fact that 20 million blacks in the country must share four universities — each taking more than 3 000 students — while four million whites have the facilities of 11 universities whose intake far exceeds that of the black universities to realise the inherent injustices existing in our land.

We once again make our appeal to the Government to stop deluding themselves about the realities of our situation.

We ask them to examine their own consciences and examine the deep hurt that is caused by so many of their laws.

Schools boycott goes on

THE countrywide school demonstrations continued yesterday with students boycotting classes while in some areas others took to the streets.

In Durban police used batons and tear-gas on students who had just joined the demonstrations to stop them marching in the streets.

However the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, Brigadier Gert Kruger yesterday denied that his men baton charged protesting schoolchildren in Durban.

On the Reef most of the students confined their activities to the premises of their schools. At Eldorado Park students, including some from Kiptown, gathered in the yard carrying placards. There was no activity at Bosmont and Coronation High Schools.

Indian pupils at Lawdium High School, Pretoria and the teacher-training college — Transvaal College of Education — in Fordsburg have joined the growing boycott of classes. The students at the college have vowed not to return to classes until their demands are met. Among their demands are:

- Equal and relevant education for all race groups in the country
- Immediate standardisation of budgets accrued for the education of different racial groups
- Equal education and

recreational facilities for all racial groups.

In Durban the following schools joined the boycott: Centenary, Eurnwood, Witteklip, Chatsworth, Kerebank, Isipingo and Fairvale. Pupils from Sastri College, Orient High, Gandhi Desai, M I Sultan Technikon and Durban Indian Girls' School went to the University of Westville in buses. But the police prevented them from entering the campus.

Several hundred students staged a sit-in on the library lawns of the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday morning to show solidarity.

Many organisations have come out in support of the boycotting students. The Muslim Students Association of the Whis University says the present system of education is a total denial of basic human rights.

The Black Sash has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister asking him to commit the Government to introducing a unitary system of education for all South Africans.

The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) says the educational issue in this boycott is just the tip of the iceberg because the core of the problem is apartheid itself.

All in all, this is not a bad record. More positively, I would state that the Com-

Surveys of manufacturers' sales expectations appear to underestimate sales during periods of economic expansion and to overestimate sales during economic slow-downs. On balance, it appears that the annual estimates provided by the surveys of manufacturers' sales are subject to considerable error. Nevertheless, quarterly estimates produced by the surveys are considerably more accurate than naive forecasts of manufacturers' sales.

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The Forecaster's Kit of Tools

Student

leaders

part 25/4/80 50
meet

STUDENT leaders from more than 10 coloured schools in the Witwatersrand met in Johannesburg this week to discuss what steps to take next in the schools boycott.

A Press statement will be released tomorrow at the Rand College near Riverlea, after a meeting with students.

The meeting starts at 2.00 p.m.

A new body — Push for Peaceful Protest (PPP) — was formed during an "urgent" meeting this week. The PPP's functions, according to a spokesman for the organisation, would be independent from the well-known Coloured Students' Representative Council (CSRC).

FEARS

The spokesman said the decision to form a new body was reached following fears that Security Police might clamp down on all SRC members with the belief that they are "agitators".

"Our main function now is to keep the protests peaceful," he said, "and we will urge students not to commit acts that would antagonise us with the police."

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Tutu ^{Post} calls ²⁵ for ^{25/4/80} change ⁵⁰

ADDRESSING students at Wits University yesterday, Bishop Desmond Tutu said the time had come to change the system of coloured education completely.

"Promises of improvement, adjustments or ameliorations are no longer enough — the system of education is just one of the symptoms of the many wrongs in our society. The time when change can come about peacefully is also wearing thin," Bishop Tutu said.

He said the Government blaming the class boycotts on "agitators" pointed to the fact that there was a situation that could be exploited.

"Should agitators go to the Northern Suburbs and tell the residents there they are exploited, they would get no reaction and no strikes. But if you look at an explosive situation like coloured education, it is a different matter," Bishop Tutu said.

score for each question separately, taking the percentage giving favorable or optimistic answers and subtracting the percentage giving unfavorable answers, and adding 100. See *1970 Survey of Consumer Finances* by George Katona, Lewis Mandell, and Jay Schmiedeskamp, University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, pp. 247-248.

fairly high plateau. Spending rose more moderately in 1969, and essentially leveled out in 1970. Again, as pointed out, the index dropped sharply starting with the second quarter of 1969. One is tempted to argue that the Michigan index overstated the case with its sharp drop. On the face of it, it might be reasonable to ask why spending didn't actually decline.

This necessarily cursory review of the Index of Consumer Sentiment is far too brief and quite unrepresentative of the vast amount of work in the field of consumer surveys going on at Ann Arbor for many years. Yet, as a practical matter, it does suggest that the index is useful as an overall test of consumer confidence, without advocating that it be used in a precise way to forecast consumer durable outlays.

For the record, mention must be made of a vast body of anticipatory data provided by Albert E. Sindlinger and Company in its reports to its private clients. Since these materials are not generally available to the average forecaster, no comment can be made one way or the other about its usefulness. Suffice it to say that a number of important business firms, especially the auto companies and large retailing and consumer durables organizations, seem to find the flow of data provided by weekly telephone interviews of considerable help. One may express the hope that these data will become available for further research and analysis.

It is safe to say that despite major efforts in the field, the consumer surveys have not been as good predictors of the future as have the investment surveys. In investment, surveys tap actual formal planning procedures that are taken very seriously by large companies. For consumers, the planning process is obviously quite informal. The decision time horizon for consumers may represent a more difficult problem that has so far escaped the techniques used. Consumer surveys now use various time horizons, from one month to two years, but results thus far are not as good as forecasters require. Yet the potential payoff still seems large, and

Big increase in black pupils

Argus 25/4/80 (255) (50)

STELLENBOSCH. — The number of blacks attending school had increased dramatically in the past 25 years, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said here.

Speaking at a closed session of the corporate members of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries at the Oude Libertas Centre, he said that since his department's inception in 1955 the black school population had increased from 1-million to 4,5-million last year.

'This includes an annual increase of 100 000 pupils a year of children of school-going age as well as dramatic increases in the number of pupils attending secondary schools, and amounts to a population percentage increase from 10,37 percent to 21,41 percent of the black population.'

'The secondary school population has shown an

890 percent increase, from 66 500 in 1965 to 658 000 in 1979, while we expect the full-time matric enrolment to be about 50 000 this year — double the figures of last year.'

His department was faced with a mammoth task in accommodating these numbers.

'At present the department is faced with a backlog of 7 000 classrooms.'

Previously, the Department of Community Development had financed school building programmes but this had now been changed and his department now financed and built whatever number of schools were required, within the limitations of available funds.

BUILDING

'Present planning and building programmes for the next six years include two teacher training colleges, 33 senior secondary state schools, 18 technical centres, 12 technical institutes and one school for cripples.'

'Over and above this, additional classrooms will be provided at community schools and existing schools which also entails the upgrading of the existing buildings.'

'This programme will catch up with the backlog, so that by 1986 we can carry on with just normal requirements.'

'We are also constructing a multimillion rand and very modern technikon at Mabopane East.'

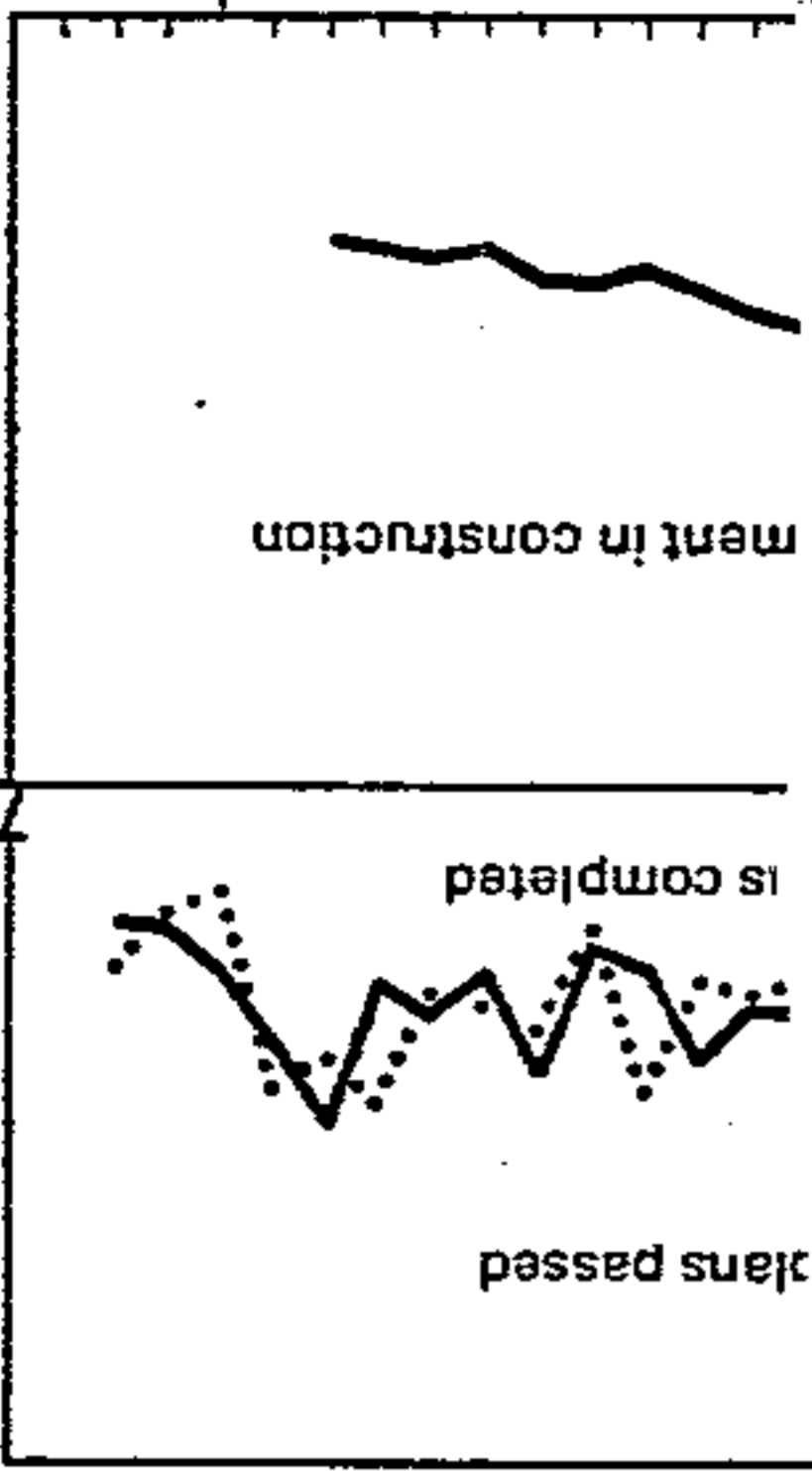
His department's budget for this year was nearly R244,5-million, of which R6,2-million had been allocated to the provision of free books to all pupils in schools under the department's control, and R250 000 for payment of part-time teachers catering for adult education programmes.

The rapid expansion in the number of pupils in secondary schools had led to enormous pressures on the resources of the department, especially as far as manpower was concerned.

'We are at present upgrading our requirements for admission to teacher training colleges, for instance, for the primary teachers' certificate, we are running degree subject courses with Unisa, simultaneously with our teacher training courses.'

— Sapa.

1978 1977



Boycott: govt must act says Slabbert

25/4/80
DA

CAPE TOWN — The boycott of classes by Coloured pupils was symptomatic of "a whole range of underlying and legitimate grievances", the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Slabbert, said here yesterday.

"These have been articulated time and time again: inadequate education, no effective political participation, poor community life and facilities," he said in a press statement.

"The government must come forward with a new declaration of intent on these issues, then determine who the effective leaders are and negotiate a new deal with them."

"Only this kind of action can defuse a potentially very dangerous situation, and not ministerial pontifications which simply add fuel to the fire."

Dr Slabbert said it

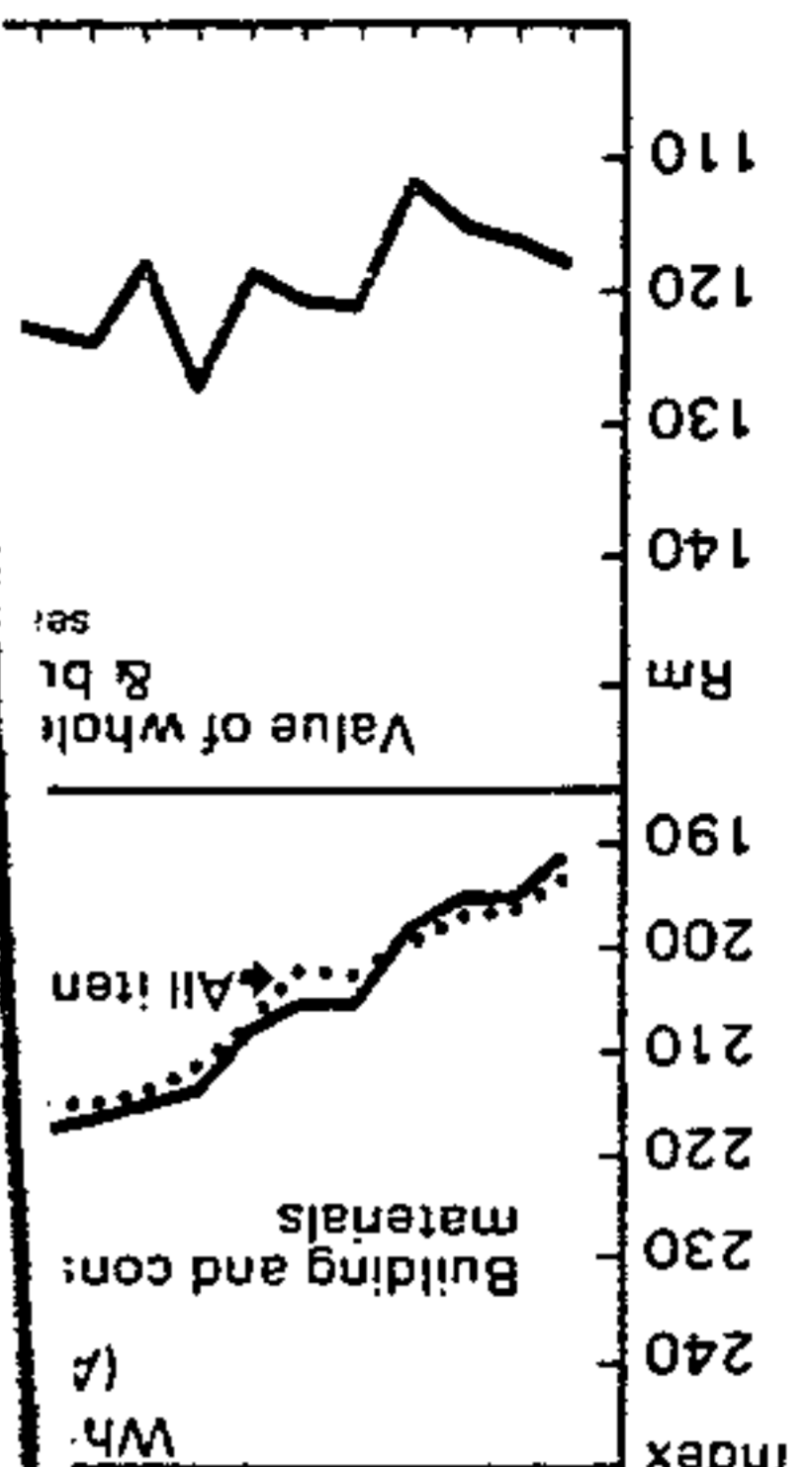
would be a "fatal mistake" to see the problem as a "police versus school pupil" situation. "The government dare not simply sit back, blame everything on agitators and wait for the police to solve the problem."

"It is true that I asked for an appointment with the Minister of Police to express my party's concern at the possibility of the boycott escalating and spreading and to urge the Minister to see to it that action from his department should contribute to this."

"It is quite apparent to me that compared to 1976, there is a completely different approach to the whole problem of riot and crowd control."

"I am pleased extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury on all sides." — SAPA.

1976



Auction bids have been at and financial charges — property development be reverse gearing situation are being revised down the public utilities. Even from those associated with no inducement to initiate significantly below their and residential properties consequence has been risen at least at the same rate interest charges and landlords' operational expenses have either risen very little or fallen, while building costs, accommodation besides. In these circumstances, rentals 500 000 square metres and significant pockets of vacant major metropolitan areas estimated to be in excess of there is a surplus of commercial and office space in all the and construction engineers to be over-optimistic. Presently, years to 1974 proved the forecasts of property developers years from the very much higher rates recorded over the ten The slowdown of real economic growth in the past three is no exception, are very cyclically sensitive. Further, all of the capital goods industries, and construction up: this usually ranges between one year and four years. surprise. A long production period is inherent in their make- The volatility of the construction trades should not cause general recession in the rest of the economy was signalled. present downward phase began only twenty months after a statistical series, as may be evidenced by the fact that the traditionally is a laggard rather than a lead indicator in the come to an end. This is not really surprising. Building activity contraction experienced since the first quarter of 1976 has date provide little evidence that the phase of cyclical

id help to achieve this object building and construction in the fiscal other would add some R433 million to et proposals and related stimulatory : sought after upward momentum later ic Bureau looks to higher public sector ut process may be underway. The most optimistic interpretation that can be vices is that the graphs seem to suggest can defuse a potentially very dangerous situation, and not ministerial pontifications which simply add fuel to the fire." Dr Slabbert said it

are pitched often at a level nominally adequate to protect the first bond holder but no higher. The accompanying graphs illustrate the wind down. The upward pressure on building material costs is exemplified by cement, which has risen 70 per cent in price over three years. Moreover, on top of the upward trend in building material costs themselves, power and transport costs have added materially to the financial burden of construction companies. The value of building plans passed has been in protracted decline since the first quarter of 1976. It is, however, a poor guide to the initiation of new work as many schemes are subsequently shelved in a deteriorating economic climate. Completions, in turn, more recently have turned downwards as the backlog of projects is steadily overhauled. That the volume of activity in the pipeline is shrinking fast, may be judged from the fact that over two years the sales value of building materials has changed little notwithstanding double digit inflation. Total employment in the construction trades fell by approximately 11 per cent (48 thousand people) over a sixteen month period to October 1977. Numerically, the semi-skilled trades have been the hardest hit, but skilled id the related professionals such as revoyors have experienced a sad de- nment prospects.

More Indians join protest

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PDM

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POLITICAL STAFF

MOUNTING protests against unequal education spread to more coloured and Indian institutions and English-language white universities yesterday.

And there were more allegations of baton charges, stonings, teargas salvos and questioning of students — most of them denied by police.

As the protest entered its scheduled final day today, fresh boycotts of classes were reported from coloured and Indian areas as far apart as Klerksdorp, Rodepoort, Laudium, Kimberley, Oudshoorn, Potchefstroom, Maritzburg, and Middelburg, Transvaal.

Rightslingers and protesters were involved in heated exchanges on university campuses, and a prominent anti-apartheid campaigner, Mrs Helen Joseph, 75, was pelted with eggs by a rightwing contingent when she attended a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Only three police divisions — Northern Natal, Northern Free State and South West Africa — have not reported protests.

Protesters in different parts of the country said a number of pupils were taken in for questioning by police. However, the police spokesman could not confirm this, as no records of such questionings were kept.

Police confirmed two teargas canisters were thrown to disperse marching pupils in Quarry Road, Durban, yesterday.

Parents' groups and black organisations, including the Azanian Peoples' Organisation and the Transvaal Medical Society, have condemned police actions.

In other developments yesterday:

○ The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, called on the Government to come forward with a new declaration of intent on issues affecting the black communities, then to determine who the effective leaders were and negotiate a new deal with them.

○ The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned the Government it could expect a repeat of the 1976 riots if it continued to treat the coloured schools issue with threats and detentions.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that generally the protests were peaceful and no arrests had been made.

But witnesses said police baton-charged and dispersed about 500 pupils from two high schools in Chatsworth, Durban, yesterday. This has been denied by police, but according to Sapa, parents and children reported that pupils at the two high schools were assaulted with batons after a number of girls were given five minutes to return to classes or go home.

According to one parent, most of the children left for home after the police charge.

Mrs Gonam Naicker of Chatsworth said police used batons, broken branches and stones to disperse a crowd of children who had gathered on one of the school grounds.

Two pupils were said to have been taken for questioning and then released. A girl was reportedly taken to hospital and others were bruised and shocked after the incident.

A police spokesman denied there had been an incident in Klerksdorp in which police vehicles were stoned after a pupil was questioned. Pupils from both the coloured and Indian high schools in the town boycotted classes.

Indians and whites swell protest ranks

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○ The Black Sash announced it would hold a silent protest outside the University of the Witwatersrand fountains in response to the boycotts and as a protest against this week's detentions of black consciousness leaders.

○ The rector of the coloured University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said pupils must return to classes if the Government was prepared to look at their grievances.

The police spokesman in Pretoria said the biggest protest marches and rallies were held in the Cape Peninsula.

In the Transvaal, about 500 Wits students staged a sit-in to show solidarity with the boycotts.

Students at the Transvaal College of Education for Indians in Johannesburg joined the boycott and sent a letter to the Department of Indian Education setting out their demands.

Indian pupils from Laudium High in Pretoria, Roodepoort High and Klerksdorp State High joined the protests.

About 2 000 high school pupils in Lenasia, Johannesburg, continued their boycott. Their action was endorsed by the People's Candidates Party.

At Eldorado Park, pupils refused entry to the Press, because, according to a pupil, "of the distorted reports which appeared yesterday, especially on television, in which it was said that we were stoning police — that is false".

A meeting of 500 parents in Eldorado Park on Wednesday night conveyed the following resolution to the Minister of Police: "Jackboot tactics are not conducive to peaceful change in South Africa."

Boycotts of classes continued at other coloured schools in

from Page 1

Johannesburg, Kersters, Randfontein and elsewhere.

In Natal, more than 30 Durban schools, colleges and universities have joined the boycott in the past two days.

Yesterday students from four Indian schools and a college tried to reach the University of Durban-Westville on foot and by bus, but returned to their institutions when confronted by police armed with batons and wearing teargas masks.

About a third of the students at the University of Natal in Durban attended lectures, but the campus threatened to erupt into a major conflict between the ultra-conservative Society of Rhodesia and the Black Students' Society. Conservative students ripped posters put up by progressive students.

In Pietermaritzburg, about 700 Indian pupils joined the protests, which also spread to Ixopo High and the Sunningdale High in Eshowe.

In the Cape, about 120 Rhodes University students boycotted scheduled lectures and arranged "alternative lectures".

A meeting of about 2 000 parents in the Belville South area expressed solidarity with the students' call for non-racial education and their other demands.

Meanwhile, Dr Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the boycott was symptomatic of a whole range of underlying and legitimate grievances.

"These have been articulated time and time again: inadequate education, no effective political participation, poor community life and facilities," he said.

Dr Slabbert confirmed he had asked for an appointment with the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to express the PFP's concern at the possibility of the boycott intensifying and spreading, and to urge the Minister to see to it that action from his department should not contribute to it.

"It is quite apparent to me that compared to 1976, there is a completely different approach to the whole problem of riot and crowd control. I am pleased extensive use is being made of riot control gear, which reduces the possibility of injury on all sides," he said.

Meanwhile the non-racial Transvaal Independent Rugby Football Union (Tirfu), which is affiliated to the anti-apartheid SA Rugby Union, announced it would cancel all 13 fixtures scheduled for tomorrow as a gesture of solidarity with the students.

It seems likely that this decision will be followed by other affiliates of Saru. The Tirfu's president, Mr Ebrahim Patel, is also secretary of the national organisation.

Speaking for the Tirfu, he said last night: "Apart from the merits of the issue, I don't believe that as adults have a moral right to indulge in sport or any other recreation while our children have taken issue with the Government."

Expressing concern at police action, a spokesman for the Transvaal Medical Society, which represents black doctors and other medical staff — and supports the boycotts — said: "These demonstrations have been non-violent and are a response to the unequal and inferior educational systems for blacks."

Roots of the school boycott

50 (52) DND 25/14/80 2784

CAPE TOWN — Students and pupils all over South Africa have categorically rejected their education. The slogan "Down with inferior, racist education" is echoing through school and college halls throughout the country. The call for a free and equal education has been taken up by thousands of students over the last few days.

An investigation into some of the most common grievances — unqualified teachers, shortage of school books, inadequate, run-down school buildings — has shown there are grounds for concern.

The Minister of Coloured Relations disclosed in Parliament last year that only five per cent of all Coloured teachers have university degrees. Just over 62 per cent have themselves only been educated until Std 8, besides their teacher training.

In March, 1987, the Separate University Education Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly which eventually led to the establishment of separate facilities for all post-school education.

Many of today's teachers received their training at colleges and the University of the Western Cape, which were set up at the beginning of the sixties specifically to train Coloureds.

Coloured schools has increased from 14 871 to 25 146 in the past 10 years, there is still a marked disparity in the ratio of pupils to teachers.

In black schools, there is one teacher for 47,6 pupils, while in white schools the ratio is one teacher to 19 pupils. In Coloured schools, there is one teacher for every 29,6 pupils.

Underlying all is the gap between the amount the government spends on white and black children: for 1978, R551 on every white child and R185 on every Coloured child.

More recent figures were not made available by the Department of Coloured Relations. With white children receiving more than double the amount of Coloured children, there is some basis for complaint.

Tied to this is the shortage of classrooms at most Coloured schools. In response to a question in the House of Assembly in March this year, Mr Steyn said there was a backlog of 1 828 classrooms for Coloured pupils up to March 1979.

A teacher at a reasonably affluent Coloured school in Cape Town says three of four children have to share desks designed to hold two.

"This not only makes it difficult to give individual attention to pupils who

need it, but it also makes it virtually impossible to maintain discipline," she said.

In the 1979 Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, it was reported that overcrowding was prevalent in Coloured schools throughout the country.

The survey gives the example of two schools in Kimberley which were forced closed by the minister.

PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED

WTFH:	Number	Per Cent
A university degree	1 234	5,00
Matriculation or equivalent	6 418	26,01
JC or equivalent	15 339	62,16
Other qualifications	71	0,29
No professional qualifications but with university degree	147	0,60
Matriculation or equivalent	742	3,01
Technical or vocational qualifications	160	0,65
Less than matriculation	585	2,29

to run 14 double session classes between them to accommodate pupils

According to the Department of Coloured Relations, every pupil is entitled to free textbooks and stationery.

For every school year, the principal applies for an annual allocation for each pupil. For a matric pupil this year, principals were allowed to apply for R32 for books and R3,85 for stationery.

Estimated per capita expenditure during 1977-1978 on school pupils of the various racial groups was given in the Assembly:

Group	Average
White	R551
Coloured	R185,16
Asian	R236,13
Black	R 54,08

Pupil-teacher ratios for 1979 were calculated by the Institute of Race Relations using educational statistics supplied by the Department of Statistics. Ratios are for primary secondary and special classes:

White	1:19,6
Coloured	1:29,6
Asian	1:26,2
Africans	1:47,6

Education ● statistics^{CT} highlight^{25/4/80} pupils' ⁽⁵⁰⁾ grievances ⁽²⁵⁷⁾

By LIZ MCGREGOR AND ZUBEIDA JAFFER

STUDENTS and pupils all over South Africa have categorically rejected their education system. The slogan "Down with inferior, racist education" is echoing through school and college halls throughout the country. The call for a free and equal education has been taken up by thousands of students over the last few days.

A Cape Times survey of some of the most common grievances — unqualified teachers, shortage of school books, inadequate, run-down school buildings — has shown that there are indeed grounds for concern.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, disclosed in Parliament last year that only five percent of all coloured teachers have university degrees. Just over 62 percent have themselves only been educated until standard eight besides their teacher training.

In March 1957, the Separate University Education Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly which eventually led to the establishment of separate facilities for all post-school education.

Many of today's teachers received their training at teachers' training colleges and the University of the Western Cape, which were set up at the beginning of the sixties specifically to train coloured teachers.

Disparity in pupil-teacher ratio

In spite of recent assurances by the Minister that the number of teachers in coloured schools has increased from 14 871 to 25 146 in the past ten years, there is still a marked disparity in the ratio of pupils to teachers.

In black schools there is one teacher for 47,6 pupils while in white schools, the ratio is one teacher to 19 pupils. In coloured schools, there is one teacher for every 29,6 pupils.

Underlying all is the gap between funds allocated for the education of children of the various groups. The government spent for 1978, R551 on every white child and R185 on every coloured child.

More recent figures have not yet been made available by the Department of Coloured Relations. With white children receiving more than double the amount of coloured children, there is some basis for complaint.

Tied to this is the shortage of classrooms at most coloured schools. In response to a question in the House of Assembly in March this year, Mr Steyn said there was a backlog of 1 828 classrooms for coloured pupils as at March 1979.

A teacher at a reasonably affluent coloured school in Cape Town says three or four children have to share desks designed to hold two.

"This not only makes it difficult to give individual attention to pupils who need it but it also makes it virtually impossible to maintain discipline," she said.

In the 1979 "Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, it was reported that overcrowding was prevalent in coloured schools throughout the country.

The survey gives the example of two schools in Kimberley which were forced to run 41 double session classes between them to accommodate pupils while other schools in the area had to stretch their capacity to accommodate an extra 400 pupils.

The minister estimated that it would cost R32 million to eliminate the shortage. Yet the amount allocated for accommodation, structure and engineering services of the Department of Coloured

this represented a R5 m increase from last year, it would be from adequate to eliminate the backlog.

Allocations for books and stationary

According to the Department of Coloured Relations, every schoolchild is entitled to free textbooks and stationary.

For every school year, the principal applies for an annual allocation for each pupil. For a matric pupil this year, principals were allowed to apply for R32 for books and R3,85 for stationary.

A quarter of this sum was then granted to the pupil. "We grant a quarter when there has already been an allocation for that particular standard for the previous year," said Chief Inspector for coloured schools, Dr F J L Quint yesterday.

"This sum is essentially to replace books and stationary which can no longer be used."

"Pupils use the same books for four consecutive years and therefore the full sum is not granted," said one local principal.

Dr Quint has indicated that the present formula was being revised. "We expect by May that the new allocation which will take into account the increased costs of books will be more than adequate to solve the shortage problem," he said.

The number and qualifications of teachers as disclosed by the Minister are:

	Number	%
Professionally qualified plus:		
A university degree	1 234	5.00
A matriculation or equivalent certificate	6 418	26.01
JC or equivalent	15 339	62.16
Other qualifications (eg technical)	71	0.29
No professional qualifications but with:		
A university degree	147	0.60
Matriculation or equivalent	742	3.01
Technical or vocational qualifications	160	0.65
Less than matriculation	565	2.29

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NM 25/4/80

Parents back children in school boycott

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 1 000 coloured parents attending a meeting at the St Augustine's School in Centenary Road, Durban, last night voted to support the coloured and Indian pupils' school boycott.

They cheered as speakers listed the pupils' complaints about the inequality of coloured education in South Africa.

According to Mr Eddie Smith of the Coloured Teachers' Association R650 is spent on the education of a white child each year whereas R150 was spent for each coloured pupil.

The parents were told that some of the pupils' grievances were the shortage of schools, leading to drastic overcrowding; lack of books and teaching facilities such as laboratory equipment; unqualified teachers; an unequal share of the budget for education; a lack of travel subsidy for pupils; and an

educational policy promoting the racial supremacy of whites.

A representative of the Bechet Teachers' Training College told parents that pupils rejected Afrikaans as a compulsory language. It was a language alien to them.

He said these grievances were only part of the real objection coloureds felt towards the destructive social system in South Africa.

Speakers praised the restraint with which the pupils had conducted themselves throughout the week, and parents were warned not to allow the authorities to provoke their children into acts of violence.

Parents commended Indian school children who had come out in support of the coloured pupils. All the speakers appealed to parents to support their children.

● See also Page 11.

ANDS. INVENTOR
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BOYCOTT OF THE PARENTS' DEFERENCE

FIFTEEN-year-old Neil Jobert of Mitchell's Plain told his parents this week. "If you had stood up for your rights when you were at school we wouldn't have to do it for you now. Don't tell me not to take part in the boycott -- you've got no right to tell us young people what to do now."

Neil Jobert summed up an attitude shared by thousands of the pupils taking part in the stayaway -- their rejection of the South African system, including its rejection of a certain extent those parents who have accepted it.

Neil's parents, like hundreds of other Cape flats parents, are distressed by their son's attitude, concerned for his safety, but also proud of him.

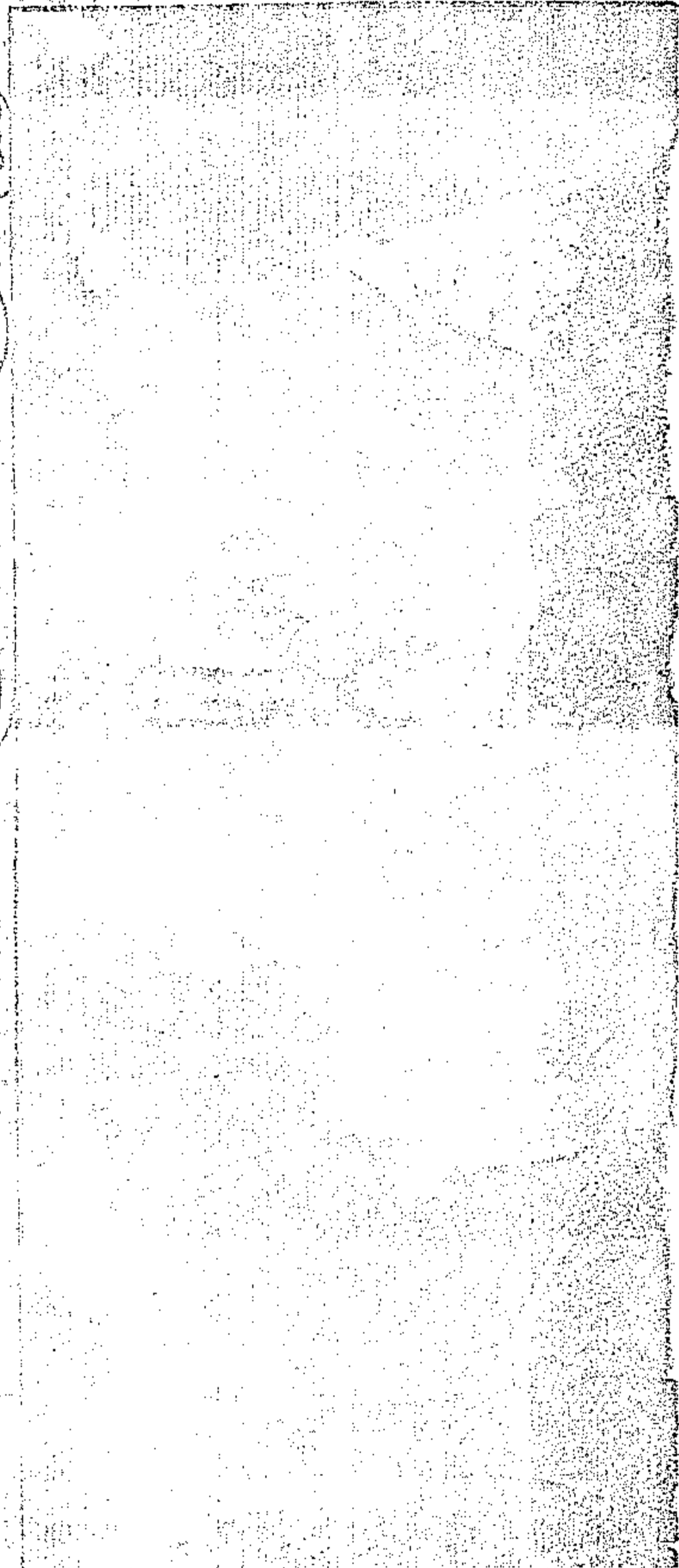
"We are sad and confused, but also proud," said his mother, an assistant in a City hair salon.

"My husband was angry at first. We wouldn't have dared speak to our parents like Neil did. But the boy is right you know. The children would have to make the protests if the parents had stood up years ago."

THEY'RE MOVING EVERYTHING AWAY

Another parent, a labourer in the docks, has taken a different stance. "I don't care if my son never comes home again. He's breaking his mother's heart. We work very hard to give this boy and his sisters an education and now they are throwing everything away. That boy will come home with a police baton in his hand. The son is 16."

It's terrible being at work all day and not knowing what's happening -- whether the children have left the schools to Mitchell and the police have become involved, a chap from Athlone who travels to her job in Green Point each day told me. She has three teenage children in the stayaway.



THE PARENTS' DEFERENCE

WHILE the tensions surrounding the schools boycott by coloured children deepened, parents are divided in their feelings on the situation. Whether for or against the actions of their sons and daughters, a common blend of pride and fear for their noisy rebel to be the prime emotion of many of the parents.

MARGARET JACOBSON SPOKE TO SOME OF THEM.



The parent I spoke to differed in their attitude to the school boycott, but there was one common overriding factor -- fear that "the police would come" and their children would get injured. For some parents this fear is so great that they are prepared to forget apartheid and how it has warped their lives.

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A Parent who had just told me "My kids watched my frustration and humiliation all these years. They saw how much grief the discrimination against us caused, just because our skin is brown. I was bitter and angry. Now I look at my girls, 16 and 17, and their younger brothers and I think of white policemen with guns and I am afraid. Maybe apartheid is better than being dead."

The bus driver, like many others, has found that the situation is driving a wedge between members of his family.

"The children are angry because we are scared and don't want them to stay away from school. Even the little one who is only nine. My sister won't talk to my wife because we aren't in favour of the boycott. It's a bad thing."

"The kids never learn. Look what happened last time. People get killed and nothing changes." The speaker is a mother of four. Her children were too young to be involved in the 1976 unrest, but this time two of the four are teenagers who believe equal opportunity in South Africa is their right.

'SECOND BOYCOTT NOT ENOUGH'

Roy, 15, at Bonteheuwel High shivers off his mother's cynicism. "The old people are scared to make demands. Apartheid breaks you in the end. The parents just accept everything. But the young people have had enough."

Another mother, a nurse from Athlone, used to think a marriage for each of her three teenagers was her greatest wish.

"Now I've changed my mind. It's not enough for the kids to take second best from the white government. My children are as good as any white woman's children and they must have equal education and an equal crack at life."

The reasons why

25/4/80
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25/4/80
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Coloured education, said the Heideveld, Cape Flats, student, is designed to produce "coloureds." Pliant middle-class "coloureds." The coloured's training institutions and the university at Bellville are designed to promote "colouredism."

To take this further, the FM asked a matric student from the Wynberg area what senior students thought of coloured leaders and educationists. He replied:

"We don't think about them. They are not leaders. Their leadership exists only in the minds of the white newspapers who created them. They are not leaders at all. They live like whites, they think like whites; and like white liberals they sympathise with the coloured condition. They are coloured sympathisers."

During tea-break at a University of Cape Town autumn school course on the appreciation and criticism of the work of poet and playwright T S Eliot, a blue-haired Sea Point matron addressed a coloured teacher from Athlone: "But surely there can't be anything wrong with coloured education if a man like you attends a course like this?"

Her logic, racist and patronising though it may be, cannot be faulted. But one coloured MA from UCT is clearly inad-

equate to irrigate the intellectual wasteland of the Cape Flats and beyond.

The most extraordinary thing about the current schools boycott is that it should never have happened. A key factor has been the reaction of the teachers, the Cape Professional Teachers Association (CPTA), and the Coloured Education Council (CEC).

Since the beginning of the academic year, students have been trying to convey their grievances through the official pipeline; but invariably, they say, their demands were short-circuited on the way to the top.

For more than a month the CPTA, the inspectors, and the CEC watched, apparently uncomprehendingly, as students' peaceful resistance to their dismal educational conditions mounted. And only after the press began to report on deteriorating conditions and the spreading boycotts did they respond with statements (the CPTA) and resignations (the CEC).

But according to student SRCs, these bodies didn't even get their token show of protest right. Ignoring the real grievances of the students, they chose to identify the cause of the trouble as the imminent enactment of legislation to set up a whol-

ly-nominated legislature to replace the defunct CRC — the CEC apparently forgetting momentarily that it, too, is a nominated body.

The irony of the present unsettled situation in the schools is that the demands of the children are not inconsistent with what any body of bourgeois, civilly-obedient white children would expect.

Coloured Relations Minister Marais Steyn knows this, for he has been fully briefed by at least one coloured politician. It was after one such briefing that he ordered the removal of headmaster Chris Fortuin from a high school in Hanover Park. The students rejoiced.

That is why they are puzzled by subsequent statements by the Minister, that the students are the pawns of faceless agitators who are trying to stir a re-run of the 1976 disturbances.

This is strongly denied by SRCs. "If we are the pawns of agents provocateur, which we are not, then it is a serious development. Either government's security machine has broken down, or the coloured people have a well-organised underground resistance movement which the authorities know nothing about."

Plainly, it needed no sly activist to

make the students aware that their physical and intellectual school environment had fallen well below reasonably acceptable standards.

"We know that four or five times more is spent on white education than on coloureds, and that the disparity is even greater when it comes to government spending on white and coloured universities and teachers training institutions, and that there are hundreds of fully qualified white teachers in the Cape Peninsula who can't get jobs in white schools, so we have over 1300 whites teaching in coloured schools," a Wynberg matric student told the FM.

The students' demands are reasonable enough, although their long-term demands will clearly require a fundamental policy rethink by government: the scrapping of apartheid.

In the short-term, however, government should give a clearer indication that it intends to get away from the kind of policy thinking that prompted former Cape education chief Wouter de Vos Malan to say in 1956: "Coloured children will go into manual labour, so their education must be tailored accordingly."

What are the grievances? Unlike 1976, when racial hatred flared into violence and death, the students demand the engagement of white teachers where possible, and where there are no coloured teachers with equal qualifications available.

○ They want the administration of the education system sharpened up. The shortage of networks and textbooks is not only due to the shortage of funds, they say, it is due to the incompetence of teachers and headmasters who fail to grasp the rudiments of ordering.

○ They want the "war" damage of 1976 repaired. This demand is being met, albeit belatedly. (This week an army of repairmen moved into Mountview High in Han-



Picture by RDM

Protesting children . . . not an agitator in sight

over Park, the school probably worst affected by the 1976 riots, but left in disrepair for four years. Why?)

○ They want headmasters to honour a directive issued by the Directorate of Education of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, instructing them not to insist on the wearing of school uniforms. This follows the adoption of a CRC resolution in 1977 when it was agreed that former insistence on uniforms inflicted severe hardship on working-class families.

○ They demand the right (conferred by a formal CRC resolution) to elect Students Representative Councils (SRCs). The Directorate of Education says the election of SRCs should be left to the discretion of

headmasters. Until this week there was widespread opposition to such elections among headmasters who allegedly told students' spokesmen that the education authorities did not favour SRCs.

○ They want strict adherence to the authorities' ban on corporal punishment except according to the prescribed directives. They want heads of schools to refrain from calling the police to deal with disciplinary problems at school.

○ They also demand that books of account be maintained of all moneys raised for school funds, and that SRCs have access to such accounts to monitor the application of funds. In most schools this has been resisted.

○ They want teachers and heads to initiate the establishment of PTAs. Not a single school in the Cape Peninsula has one.

Community involvement

○ They would like teachers in working-class areas to show a sense of community involvement. They allege more than 90% of Peninsula teachers have never set foot in a pupil's house in places like Bonteheuwel, Heideveld, or Manenburg.

Said a senior student: "It's understandable that coloured teachers in these areas show nothing but contempt for the kids of working-class parents, because they themselves come largely from such backgrounds. But if they are seeking to break loose from what the Theron Commission called 'the cycle of the culture of poverty', it is their duty to try to help the children to do the same."

Most of these demands are relatively modest. Minister Steyn would do well to pay more attention to them, and less to his so-called agitators, while the situation is still relatively cool. He will not be lightly forgiven if the current unrest is allowed to escalate into full-scale violence.

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25/4/80
FM

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Police use tear-gas to disperse 1 000 pupils

The Natal Mercury, Friday, April 25, 1960

Indians

join

boycott

25/4/80
25/4
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35/4



STUDENTS and pupils converge on the University of Durban/Westville campus yesterday morning at a mass protest meeting.

THOUSANDS of Indians joined pupils and students boycotting classes for equal education rights yesterday.

Police used two canisters of tear-gas to disperse about 1 000 pupils from Clare Hill and Centenary High Schools in Quarry Road.

'They were apparently marching to the University of Durban/Westville to join students in a demonstration on campus,' said Brig. Hendrik Mouton.

A senior police spokesman denied late yesterday that police had baton-charged pupils at Chatsworth.

'Acting on complaints we received from teachers, who said pupils were obstructing them, policemen drew their batons and walked towards a group of pupils who then fled.

'We do not regard that as a baton charge.'

The spokesman also said police had taken the names and addresses of two pupils who had been distributing pamphlets. They were not arrested. About 4 000 students and pupils con-

verged on the eastern gate of the University of Durban/Westville early yesterday where a mass meeting was held.

Pupils from Sasri College, Orient High School, Gandhi Dasai and Durban Indian Girls' High School were taken to the campus by buses sponsored by university students.

But when the buses arrived police prevented them entering the campus.

Hundreds of students started chanting and giving the black power salute while student leaders argued with police in an attempt to get the pupils on campus.

After the police had threatened to use tear-gas the pupils returned to their schools.

Pamphlets outlining their grievances were distributed by the students. They called for all education to be of a higher standard and demanded more textbooks, schools and higher salaries for teachers.

The national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. David Curry, denied that the pupils were being organised on a national basis and said the boycotts were spontaneous.

But the Labour Party fully supports the children in their action against inferior education,' he said.

Sana reported from that

Police in camouflage uniforms kept watch on the Indian schools but the boycott in the city remained incident-free. Haythorne High School students in Woodlands attended school but stayed away from classes for the second day.

All members of the Black Students' Society on the Natal University campus continued to stay away from lectures.

The schools stay-away spread to the Little Flower school in Ixopo and the Sunndale High School in Eshowe.

Five more held in nationwide swoop by police

50 NM 25/4/80

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Five more people have been detained by Security Police here and in the Cape, bringing to nine the number of people held in the past two days.

Yesterday a banned former executive member of the banned Black People's Convention, Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni, was taken by Security Police from his home in Mofolo, Soweto.

Mr Mdleleni was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in the 1977 crackdown and was subsequently banned.

On Wednesday four Black Consciousness fig-

ures were detained, including the suspended chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

Three others, Mr Achmad Cassiem, Mr Trevor Wentzel and Mr Michael Sedgwick, were detained in the Cape.

The names of four more detainees in the Western Cape were revealed yesterday.

They are Mr Allan Liebenberg, former president of the University of the Western Cape SRC, Mr Neville Fry, a Schoonspruit teacher, and two Paarl high school pupils, Lloyd Fortuin and Michael Crail.

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NATIONAL BOYCOTT

By STEPHEN W. POTTER

POLICE have launched an intensive nationwide investigation into the coloured schools boycott which has spread to almost every major centre in the country.

Last night a police spokesman said from Pretoria that "all aspects" of the boycott were being thoroughly investigated.

In the past 48 hours security police have declined three people for questioning. "It is too early to connect the detentions with the boycott," the

On Wednesday a group of people, including Mr. C. M. ... of the ...

They have been detained in terms of Section 29 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Police confirmed the detentions yesterday of two pupils: a Mathematics teacher, Mr. Neville Fry, and a Director of the Western Cape student, Mr. Alan ...

The two ...

Mr. ... and Mr. ... were from ... School. Their detention came hours before a meeting of pupils from four schools and a training college in the area.

The other three people detained were Mr. Trevor ... a ... worker in ... Azapo, Mr. ... former president of the South African Students' Association, and Mr. ... a youth organizer of the ...

The ...

Mr. ... has ... and ... are ... organization, they shall ...

...

Angry ⁵⁰ teachers demand Govt inquiry

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Federal Council of Teachers' Associations has called on the Government urgently to appoint a Commission to inquire into the escalating education crisis in South Africa.

Seething discontent, among the country's 50 000 teachers, with their new salary increases, and the state of the profession, was stressed at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, was accused of misleading the profession in the Budget over the teachers' increases, and of aggravating discontent.

The chairman of the Federal Council, Mr N M Paterson, said: "Teachers are coming to the conclusion that due to long years of inefficient handling of the issues involved, the Government is directly responsible for the situation in which the teaching profession now finds itself".

Quick and effective action was called for, and the Government, the education authorities as well as the organised teaching profession would have to realise that no further time could be wasted.

The Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions had shown commissions could be effective.

Mr Paterson stressed that the burning salary problem was merely a symptom of a far more serious disease "eating out the heart of the teacher profession".

Serious problems will be experienced in recruiting student teachers and resignations were causing serious concern.

Mr Paterson said great expectations were created and despite firm promises made to representatives of the profession "the great disappointment had now once again been experienced".

The Federal Council and the teachers had good reason to feel they had been badly let down.

Promises made to representatives of the Federal Council at an interview with the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers last year had not been kept.

The recent salary increases meant that in real terms many teachers had developed an even greater backlog.

At present teaching was placed last out of 21 degree professions. All indications pointed to the fact that the new salary structure would not improve this situation.

Outlining the seriousness of the problem, Mr Paterson said in the Transvaal there were more 250 vacant posts for which no suitably qualified teachers could be found. This meant that every day more than 50 000 children were not receiving adequate education.

This year in the Transvaal about 1 000 final year students were appointed to posts while vacancies exceeded 2 200.

JOHANNESBURG — Security police have detained nine people, including students and a teacher.

Yesterday a banned former executive member of the Black Peoples' Convention, Mr Vuylsle Mdeleni, was detained.

Seven of those being held are from the Western Cape. The other Transvaal detention was of Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The others are: Mr Trevor Wentzel, a community worker in Lavistown and a member of Azapo; Mr Achmat Cassien, a banned former president of the S.A. Students' Association; Mr Michael Sedgwick, a youth organiser of the churches urban planning commission; Mr Allan Liebenberg, former president of the UWC Students

Representative Council; Mr Neville Fry, a Schoonspruit teacher; Mr Lloyd Fortuin, and Mr Michael Crail, both students at the Paulus Doubert High School in Paarl.

The acting chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Jan du Preez, confirmed the detentions.

A spokesman from police headquarters in Pretoria said last night they had launched an intensive, nationwide investigation into the schools boycott which has spread to almost every major centre in the country.

In East London, members of the John Bissaker Senior Secondary School Committee

were summoned to an urgent meeting last night on the instruction of the Port Elizabeth-based chief inspector of schools in the Eastern Cape, Mr D. Crafford, to discuss whether schools should be closed or not.

But a motion by Mr Peter Mopp that it was not in the committee's jurisdiction to discuss closure of the school was unanimously accepted.

The boycott by hundreds of Bissaker students continued yesterday and the only incident occurred when teachers had to dissuade hundreds of pupils from marching to town to hand in their grievances to the regional representative of

Teacher, students held

as in Uitenhage, Humansdorp and Graaff-Reinet. The boycott focused on Durban yesterday where more than 30 schools, colleges and universities — at least 10 of them Indian — have joined in.

Police denied reports that they baton-charged about 500 Chatsworth pupils earlier yesterday. Some pupils claimed they had been hit with batons.

A police spokesman said teachers had complained pupils were obstructing them. "Police drew batons and walked towards a group of pupils who fled. We do not regard this as a charge."

On the Rand, fresh boycotts were reported. — UDR- DDC-SAPA. Stabbert call for action, page 7. Nasa attacks Steyn, page 15.

handed him a list of their grievances and said they would boycott classes again if these did not receive immediate attention.

In Grahamstown, all was quiet at Mary Waters School but a boycott of lectures was initiated at Rhodes University.

After working through the night preparing pamphlets, posters and a wall newspaper, more than 120 students gathered in the university quadrangle to demonstrate their solidarity with the boycott.

In Port Elizabeth, the boycott spread to Dower College and all senior secondary schools as well

Coloured Affairs, Mr D. J. Dippenaar.

The pupils were later addressed in the school grounds by the circuit inspector, Mr H. D. Swecney, who urged them to return to their classes and warned them it was against the law to march without permission.

In Queenstown, large numbers of students at Maria Louw High School boycotted classes on Tuesday and Wednesday.

No incidents were reported but security police kept a close watch on the school.

According to the headmaster, Mr E. P. Schaeffer, most of the students were back at school yesterday. They

Argus 25/4/52

They are tired of inferior education

CONSIDERING this latest dissatisfaction among our non-white pupils and students, I feel that every parent should take the same stand as their children.

These young people are tired of inferior education, and it is because of the will to learn and to better themselves that they are actually rebelling against the low standard of education which is being given to them.

Why must their education fall under the Department of Coloured Affairs?

Why not directly under the Department of Education, the same as the white schools?

And why separate syllabuses? Surely these children have the right to the same standard of education as their white counterparts.

Is this the reason why our non-white school leavers cannot get jobs — inferior educational qualifications?

In other words is it, 'keep their standard of education down, and they'll never qualify for certain positions, which by right must be kept for our white children.'

H R NEETHLING
Atlantis

Argus

Coloured solidarity

A FEATURE of the coloured schools boycott is the unprecedented solidarity shown by the coloured community behind the cause of the pupils, though there are differences about the methods of protest.

City and country schools alike have joined the boycott. The complaints of pupils have been supported openly by teachers and principals as much as by parents and politicians, churchmen and community leaders.

People of all income levels have spoken out and the protest has reached into universities and teachers' training colleges as it has into high schools in all parts of the country.

Solidarity on this scale does not show itself merely at the behest of outside agitators and to suggest that it does is to pro-

vocatively devalue the sentiment now prevailing in the coloured community. Clearly what is happening is symptomatic of a deep and pervasive unhappiness.

The Government should candidly face up to this manifestation of fellow feeling and recognise the urgent need for leadership and for a clear declaration of where it is heading in seeking to accommodate the broad aspirations of the coloured people.

Nobody suggests that educational inequities can be righted easily or immediately. But a statement from the Government proving that it grasps the full nature of coloured grievance and outlining a plan of action to alleviate it, would help defuse a tense situation. The children should be back in their classrooms and this is the way the Government could get them there.

(50) RDM 25/4/80- (25)

Dramatic increase in school-going blacks

STELLENBOSCH. — The number of blacks attending school had increased dramatically in the past 25 years, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in Stellenbosch yesterday.

Speaking at a closed session of the corporate members of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, he said that since his department's inception in 1955 the black school population had increased from 1 000 000 to 4 500 000 last year.

This included an annual increase of 100 000 pupils of school-going age as well as dramatic increases in the number of pupils attending secondary schools, he said.

"It amounts to a population percentage increase from 10,37% to 21,41% of the black population.

"The secondary school population has shown an 890% increase, from 66 500 in 1965 to 658 000 in 1979, while we expect the fulltime matric enrolment to be about 50 000 this year — double last year's figures."

Dr Hartzenberg said his de-

partment faced a backlog of 7 000 classrooms.

Previously, the Department of Community Development had financed school building programmes, but now his department financed and built whatever number of schools were required, within the limitations of available funds.

"Present planning and building programmes for the next six years include two teacher training colleges, 33 senior secondary state schools, 18 technical centres, 12 technical institutes and one school for cripples.

"Over and above this, additional classrooms will be provided at community schools and existing schools, which also entails the upgrading of the existing buildings.

"This programme will catch up with the backlog, so that by 1986 we can carry on with normal requirements.

"We are also constructing a multi-million rand and very modern technikon at Mabopane East," Dr Hartzenberg said.

His department's budget for this year was nearly

R244 500 000, of which R6 200 000 had been allocated to the provision of free books to all pupils in schools under the department's control and R250 000 for payment of part-time teachers catering for adult education programmes.

"We are at present upgrading our requirements for admission to teacher training colleges; for instance for the primary teachers' certificate.

"We are running degree subject courses, with Unisa, simultaneously with our teacher training courses. We are doing extensive in-service training of previously qualified teachers and we are providing secondary courses for under-qualified teachers at the adult education training centres.

Last year his department provided three new teacher training colleges and 14 356 student teachers were trained.

The emphasis on teacher training in recent years had enabled the department to reduce the teacher/pupil ratio from 1:58 in 1970 to 1:45 in 1979," Dr Hartzenberg said. — Sapa.

Complaints were not ignored, declares Steyn

STAR
25/4/80

(50)

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(257)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government had, in the past, received several complaints about shortcomings in coloured education and they had not been ignored, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, has said in an interview.

He had readily admitted at the first rumblings of unrest in coloured schools that all was not perfect in the system.

"But we have been and are spending record amounts to try to rectify the position," he said.

Mr Steyn said that when complaints were made his department investigated them and remedial action was started where possible.

Mr Steyn repeated that the Government was not unsympathetic towards the problems in education but these could not be solved overnight.

At a protest meeting in Reiger Park, Boksburg, last night parents and teachers called for a unitary education system and for Coloured Relations Minister Mr Steyn's resignation.

At one of the biggest meetings in support of the students throughout the country who are staging a mass stayaway from classes against "racist and inferior education" a parent-teachers action committee was formed to confront Mr Steyn about police access to schools and over their alleged "jackboot" tactics against non-violent students.

The committee will also try to prevent the Minister from closing down schools if students decided to continue their boycott.

Former Coloured Persons Representative Council member for Boksburg, Mr Jac Rabie, warned that closing schools was no solution.

"We must prevent a revolution from taking place," he said.

Transvaal chief schools inspector, Mr C D Beukes warned teachers at Coloured Affairs Department schools last year of several potentially explosive areas.

"These problems were

sive areas.

"These problems were encountered when teaching the disadvantaged children of which our pupils form a major part in South Africa," Mr Beukes said at a meeting in September last year after a memorandum on particular problems in Transvaal coloured schools had been drafted.

Mr Beukes warned teachers to be prepared to counter the negative influence of poor socio-economic forces which worked against the pupils' progress and development. — Own Correspondent and Star reporter.

Wheelbarrows, full of cash, for TEACH from Pick 'n Pay

STAR 25/4/80

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3.45

Cash came in wheelbarrowfuls for counting after Pick 'n Pay's one-month fund-raising campaign for Uplift in Alex.

And the final tally for The Star's TEACH school in Alexandra Township was a warming R9 700.

No wonder little Colin Mphaka, a five-year-old from Iphuteng Primary School, was smiling as he was surrounded by Pick 'n Pay cashiers at a party at Bedford Centre yesterday.

The money was made up of R4 700 collected by the cashiers

from customers at five stores — Benmore, Bramley, Randburg, Craig-hall and Rosebank. The other R5 000 was made up by Pick 'n Pay itself.

Accepting the money for TEACH, Star assistant-editor Jon Hobday said it was a "fantastic example of public spiritedness and a major boost for the campaign to provide better schooling in Alexandra."

Total funds raised for the R120 000 school have now reached the R20 000-mark.



Five-year-old Colin Mphaka looks as if he is really cashing in — but actually the real winners will be the schoolchildren of Alexandra Township. That wheelbarrow full of money is part of the R9 700 raised by Pick 'n Pay Stores for the TEACH campaign. Among those who helped collect the money were Pick 'n Pay cashiers (from left) Julian Mchunu, Valerie Abrahams, Isobel Sporgitas, Kathleen Hoffman and Ribbon Dlamini. © Picture by Clive Lloyd.

Students

still

boycott

classes

STAR
25/4/80

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57

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Despite the warning earlier this week by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, that he would close down coloured schools if the boycotts had not stopped by the end of the week, the protests are continuing.

Govt was warned of 'chaos'

By Yussuf Nazeer
Indian educationists revealed today that for years they have also been complaining to the authorities about "chaos" in their schools but nothing had been done about it.

This comes in the wake of disclosures by The Star that coloured educational committees also warned the Government, last year, that their school system faced collapse.

The authorities conceded that they had dismissed the complaints from coloured committees. But the chief of Indian education, Mr Gabriel Krog, said from Durban today that he would not discuss the latest Indian disclosures over the telephone.

The educational committees said that all the shortcomings in Indian education had been communicated to Mr Krog and the school inspectors over the years.

The committees added that many of these complaints were now being raised by the children as the reasons for their current class boycotts.

The demonstrations are, however, quieter and largely confined to school grounds.

Several hundred students at the William Hills High School in Actonville, Benoni, came out to show support for coloured boycotters.

Westbury High School and Laudium High School also continued the boycott today, and pupils at Laudium claimed the acting principal had threatened to stop matric pupils from writing exams if they did not return to classes.

Several schools, including Toekomsrus High School in Randfontein and the Roggebaai Teachers Training College in Cape Town, say they will continue the boycott next week.

Universities have also expressed support for the boycott.

Forty-four children—31 of them girls—were injured in clashes between police and boycotting students in Eldorado Park this week, the Transvaal Association of Teachers claimed today.

The police have consistently denied that any children taking part in the boycott have been injured.

The Star reported on Wednesday that one girl had been taken to hospital by ambulance.

The association also said it condemned "the intimidatory arrogance implicit in the threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn to close schools."

MARCHES STOPPED

Sixteen out of a total of 17 coloured and Indian high schools in the Eastern Cape are still being boycotted, and in Durban the SRC of the University of Natal boycotted a graduation ceremony and say

MARCHES STOPPED

Sixteen out of a total of 17 coloured and Indian high schools in the Eastern Cape are still being boycotted, and in Durban the SRC of the University of Natal boycotted a graduation ceremony and say they will not attend another this week.

Police and security police stopped marches in Durban today, by posting men at school gates in Wentworth, Merebank, Isipingo and Chatsworth.

In the House of Assembly Mr Steyn said today in a written reply that about nine percent of all coloured pupils were boycotting classes by Wednesday this week.

Answering questions put to him by Mr GN Oldfield (NR P Umbilo), Mr Steyn said the main grievances of the pupils were:

- Failure of the authorities to repair damaged schools.
- Shortage of qualified teachers and standard of education.
- Injudicious application of corporal punishment.
- Compulsory wearing of school uniforms.
- Disparity in salaries of coloured and white teachers.

...and to compete on
...blacks, had to be consistent and say this applied
to coloured people too.

'Don't take to road' plea by parents

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 600 Cape Flats parents gave their support at a meeting in Silvertown, Athlone, last night to the boycott of classes by pupils, but pleaded that pupils should not leave school grounds and expose themselves to danger.

The parents were from Silvertown, Bridgetown, Kewtown, Mitchell's Plain and Rylands.

One, close to tears, appealed to pupils not to "take to the roads."

"As a parent I ask you please not to go outside the school premises. We don't want to carry your coffins to the grave as it happened in '76," the parent said.

Pupils from schools in the area told parents that the mass march on Tuesday was peaceful and that police had had no

need to disperse pupils with tear-smoke.

The pupils last night rejected the claim by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, that Rylands High School pupils had been "brutally forced to join the march".

They criticized Mr Steyn for saying that agitators were behind the boycotts and emphasized that the strike was initiated and controlled by pupils.

Mr Steyn's ultimatum yesterday that he would consult with pupils only if they returned to classes was not well received by the parents.

"When I was a pupil we made the same demands, but look at us now. After all these years, still nothing has been done to improve conditions at schools and give us a better deal," said one parent.

Pupils from the Paulus Jor

SO 21 27
4 000 SA

Paarl CT
pupils 25/4/80
at mass
meeting

Staff Reporters

MORE THAN 4 000 pupils from four schools and a training college held a mass meeting lasting more than two hours in a civic hall in east Paarl yesterday.

The meeting took place without incident and afterwards the pupils dispersed rapidly.

The meeting was held in connection with the coloured schools boycott but the pupils decided not to disclose the decisions taken.

The meeting began about 10.15 am after pupils from the Berg River, Klein Nederburg and Noorde Paarl secondary schools and students from the Athlone Training College arrived at the hall. Also present were a number of University of the Western Cape students.

Parents

About an hour later more than 600 pupils from the Paulus Joubert Secondary School crammed into the building. It is understood that they called for a meeting with parents and teachers.

Two Worcester schools staged marches, and in Grabouw more than 1 000 students at Pineview High School joined the boycott.

○ Sapa reported last night that in Durban yesterday more than 30 schools, colleges and universities — at least 10 of them Indian — have joined in the boycott.

Reports earlier yesterday that police had baton-charged about 500 Chatsworth Indian pupils were denied.

A senior police spokesman said last night: "Acting on complaints we received from teachers, who said pupils were obstructing them, policemen drew their batons and walked towards a group of pupils who fled. We do not regard this as a baton charge."

Placards

The pupils and students from four Indian schools and a college tried to reach the University of Durban Westville in twos and threes but returned to their schools when confronted by police.

○ In Lenasia, Johannesburg, about half of the Indian pupils and students from four high schools and a training college displayed placards supporting the boycott.

○ About 500 Witwatersrand University students took part in a demonstration on the university campus.

○ In Kimberley at least 3 500 pupils joined in the boycott at coloured schools.

○ In Pretoria about 100 pupils at Laudium High School gathered on the school's sports fields singing songs.

○ In Grahamstown a boycott of lectures was initiated by Rhodes University students.

○ The schools-boycott yesterday spread to senior secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Humansdorp and Graaff-Reinet.

○ In London about 15 people demonstrated outside the South African Embassy in sympathy with the boycott by South African coloured pupils.

EDUCATION — GENERAL

26 April 1980 — 24 May 1980

Koornhof: equal education is aim

26/4/80

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EAST LONDON — Equal education opportunities for all races was the government's target, but this would require thousands of millions of rands, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said here this week.

Speaking at the National Council of Women congress, Dr Koornhof said there were great problems in the area of education.

There were now greater opportunities for trained blacks than ever before, he said, adding that to achieve a five per cent growth rate the country had to find 40 000 to 50 000 trained blacks.

Dr Koornhof said unless real hope could be given to black youths, there would be little hope of racial harmony in the

1980s. The government was aware of the problem and was tackling it.

The possibility of establishing service battalions to help solve the problem of uncontrolled and vagrant black youth was being investigated.

He said a senior official of his department had been ordered to investigate the possibility of service battalions eight months ago and there had already been some encouraging responses.

The matter had also been discussed with the black national states, Dr Koornhof said.

The concept would, however, take millions of rands to implement and, even if the battalions became a reality, uncontrolled youth would still remain a great problem, he said.

Students debate whether to end boycott

DD 26/4/80

(274) (50)
(257)

CAPE TOWN — The nationwide school boycott quietened yesterday with students debating whether to resume classes on Monday.

At John Bisseker High School in East London, the students held a meeting and it is believed they failed to take a decision on whether to continue the boycott.

In Cape Town, representatives from Cape schools and educational institutions meet today to decide whether to continue the boycott.

Pupils at several schools say they will stand by the decision taken by their representatives at today's meeting.

In Johannesburg, the boycott entered its sixth day and was still spreading.

In Durban, police yesterday effectively put a stop to protest marches by manning school gates.

Police and security policemen were posted at schools in Wentworth, Merebank, Isipingo and Chatsworth.

Meanwhile, there was growing reaction to the boycott.

The Transvaal Association of Teachers claimed yesterday 44 students — 31 of them girls — were injured in clashes between police and boycotting

students in Eldorado Park this week.

The association condemned "the intimidatory arrogance implicit in the threat by the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to close schools."

"So-called Coloured schools are threatened with closure, and teachers with what? Mr Steyn does not give a sign that he appreciates the aspirations of millions of fellow South Africans," the statement said.

The Regional Board of Education for Coloureds in Transvaal has called on Mr Steyn to resign.

"This board rejects out of hand Coloured education and requests that it be transferred to the Department of National Education.

"The board finds the Minister's threat to close down schools irresponsible and feels it is aggravating the situation."

In Cape Town, the 137-member Black Staff Association at the University of the Western Cape expressed their support for the students.

The association said education was the inalienable right of all people.

"We reject the dehumanising and

oppressive system of education which is rooted in the political and economic system of the South African society," the statement said.

Black students at the University of Stellenbosch have also expressed solidarity with the students' grievances.

The Nederduits-Gereformeerde Sendingskerk announced it had received assurances from the Minister he would do everything possible to ensure that Coloured education was equal to the best in the country.

In Durban, church leaders and University of Natal staff pledged support for the students. — DDC-SAPA.

DD 26/4/80
Schools:
R6m 50

asked

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei wants a minimum additional amount of R6.2 million from the South African Government to meet the backlog in classroom accommodation.

This was one of the requests made by the Ciskei Cabinet to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, at a meeting here yesterday.

The request follows a memorandum submitted by the homeland government to the Commissioner - General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, on February 27 dealing with the shortage of classroom accommodation.

The Ciskei Government also requested Dr Hartzenberg to consider South Africa taking over the financing of building schools instead of the present rand-for-rand basis.

Two memorandums presented by the Ciskei Government to the Minister also called for the building of a medical school for the Ciskei and a Ciskei technicon.

Handwritten notes:
An increase by a certain amount (£££) will increase by the same amount £ by 1.0. One can increase £ by that amount without in necessary to close the output gap. If this is done one has a very fine turned economy of £££ at just employment level.

Police restraint earns praise

STAR

26/10/80

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Although police have kept a low profile during the boycott of coloured schools they are prepared to act if necessary.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations department said yesterday that so far there had been no reason for the police to take action against protesters but they would react according to the situation.

But, he said, police would not force a confrontation with protesters.

He declined to say whether there had been a change in police policy since the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Jack Rabie, a community leader in Reiger

Park, Boksburg, said he wanted to thank the police in his area for their restraint when the children took to the streets and for setting an example which should have been followed in other areas.

The use of force against the protesters would have aggravated the situation.

"The children are unaware of security legislation as are many other people," said Mr Rabie.

In Cape Town the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said after an interview with the Minister of Police, Mr la Grange: "It is apparent to me that, compared to 1976, there is a completely different approach to the problem of riot and crowd control."

"I am pleased that extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury to both sides."

"It would, however, be a fatal mistake to look at the whole problem as a 'police versus pupils' situation. The Government has not got back blame crediting to protesters and rest for the police to solve the problem."

50

Churchmen join in as boycott quietens

AM
26/4/80

258

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311

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Mercury Reporter

DURBAN church leaders and University of Natal staff yesterday pledged to support the coloured and Indian student and pupil boycotts for equal education rights.

The countrywide boycott quietened yesterday, amid uncertainty whether students in all four provinces would continue the boycott on Monday after a statement this week by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, that he would close down schools if pupils did not return to classes yesterday.

Boycotts continued in most Durban schools yesterday but there were no incidents of police using teargas or force.

After a special meeting attended by more than 100 university staff members in Durban, a spokesman said: 'We sympathise with the coloured pupils' call to equalise education and call upon the Government to take steps without delay in the direction of such an equalisation.'

The staff sent a copy of their resolution to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Church leaders from Our Lady of Assumption parish, Umbilo, yesterday pledged their support and prayers for all 'those who are protesting against inequality in

education'.

Thirty-four priests of the Catholic Archdiocese of Durban — the majority of whom are white — said yesterday that after 'careful and serious investigation' into coloured pupil dissatisfaction they recognised that the pupils' stand was justifiable and that the problems being faced were 'very real'.

The priests added: 'In terms of our Christian commitment we believe the Kingdom of God can be brought about by justice. We deprecate attempts to describe these protests as being artificially provoked.'

At the University of Durban-Westville thousands of placard-wielding, chanting students marched on their campus in the morning and gathered in the main hall in the afternoon to hear student leaders air their grievances on 'inferior education'. They were joined by University of Natal SRC members.

Police denied yesterday that Durban students had been arrested.

'The only people we have picked up this week were 10 Witteklip High School pupils on Wednesday, and they were released after a warning. No other student arrests have been made in Durban,' a police spokesman said.

The Mercury's Pietermaritzburg

bureau reports that a crowd of about 100 people of all races and age groups dispersed without incident after a protest meeting in support of the nationwide boycott there yesterday.

The group, some carrying placards, had assembled at St Peter's Church in Church Street for almost an hour. After several people had addressed the crowd they dispersed quietly when faced by numerous policemen and police vehicles.

Senior police spokesmen yesterday said there had been no incidents or arrests.

About 350 pupils at the Esther Payne Smith State-aided Indian High School joined the boycott yesterday.

Sapa reports that almost 2000 pupils from six schools are now supporting the boycott in the capital.

Pupils at all the schools gathered in the school grounds yesterday holding posters, chanting freedom songs and holding discussions. Police kept surveillance but there were no incidents.

In Johannesburg the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brig Kobus Hamman, said it was quiet at both coloured and Indian schools.

The Regional Board of Coloured

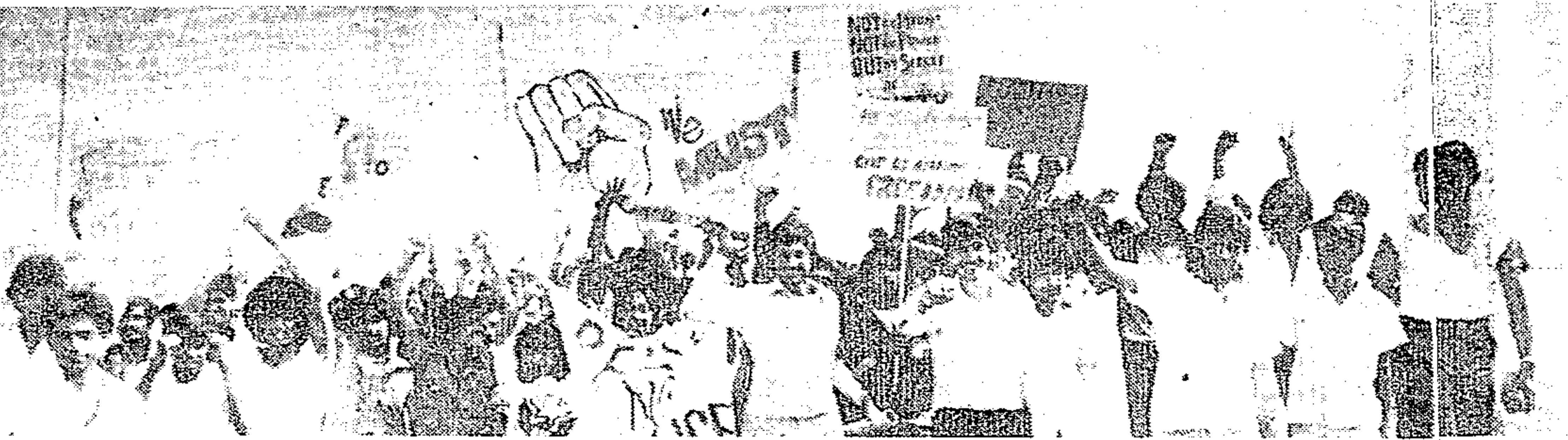
Education in the Transvaal yesterday called for the resignation of the Minister of Coloured Relations and the transfer of coloured education to the Department of National Education, headed by Mr Punt Janson.

Pupils and students in the Western Cape also confined themselves to school premises yesterday and no incidents were reported, according to a spokesman for the Divisional Commissioner, Brig J G Rassouw.

The Nederduits-Gereformeerde Sendingskerk announced in Cape Town that it had received assurances from the Minister of Coloured Relations that he would do everything possible to ensure that coloured education was equal to the best in the country.

The Rev David Botha, moderator of the Church, called for parents, teachers and pupils to return to classes in view of the Mr Steyn's undertaking.

Meanwhile, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Prof R van der Ross, yesterday joined students singing freedom songs after he was repeatedly booed when he called on protesting pupils and students to return to class in view of Government assurances that their grievances would be considered.



THOUSANDS of placard-wielding Durban-Westville University students march on their campus, chanting freedom songs and giving the black-power salute.

Schools protest: A generation rejects the apartheid system

CT 26/4/88 (57) (50) (257)

THE mass protest this week against apartheid education has provided yet another warning of upheaval on the way unless there is radical change — at a much faster rate than at present.

The greatest threat to this country's security is not "communism" or "agitators" or "outside interference" or any other of the handy scapegoats.

It is the suffocating complacency which still pervades white attitudes, the ready acceptance of whatever propaganda nonsense is put out to salve consciences and shift the blame.

This smugness and insensitivity is by no means the monopoly of Afrikaner Nationalists. In fact it is among the Afrikaner Nationalist youth that awareness and concern seem most in evidence just at present.

Police tact

This week's unrest, mercifully, did not result in the loss of hundreds of young lives as in 1976. As a result of a wise

Political survey



by
GERALD SHAW

policy decision, the police kept away from the schools, for the most part, and when they did get in the picture, they almost invariably acted with tact and restraint. This was the scene in the Cape Peninsula, if not always elsewhere.

Whoever gave the police orders to act thus, particularly in the Peninsula, deserves to be mentioned in dispatches. He may well have saved a great many lives. Was it the minister of police, Mr Le Grange?

It must be plain by now that attempts to crush political protest by force are at best futile and, at worst, counter-productive in the extreme.

Of course, law and order must be maintained. No one disputes this. But the mounting of punitive expeditions against schoolchildren or any other section of the disaffected citizenry no longer works.

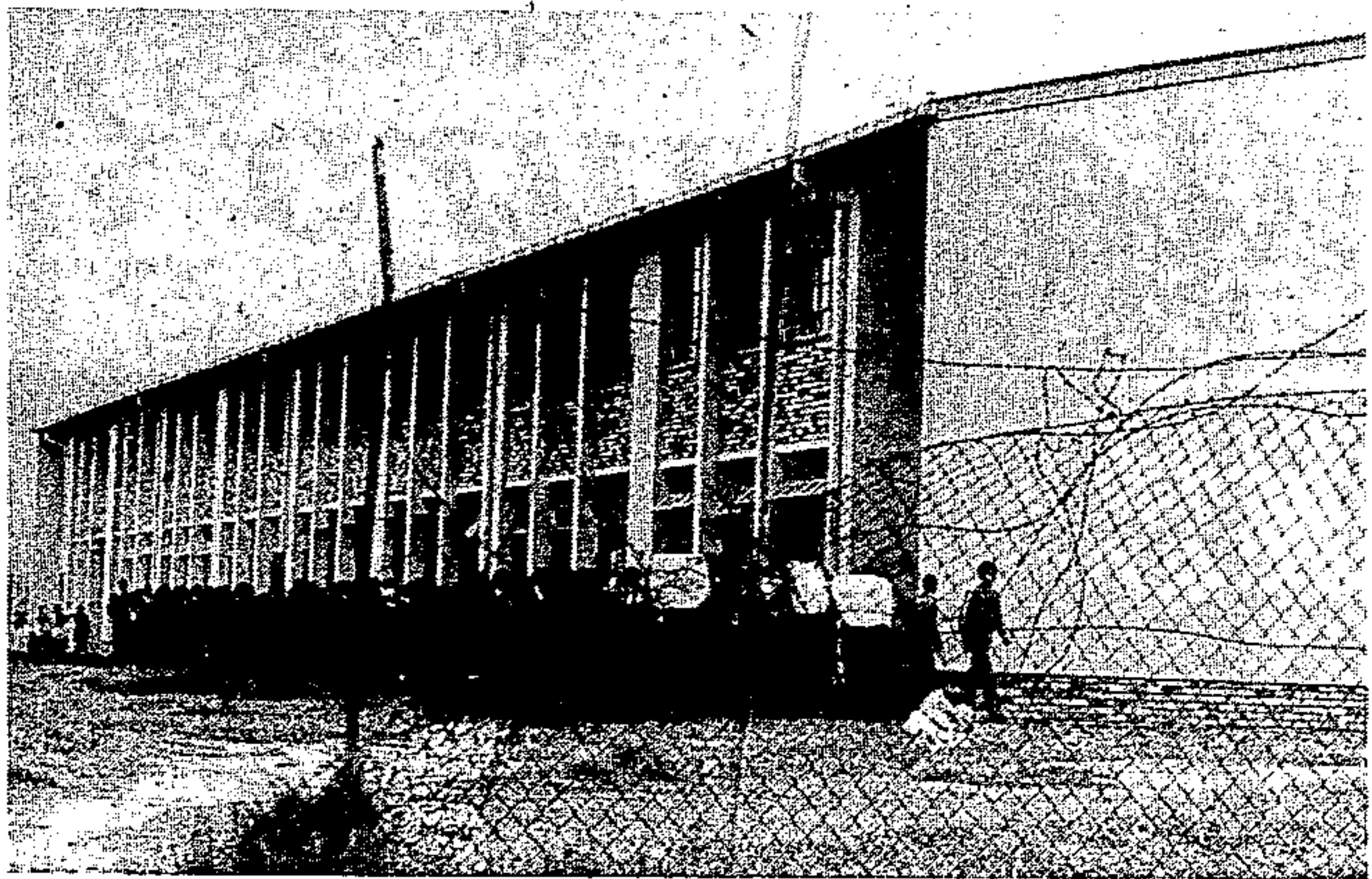
In fact, such shows of force by the police play into the hands of the revolutionaries, who do not care how many children die as long as it advances the cause of violent revolution.

The absence of casualties this week should not suggest to people that the message of the 1980 unrest is any less urgent or pressing than the message of 1976.

Disquieting

The situation in the so-called coloured schools is profoundly disquieting. The pupils' grievances are genuine and well documented, as the background article by Liz McGregor and Zubeida Jaffer in the Cape Times yesterday indicated and as the statement by Cardinal McCann has underlined.

Whites who imagine that "agitators" are to blame for the unrest — and that this is all there is to it — are plainly ignorant and ill-informed. As



"Profound dissatisfaction" ... pupils boycotting classes at one of the affected schools, Steenberg High School.

such, they do not deserve the privilege of the franchise.

Whatever the role played by political activists, and obviously activists are not idle in these situations, young people cannot be mobilized in their thousands unless the grievances are genuine and unless there is a burning sense of resentment.

It is not only a question of gross inequalities in education. The nature and extent of this week's protest leaves us in no doubt that it is something much wider.

Breakthrough

An entire generation is rejecting the apartheid system. They are sick and tired of being discriminated against. They are sick and tired of being bullied and patronized. They will no longer meekly accept the second-class status which the system accords them. A remarkable psychological breakthrough is taking place. It is essentially the same phenomenon which has swept through the African youth since the days of Steve Biko, the same spirit which inspired Afrikaner youth in Afrikanerdom's own dark days. There is a newfound pride and self-respect among the youth, a psychological rejection of the inferior status which the apartheid system has imposed.

So the system is slowly but surely becoming unworkable. Unless this is recognized in time, the fabric of orderly life in community is going to come apart in this country, perhaps sooner than people realize.

In the Botha administration, there is some awareness of this truth, particularly among the top army brass, curiously enough. The army knows that South Africa cannot be defended on a whites-only basis. There are not enough whites to do the job. And you cannot defend a country when three-quarters of your population constitute an alienated, disaffected fifth column.

But the Botha administration is so divided that no significant headway seems possible — unless the prime minister is prepared to do what he believes is right for South Africa, irrespective of the effect on Nationalist unity.

It is imperative that this be



Mr Le Grange... did he give the order?

realized — that the unrest is the outcome of profound dissatisfaction, a frustration which goes so deep that the present wave of unrest should be seen as a warning of chaos ahead — unless there is decisive action. Parents and teachers have been right behind the children, although fearful for their safety.

The open letter sent to Mr Marais Steyn by Bishop Naidoo and other leading religious and academic figures expresses this truth very well, declaring that it is "naive" to believe that the unrest is the work of agitators.

Not only is it naive. It reflects a callous stupidity, insensitivity and indifference.

There are some indications that the Nationalist government is not wholly ignorant of the true state of affairs. But what should it do about it? How can it stop the rot?

Close gap

There seems to be a wide consensus of agreement. The first thing to do is to re-integrate educational systems in South Africa, before it is too late, and having done that to move at maximum speed to close the gap in standards and expenditure.

So much evil has flowed from the Verwoerdian insistence on separation, the belief that membership of an ethnic group should be the decisive value in the ordering of human affairs and that maximum separation of ethnic groups is essential in the interests of all. Verwoerdian social engineer-



Bishop Naidoo... letter to Mr Marais Steyn

ing, although not so intended, meant in practice that ethnicity was all, overriding considerations of economics, humanity and ordinary common sense. No one questions the positive values of ethnicity, as long as it is not carried to ideological legislative extremes. Unnecessarily, in South Africa, it has been carried to extreme

The effect was a particular force in the community, which sees itself as a group separate from whites in culture. At least in the past. But it seems that they may now be beginning to identify themselves as linked by oppression.

Botha, as a leader, must restore the leadership in the land to the government, but Apartheid is a disfranchisement of groups, it is a group being all

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IS CRUCIAL

Quiet day in schools stayaway

House told of grievances

JOHANNESBURG. — The coloured schools boycott entered its sixth day yesterday, although showing signs of quietening down, despite a statement by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, that he would close schools if it was not over by yesterday.

Forty-four children — 31 of them girls — were injured in clashes between police and pupils in Edendale Park this week, according to a statement by the Transvaal Association of Teachers.

Yesterday morning 1 500 students from the Mthys and Hill Indian High School in Actonville, Denord, protested in support. A spokesman said police were at the scene but that the protest was peaceful.

Westbury High School continued its boycott, as did Teekomsburg High School near Randfontein. Pupils at Teekomsburg had been told they would boycott on Monday, but not demonstrate outside school grounds.

The chief inspector of coloured schools and education, Mr A. J. Mulder, said he was "hoping for a quiet day".

"The children have certainly made their point."

Speaker pelted with eggs

A sit-in protest continued at Wits University. On Thursday anti-apartheid campaigner Mrs Helen Joseph was pelted with eggs during a speech in the grounds.

The East Rand Divisional Commissioner of Police, Lt Col Ben Pieterse, said the pupils had remained on school premises although some had stayed away from school.

In Durban, police stopped marches by manning gates at coloured schools in Wentworth and Indian schools in Morningside, Isipingo and Chatsworth.

At Clairwood High School more than 3 000 pupils milled around the sports ground carrying placards that called for equality in education, more textbooks, better school facilities and equal pay for teachers.

At the coloured high school in Wentworth, children restricted their protest to the school grounds.

At Clarehill Indian High School, all 60 to 700 pupils marched round the grounds.

'Sitting around quietly'

Eight percent of pupils at Little Flower coloured school at Kroonpoort boycotted classes. Most of them were reported to be "sitting around quietly — causing no trouble".

In Johannesburg the Regional Board of Education for Coloureds in Transvaal called on Mr Marais Steyn to resign.

In a statement, the board said it had passed a resolution of no confidence in him. It requested that coloured education be transferred to the Department of National Education and said Mr Steyn's threat to close down schools was irresponsible.

All school committees in the Transvaal, Natal and the Free State had, according to the chief inspector, asked that schools stay open.

The board appealed to pupils to return to school assured that it was "negotiating at ministerial level on their behalf".

In Port Elizabeth the chief inspector of coloured education in the Eastern Cape, Mr D. A. J. Crawford, said he would do everything possible to meet pupils' complaints.

Pupils were expected to be back at school on Monday in accordance with agreements reached with their principals, he said. — Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Approximately nine percent of all Coloured school pupils were boycotting classes as at April 23, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

In reply to a question by Mr Cecil Oshfield (D.F.P. Durban) and read on behalf of Mr Steyn by the Minister of National Education, Mr Pieter Jansen, it was stated that the pupils' main grievance was:

... the lack of textbooks, the shortage of qualified teachers, the lack of school facilities, the lack of equal pay for teachers, the lack of equal opportunities for pupils, the lack of equal opportunities for parents, the lack of equal opportunities for the community.

The Minister of National Education said that the Government was aware of these grievances and was taking steps to deal with them.

He said that the Government was aware of the shortage of qualified teachers and was taking steps to deal with this problem.

He said that the Government was aware of the lack of school facilities and was taking steps to deal with this problem.

He said that the Government was aware of the lack of equal pay for teachers and was taking steps to deal with this problem.

He said that the Government was aware of the lack of equal opportunities for pupils and was taking steps to deal with this problem.

He said that the Government was aware of the lack of equal opportunities for parents and was taking steps to deal with this problem.

He said that the Government was aware of the lack of equal opportunities for the community and was taking steps to deal with this problem.

Pupils meet today on boycott

Staff Reporters

REPRESENTATIVES from Cape schools and educational institutions will meet today to decide whether the boycott of classes will continue next week.

The meeting is a sequel to a similar meeting of representatives from 61 schools and colleges throughout the Western Cape who called for last week's boycott of classes.

Pupils at several schools say they will stand by the decision taken by their representatives at today's meeting.

In response to the boycott, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has threatened to close down schools if pupils did not return to "normal school attendance" yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Bishop Lavis Co-ordinating Council on Crime sent an urgent telegram to the minister yesterday urging him to find other solutions to the "removal of unequal education".

Cape Flats schools remained relatively quiet yesterday in spite of widespread fears that pupils planned a mass march to Cape Town. In Kensington and District Six, pupils marched around their schools carrying placards, while in Wynberg, pupils continued their "awareness programme".

In Hanover Park, Crystal Senior Secondary pupils marched to the nearby Mount View Senior Secondary where they held a mass meeting.

Primary schools in Bonteheuwel, Surrey Estate and Bellville South have also joined the boycott.

© House told of grievances, page 2

Police CT

26/4/80
now 3
hold 10

Crime Reporter

THE detention of Mr Richard Stevens, a director of the constructive programme of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town brings the total of detainees in the past three days to 10.

His detention was confirmed last night by the chief of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel H W Kotze. After the detention of a University of the Western Cape student, Mr Allan Liebenberg, on Thursday, he said he could not say whether more arrests were imminent but it was not impossible that there would be more.

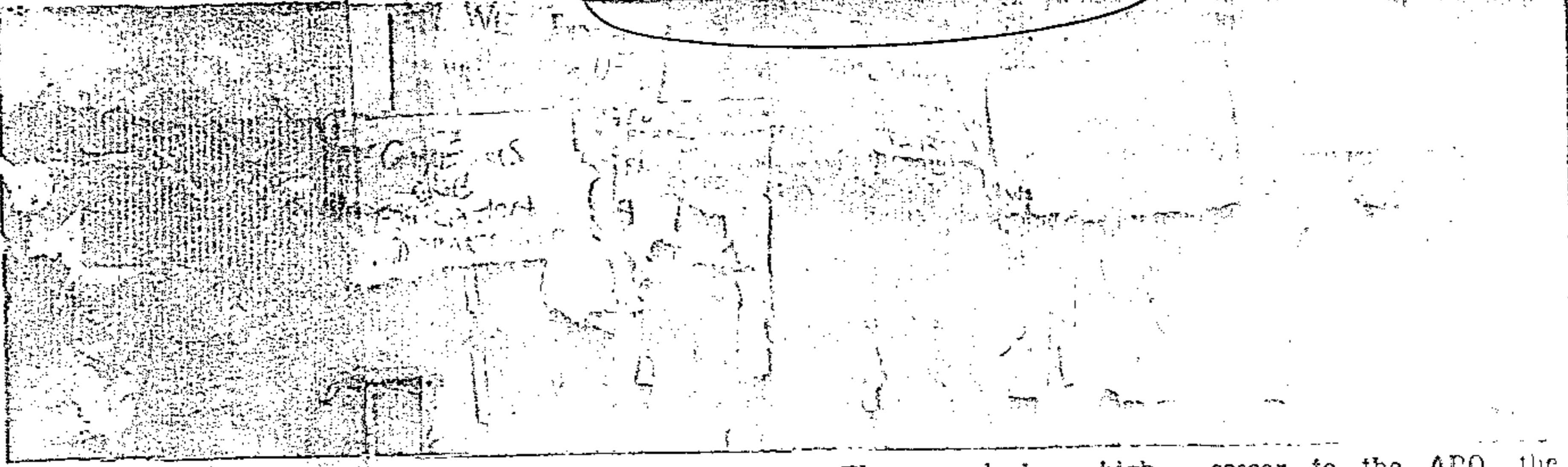
Mr Stevens was detained hours after police told the Cape Times they had begun a nationwide investigation into the coloured schools boycott which has spread to almost every major centre in the country.

Colonel Kotze said Mr Stevens had been detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, the same section under which nine other people were detained on Wednesday and Thursday.

For Imaster

27/04/80

From Page 8



Whether a child will take standard level or Higher level syllabuses at high school will be in the hands of school psychologists.

1967: Control of students minds under the National Education Policy Act which lays down three principles which guide the minister in formulating national education policy. They are that education shall have a Christian character and it shall have a "broad national character" and that it shall be mother tongue instruction.

The second of these principles lays down that broad national character shall be imprinted

a) through the conscious expansion of every pupil's knowledge of the fatherland, embracing language and cultural heritage, history and traditions, national symbols, the diversity of the population, social and economic conditions, geographical diversity and national achievements, and

b) by developing this knowledge in each pupil into understanding and appreciation by presenting it in a meaningful way where appropriate . . . and further through the participation of pupils in national festivals and their regular honouring of the national symbols, so as to inculcate a spirit of patriotism, founded on loyalty and responsibility towards the fatherland, its soil and its natural resources; enable every pupil to gain a balanced perspective; and achieve a sense of unity and a spirit of co-operation."

The meaning of "coloured education" is expressed by the statistics in the box entitled Coloured Education — the facts and acts on this page.

It has become clear that the frustrations of "coloured" people with their educational opportunities and facilities is ultimately reflected in their inability to do anything about it at a political level. For it is there that power to allocate money and resources and to give direction to the content of education actually lies.

So it was not surprising that at the same time as the Government eroded "coloured" people's control over their education it did the same with their political rights.

education qualification introduced, thus robbing the vast majority of "coloured" people of the right to vote.

At the same time the Boer Republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal allowed no voting rights for coloured people.

In 1931 white women

of all claims to citizenship". The ANC and APO then agreed to meet at least once a year to discuss matters of common concern.

Despite the serious splits that developed within "coloured" political circles over strategies to deal with their changing franchise conditions, rela-

They reached a high-point in the massive demonstration of non-racialism — the Congress of the People — in Klipfontein, Transvaal on June 26 1955 at which the Freedom Charter was signed, declaring South Africa to belong to all who live in it.

Present were over

cessor to the APO, the Coloured Peoples Organisation, more commonly known as the Coloured Peoples Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Following the banning of the ANC and the imprisonment of many of its leaders and allies, many of the CPO's leaders went into exile and the movement was disbanded.

Following the banning and shift into exile of the non-racial congress movement, the initiative in "coloured" politics was seized mostly by professional people, and particularly by teachers. Influential among them has been the Teachers League of South Africa.

However it has been, more than anything else, the gradual but systematic erosion of political rights and a consequent deterioration in the quality of education that has

given rise to the anger of the "coloured" children.

As the SA Institute of Race Relations report to the Cillie Commission maintained: "Both communities (African and 'coloured') are inevitably bound together by being categorised as a common group by a host of officially displayed notices forming them 'non-whites' which determine which counters, entrances, sections of public transport and other facilities they can use.

"In many organisations there is a growing belief that the African and 'coloured' population have such a communitarity of interests, suffer under such similarity of discriminatory practices and that their future is so bound up together that there is a move not only to speak with one voice but to act together as Black people."

And as observers have pointed out this week, the boycott should not be treated lightly or as "agitator politics".

The children are making demands beyond simple reaction to their condition.

As one untidy poster hung roughly on a rusting fence said this week: "SA education stultifies, denies the right of all to grow fully, think freely and develop our potential. Educate for social change". — SUNDAY POST reporter.

Coloured education — the facts

THE following table illustrates the difference in educational opportunities and facilities for white and "coloured" school children. The figures are the latest available for each category, referring in most cases to the year 1979, but in some cases to 1978 or 1977 where more recent figures are not available:

	WHITE CHILDREN	COLOURED CHILDREN
Total number in school	853 426	509 222
Amount spent on education R200 million	R551	R127 million
Money spent on each child in a year	19.7	23.2
Number of pupils per teacher	none	23.2
Number of pupils involved in double sessions	none	2 500
Number of teachers involved in double sessions	none	15.41
Percentage of candidates who achieved matric exemption	47.49	15.41
Percentage of teachers with only JC or equivalent education	none	62.65

won the vote and all qualifications on white males were removed, ensuring that an overwhelming majority of the electorate was white and that only a small percentage of "coloured" people in fact had the vote.

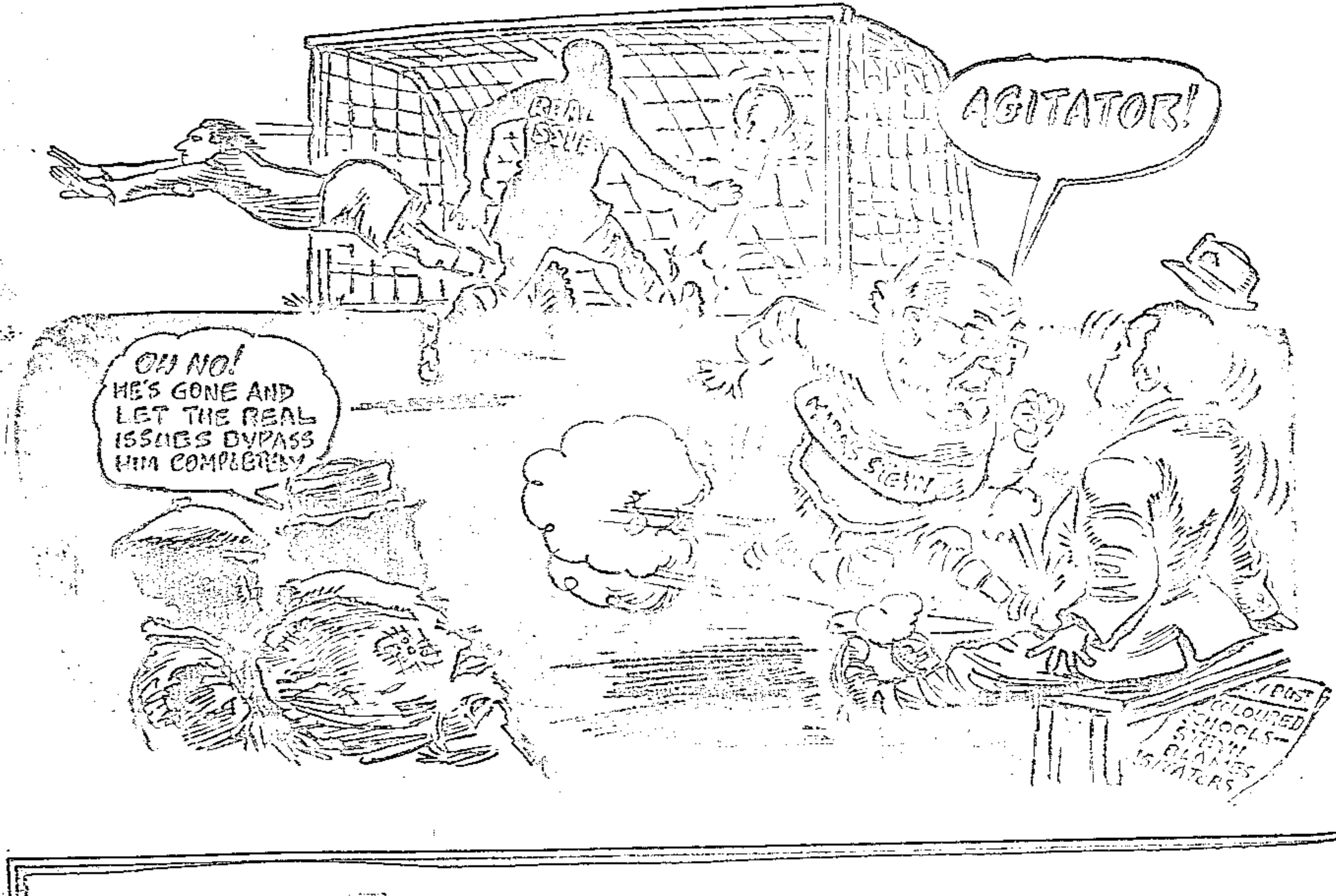
Not satisfied with that, the Nationalist Government that came to power in 1947 set out to find a constitutional way to remove the "coloured" people from the common voters roll altogether. They succeeded after a lengthy battle involving the Appellate Court when the Senate was packed with National Party senators and the constitution was amended.

The final phase of the total disenfranchisement of the "coloured" people came in 1969 when the Government introduced the Coloured Peoples Representative Council and changed the Department of Coloured Affairs to what it maintained was purely the administrative arm of the CPERC, or CPC as it was also known.

What this meant was that "coloured" people had become, as removed as other black people from the common political system with white people. This does not mean,

relationships between democratic movements remained firm.

3 000 delegates from the ANC, the South African Indian Congress, the suc-



27/04/80

control over their education it did the same with their political rights.

The story of "coloured" political rights and the eventual loss of these rights goes back to 1833 when the Cape Colony was first given representation rights by the British Government.

The right to vote was given to all adult males who had occupied premises worth £25 for more than 12 months; and who earned at least £50 (worth much more at the time, of course) a year.

This meant that virtually all white males had the vote and a substantial proportion of "coloured" men as well, though a good many were excluded because of the earning qualification.

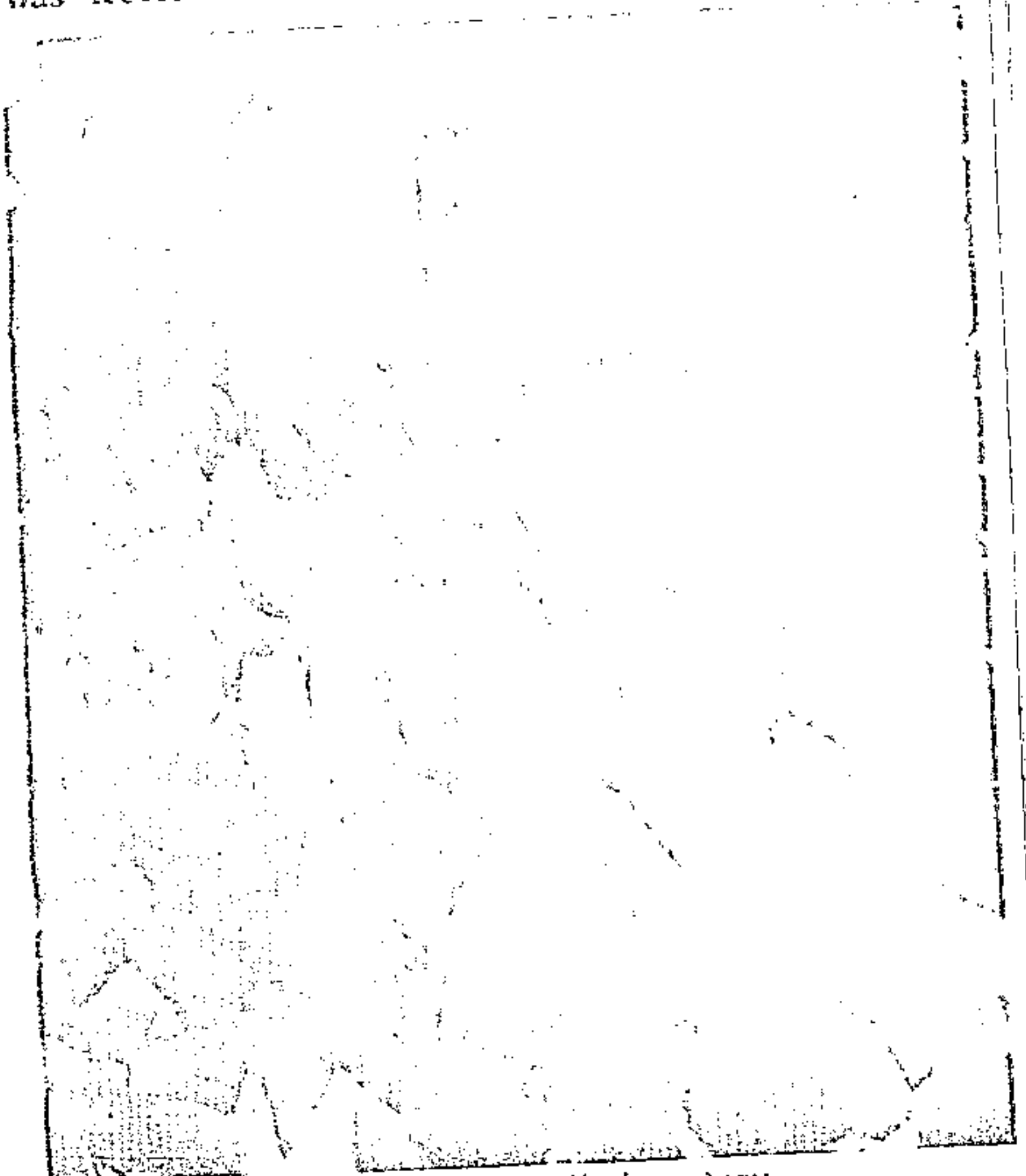
In 1892 the value of the property qualification was trebled and an edu-

as the "black people" from the common political system with white people.

This does not mean, however, that it took their disenfranchisement before "coloured" people became involved in non-racial politics aimed at establishing a democratic South Africa.

In fact one of the first such movements was the African People's Organisation (APO), formed in 1902 and which consisted almost exclusively of "coloured" people. It was led by Dr A. Abdurahman, a member of the Cape Provincial Council.

In the year of the formation of the African National Congress, 1912, Dr Abdurahman insisted that no South African nation could be formed which did not include all black people as an integral part, "having full recognition



The placards tell the story.

27/08/1980
28/04/1980

'This education denies the right of all to grow fully, think freely and develop our potential. Educate for social change.'

exercised increasing control over the education of "coloured" people.

○ 1931: Control of certain mission stations and schools, administered in terms of the District, Mission and Community Act No. 128 of 1931, later becoming the Native Education Act of 1969.

○ 1937: Control over establishment of vocational schools and colleges in terms of the Vocational Education Act of 1937.

○ 1943: Control over the establishment of certain educational institutions for "coloured" children in terms of the Special Schools Act of 1943.

○ 1947: Control over six branches of the Cape Technical College and of the University College of the Western Cape.

○ 1963: Control over all primary and secondary education for "coloured" people in terms of the Coloured Education Act of 1963 -- the foundation stone of "coloured education".

○ 1967: Control over course and subject choices under the National Education Policy Act where children are grouped according to the ability they show in primary school and the decision about

○ 1976: Control over

A message

S Post 22/4/80

APRIL 27 1980

THE STUDENTS who took to the streets in marches across the land this week carrying banners which read "The system stinks" and "Away with Coloured Affairs", were using demonstrations to make the same point as informed academics and organisations have often done in longer terms and bigger words.

The South African Institute of Race Relations, for instance, in its evidence to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the 1976/77 disturbances, wrote: "There will be no enduring peace unless very real and meaningful changes are brought about in the immediate future. A small concession here and there is no longer acceptable. Young people are no longer prepared to exercise patience and the tolerance shown by their parents."

"... Spontaneous, sporadic outbreaks of mass action cannot be ruled out in the future. They will recur, possibly with greater frequency and wider participation than in the past, until such time as those discriminated against are assured of equality of rights and opportunities."

And the State has reacted in different ways at different times. Take the Cillie Commission itself: "Virtually all legislation regarding relations between races is separatist and seen by blacks and coloureds as unjust and discriminatory." And as such, the commission found this legislation contributed to the 1976/76 disturbances.

However, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, this week blamed the unrest on "agitators" and "instigators" and said that if the children were left alone by these "outside agitators" the situation would look completely different.

There have also been different ways of looking back at it all. Like the Cillie Commission again: "The officials believed that there were agitators behind all the rebelliousness and also that the scholars were being used as a so-called pressure group. They did not realise that the scholars were so dissatisfied and inspired that they could easily revolt."

The placard of one of this week's marchers, observers believe, provides the choice for the State's response to the events

BEHIND THE

BOYCOTT

A DEEP-SEATED

ANGER, A CRY

FOR FREEDOM

The author of this article has used the term "coloured" throughout. As a term created by the Government the word is considered offensive by many people. However, being of mixed (African and European) parentage is not considered offensive. In fact the majority of people referred to as "black" in America, for example, are "coloured".

Because the Government's policies are such that the classification "coloured" means that certain people have specific limits of a political, social and educational nature placed on them by law, the term has been used to refer to those people. — Editor.

that swept the country over the past week and which echo loudly the upheaval of June 1976: "Be realistic not racialistic".

That it should begin this time in "coloured" schools is not surprising. As the Cillie Commission pointed out, "discrimination made him (the "coloured" man) more readily willing to embrace the black man as a fellow sufferer and to join him in the struggle."

The reverse may in fact be true this time as leading black organisations, including the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso)

and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), this week expressed solidarity with the boycotting students and warned of another June 16.

As with June '76, like it or not, the boycott is political.

Until the coming to power of the National Party in 1948 the "coloured" population was largely governed by the same laws that applied to white society, except for the vote and education.

Since then there have been massive formal changes in both their rights and status, so that, accord-

ing to the Theron Commission of Inquiry into the Status of the Coloured People, specific laws now affect "their political power, marriage and sexual intercourse, job opportunities and the settlement of disputes, wages and taxes, residential ownership, education, administration of justice, criminal offences and public amenities".

Education for "coloured" people dates right back to the early days of the Cape Colony. In fact one encyclopaedia dates it at 1658, just six years after the arrival of the Dutch settlers.

However, the education of children at the time was not segregated and only became informally so after the establishment of Cape Department of Edu-

In other words, their entire lives.

But as with any community, it is the education of their children that is of the utmost importance to the "coloured" people.

To the children themselves it is the same. And they feel their education meets very few of their expectations and long-term aspirations and is designed to "supply cheap labour", as one placard said this week.

cation in 1939, which tried to encourage the growth of mission schooling for "coloured" people.

That tended to be the case right up until the coming to power of the National Party under F D F Malan. Schooling for "coloured" people was mostly private missionary education and by no means inferior to that given to white children, though it was neither free nor compulsory.

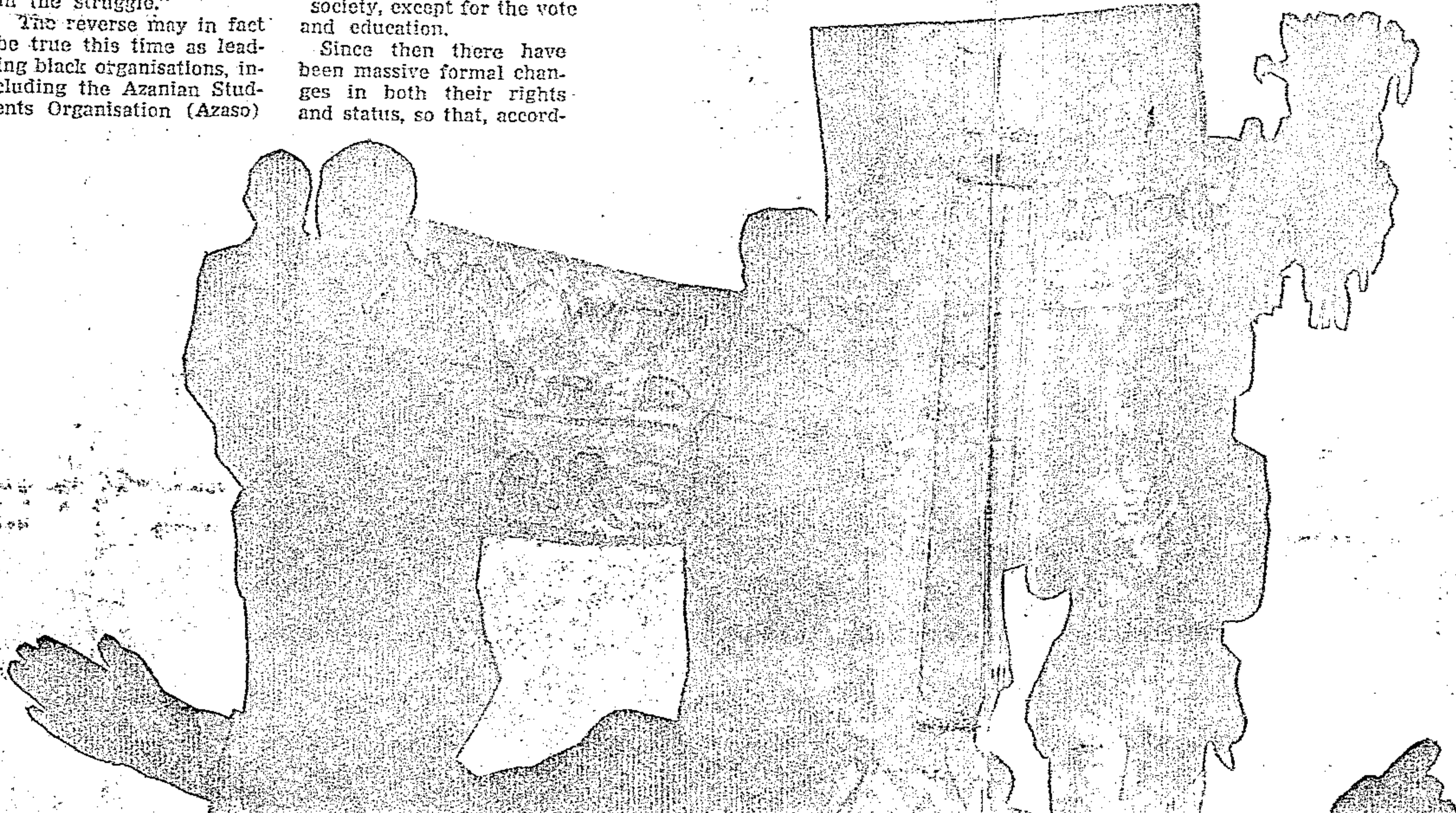
And until that time there was still a vote for "coloured" people despite the restriction of fairly severe educational and property qualifications.

The Nationalist Government did not take long to change that. In 1951 the Government started a Department of Coloured Affairs, for the first time formally defining "coloured" people as a separate "volk" and making them part and parcel of their apartheid plans.

The first Minister of Coloured Affairs was, in fact, no less than the present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Steyn said this week's problems were "inherited".

From then the State



They want to fill up the gaps in teaching

254 50 Times (extra) 27/4/80

By NORMAN WEST

TEACHERS, particularly women in primary schools, should fill the gaps in their mouths by getting dentures, warned inspectors of education this week.

They say they don't know how they could force teachers, facing their classes without their front teeth (and sometimes without both sets of dentures), to "teeth-up" but they are confident of finding a gap in the regulations to force them to comply.

"The point is," said an inspector of education, "how can a person teach a child correct pronunciation if he or she is incapable of pronouncing words correctly."

Another inspector said he often came across teachers exhorting the values of dental hygiene and how to care for teeth, while they, themselves, were gap-toothed.

Intolerable

"This is ridiculous and intolerable, and also makes a tremendously bad impression on the child.

"The tragedy is that children coming from Afrikaans backgrounds, for instance, make contact with English only in the classroom.

"If, in those tender and formative years, a child is being taught wrong pronunciation or words, albeit unwittingly, it becomes a habit the child finds difficult to shed in later years," said the inspector.

Mrs Adelaide Blades, former chairman of the Guild of Elocution Teachers, says that "front dentures for a teacher are absolutely essential for them to teach a child the correct pronunciation of words.

She says a lot of important words are formed with your front teeth.

"With vowels," she said, "one may still be able to compromise, but without dentures it is difficult to pronounce certain consonants without front teeth.

She cited as examples the hard "th" as in "the" and "these" and similar words, and the weak "th" as in "tooth", which without front dentures sound like "toof".

Without front teeth, the letters "z" and "s" would come out in "hissing" sounds as if the teacher has a lisp (sigmatism).

"A child learns from listening and speaking. If a child, therefore, 'hears' his teacher pronouncing a word with a 'lisp', that child will naturally imitate that 'wrong' pronunciation.

No need

"Apart from that, proper dentures, both front and back, are naturally essential, not only for proper speech, but also for good appearance and for a youthful look.

"A person, particularly a woman, should never appear in public without her teeth. That should be confined to her bathroom only," says Mrs Blades.

A public relations officer of the only officially-recognised

medical aid scheme for teachers, says that "there is no need for teachers to walk around ill-equipped for their jobs because of a lack of dentures".

The PRO pointed out that a single teacher is allowed 80 percent of dental service expenses up to a maximum of R80.

A person with dependents, is allowed 80 percent up to a maximum of R150 by the medical aid society.

Teachers earning less than R3 000 a year, pay R7.50 a month. Of this amount, he pays only R2.88, while the Administration of Coloured Affairs adds a subsidy of R4.32.

A teacher who earns more, but less than R6 000, pays R10.80 — of which, the Administration pays R6.48 and the teacher R4.32.

Those with earnings above R6 000 pay R14.40, of which an actual amount of only R5.76 is deducted.

The PRO says that of the 36 000 members of the scheme, 13 000 out of a teachers' corps of 25 000, belong to this government-subsidised scheme.

Gaps

"I can, therefore, see no reason why teachers should face their classes toothless, or with gaps in between their teeth," says the PRO.

A school principal said that it was "embarrassing" to have to tell an adult teacher how to dress properly, or what proper grooming entails.

"But, in the end, it is the

child who suffers. Some teachers look like real 'draculas' with only their eye-teeth or molars protruding when they open their mouths.

"But, that is not all. You should see the yellow nicotine-coloured teeth of some pipe-smoking teachers. How they can teach children oral hygiene with their yellow and seemingly-unbrushed teeth is beyond me.

More than shoes

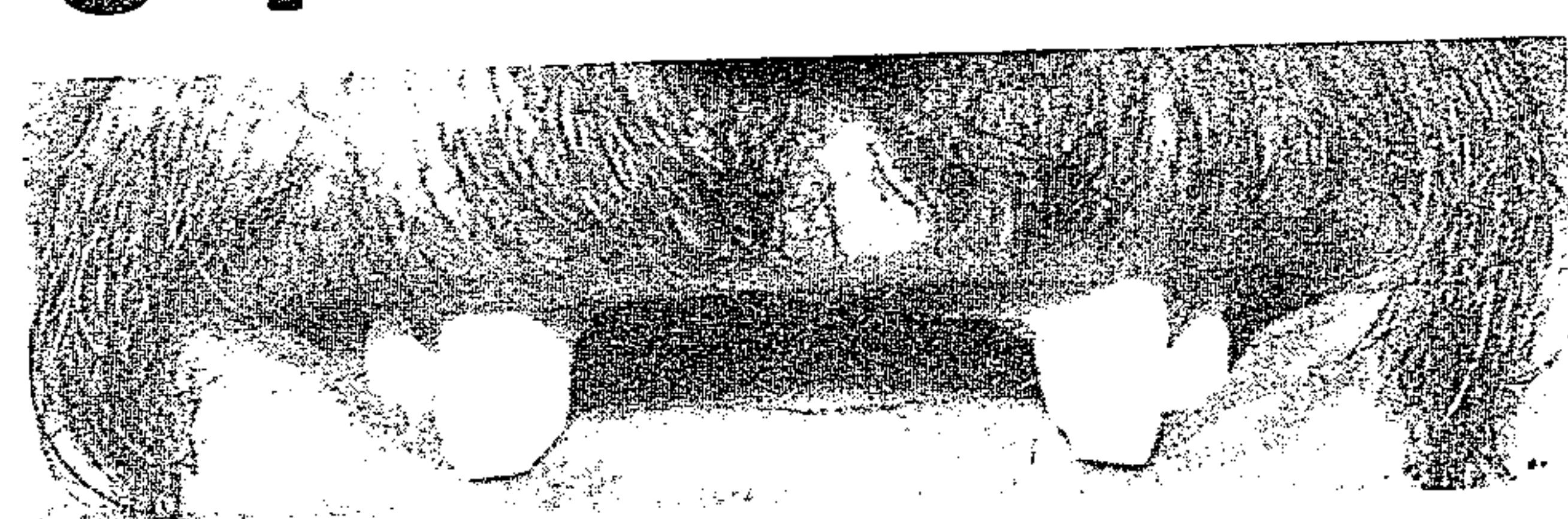
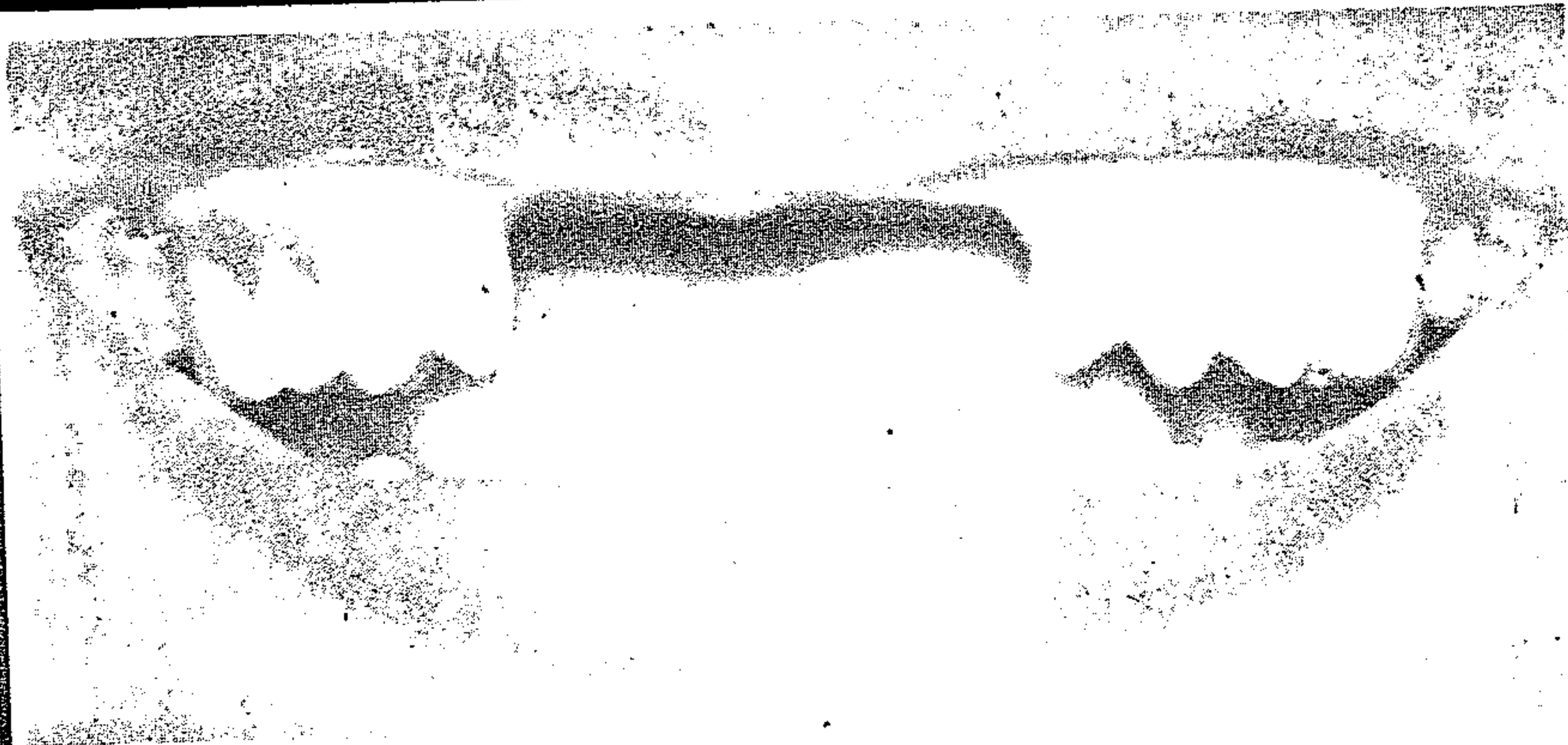
"If we seriously regard ourselves as educationalists, we must clean more than just our shoes — which some teachers don't even do!

"On the other extreme, one finds some lady teachers dressed in uncomfortable latest-fashion, high-heeled shoes and dresses that appear to be straight out of a Paris fashion magazine.

"Their lips are painted all colours on different days of the week and they have about a dozen different bangles on each arm. Where do you draw the line without offending a colleague?" said one principal.

Another said: "I have no gap-toothed teachers on my staff, but maybe I'm just lucky. What a fashion parade I have, however, when they walk in at the gate in the mornings. Now I like a lady to be tastefully dressed. But, there lies the rub.

"Few seem to have taste, but they'll bite my head off if I should open my mouth and tell them so. I just have to grin and bear it — although, luckily, not with a toothless grin," he quipped.



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SUNDAY EXPRESS April 27, 1980

Planning a protest — a conference by candlelight

By MARIAN SHINN

I SAT in this week on one of the "underground" meetings called by Coloured students to discuss strategy for continued boycotts and protests against their education system.

To be there, as I was for close on three hours, was to get a first hand impression of the extent of their grievances.

And I came away with a second lasting impression: the remarkable calm with which they discussed their problems and the sense of responsibility with which they made their demands for action.

There they were, about 15 students, huddled together in the dull glow of gaslight and candlelight in an old house at the end of a rutted road.

Cars were parked as inconspicuously as possible to throw off snoopers — and there had been a sudden change of rendezvous.

This was precision planning, just as you might see it in a good spy movie, but here, although the atmosphere was murky, the setting was not deliberate — for Coloured people just happen to survive in murky and underprivileged conditions.

parts of the country.

The Johannesburg students say they know what the Cape students are doing only by reading newspapers.

They are angered and insulted by suggestions that outside agitators are responsible for the boycott.

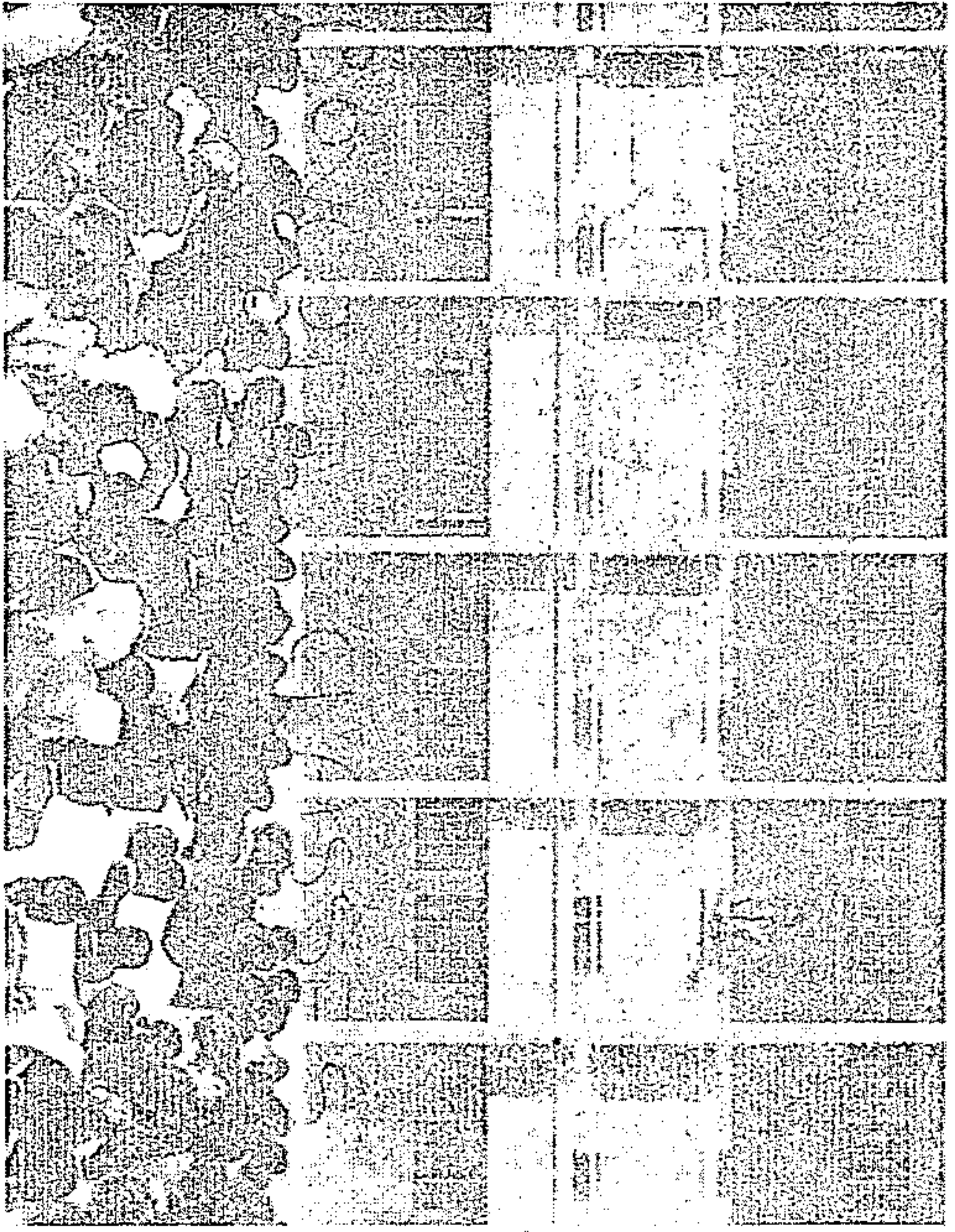
The only time voices were raised in agitation at the meeting was when I asked why they had resorted to boycotts.

The frustration of a forgotten

race showed itself when one student snapped: "What else are we supposed to do? We can't speak to the Government because we don't have representation. We don't have Cabinet Ministers to state our case."

There was a warm concern for their parents and it was decided a circular should be prepared to advise parents what to do if their children were arrested.

The only time voices were raised in agitation at the meeting was when I asked why they had resorted to boycotts.



Protesting students meet to air their grievances.

It's as simple as that.

Inside the house the students spoke earnestly and quietly about the boycott of their schools, which was to form part of the next day's public rally.

But immediately the problems arose: the fear of being identified as "agitators" to the police; the reluctance to appoint themselves as leaders; concern for their parents; the difficulty of meeting, without violence, whatever the authorities threw at them. And that they — the students — should not get hurt, or place the lives of others in danger.

The meeting I attended took place the night before the Eldorado Park rally, where the pupils of Kliptown High and Eldorado Park High were to meet students marching from Lenasia.

Fresh in their minds was the news that police had used tear-gas in Cape Town and that Mr Marais Steyn, on TV, had blamed "agitators".

The students were almost beside themselves with frustration when they heard that.

Why was he trying to play it down? they asked. Could he not see the validity of what they were asking for?

Were they not getting through to him, or was he deliberately brushing them off.

In all boycotts and rallies, they emphasised, activity must take place on school property, from which the police could be barred by the principal.

They continually stressed that "the police will try to provoke us into violence".

The students repeatedly referred to police activity in relation to their demonstrations as "intimidation".

There was advice in case the police used teargas on the rally — which they did. Make for the nearest water and wash your face.

They discussed how to cope with the situation if students were hurt or arrested.

Ideas on distributing pamphlets, without the police being able to single out and "intimidate" the students concerned, were tossed about.

Those at the meeting would spread the word to students at their schools not to split up or move away in ones and twos for fear of being picked up by the police.

Arrangements were made to get a public address system they could work off a car battery, just in case the power was cut off.

They insisted there was no communication between student groups in the different

Coloured student boycott goes on S. Times 27/4/50

Sunday Times Reporter

COLOURED and Indian pupils and students in Natal, the Cape and the Transvaal have decided to continue their boycott of classes this week.

Students meeting in Bosmont, Johannesburg, received the unanimous support of parents, teachers and religious leaders for their decision to carry on with the boycott, and it was decided to hold joint religious services in all coloured townships on the Reef today.

Coloured religious leaders on the Reef have drawn up a memorandum which will be presented to the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

At the Cape, representatives of 80 schools met at Athlone. After four hours of deliberations resolved to continue into their third week of class boycotts "until there is tangible

evidence that our grievances will be redressed".

In Natal, the 700 black medical students of the University of Natal and 4 000 students of the University of Durban-Westville also decided to continue their boycott of classes.

A spokesman for the Medical Students' Representative Council told the Sunday Times they would meet every day to "review the situation and take necessary action".

They considered it "a folly" to stop the boycott now.

A Durban-Westville SRC spokesman said his executive had decided to call on all students to continue the boycott.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, who earlier this week urged a return to classes as a prerequisite to holding discussions with the students, said yesterday he would have "absolutely no comment" until he had studied a report on the latest developments.

Parents are backing children to the hilt

S. Times
27/4/80
~~25~~ 50

COLOURED parents in the Cape are backing their children in their boycott of classes which has now spread countrywide.

BY MORWILKINS

In marked contrast to 1976, when there was a huge rift between young demonstrators and a baffled older generation, there has been a deliberate public relations campaign to sell the cause to the parents.

Night meetings have been held through the week to explain the issues and to heighten awareness in the community.

The pupils have largely succeeded in marketing their grievances.

A mass meeting of more than 1 500 parents and pupils at Mitchell's Plain on Thursday night pledged "solidarity and support to scholars and students in their just, peaceful action to redress legitimate grievances and injustices in the present educational system".

Telegrams

The meeting also decided to send telegrams to the Minister of Finance, urging him to equalise the Budget allocations for education, and to the Prime Minister, asking for a meeting to discuss the schools crisis.

The choice of the two Ministers is a deliberate snub to Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, the man answerable for the crisis.

Mr Steyn yesterday took a more conciliatory line when he said he would be willing to meet the pupils and discuss their grievances.

"My door is open to them," he said, "but the initiative has to come from them."

The pupils have learnt other lessons from the 1976 experience as well.

There are no Tsitsi Mashaninis — or rather, everyone is a Mashanini. The pupils operate as much as possible as a body, trying to make leaders anonymous.

However, 10 people have been detained, two of them pupils, since the unrest began, although Security Police spokesmen have said it is too early to connect the detentions with the boycott.

Other factors are the good organisation, the general control, efforts to relate their actions to the community at large and win its support, and what one observer described as the "icy calm calculation" of the young students.

The meeting took place after a week in which the boycott in the Cape escalated — beginning when police used tear gas and "irritant powder" to stop a student march in Athlone — and anger in the coloured community intensified against the Minister of Coloured Relations who has threatened to close the schools if the unrest continued.

The Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, infuriated the community by what they described as his "threatening, arrogant" response to their problems.

Mr Steyn said that political agitators were behind the protest. Unless order was restored in the course of the week, the Government would consider closing the schools, he told Parliament.

In a subsequent statement, he said he would listen to the grievances of the pupils, but only after they had returned to their classes.

A leading educationalist in the coloured community, who asked not to be named, said:

"If anybody has been an agitator in the whole affair, it is Mr Steyn.

"By lending an understanding ear, the government could have already solved part of the problem.

"At the moment, it has given the pupils nothing. They are virtually forced to continue their action, because if they stop now, they will have achieved nothing."

Disciplined

Describing the mood of the community, he said: "The people are extremely angry. If anybody tries to make moderate, or rational statements, they are shouted down."

The Government's response to the community's "anguished pleas to be heard" had united the community.

"Last week the parents supported the grievances of the children, but not their actions. Now they are supporting what they are doing.

"The students are well organised and disciplined. Generally, they are very calm and collected. Their moves are absolutely calculated. Although you can see their anger, they keep control.

"They refuse to allow other interest groups to make capital out of the situation.

"They are saying to outsiders: 'Keep out; this is our thing and we will pay the price; we do not recognise any group or people outside ourselves.'"

BOYCOTT TO GO ON,

SAY PUPILS

S. Times (Extra)
27/4/80
50 257

unimpaired means would be used
some of it might be put into savings

QUESTION 2 (b) (i)

Expansion

W. Schmidt's projection

The deflationary 30 aggregate demand shock would mean a reduction in alternative expansionary measures

function measured on the

THE BOYCOTT of classes at Peninsula and Western Cape schools and colleges will continue this week after representatives of 80 educational institutions yesterday vowed "not to be bluffed a second time" by Ministerial promises.

The students decided this after four hours of deliberation at a meeting in Athlone, Cape Town, attended by representatives from 80 schools.

They resolved, with only two schools abstaining, to continue into their second week of class boycotts "until there is tangible evidence that our grievances will be redressed," they told waiting Pressmen.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, had earlier this week appealed to scholars and students to return to their classrooms after a weeklong class boycott, as a prerequisite to holding discussions with them.

Closing throat

He had threatened to close down schools unless the pupils returned to classes.

When approached for comment yesterday, Mr Steyn said he had "absolutely no comment to make until I have studied a full report of the situation".

The students said that, instead of their grievances being redressed, "our approaches were met with absolute arrogance and a show of 'kragdadigheid' on the part of the authorities.

Their statement

said: "During 1976, the students revolted against an inferior education system and similar promises — as are now being made by Mr Steyn — were then also made that the situation would be recti-

By NORMAN WEST

fied once order had been restored at the schools.

"After four years, nothing has been done and the situation has deteriorated, instead.

"It would be naive to think we would allow ourselves to be bluffed a second time. We cannot go back to classes until we have tangible assurances that our grievances will be remedied immediately," they said.

The students said they "deplored" the detention of fellow students and those who have identified with their grievances. "They were happy with the support they were receiving from the "adult community".

It came as "complete surprise" to them, they said, when Mr Steyn claimed there were "agitators" behind them.

Meanwhile, education authorities in the Eastern Cape have said there was no likelihood of schools in the area being closed as a result of disturbances.

Consultation

Spokesmen for the pupils said it was possible they would return to classes on Monday "depending on what happens elsewhere in the country".

The Eastern Cape Chief Inspector of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, Mr D J A Crafford, said he had consulted schools committees.

257
275
570

** RAPPORT, 27 April 1960-11

'GEEF MIJ 'N BIJLITKE KAAKS'

Maraais Steyn praat reguit oor Kleurlinge

MNR. MARAIS STEYN is vandag maar slegs 27 dae geregistreerd in beheer van Kleurlingonderwys in die land. Dat daar tot die bolkot van klasse oorgegaan is sonder dat daar voor die tyd enige van die genoemde grewe op sy lessenaar behandel het, is vir hom 'n groot hartseer.

Eers met die ontbinding van die VKR op 1 April het onderwysake vol in sy skoot geval. Hy vra dat hy billike tyd gegun moet word om die plooi uit te stryk.

In 'n onderhoud met Rapport het die Minister reguit gesels.

Hy het onder meer daarop gewys dat die beware oor die sogenaamde per kapitabesteding aan die onderrig van Kleurlingkinderen wat dan so sleg afsteek by die van blanke kinders, grootliks 'n spel met syfers is. Miljoene rante wat aan die bou van Kleurlingskole bestee word, word bygevoelbeeld nie eens in berekening gebring soos in die geval van blanke nie.

Oor die vertolkte "dreigement" dat by skole sal sluit, het die minister opgemerk: "Ons dreig glad nie, maar ons sal tog versigtig na die

hele dinge moet kyk, ook wat die onderwysers betref. Ons kan daerom nie hangaan om miljoene rante per dag te bestee terwyl klasse leeg staan nie. Veral die kinders in die sekondêre skole se toekoms is op die spel."

Sy huidige vrees is dat agitators van buite die gemeenskap van die kinders kan aanhitis om dinge te doen wat "nie ordeliks is nie."

Maar bowenal, sê hy, moet dit ingeskep word dat die Regering opreg en met diepte na die agterstand van die Kleurlinggemeenskap kyk. Hy sal, sy kop op 'n blok sit, dat dit so is.

Hy het ook genoeg begrip vir die ontvreemdenheid wat in Kleurlinggelede heers, in 'n Kleurling was, sou ek ook ontvreemde gevoel het."

Die onderhoud het ongeveer som as volg verloop:

Mr. Steyn het gesê dit is nie waar dat Kleurlingonderwys, as sodanig, minder waardig is nie. In alle opsigte word daar geprobeer om die selfde standarde as die van blanke onderwys te handhaaf.

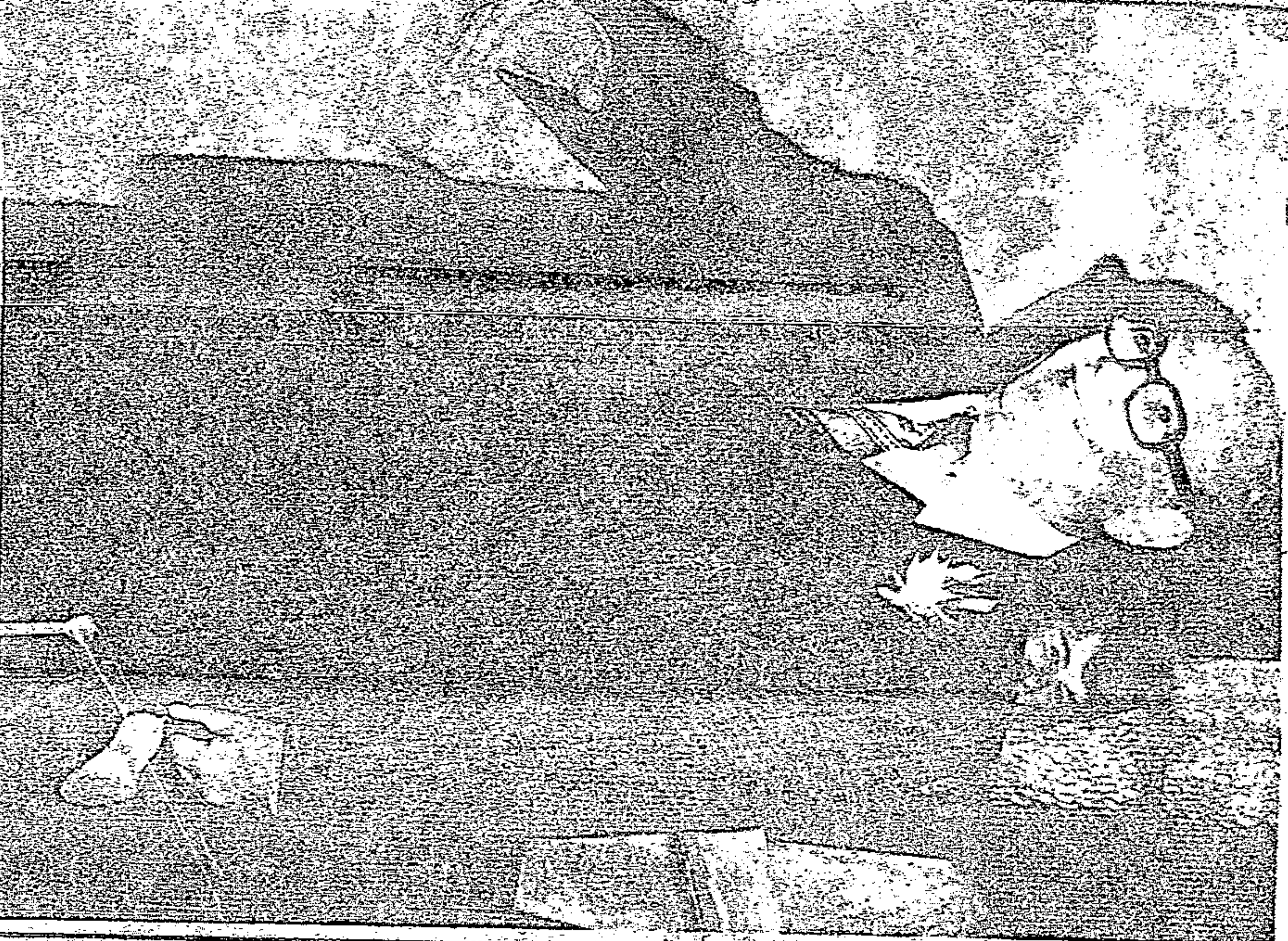
Wat die leerplante van die eksamen betref, word gesorg dat dieselfde pols gehandhaaf word, en die markklasie en universiteitsvystellingsertifikate word geïnfiltreer deur die Nasionale Matrukskole.

Daar is egter 'n groot probleem wat in hierdie verband voorkom, moet word en die minister beskryf dit as "geskiedkundig" van aard. Dit is die gehalte van die onderwysers self.

Die feit van die saak is dat 62 persent van die Kleurlingonderwysers nie hêr kwalifikasies as standaard agt het nie. Dit spreek vanself dat hierdie onderwysers probleme ondervind om die leerplante tot hul reg in die klaskamer te maak.

Die leent probeer sy departement so gou moontlik

DEUR
JOHAN VOSLOO



mekaar, die gemeenskaplike held en die eegtheid. Ons vra hulle samewerking. Help ons dat hierdie dinge stopgesit word." van mr. Steyn.

Mr. Steyn is eers vanaf 1 April othbindingsdatum van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad) geregistreerd kan hy sy kop op 'n blok sit" het die minister gesê.

Hy voel diep verontuis oor die bolkot van klasse. Hy sal deur die uitvoerende bestuur help, waar hy kan, maar hy vind die VKR die arbeidersmeent dat die skoliere besle party van eers, Alan Henis is om die steun en die simpatie te Klerlingbetrekinge is hyself verloor. Ongelukkig, al ont maar net nege maande in ken die bolkotters dit sikaard die stoel.

agitators wat niks te make. Hy wou nie htwel oor die het met hwn onderwys ook skuld wat die ou VKR mng agter die aksies, sê hy.

Ek gee egter toe dat daar slordigheid en wanadmi-nierwe is wat waar is en wat strasse wat plek-plek bestaan dit vir die agitators moontlik, en wat nou as redes tot protes maak om die situasie uit te uifgespittel word nie.

buit. Daarom sê ek dat ons. Sy kommentaar was dat nie net na Kleurlingonderwys, dit vir hom 'n groot hartseer moet kyk nie, maar ook in "sê" is dit dat tot die bol-die algemeen na 'n nuwe lot van klasse oorgegah, is bedelng vir die land.

Ons het begrip vir die die tyd kans gegun is om interafhanklikheid aan die grewe te kyk.

regstel, maar sonder 'n swak gekwalifiseerde onderwyser, wat deur die jare die beroep gedien het, verstoot word. Die stadium is byvoorbeeld reeds bereik dat geen manlike onderwyser wat nie matriek het, meer aangestel word nie. Vanaf aanstaande jaar sal dieselfde vereistes geleidelik ook van toepassing wees op onderwyseresse.

Intussen, sê mnr. Steyn, word spesiale pogings aangewend om genoeg geleenthede te skep vir onderwysers met net 'n standaard agt-sertifikaat om hul beter te bekwaam. Ruim studieverlofvoordele bestaan, en 'n aansienlike getal onderwysers het al daarvan gebruik gemaak.

Oor die algemene verwyting dat daar per kop honderde minder aan 'n bruin skoolkind bestee word as aan 'n wit kind (die amptelike syfers is R551,00 per wit kop teenoor R185,16 per bruin kop), het die minister hom skerp en duidelik uitgelaat:

„As jy die per kapita-besteding in ag neem, lyk dit dadelik of daar 'n baie groot verskil is tussen bruin en wit kinders. Die prentjie sal baie anders daar uitsien as mense net die feite wil bepaal en publiseer. Daar is veral drie oorsake waarom die verskil so groot lyk.

„Vir eers is daar eers vanjaar begin met verpligte onderwys vir Kleurlingkinders. In verhouding is daar dus nog maar 'n klein persentasie van die kinders aan die sekondêre skole, waar die per kapita-besteding uit die aard baie hoër is as aan die primêre skole.

„Gelukkig neem die getal sekondêre skoolkinders teen 'n tempo van byna 12 persent per jaar toe en vorentoe sal dit dus ook die per kapita-syfer drasties beïnvloed.

„Ten tweede is daar die oortuiging van swakker op-

geleide onderwysers en gevolglik ook laer salarisse as in die geval van wit onderwys. Salarisse word ook ingereken as per kapita-syfers bereken word.

„Maar daar is 'n derde en baie belangrike aspek wat deur sekere koerante gerieflikheidshalwe geïgnoreer word. Dit is dat waar die oprigting van nuwe skole en die aanbouing van klaskamers by die blanke se per kapita-besteding gereken word is dit nie die geval by Kleurlingonderwys nie.

„Dit is die Departement van Openbare Werke se terrein hierdie en gevolglik kan die besteding vir die aanbou van skole en dies meer, nie in my departement se rekening ingeskryf word nie.

„Teen die agtergrond is dit belangrik om daarop te let dat daar die afgelope tien jaar R125 miljoen aan die oprigting van skole en klaskamers vir die Kleurlinge bestee is. Vanjaar alleen sal die bedrag hopelik R28 miljoen wees.

Mnr. Steyn sê dit is sy beleid dat geen kind in Suid-Afrika deur omstandighede belet moet word om onderwys te ontvang en die hoogste perk te bereik as hy die wil en die vermoëns daartoe het nie. „Ek dink ek sal daarin slaag”, het hy opgemerk.

Hy het voortgegaan: „Die mooiste dinge wat Suid-Afrika kan doen vir sy kinders, is om hulle onderwys te gee. Maak nie saak of die kind wit, swart of geel is nie.”

Gevra of hy die huidige skole-onrus nie sien teen 'n algemene agtergrond van ongelukkigheid in die gemeenskap nie, het die minis-

ter geantwoord:

„As ek 'n Kleurling was, sou ek ook ontevrede gewees het. Ek ontken dit nie dat daar rede tot ongelukkigheid bestaan nie.

„Ons ideaal is dat die permanente inwoner van Suid-Afrika alles moet kan geniet wat Suid-Afrika vir sy kinders bied. Maar geskiedkundig is daar 'n agterstand onder ons Kleurlingmense, waarvoor hierdie geslag nie alleen blameer kan word nie. Dit gaan

terug na die slawerij, die ou koloniale beleid van die Britte en dit gaan terug na regerings voor ons.

„Ek kan egter eerlik sê ons probeer hierdie agterstand, die bron van die ontevredenheid, op verskeie maniere uitwis — en so vinnig ons kan.

„Ons doen dit onder meer deur die opheffing van werkaftakening, die oopstelling van vakbonde en die skep van nuwe geleenthede. Ook

op politieke gebied is ons besig om ernstig te dink oor die saak, sodat ons almal, bruin, blank en Indiër, in 'n gesamentlike liggaam bymekaar kan kom om 'n nuwe grondwet vir Suid-Afrika uit te werk — ook dit te doen in oorleg met die swartes. So, die dinge is aan die beweeg.”

Mnr. Steyn sê dat hy en sy Regering opreg en met diepe oortuiging streef om die nadele uit te wis. Daarvoor

Boikot sal nog week duur

RAPPORT

27/4/80

275 (50)

Van Ons Kaapse Kantoor

DIE grootkaalse klasseboikot deur leerlinge van Wes-Kaapland se Kleurlingskole gaan minstens nog die volgende week hier volgehou word.

Die studente se verteenwoordigende raad het gistermiddag na 'n vergadering in Athlone, waarop 80 skole van Wes-Kaapland verteenwoordig was, gesê dat die klasseboikotte Maandag hervat sal word.

Die boikot sal volgehou word totdat die Regering bevredigende aandag aan hulle griepe gegee het, lui hul persverklaring.

In Bosmont, Johannesburg, het 300 lede van die Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging

gister besluit om die skoolboikot van môre af te steun.

SUNDAY POST

April 27, 1980



Seeking escape routes

THIS Government's dreadful cynicism regarding the way it manipulates to its own political advantage the administration of the affairs of race groups other than its own has been well documented.

What has not been so extensively recorded is that compounding this is an appalling lack of basic executive competence, something which has been well highlighted by the way it is dealing with the current unrest in coloured schools.

The first and most important sign of this is that it apparently fails to comprehend the danger of crying "agitators" instead of addressing itself to stated grievances, and this in spite of June 1976 and the findings of its own Cillie Commission.

Such cries will not of themselves incite further boycotts or provoke violence, but they will distract the attention and deflect the energies of those whose job it is to alleviate the situation. They will turn their backs on the complaints and begin trying to flush out elusive "agents" lurking in shadowy corners of the playground.

Such witchhunts NEVER fail to produce "culprits". Those given the task of identifying disruptive elements inevitably develop a "conspiracy psychosis" as a result of which everyone begins to appear suspect. As the hunt proceeds, some appear more suspect than others, and the hunters begin to believe that they perceive a "trail" that they must follow.

It is then only a matter of time before the "quarry" is nailed.

But because of the nature of "investigations" like this, the possibility that the person so "nailed" might be innocent may not enter the picture, for any appearance of possible mitigating factors by that stage can be taken as further "evidence" of the accused's devilish deviousness.

These methods are always too hit-and-miss, and the au-

thorities run as much risk of sentencing innocent parties as they do of convicting genuine converts to the "forces of darkness".

Nevertheless, either way the situation is such that if they continue harassing and detaining individuals, they could provoke the most unpleasant consequences.

Is it really expecting too much of a Government that has been in power for 32 years that it at least learns from experience and does not repeat past mistakes?

The record up to now indicates that it is. Not only is it incapable but it is, we suspect, also unwilling.

In our opinion, claims of agitators also carry with them a taint of dishonesty. They attempt to suggest that conditions at coloured schools are really quite sound. No one, therefore, could possibly have anything so serious to complain about that they would resort to demonstrations and marching. So it must all be the work of agitators. QED.

We suspect that this is nothing more than a crude attempt to delude the nation. But suppose agitators were at work. This begs the obvious question: why then were steps not taken to stop them? If the authorities dare try to answer that they were caught unawares, then they — by their own admission — compound the charge of incompetence against them a hundred-fold.

Common sense dictates that it is not possible for them to be so uninformed about what goes on in schools, and newspaper reports this week confirmed that they had been warned last year about the build up of tension in coloured schools.

The cry "agitators" is in our opinion a pathetically thin propaganda line contrived to conceal this incompetence. Whatever form it takes, whether lack of sufficient information or, more likely, indifference to the needs of other race groups, it is still incompetence.

'IS new arrests' as countrywide boycott shows no sign of halting

MASSIVE GO P GRACKDOWN?

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FIFTEEN more people are believed to have been detained this weekend in a massive police crackdown in the wake of the nationwide school boycott.

These latest arrests, which bring the total number of detainees to about 27, coincided with warnings from student leaders that time was "fast running out for South Africa."

And in Athlone, Cape Town, representatives from 80 education institutions in the Western Cape — high schools, the University of the Western Cape and a few training colleges — decided at a meeting yesterday to continue the boycott for one more week.

In a statement issued mid-way through the meeting, students said they would continue the boycott "until there was proof that students demands would be met".

In all more than 80,000 students are now involved in the boycott in schools and universities in the Cape Province, Transvaal, Natal and the Free State.

Meanwhile, SAAT BEARER reports that the Press was barred from a meeting at the Rand college near Johannesburg where students met to discuss the boycott.

And later the reporters were also barred from a parents' meeting held at a packed Congregational Church hall in Rosmont.

The police crackdown began on Wednesday with the arrest in Johannesburg of former Azapo president Curtis Nkomo, and

...the ...

Massive police crackdown as boycott spreads

From Page 1

was detained as he left his farm near the city. And in Johannesburg two academics from the University of the Witwatersrand, mathematics lecturer Mr Ismail Momeniat and research worker, Mr Velli Moosa, were taken in.

Mr Mthibe Patsa and Mr Teddy Mpese, both of Soweto, were picked up the week before, and, like most of the others, were being held under the General Laws Amendment Act.

And SUNDAY POST was told that another 15 people were arrested on Friday night and Saturday morning in the Reef area.

Names given to SUNDAY POST for the latest detainees include David Johnson, Tyrone Hammond, Derrick Hughes, Mario da Costa, Charles Peterson and three people known only as Colleen, Shimnez and Manus.

NOT AWARE

But a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Information, Colonel Coetzee, said yesterday he was not aware of any detentions on the Reef on Friday night, and told SUNDAY POST he could only respond to the inquiries if they were put to the Directorate in writing.

At the time of going to press no confirmation could be gained from the police on the alleged arrests.

Meanwhile the boycott shows no signs of dying.

The Regional Board of Education for 'coloured' people in the Transvaal has called on the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to resign, and religious leaders have joined the call for a "better deal" in their children's education system.



The students' demands.

The Education Board's call came on Friday when it issued a statement reading: "This board rejects out of hand 'coloured' education and requests that it be transferred to the Department of National Education.

"It calls for the resignation of the Minister of Coloured Relations. The board finds his threat to close down schools irresponsible and feels it is aggravating the situation.

The resolution further stated that the South African Police should remove themselves from the scene "forthwith".

In a statement handed to SUNDAY POST yesterday a group of religious leaders said they were "at one" with the students in their rejection of ethnic education. The leaders supported the students' call for a single integrated system of education for all South Africans.

"The current boycott is not only a demonstration against ethnic education, but is also a protest against the whole system of apartheid — the social, economic and political life of our country.

"We ask the Prime Minister to call for the resignation of Mr Marais Steyn as Minister of Coloured Affairs.

"He has shown in his public utterances and in his handling of this portfolio that he is totally unsympathetic and insensitive to the needs and aspirations of the people whom he serves.

"The present situation is fraught with danger and we demand that the armed riot police be withdrawn from the vicinity of all schools, colleges and university campuses," the statement said.

The leaders called on the Prime Minister to commit the Government to implement significant changes in the South African education system.

In order to achieve that, they expected the "authentic" leaders of all communities in the country to be fully involved in the planning. That could only be achieved within the framework of a National Convention, they said in the statement.

"Already parents and responsible members of the community have been drawn into the demonstrations and we see it inevitable that this will escalate.

By Friday the boycott which began in Cape Town, had spread nationwide, and pupils in Breda, Malmesbury, Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort West, Kimberley, George, Oudtshoorn, Riversdale, Somerset West, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Grewy, Klerksdorp, Middelburg, Pretoria and Johannesburg had come out on strike.

In the Eastern Cape the boycott of "coloured" schools and other educational institutions had Friday spread to include 16 out of the total 16 Dower Teachers College Port Elizabeth.

In Pietermaritzburg schools boycott continued to grow when about 100 pupils from the Pietermaritzburg High School left their classes

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Also in Natal, white and Indian students packed the main hall at the University of Durban-Westville to protest against the Government's policy of separate education.

About 50 white students from the University of Natal attended "to show that although we are part of the privileged sector, we are right behind you in your boycott".

The Students Representative Council of the University of Natal, Durban, said yesterday it would call upon all students and staff to continue lecture boycotts for another week in solidarity with the protesters.

The president of the SRC, Mr Chris Swart, said they believed that time was running out for the country, and it was the students' duty to make full use of the few remaining non-violent means to bring about change.

He said they were calling a mass meeting tomorrow, and would put it to the students themselves whether they wished to continue the total boycott which began last Thursday for another week.

From Cape Town it was reported that the rector of the University of Western Cape, Prof R E van der Ross, joined students protesting freedom songs after he was repeatedly banned when he tried to read a statement at a mass meeting.

PACKED

Almost 2000 pupils from six schools are now supporting the boycott in the city.

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300 ^{STAR 28/4/80} teachers support boycott

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About 300 teachers from 20 lower primary coloured schools in and near Johannesburg have now joined the countrywide schools' boycott.

A spokesman for the teachers said they had decided at a meeting over the weekend to "down tools" today in sympathy with coloured and Indian pupils.

Several students are now reported to have been detained, including three from the Rand College of Education and four from Wits University.

The Black Students Society of Wits University has released a statement condemning the detentions and saying "the State is being unduly repressive against people whose only crime is that they deplore injustice."

"We call upon the State to release or charge all the detainees.

"Clearly the State hopes it can get the boycotting students back to school through a combination of coercion and intimidation," the statement said.

Coloured pupils continued their boycotts today in Reiger Park, Boksburg, at the William Hill High School in Benoni, at Teekomsrus High School in Randfontein and at high schools in Eldorado Park and Bosmont.

The Transvaal Association of Teachers pledged support for the students and called for the resignation of the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

But parents and members of the Teachers' Association of South Africa last night urged pupils to call off their boycott and return to classes.

The Regional Board of Education also requested in a resolution that pupils should return to classes and that police remove themselves from the scenes of boycott actions.

In Durban Indian and coloured students, and pupils today continued

To Page 3, Col 7

Boycott: support continues

▶▶ From page 1

with their boycott of classes in protest against what they call "inferior and racial education."

More than 32 900 students and pupils in and around Durban, the North Coast and the South Coast are involved in the boycott.

In Chatsworth alone more than 13 000 pupils from 13 high schools continued with the boycott.

Students at the University of Cape Town decided by an overwhelming majority at a mass meeting in Jameson Hall today to boycott classes in solidarity with coloured pupils.

● Thousands of pupils from four schools in the black township of Mamelodi were sent home today when classes were disrupted after a protest march.

The pupils said their protest was in sympathy with protesting coloured and Indian students and the 32 black students detained yesterday in a clash with police in Mamelodi prior to a service for Solomon Mahlangu.

April 28, 1980

NM 28/4/80

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'Go back to

NAGOOR BISSETTY

PROTESTING pupils were last night urged by the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa) — the mouthpiece of more than 6 000 Indian teachers — to call off their boycott and return to class.

The pupils had made their point to the Government and the public at large, and would be well advised to resume their studies, said Mr Pat Samuels, the association's president.

Tasa was sympathetic towards the pupils who were demonstrating against poor conditions in schools, and it was to their credit that up to now they had acted with a great deal of restraint.

'Tasa, therefore, urges all students to go back to their classrooms and not to regard the support they may receive from the public as a reason for prolonged demonstrations,' he said.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of more than 500 parents, students and pupils in Chatsworth yesterday, a parent, Mr D Govenden, was booed and heckled when he urged pupils to return to class.

'Half-year examinations will have to be written soon and no parent wants to see his child lose out on education,' he said.

Official speakers at the meeting in the Unit 7 mosque hall praised the pupils, saying they had won the admiration of many parents. A committee of six parents was appointed to safeguard the safety of protesting pupils.

The Mercury's Cape Town correspondent reports that members of the NGK youth brigade boycotted the youth festival rally at Green Point yesterday because of the presence of the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

Of the expected 10 000 members of youth organisations expected to participate in a massive marchpast yesterday, only

Call off boycott say teachers

about a quarter were present.

Commander A W Frans of the NGK brigade confirmed that members of the regimental band had reservations about attending the same gathering as Mr Steyn. He had been informed to this effect by the band leader.

'Several other high school members of the band later also telephoned me to say because of the present situation regarding the school boycotts they did not feel it right to attend,' Cdr Frans said.

Dr Allan Boesak, NGK student chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, said yesterday he supported the stand taken by members who refused to attend the function.

'Their non-attendance is a clear message for the minister,' he said.

About 2 500 members of 12 youth organisations attended yesterday's event.

But Mr Frank Lighton, chairman of the Youth Sunday Committee, organisers of the rally, disputed the attendance figure and said 20 000 were present.

Schools

Schools crisis: Full citizenship needed

By Dr R. H. VAN DER BOSS, principal of the University of the Western Cape.

IN a very real sense, the present crisis in the education of coloured schoolchildren is the crisis of leadership.

One looks about one and asks: Where are the leaders? Who are they? Some mention "agitators", others deny this. But the real problem is the fact that so few acknowledged community leaders are prepared to come forward at all. They are there, the teachers and the preachers, the sports administrators and the businessmen, the academics, and many others. They speak volubly in small groups and are definite in their expression of views, as long as these are not carried beyond four walls. But they will not be identified.

Must go back

To understand what has happened, one must go back many years. One must go back to the Twenties and Thirties and Forties of this century, when the community leaders were almost entirely the teachers and the preachers, with here and there a medical person and a few shrewd gentlemen whose services were available to the white politicians at election time for a fee. Some trade unionists were also in the picture. But education was the major source. Teachers were respectable, had status, and their word carried weight with their community.

For teachers were the symbol of hope. Educate yourself, and all else would follow. Wasn't the foremost symbol of political achievement, Dr Abdullah Adurahman, city councillor, MPC, president of the APO, an educated man? And Dr Adurahman, with his followers, used every opportunity to exhort his listeners to gain more and more education. Here lay hope for the future. He got his protegee, Harold Cressy, UCT's first coloured BA, to form the Teachers' League of South Africa, with the motto: Let us live for our children.

Political struggle

And education flourished. True, it could probably have done better, but throughout the Thirties and Forties it still seemed to most people that this was the road to follow. But alas! While it seemed that the vistas of hope should be unfolding as education grew, the political struggle between Afrikaner Nationalism and the English was also gaining momentum. As this developed, and after the Nationalist victory in 1948, political expediency demanded that the stream of hope for the political rights of the coloured people should be turned down, and down, and eventually cut off.

And so it is that, at the present time, when we have more education than ever before, we are without any political rights at all.

Now, you could have a people without political rights, and no education, and you might get away with it. But once you have introduced even a limited amount of education, you have started something that you cannot stop. People begin to think

The net result was frustration, bitterness and protest. In the process pressure was exerted by the authorities, with varying results. Some of the leaders, mainly teachers, were banned, some fled the country, some left teaching, others retired from public life, either to operate "underground" or to settle for the safer life of the armchair politician.

But their influence in the schools remained, especially in the high schools. This is understandable, and not necessarily bad. At the least, they were only conveying to their pupils some of their feelings and attitudes, and this is an inescapable part of the educational process. At the worst, who knows?

For stooges

This was one of the reasons why, during the Sixties and Seventies, a dearth of overt leadership developed. As many young men came on the scene, they refused to be drawn into political and civic prominence. Many just wrote that kind of activity off, claiming that such activity was only for stooges. They were not available for public service, and mediocrity in leadership became the order of the day.

As for real, virile leadership, with rare exceptions a great vacuum developed. Into this vacuum were drawn many more men of modest ability, and on occasion, as in the present crisis, youth has stepped into situations where greater maturity would have been more appropriate.

At the same time, many men — and probably the present writer is one of them — have become associated in the public mind with all authority, and especially with the authority of government. The fact that their community wished them to hold their positions in the interests of their people is forgotten when emotion demands that radical changes be made. Heads must roll. Is it to be wondered at that few will come forward and speak their minds? There is the lurking feeling that possibly the revolution is on the way, and one had better be on the side of the people when the time comes. And if it does not happen, one can't be blamed, because the blame can always be attributed to others.

Attention has been drawn to the leadership situation, not because other aspects are unimportant, such as passive violence, but because it is believed that leadership must not be ignored. There is a strong potential of leadership among the young generation recently

qualified as teachers, lawyers, businessmen and others. How do we activate them to play a more active part which is so essential for the future?

It is here that I believe the government must address itself firmly to a process of reinstating its own credibility. It must get back to a position of trust, so that people of ability and integrity will be able to co-operate with government without such co-operation being seen as a badge of betrayal.

First, there should be a clear Declaration of Intent. To be sure, various assurances have been given over the past year or so. These should now be consolidated into a clear, courageous statement which will, *inter alia*, guarantee full citizenship and the abolition of discrimination by race or colour at all levels and in all ways for all people.

Undertaking

Second, it must be made crystal-clear that these intentions are to be implemented. We must see, quickly, how the words can become deeds. There should be clear undertakings to involve community leaders in the process of setting things right. Leaders will come forward if they receive the firm assurance that they will not be used to mislead their people. And the people will understand that the changes, in areas such as education, housing, sport, recreation and labour, cannot be righted overnight. Every journey starts with the first step, but that step must be taken visibly.

Third, where government had already embarked on a process of removal of discrimination, as in the equalization of salaries in teaching and the public service, this process, its stages and the time-scale should be made public. This will do much to restore public confidence.

Fourth, something of the nature of a Bill of Rights, by whatever name, should be issued. It should guarantee to the individual those basic rights as of privacy of home, of movement, of association, of worship, of education, of access to courts, of a passport to travel, etc., in accordance with generally accepted standards of state security and individual liberty.

Fifth, it should indicate its willingness, at the least, to investigate a process of dismantling of such laws as those on group areas, mixed marriages, repugnant sections of the Immorality Act, university apartheid and separate amenities. This follows from the first and second points above, but they are important enough to be specifically mentioned.

Priorities

Sixth, government should adopt and publish a list of priorities which will make it clear that the national interest is being placed above sectional interest, and that considerations of people are being placed above considerations of money. The seventh point is so ob-

seemed to most people that this was the road to follow. But alas! While it seemed that the vistas of hope should be unfolding as education grew, the political struggle between Afrikaner Nationalism and the English was also gaining momentum. As this developed, and after the Nationalist victory in 1948, political expediency demanded that the stream of hope for the political rights of the coloured people should be turned down, and down, and eventually cut off.

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Now, you could have a people without political rights, and no education, and you might get away with it. But once you have introduced even a limited amount of education, you have started something that you cannot stop. People begin to think

become associated in the past with all authority, and especially with the authority of government. The fact that their community wished them to hold their positions in the interests of their people is forgotten when emotion demands that radical changes be made. Heads must roll. Is it to be wondered at that few will come forward and speak their minds? There is the lurking feeling that possibly the revolution is on the way, and one had better be on the side of the people when the time comes. And if it does not happen, one can't be blamed, because the blame can always be attributed to others.

Attention has been drawn to the leadership situation, not because other aspects are unimportant, such as possible violence, but because it is believed that leadership must not be ignored. There is a strong potential of leadership among the young generation recently

generally accepted standards of state security and individual liberty.

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Priorities

Sixth, government should adopt and publish a list of priorities which will make it clear that the national interest is being placed above sectional interest, and that considerations of people are being placed above considerations of money.

The seventh point is so obvious that one almost neglects to mention it, but it should be spelt out that the principles of non-discrimination should be carried out especially in the legislative and executive councils of the nation, and in the judiciary. Here the immediate answer will be a reference to the commission presently considering the constitution, and so these suggestions as a whole should enjoy the attention of the commission.

Excluded

At present, leadership is in such a state that present and potential leaders, and the youth, do not seriously think of themselves as a possible part of government. They have so long been excluded from the processes of decision-making that they do not really see themselves in those positions. So the present and the immediate future is filled with protest, and a refusal to think even of such possibilities. This must be changed, as our stated objective is precisely to be part of decision-making, that is, of government.

If such a programme of procedure could be adopted and embarked upon, "government" would cease to be a dirty word in many areas, and coloured people of good calibre would feel that they could come forward with a clear conscience to participate in the shaping of a better land for all.

ET 28/1/68
Boycott to
continue
in Natal

DURBAN. — At a mass meeting on Friday 4 000 University of Durban-Westville students voted in favour of continuing the boycott of lectures this week for equal educational rights.

A spokesman for the ad hoc committee formed to co-ordinate activities during the boycott period said in Durban yesterday: "We want to stress that our boycotts are not just in support of the coloured pupils but for better education. We want changes in the whole educational system in South Africa and especially in the government's expenditure allocation."

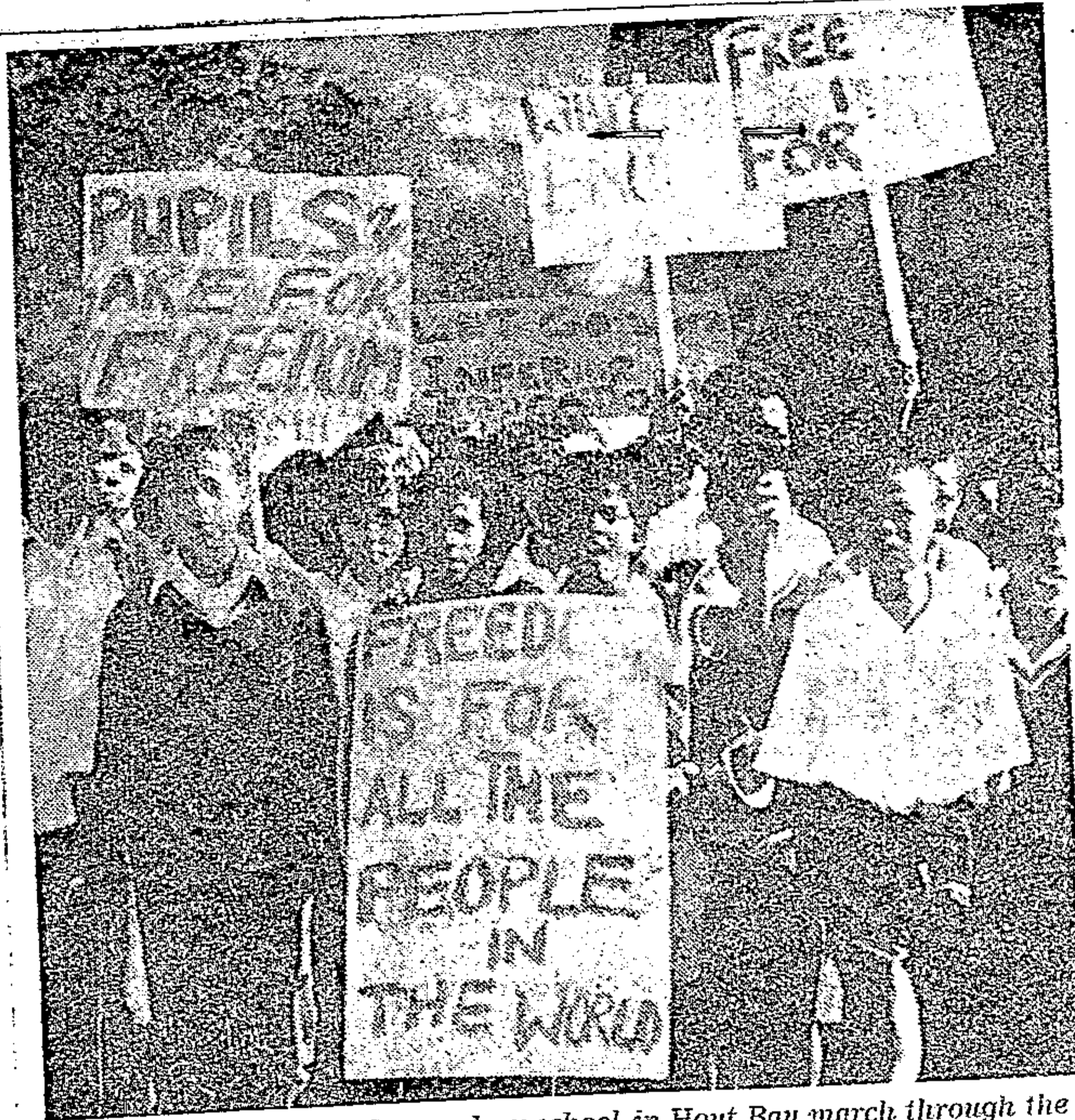
The boycott would continue to be peaceful and no violence would be tolerated by the students.

"We will continue the boycott until the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, recognizes our grievances. We will reassess the situation at the end of the week," the spokesman said.

He said 25 University of Durban-Westville lecturers had signed a petition to support the boycott.

In Maritzburg parents of black students at the University of Natal have come out in full support of their children staying away from classes in sympathy with the nationwide schools boycott. — Sapa

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PUPILS at the Sentinel secondary school in Hout Bay march through the school grounds today carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

(Continued from Page 1)

Coloured education was not inferior, but if he was a coloured pupil himself he would be dissatisfied with his schooling, Mr Steyn said in an interview.

Mr Steyn said his department was not threatening when it said it might have to close coloured schools. It was a matter for careful consideration which had to bear in mind the situation of teachers, it was reported in a Sunday newspaper.

His greatest fear was that agitators would influence the schoolchildren to do something that was not orderly, Mr Steyn

Argus 28/4/80 Schools

said.

But, the Minister emphasised, he would 'put his head on a block' when he promised that his department would look carefully into the grievances of the coloured education system.

Mr Steyn said his department tried to keep the same standards of education for white and coloured school pupils. He admitted that a big problem was the lower standards of qualifications for schoolteachers in coloured schools, the newspaper reported.

The complaints about the unequal amount of money spent per capita in regard to white and coloured schoolchildren was largely 'a play with figures,' the Minister is reported to have said.

Mr Steyn said this year was the first time coloured education was compulsory. Consequently, there were still few secondary school pupils, he said.

'Just give me a chance — and show some understanding of the problem,' the Minister appealed in the interview. Mr Steyn has been in control of coloured education for almost a month.

and Uitenhage today continued the boycott of classes which has disrupted schools in the area for the past week.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

● See Pages 3 and 13.

● Nat mayor calls for mixed councils—Page 3.

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Students vote to continue boycott another week

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CAPE TOWN — Representatives from 80 Western Cape schools and educational institutions decided at the weekend to continue the boycott of classes this week.

At a four-hour long meeting in Athlone, they decided the boycott would continue "until there is tangible evidence that our grievances are to be redressed."

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, last week agreed to discuss grievances listed by students and pupils on condition that they returned to school by today, and warned schools would be closed if they did not.

Mr Steyn was quoted in a Sunday paper as saying it was not a threat.

"We are not threaten-

ing but will have to look carefully at the matter.

"We cannot spend millions every day while classes stand empty. Also, the futures of high school pupils are at stake."

In a statement issued after the meeting on Saturday, students said that instead of their grievances being redressed, "our approaches have been met with absolute arrogance on the part of the authorities."

"During 1978, the students revolted against inferior education system and similar promises — as are now being made by Mr Steyn — that the situation would be rectified once order had been restored at the schools were then also made" the statement said.

"After four years, nothing has been done and the situation has deteriorated instead.

"It would be naive to think we would allow ourselves to be bluffed a second time."

They said they "deplored the detention of fellow students and those who have identified with our grievances."

The meeting also resolved to organise massive placard demonstrations at central venues on a regional basis this week.

"We call on the police to refrain from provocation action, since we have committed ourselves to peaceful protests," the state-

ment said.

In Durban, students packed the main hall at the University of Durban-Westville to protest against separate education.

About 50 white students from the University of Natal attended "to show that although we are part of the privileged sector, we are right behind you in your boycott."

Mr Chris Swart, president of the University of Natal's SRC, said in his address to the students he spoke on behalf of 1 500 students who had attended a protest meeting on Wednesday.

"We support the student boycott, and we stand behind you, fighting with you for justice in education and in all other spheres."

Calls of "usuthu" and "power" accompanying clenched fist salutes answered the speakers throughout the meeting.

The master of ceremonies pointed out that whites, too, had reason to boycott lectures, as their education was not preparing them correctly.

"It is not education. It is indoctrination."

Pupils turned away from the University of Durban-Westville took full advantage of their situation and swore at any white faces around. Those were policemen, pressmen and photographers. — DDC-SAPA.

Coloured relations worst in history — Slabbert

Argus 28/4/80

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Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, today sharply attacked the vagueness of Mr P W Botha's 12-point plan and said there had rarely been such an overwhelming impression of confusion, and lack of action and planning in South Africa.

Speaking at the start of one of the major debates of the present session of Parliament, that on the Prime Minister's vote in the Budget debate, Dr Slabbert told the Assembly that the Government was marking time over the future of the country.

The present state of affairs with regard to the coloured people was the worst in history. If there was any need for proof that co-operation on the basis of the 12-point plan had collapsed, this was it. The Prime Minister's share in this could not be overlooked.

'Dead end'

The unfortunate episode between him and the leaders of the Labour Party had without doubt contributed to the 'dead end politics' between the Government and the coloured community.

The Prime Minister's 12-point plan was one of the most important reasons for the current confusion and lack of planning because it was open to ambiguous interpretation.

Mr Botha had to give more clarity. He could not expect co-operation toward a total national strategy if there was lack of clarity over the basis of co-operation and if there was no clear leadership on this basis.

Viewed from one angle the 12-point plan was nothing but a restatement of the policy of separate development that could not possibly be regarded as the basis for a national strategy as it was in fact

the most important source of the present conflict.

From another angle the 12-point plan could form the basis of important and vital reforms in South Africa on the way to a new constitutional and socio-economic set-up.

If there was no clarity between these two interpretations, the references to the 12-point plan became only a ritual incantation by the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers to exorcise division in their own ranks.

There was uncertainty about what was meant with concepts such as 'vertical differentiation', the removal of hurtful and unnecessary discrimination and the provision of power among whites, coloured and Indians with a system of consulting on matters of common concern.

One of the most dangerous things that could be done was to play 'buffer politics' with the coloured people, between the whites and blacks. This would only speed up the racial polarisation.

A crisis

The nominated Coloured Council was an example of an uninspiring, powerless political institution and was evidence of the authorities' intellectual and political bankruptcy.

Professor R E van der Ross, Rector of UWC, had summed up the situation correctly by saying that, in a very real sense, the present crisis in the education of coloured school-children was a crisis of leadership.

We know more than enough about the causes of dissatisfaction as given in the Cillie Report. What we need to know is what the Government is going to do about them.



Dr F van Zyl Slabbert

Steyn snubbed at rally

FOR the second Sunday in succession, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has been snubbed at a function.

Yesterday, members of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk boycotted the Festival Youth Sunday at Green Point Stadium because of Mr Steyn's presence.

Last Sunday, Mr Steyn — a guest at a large Muslim wedding in the Baxter Theatre complex — was booed by one of the guests and several walked out.

The boycotters yesterday consisted mostly of high school pupils. They felt that because of the school boycott it would not be right for them to attend.

A band, along with hundreds of others, stayed away from the rally.

Mr A W Frantz, chief commander of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk Bri-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

(Continued from Page 1)
gade, said today he had been told not to speak to the Press.

Argus 28/4/50
Steyn

He did, however, confirm that several brigade members, including the band leader, had telephoned him, saying they would not be able to attend because Mr Steyn would be present.

He also confirmed that the brigade would have lodged an objection against the Minister's presence if members had known before the time that he would be there.

'But we were informed at the last moment,' Mr Frantz said.

Mr Frank Lighton, chairman of the Sunday Youth Committee and organiser of the rally, said he had not realised that the rally had been boycotted.

'In fact,' said Mr Lighton, 'it was pretty full and only two brigades appeared to be understrength.'

He said he could not see how the brigades could say they were not told about Mr Steyn's presence. A programme had been sent to them.

'If these brigades were properly organised,' said Mr Lighton, 'they would have known he would be present.'

Pupils vote on boycott

CT 28/4/80

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

REPRESENTATIVES from 80 Western Cape schools and educational institutions resolved at the weekend to continue the boycott of classes this week.

At a four-hour long meeting in Athlone on Saturday, the students decided the boycott would continue "until there is tangible evidence that our grievances will be redressed".

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J Marais Steyn, agreed last week to discuss grievances listed by students and pupils on condition that they returned to their classes by today, and threatened to close down schools if they did not.

The Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday quoted Mr Steyn as saying that it was "not a threat at all".

Mr Steyn added: "We are not threatening, but will have to look carefully at the matter. We cannot spend millions every day while classes stand empty. Also the futures of high school pupils are at stake."

In a statement issued after the meeting on Saturday, students said that instead of their grievances being redressed, "our approaches have been met with absolute arrogance on the part of the authorities".

"During 1976, the students revolted against an inferior education system and similar promises that the situation would be rectified once order had been restored at the schools, were also made then," the statement read.

"After four years, nothing has been done and the situation has deteriorated instead".
In a statement issued yesterday, the Commit-

tee of 61, which represents the 80 schools and educational institutions which met on Saturday, disclosed that it had called on primary school pupils all over the country to stay at home on Thursday.

"Parents are called upon to demonstrate their solidarity with the students' cause by keeping primary school children at home for one day," the committee said in a statement issued after a meeting yesterday.

"We also call upon teachers, lecturers and heads of departments to form a representative body and join the student boycott," it read.

The meeting also resolved to organize placard demonstrations at central venues on a regional basis this week.

"We call on the police to refrain from provocative action, since we have committed ourselves to peaceful protests," the statement read.

Meanwhile, there was further local community support for the boycott yesterday when a mass meeting in Kensington, attended by at least 300 parents, students and teachers, unanimously resolved to "give our support to our children".

"We must erase the lie that we are not able to stand together," the resolution said.

At a mass meeting on Thursday, more than 1 500 Mitchells Plain parents and pupils pledged "solidarity and support for students and pupils in their just, peaceful action to redress legitimate grievances and injustices in the present educational system".

© Boycott to continue in *Final*, page 2

2 student leaders taken by security police

By JOE THOLOLOE

TWO STUDENT leaders, Rashid Lanie and Aziz Jardine, were detained yesterday by the security police.

According to their parents, the two were picked up by three security policemen from their Bosmont homes just after 6 pm.

Rashid (18) is chairman for the Students Representative Council at the Chris J Botha High School, Bosmont. Aziz (17) is vice chairman.

Mr A A Lanie, Rashid's father, said his son had just come home after spending the afternoon studying with a friend when the three security policemen — one

Indian and two Coloured — arrived.

"They told me they had been sent to pick him up for questioning," Mr Lanie said. "They said he would be released in two hours' time, but if he was not, we should enquire at John Vorster Square tomorrow morning."

Mr Lanie said the police looked through some of Rashid's books, but took nothing.

Rashid is the third born of four children.

Mrs Fatima Jardine said the police came to her home just before 7 pm to collect Aziz.

He is the last born of 13 children.

Mrs Fatima Jardine, whose son Aziz was detained last night.

POST learnts that one of the students detained on Friday, Colleen Methrell, has been released after questioning.

SUNDAY POST yesterday reported that 15 more people were believed to have been detained in a massive police crackdown in the wake of the nationwide school boycott.

Suspended Azapo president, Curtis Nkondo, Mr Achmad Cassiem, Mr Trevor Wentzel and Michael Sedgwick were detained on Wednesday.

Among others detained are: former president of the University of the Western Cape SRC, Allan Liebenberg, a teacher, Mr Neville Fry, two Pearl High School students, Lloyd Fortuin and Michael Craill, Mr Richard Steven, a co-director of the Institute of Inter-Group Studies at the University of Cape Town.

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Black pupils join protest as boycott continues

Political Staff

AT LEAST four people had been detained by Security Police and nine arrested as the coloured and Indian schools boycott entered its second week yesterday, with protests spreading to black schools in Mamelodi.

Boycotts also started in more Indian schools in Pretoria, Pietersburg and East London, and parents' committees have been formed in various centres to back their childrens' protest against unequal education.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said five of the nine people arrested in Mamelodi yesterday were not students.

"About 15 people allegedly threw stones at the schools and instigated youths to boycott classes."

Among those detained in the past two days are two members of the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr David Johnson and Mr Hanif Vally — an internal Security Act detainee in 1977 — Mr Thomas Marsh, a student at the coloured Rand College of Education, and a Post journalist, Mr Kingdom Lolwane.

No confirmation of these detentions could be obtained from police, but it is believed that at least 18 people have now been detained in Johannesburg and the Western Cape in the past six days.

A Wits lecturer, Mr Ismail Momoniat, who was

In the Pretoria black township of Mamelodi, about 1400 pupils from four schools were sent home after a protest march disrupted classes. Nine people were arrested and are expected to appear in court today.

Papa reports that Mamelodi pupils said their protest was in sympathy with the coloured and Indian schools boycott and the 32 people arrested on Sunday.

The 32 were said to have clashed with police while on their way to the unveiling of a tombstone for Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed for his part in the Goch Street shootings in 1977.

The Mamelodi protest is believed to be the first in which black pupils have come out in support of the Indian and coloured pupils. Until now, black protests have come mainly from university students.

A Mamelodi principal said pupils passed a resolution at the weekend that there would be no school attendance yesterday.

At a meeting organised yesterday by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), 400 pupils representing Mamelodi secondary and primary schools decided on a full-scale boycott.

Although no official figures were available last night, a school principal estimated this could affect 33 000 pupils.

Black pupils join in as boycott continues

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detained last Friday, was admitted to hospital yesterday at the request of his father, Dr M Momoniat. Dr Momoniat said his son had previously been treated for a cardiac condition and that his admission was a precaution pending further treatment.

Community leaders said at least three more coloured students were detained last week and released at the weekend.

The Wits Black Students Society said in a statement the latest detentions represented "further intensification of State suppression".

"Clearly, the State hopes that it can get boycotting students back to school through a combination of coercion and co-option, persuasion and intimidation. It is a strategy that has been tried before but neither reforms in the education system nor intimidation will solve

□ From Page 1

the fundamental problems of our society."

The students called for the detainees to be charged or released immediately.

Yesterday, pupils at the new high school in Laudium, Pretoria, started a boycott. Both high schools in the area have now joined the protests.

At the weekend, about 1 000 people met in Laudium — regarded as a politically conservative township — and endorsed the pupils' action.

Parents' committees supporting the boycotts have also been formed in other Indian areas, including Lenasia, Johannesburg, and Chatsworth in Durban.

In Chatsworth yesterday, pupils rejected calls by members of the SA Indian Council

and a teachers' organisation to return to classes.

There was confusion yesterday over whether the coloured Transvaal Association of Teachers had voted to "down tools" in solidarity with pupils. A teacher said another meeting would be held this week to clarify the position.

In Natal, representatives from schools, colleges and universities have formed a students' education committee, affirming a continuation of the boycotts.

The boycott, which was to have ended last Friday, continued throughout the country yesterday.

More meetings involving parents, pupils and teachers are planned in various centres.

● A police spokesman said that the 32 people arrested at the weekend would probably appear in court today.

PUPILS IN 15 VANS HELD ON RAND

29/4/80

274
257
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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 15 van loads of coloured school-children were detained by police after four high schools and about 1 000 children took part in a mass protest meeting at Newlands, Johannesburg, today.

300 Vaal teachers 'down tools'

ABOUT 300 Transvaal teachers at a number of primary schools in Johannesburg have joined the boycott of classes at coloured schools.

According to our Johannesburg correspondent the teachers, who are mainly members of the Transvaal Association of Teachers, 'downed tools' yesterday in solidarity with the boycotting pupils and expressed full support for their demands.

In Cape Town about 1 000 students at the University of Cape Town today marched down University Avenue carrying a large banner expressing their solidarity with the protesting pupils.

UCT DECISION

At a meeting at UCT yesterday an overwhelming majority voted in favour of boycotting lectures to show solidarity with protesting students and pupils at schools and other educational institutions against 'inferior' education.

The resolution was introduced by an ad hoc committee of black students on the campus and the university's SRC.

Volunteers were asked to hand out pamphlets at white schools today. The pamphlets appeal to white scholars to listen and understand the demands being made by black scholars.

PRIVILEGED

The first response should be to listen to what black scholars are demanding.

classes boycott which, he said, could lead to 'serious problems'.

About 80 school representatives at the weekend called on parents to keep their children at home on Thursday and pupils at a number of Peninsula primary schools have refused to attend classes.

Dr Quint said primary school children were much more difficult to control and there was the possible intervention of concerned parents.

'I find it very worrying that the boycott may become more widespread at primary schools,' he said.

He confirmed that the situation at coloured schools in the Peninsula was 'very much the same as last week'.

And in Pretoria, six black schools at Mamelodi township were disrupted when groups of black youths moved from school to school chasing pupils from classes and urging a boycott.

In the Newlands clash, the mood of sullen tension which prevailed during the schools boycott last week was re-awakened early today as pupils and police confronted each other.

There were reports of three baton charges.

Each side blamed the other.

Four high schools — Westbury, Coronationville, St Barnabas, and Christian Botha — took part in what was planned as a peaceful demonstration.

They rallied at the Westbury High School.

Riot guns

Police in camouflage uniforms with riot guns and gas masks attached to their uniforms cordoned off the school area and disallowed any Press reporter or photographer to enter. No photographs were allowed to be taken.

The coloured schoolchildren were loaded by the police into large police vans since 8.30 this morning after the rally was disrupted by police.

Schoolteachers said police jumped over the closed school gates and chased schoolchildren while telling them to disband and to start queuing up.

Police spokesmen said the children were chanting and began throwing stones which is when policemen began baton charging. A couple of children were hit but nobody has been seriously hurt. The children numbering in hundreds, were taken

to the Newlands police station.

In the chaos that followed the breaking up of the rally children fled into nearby houses and were followed by baton-wielding police according to residents.

Pretoria

In Pretoria three black pupils and a Press photographer, Mr Ralph Ndawo, were said to have been arrested.

At the Japhtha Mahlangu secondary school where the boycott began, pupils fought a pitched battle with a group of youths who had ordered them out of classes. They chased the youths away.

Pupils from some of the six schools affected returned to continue their classes after the gangs of youths had left.

It is not known whether the Pretoria boycotts were to protest against the detentions of black student leaders or in support of striking coloured schoolchildren, or both.

The Argus Durban correspondent reports that students of the University of Durban-Westville and some pupils from Indian and Coloured schools converged at the University of Natal for a protest rally today.

A spokesman for the students told reporters that they would participate in 'political lectures' and meetings with their white colleagues.

They would also attend the 'free Nelson Mandela' meeting.

demand equal education with whites, but a new, non-racial education system for all,' the pamphlet states.

'Once white scholars have listened, they can begin to understand. They must understand how their privileged education is training them for positions of domination.'

The chief inspector of coloured education in the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, today warned about the involvement of primary schoolchildren in the

Weeping mothers say police used violence

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.—
Hysterical and crying mothers said today police used unnecessary violence arresting their children during a peaceful demonstration at the Westbury High School.

The parents said that police had entered school premises, had used tear-gas and batons, and had chased children and parents through the streets near Westbury High School.

A Mrs Manuel of Westbury said that police broke down school gates and chased the children inside the schools.

'I locked my door. I heard banging and the police threatened to break my door down.

'When I opened the door they hit me and my daughter and swore at me.

'TERRIBLE'
I was told that they arrested children and parents and were hitting them in the cells at Newlands police station. It's terrible,' she said.

Mrs Maria Daniels of Westbury said the police jumped over the fence at Westbury High, threatened children with rifles and hit the children with batons.

'They hit the children in houses.

Mr I Harris of Nieuwveldt, Extension Two Eldorado Park, said he did not know whether his 12-year-old son was in detention or not because police had turned him away from the police station when he went to find out.

'I saw several youngsters being hit. I saw them bleeding.

'Police baton-charged 50 or 60 parents and children. Vans loaded the children up,' she said.

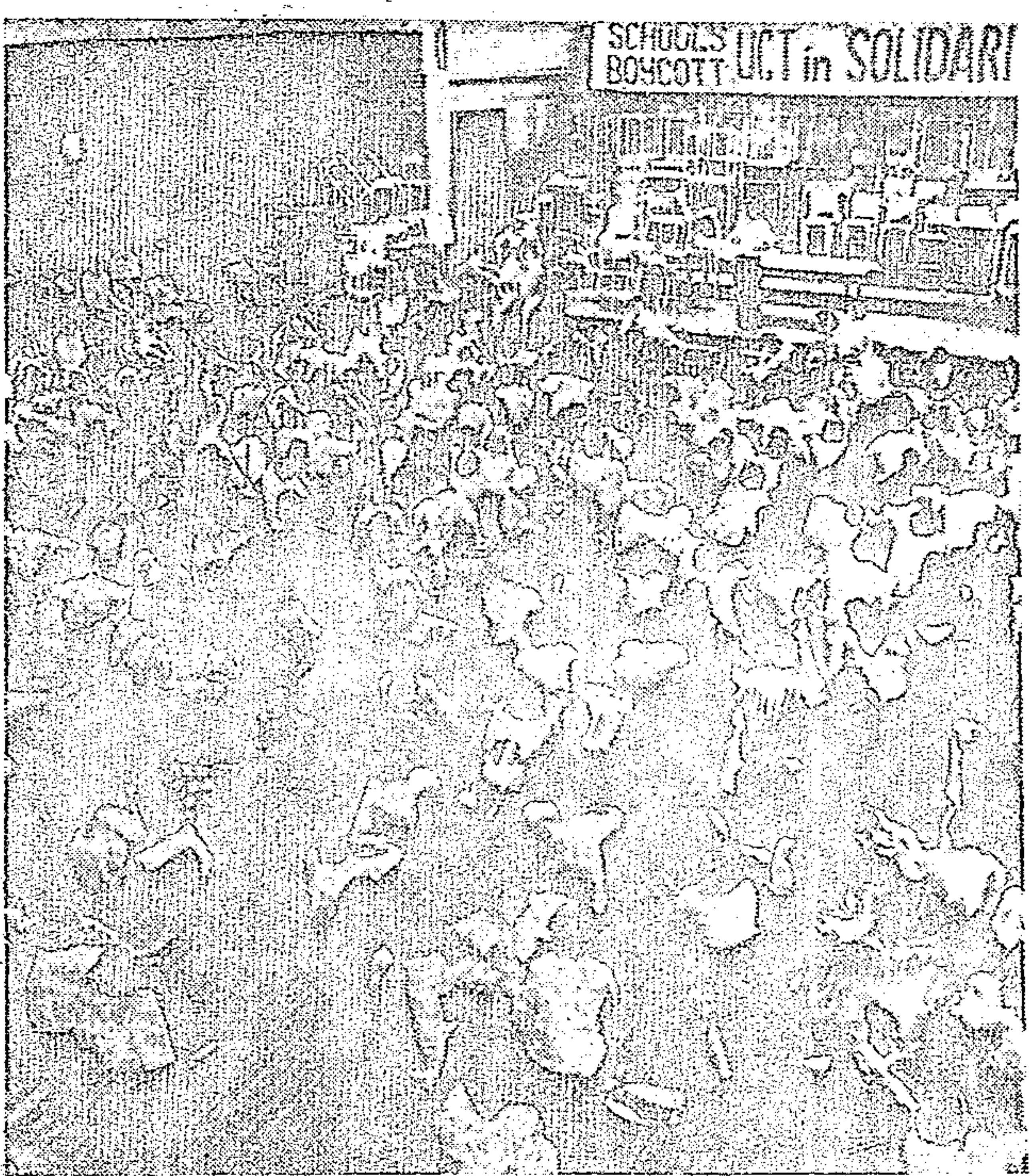
POLICE DENIAL

Accusations that police used force and violence unnecessarily when they arrested the schoolchildren under the Riotous Assemblies Act were denied outright today by the Operations Commanding Officer, Brigadier J Swanepoel.

Brigadier Swanepoel had this to say: 'The schoolchildren were assembling illegally, so they were arrested for contravening the Act. It's as simple as that.'

The brigadier said no violence occurred and that police had not used batons on schoolchildren. When asked whether the schoolchildren's rally could be described as a 'riot,' the anti-riot squad chief refused to comment.

'It was illegal — that's all,' Brigadier Swanepoel said. He agreed the children were in the schoolgrounds at the time of the arrests and not congregating in a public place.



MORE than 1 000 students of the University of Cape Town packed Jameson Hall today in support of the boycott of lectures on the campus.

Police Swampoop

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demmo poupois

By Staff Reporters

At least 15 vanloads of coloured school-children were taken away by police after about 1,000 children from four high schools took part in a mass protest meeting in Newlands, Johannesburg, today.

Police have confirmed that the pupils — estimated at several hundred — were being held under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In the Newlands clash, the mood of sullen tension which prevailed during the schools boycott last week was re-awakened early today as pupils and police confronted each other.

There were reports of three baton charges, for which each side blamed the other.

Four high schools — Westbury, Coronationville, St Annabas and Christian Baha — took part in what was

Hysterical and crying mothers said today police used unnecessary violence when arresting their children during a peaceful demonstration at the Westbury High School, this morning.

The parents said police had entered school premises used teargas and batons, and had chased children and parents through

Police used unnecessary violence?

the streets near the school.

Mrs Manual of Westbury said police broke down school gates and chased the children within the school premises.

"I locked my door. I heard banging and the police threatened to break my door down," she said.

"When I opened the door they hit me and my daughter and swore at me. It's terrible," she said.

Mrs Lorraine Donson of Westbury Plains said the police hit her though she is six months pregnant.

Mrs Maria Daniels of

Westbury said the police jumped over the fence at the school, threatened children with rifles and hit the children with batons.

Miss George of Westbury said she was carrying a baby in her arms and was chased by police and fell. Later her 21-year-old son was beaten by police and

taken to hospital, she said.

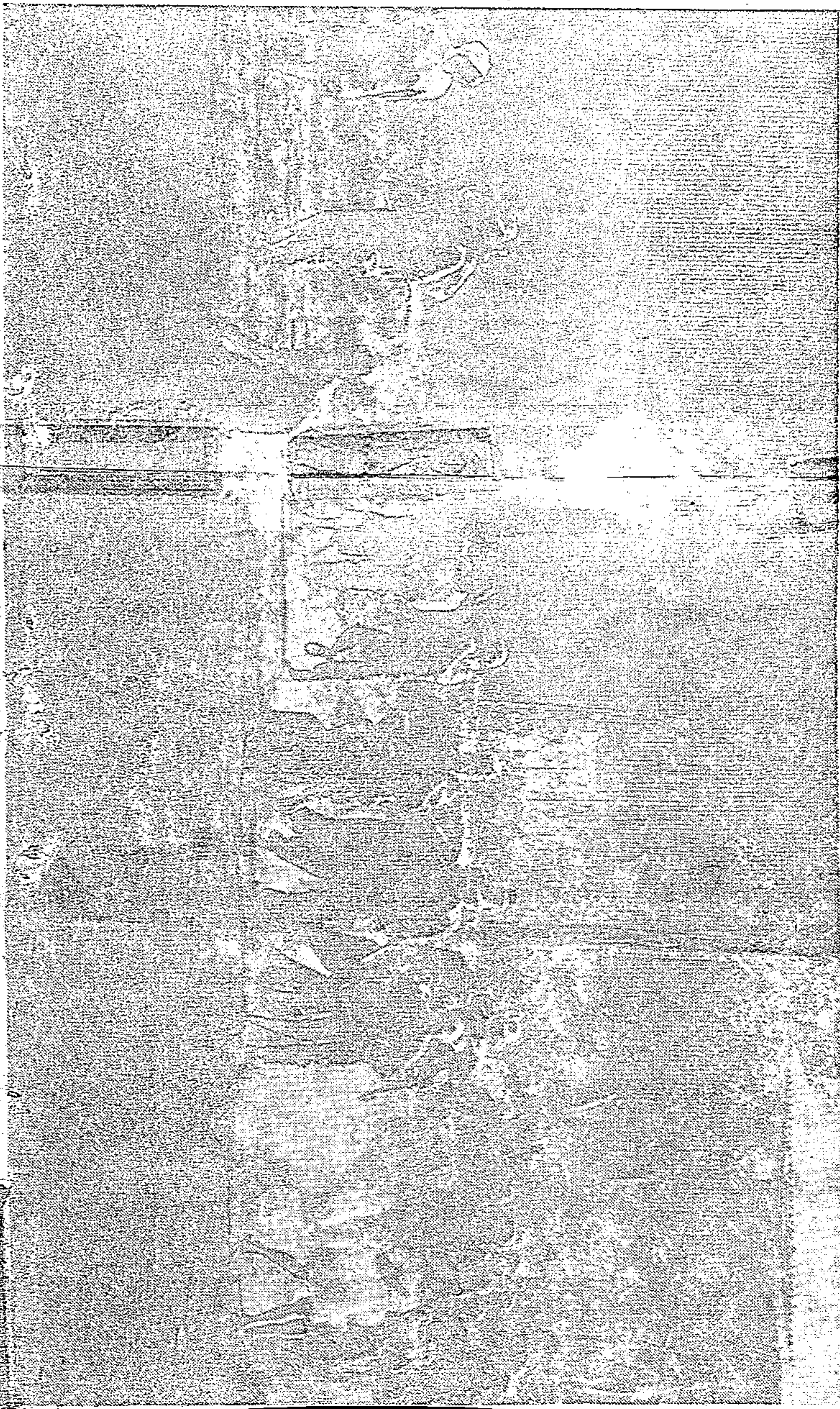
Mr T Harris of Newtown, Extension 2, Eldorado Park, said: "I saw several youngsters being hit. I saw them bleeding. Police baton-charged 50 or 60 parents and children. Vans loaded the children up."

Accusations that police

used force unnecessarily were denied outright by the operations commanding officer, Brigadier J Swanepoel.

Brig Swanepoel said: "The schoolchildren were assembling illegally, so they were arrested for contravening the Act. It's as simple as that."

Brigadier Swanepoel's repudiation of the violence allegations were supported by other police officers.



Children and parents leaver as riot police charge them with heave in Newlands, Johannesburg, today.

Police

swoop on

pupils

How page 11

garded as being "that serious."

About 300 members of the Transvaal Association of Teachers joined their pupils' boycott yesterday.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, was not available for comment on the apparent large-scale arrests.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Justice, urged police to be restrained, and warned of the danger of a recurrence of riots such as those in 1976.

In Pretoria, eight black schools at Mamelodi township were disrupted when groups of black youths moved from school to school chasing pupils from classes and urging a boycott.

BATTLE

Three black pupils and a Press photographer, Mr Ralph Ndawo, were said to have been arrested.

At the Japhia Mahlangu secondary school where the boycott began, pupils fought a pitched battle with a group of youths who had ordered them out of classes.

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And in Durban, students of the University of Durban-Westville and some pupils from Indian and coloured schools converged at the University of Natal for a protest rally.

'SP detain lecturer, reporters

in SWOODS

Another lecturer from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Dr. Robert Mook, a labour research officer, has been detained in one of a country-wide series of swoops by the Security Police.

The police are also reported to have raided the Orlando East home of Mr Jake Selebi, a former regional director of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso). Mr Selebi was not home.

Also detained yesterday was Mr Kingdom Lolwane, a reporter at Post.

Mr Lolwane is the second Post reporter to be detained within three days. The first was Mr Willie Bokala who was arrested with Star reporter, Mr Willie Nkosi, during a commemoration ceremony for Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed for his part in the Goch Street shootings in

1977.

Mr Nkosi and Mr Bokala and several other Mamelodi students are expected to appear in the Mamelodi court on charges of public violence.

The police have also detained Mr Hannif Vally; Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits; Mr Charles Peterson; Mr Rashid Lame, chairman of the SBC at the Chris J. Botha High School in Belmont, and his assistant Mr Aziz Jardine.

planned as a high school. Police were reported to baton-charge the pupils.

Police in camouflage uniforms with riot guns and gas masks cordoned off the school area and would not allow pressmen to enter.

PM warns on school unrest

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this afternoon issued a stern warning against attempts to push the Government off course by extra-parliamentary actions.

Speaking on the second day of the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote in the Assembly, Mr Botha said that any form of extra-parliamentary action would meet with the full might of the State.

He said he wanted to include in this all attempts to "push around" the Government "behind the uniforms of school children."

People who were playing this game would get seriously hurt.

It would be too late to come with recriminations after this had happened to them.

Parliament was the sovereign power in the country and any constitutional reform would have to be given final form by it.

The Government's mind was open to development for all groups, but he wanted to warn against attempts to undermine the authority of this govern-

The schoolchildren were loaded by the police into large vans from 8.30 am after the rally was disrupted by police.

Schoolteachers said police jumped over the closed school gates and started chasing schoolchildren while telling them to disband and to start queuing up.

A police spokesman said the children were chanting and began throwing stones. Then policemen began baton charges. A couple of children were hit but nobody has been seriously hurt, he said.

Hundreds of children were taken to the Newlands police station.

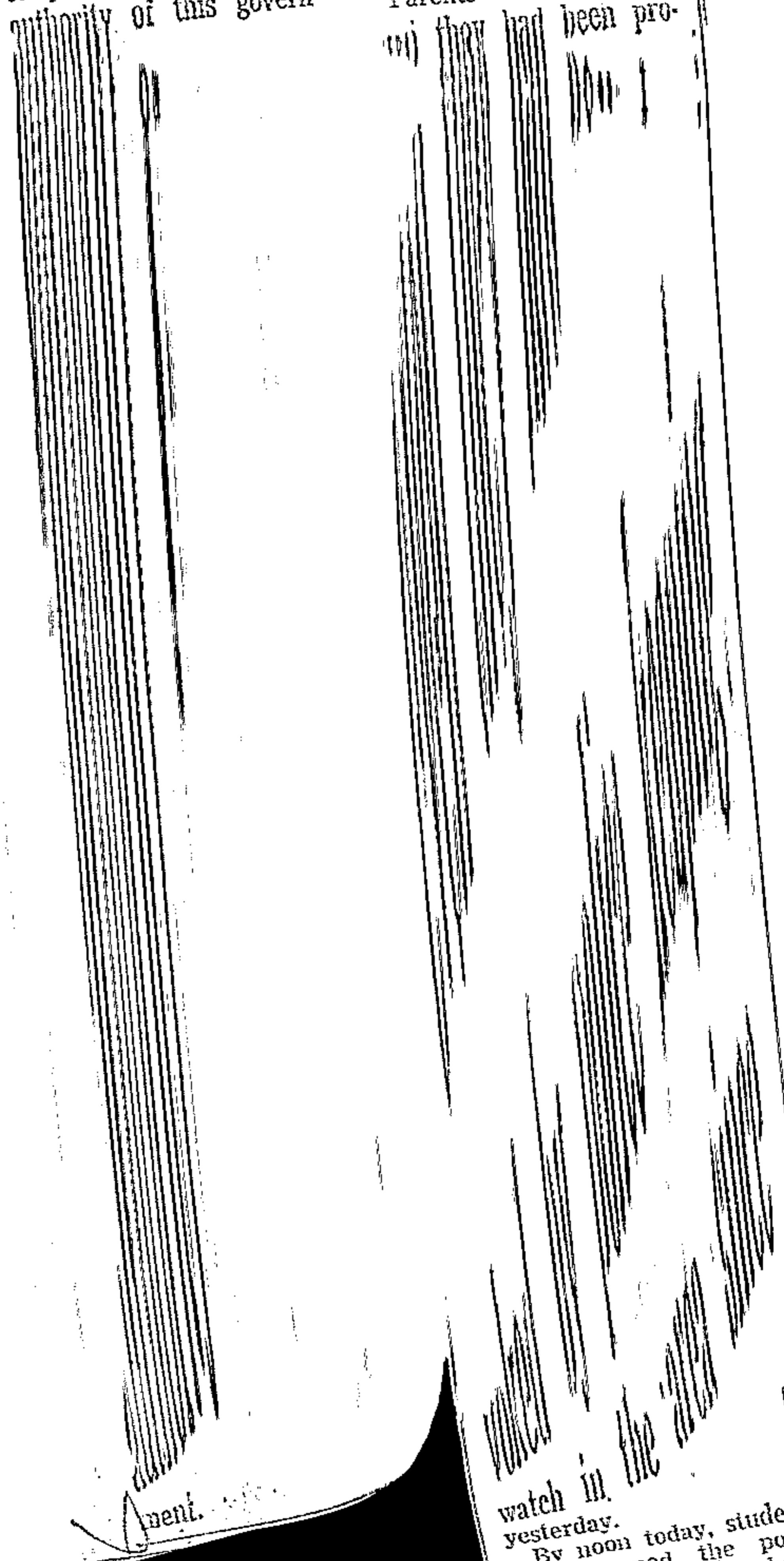
In the chaos that followed the breaking-up of the rally, children fled into nearby houses and were followed by baton-wielding police, according to residents.

Parents who tried to stop the police were also struck. Distressed parents said they were assaulted by the police who broke into their homes.

They said casualties were "heavy" inside the school. Police would not allow anyone into the school grounds, and blocked off roads leading to the school.

Provoked

Parents claimed that they had been provoked.



watch in the

yesterday. By noon today, students who escaped the police attack were still being pulled out of flats and houses. Some bled profusely while police were combing the area.

Several students were hurt, and a police car had its windscreen smashed.

A Mrs Ellen Minaar showed baton marks on her body after an attack by policemen on parents outside the Newlands police station.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett, director of Public Relations for the SAP, said in Pretoria: "I haven't anything at this stage.

"They don't keep us informed on a thing like this, because it's not re-

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Argus 29/4/80

pupils

257

32

274

arrested

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- 12

328

charged

JOHANNESBURG. — One hundred pupils of the coloured high school at Kokstad have been arrested and held for questioning, according to an SABC television newscast monitored here.

Twelve of the pupils have been charged and are due to appear in court today.

According to the police, the pupils took part in a protest march, set fire to grass in the school grounds and broke school windows.

All but 300 of the 1 400 pupils at the Dr Blok High School at Heidedal, Bloemfontein, returned to their classes yesterday.

UNDERSTANDING

Mr Percy Murison, principal said a delegation composed mainly of matric pupils had given him an undertaking that the boycott would end completely today.

This was promised after pupils learnt last week that a second high school for coloured pupils was a top priority in Bloemfontein.

Pupils who did not attend classes yesterday sat in the school grounds demanding written proof of the Government's intentions.

Pupils who do not return to their classes could face action by the authorities that might include expulsion, Mr Murison said.

HOSTEL FOR 300

Mr Selwyn Ewertse, a spokesman for the eight-pupil delegation, said if no progress had been made with new facilities and contacts with authorities by July or August the boycott might resume.

The pupils have asked the Government to give attention to the building of a new high school with 12 classrooms and a hostel for 300 pupils, a teachers' training college, bursaries, the lack of textbooks, the ending of double shifts at primary schools and better library and laboratory facilities.

Parents are forming action committees in all centres to support their children's stand against 'apartheid-orientated discriminatory education. — Sapa and AB.

A student's protest

'WE are not agitators; all we are working for is an education like yours, to relate to you on the same level of education.'

This was said to a large gathering of senior students in a private white secondary school on Friday by a coloured matriculant who had been invited to the school to explain the current boycott of schools.

The young spokesman was one of the schools' Committee of 61 but was not speaking in an official capacity. One was struck by his poise, restraint and sincerity.

Explaining the motivation behind the present rejection of an inferior education, he said: 'We are the South Africans of tomorrow. We are no longer prepared to be turned out as a cheap labour force. We want to be equipped to meet the demands of the economic structure of South Africa in a university-orientated world. It is not now or yesterday we care about, but tomorrow. If asking for education is too much, then we are not really South African citizens, are we? We love our country; we want to be a real part of it.'

Referring to the textbook shortage, he sent a stir through the assembled white teachers and pupils when he said: 'In some matric classes you find as many as 150 pupils having to share two biology books. There are never enough books to go round. How can we study and pass examinations in such a situation?'

After giving the current figures for State expenditure per capita on education — R724 per white, R225 per coloured, R357

per Indian and R71 per African — he emphasised that even collectively, the three black scholars get well under what one white child receives for education. Yet they belonged to the poorer sections of the population where parents battle to supply their needs, where already 'many of us are finding it difficult just to stay alive. Is this fair?'

The chronic shortage of good, qualified teachers also came under fire. He related this to the great disparity between the salaries of white and black teachers (the term 'black' meaning both coloured

By

DAPHNE WILSON,
chairman of the
Institute of Race
Relations (Cape
Western region) and
co-chairman of the
Mowbray Inter-
Race Group (Mirge)

and African) and the whole frustratingly inferior system of education that does not attract people of the right calibre into the profession.

After discussing vandalised buildings, gaping holes and extreme cold in winter in many schools, he said: 'At our school we have virtually no sports facilities. There's only one field for everything, no gymnasium and no hall. Our pre-fabricated buildings are falling apart. We've been promised face-brick for years; we're still waiting. We can't perform

even the simplest of laboratory experiments for we haven't the equipment.'

The matriculant described the march in Athlone last week. He said it began spontaneously through one school's desire to emphasise its protest. Permission had been obtained from the Traffic Department.

'We did not disrupt traffic, use placards or sing, and our lines were controlled by scholars with whistles. We support passive resistance and know that the moment we start running, batons are used and violence can break out. But when two vans come charging upon you at speed what else can you do? We were forced to disperse and then tear-gas followed.'

The matriculant, who had been 15 in 1976 and had had four of his friends and a cousin killed in the disturbances then, stressed again the single-mindedness of scholars in 1980 towards winning real educational reform.

'For so long in the past complaints have gone unheeded; now we will passively resist. We are prepared to make major sacrifices.'

THOUGHT FOR
THE DAY
By Pilgrim

'We hope for things we see not.' — Romans 8:25.

Those things which are spiritual are greater than those that are material and they last longer.

Boycott: 16 are inside

THE DETENTION on Sunday of two coloured student leaders in the wake of the continuing schools boycott brings to at least 16 the number of people held under security legislation since last week.

And in Pretoria, during a service for the unveiling of the tombstone of executed Goch Street insurgent Solomon Mahlangu, 22 people were arrested.

Villie Bokala of POSE and a reporter on The Star, Willie Most, were among the people arrested in Atteridgeville.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations for the Police, yesterday confirmed the Pretoria arrests and said all those arrested, including the two journalists, would be charged with public violence.

The investigations are still continuing but they will be charged with public violence," he said.

But he would not confirm the Sunday detention of the two school boys until the questions were tolared to him.

The student leaders are Rashid Lanie, 16, chairman of the Christian Botha High School Student Representative Council, and his deputy, Mr Aziz Jordan.

Both live in Rosmont.

Johannesburg.

Another coloured student detained last week, Colleen Mthembu, has since been released.

At the weekend coloured student leaders from the various schools held a meeting at the Park High School just outside Fouries and around the Free Centre.

For a student source later said the meeting decided the boycott would continue.

Most of those detained in the crackdown that began last Wednesday are being held in terms of Section 29 of the Censorship Act, which provides for incarceration up to 14 days.

Shortly after the Witwatersrand strike protests, the police want to know that they are taking the burning of the office room and if they want to detain me, they can do so in a few minutes. I am a suspended proprietor of the Arminia Reception Agency, Jackson Mr. Gert...

He is also under Section 29.

On Friday, the police arrested Mr. Gert... (20) and his... Mr. Gert... very... of...

About the same time...

Mr. Richard Stevens, an executive committee member of the Cape branch of Arminia, was also detained by security police at Cape Town.

EAST LONDON — The student boycott against separate education spread to the East London High School in Braelyn Heights yesterday.

At about noon students walked out of their classes and assembled in the playground for a placard protest.

Nearly 100 of the school's senior students — there are 600 pupils starting from sub A — gathered in the playground with placards.

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EL High School joins education boycott

At the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School the boycott continued and students held a mass meeting where it is understood a students' representative council was elected. The names of the students elected were not released yesterday.

Student sources said they would continue the boycott until their grievances had been attended to. — DDR.

More arrests, page 17

Some read "One education, one nation"; "Black and white are equal" and "Why have different educations?"

The students dispersed at the final school bell.

The principal, Mr G. V. Naidoo, said: "I addressed the students and warned them about any abuse of school property. I told them that if they wanted to go ahead they should do

so in an orderly fashion. I must say the protest was disciplined and orderly."

Student sources said the boycott would continue for the week.

Call for equal education system

EAST LONDON — The government has been called on, as a matter of urgency, to implement a programme for the elimination of inequalities in the South African educational system.

The South African Institute of Race Relations says in a statement there is also a "compelling

necessity" for the government to issue a "strong declaration of intent" to back up the proposed programme.

"We believe the black, Coloured and Indian communities will be satisfied with nothing less than a unitary, equal education system for all race groups in South Africa," the state-

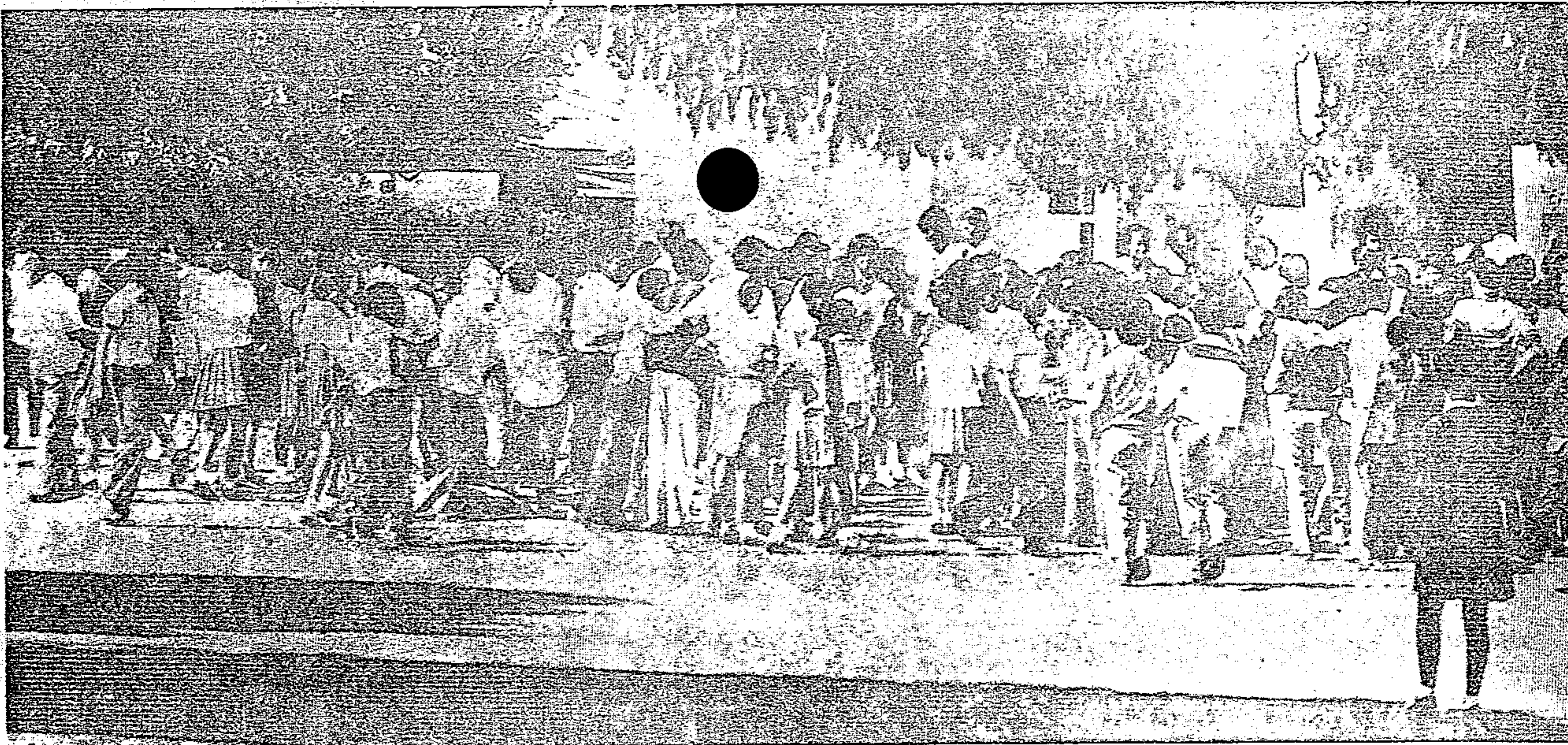
ment says.

Figures listing the disparities between government spending on education for different races are listed in detail.

For the financial year 1978—79 the per capita spending on education for the different race groups was: whites, R621;

Coloureds, R226; Indians, R357 and blacks R72, according to figures quoted in the House of Assembly.

The statement also said individuals should be free to enrol at schools of their own choice and that teachers' salaries should be based on qualifications and experience — not race. — DDR



A group of students at Kliptown High School refusing to enter classes yesterday.

Blacks join the boycott

27/1/80

P.T.D

THE coloured schools boycott continued yesterday and for the first time black students were involved.

The students that joined in are from Mamelodi, Pretoria. It also appeared that this township was the only one affected.

A check at Scweto schools yesterday morning showed everything normal. A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said the department was aware of the problem in Mamelodi and was investigating. Nothing more could be added to the statement.

SIX schools have joined the boycott.

Thousands of students left their classrooms in the morning after informing their principals that they will continue with the boycott until a clean system of education is introduced.

The affected schools are Japhta Mahlangu Junior Secondary, Umthombo Higher Primary, Mthuzini Higher Primary, Morakoma Higher Primary, Emphuzini Higher Primary and Zamintuthuko Lower Primary.

And the local branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), announced yesterday that a meeting will be held tomorrow.

The meeting is scheduled for the Refentse Hall in Mamelodi West, D6, at 2.30 pm and according to a spokesman for Cosas, letters have been sent to principals to release students so that they attend.

The boycott started at about 8.30 am when a group of students from J Mahlangu Secondary marched singing freedom songs with clenched fists to the other mentioned schools. The latter schools joined the march and according to a witness, three youths were detained by police while marching.

About 300 teachers from 30 lower primary coloured schools in and near Johannesburg have

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Boycott

From Page 1

now joined the country-wide schools' boycott.

A spokesman for the teachers said they had decided at a meeting over the weekend to "down tools" yesterday in sympathy with coloured and Indian pupils, and would issue a statement later in the day.

A check at Johannesburg schools showed students boycotting classes. Among those visited were Coronationville, Bosmont, Riverlea, Kliptown and Eldorado Park.

In Cape Town student leaders decided at the weekend to continue the boycott, and were yesterday supported by students from the white University of Cape Town and who have voted on a boycott.

In Randfontein the boycott continued yesterday while in Bloemfontein reports are that students end their boycott today "expressing satisfaction that their actions had highlighted conditions at coloured schools".

PUPILS IN 15 VANS HELD ON RAND

29/4/80

(274)
(257) (52)
(50)

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300 Vaal teachers 'down tools'

ABOUT 300 Transvaal teachers at a number of primary schools in Johannesburg have joined the boycott of classes at coloured schools.

According to our Johannesburg correspondent the teachers, who are mainly members of the Transvaal Association of Teachers, 'downed tools' yesterday in solidarity with the boycotting pupils and expressed full support for their demands.

In Cape Town about 1 000 students at the University of Cape Town today marched down University Avenue carrying a large banner expressing their solidarity with the protesting pupils.

UCT DECISION

At a meeting at UCT yesterday an overwhelming majority voted in favour of boycotting lectures to show solidarity with protesting students and pupils at schools and other educational institutions against 'inferior' education.

The resolution was introduced by an ad hoc committee of black students on the campus and the university's SRC.

Volunteers were asked to hand out pamphlets at white schools today. The pamphlets appeal to white scholars to listen and understand the demands being made by black scholars.

PRIVILEGED

The first response should be to listen to what black scholars are demand-

classes boycott which, he said, could lead to 'serious problems'.

About 80 school representatives at the weekend called on parents to keep their children at home on Thursday and pupils at a number of Peninsula primary schools have refused to attend classes. Or quint said primary school children were much more difficult to control and there was the possible intervention of concerned parents.

'I find it very worrying that the boycott may become more widespread at primary schools,' he said.

He confirmed that the situation at coloured schools in the Peninsula was 'very much the same as last week'.

And in Pretoria, six black schools at Mamelodi township were disrupted when groups of black youths moved from school to school chasing pupils from classes and urging a boycott.

In the Newlands clash, the mood of sullen tension which prevailed during the schools boycott last week was re-awakened early today as pupils and police confronted each other.

There were reports of three baton charges.

Each side blamed the other.

Four high schools — Westbury, Coronationville, St Barnabas, and Christian Botha — took part in what was planned as a peaceful demonstration.

They rallied at the Westbury High School.

Riot guns

Police in camouflage uniforms with riot guns and gas masks attached to their uniforms cordoned off the school area and disallowed any Press reporter or photographer to enter. No photographs were allowed to be taken.

The coloured schoolchildren were loaded by the police into large police vans since 8.30 this morning after the rally was disrupted by police.

Schoolteachers said police jumped over the closed school gates and chased schoolchildren while telling them to disband and to start queuing up.

Police spokesmen said the children were chanting and began throwing stones which is when policemen began baton charging. A couple of children were hit but nobody has been seriously hurt. The children numbering in hundreds, were taken

to the Newlands police station.

In the chaos that followed the breaking up of the rally children fled into nearby houses and were followed by baton-wielding police according to residents.

Pretoria

In Pretoria three black pupils and a Press photographer, Mr Ralph Ndawo, were said to have been arrested.

At the Japhta Mahlangu secondary school where the boycott began, pupils fought a pitched battle with a group of youths who had ordered them out of classes. They chased the youths away.

Pupils from some of the six schools affected returned to continue their classes after the gangs of youths had left.

It is not known whether the Pretoria boycotts were to protest against the detentions of black student leaders or in support of striking coloured schoolchildren, or both.

The Argus Durban correspondent reports that students of the University of Durban-Westville and some pupils from Indian and Coloured schools converged at the University of Natal for a protest rally today.

A spokesman for the students told reporters that they would participate in 'political lectures' and meetings with their white colleagues.

They would also attend the 'free Nelson Mandela' meeting.

Weeping mothers say police used 2/04/80 violence

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—
Hysterical and crying
mothers said today police
used unnecessary violence
arresting their children
during a peaceful demon-
stration at the Westbury
High School.

The parents said that
police had entered school
premises, had used tear-
gas and batons, and had
chased children and
parents through the
streets near Westbury
High School.

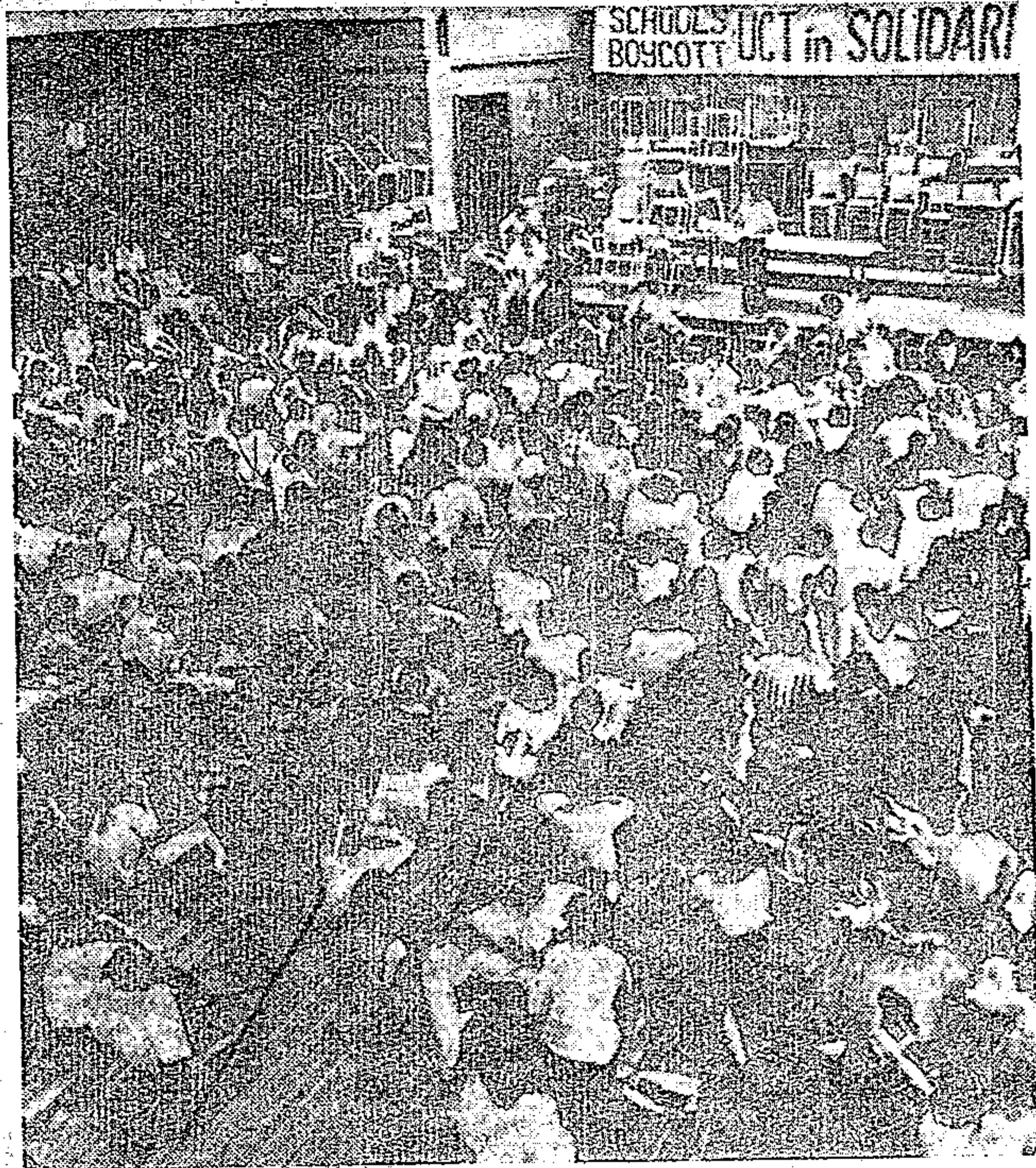
A Mrs Manuel of West-
bury said that police
broke down school gates
and chased the children
inside the schools.

I locked my door. I
heard banging and the
police threatened to break
my door down.

When I opened the
door they hit me and my
daughter and swore at me.

"TERRIBLE"

I was told that they
arrested children and
parents and were hitting
them in the cells at New-
lands police station. It's



MORE than 1 000 students of the University of Cape Town packed Jameson Hall today in support of the boycott of lectures on the campus.

Botha rattles school salore at school troublemakers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday warned that the State would use all the means at its disposal against those who challenged its authority.

No self-respecting State could allow the uniforms of schoolchildren to be used against it, he said, speaking during the vote on his department.

If the State is challenged and decides to hit back, it will do so with all the means at its disposal. There should be no doubt about this.

The Government knew who the troublemakers were. A few had already been detained. There were still others, but the Government also knew who they were.

I want to warn them that they are playing with fire and they are going to get hurt.

Mr. Botha, who appealed to coloured parents to persuade their children to go back to school, and make use of the facilities provided for them by

the State, said he was concerned about the way schoolchildren were being misused by certain people trying to realise certain aims.

Those people were playing with the interests and safety of schoolchildren.

The Government will handle the situation calmly and sensibly.

If the Coloured Persons Representative Council had done its work a lot of those things which were wrong could have been put right. Instead they played politics, with the result that they too have been kicked out.

Coloured schoolchildren should go back to school so that they could prepare themselves for their future.

Mr. Botha also outlined the role of his office in the Government's streamlined Cabinet decision-making process.

Contrary to Opposition criticism during debate, the Government had planned intensively to provide a more effectively

structured system of administration.

The number of Cabinet committees had been sharply reduced. In contrast to past practice when they were appointed for a wide variety of projects.

The positive results were manifold.

Cabinet Ministers were better informed about Government activities, and where they had in the past tended to act individually, for the first time the Cabinet now complied with all the requirements of collective decision-making.

But that did not mean that certain Ministers were now dominating the Cabinet, the Prime Minister said.

Committees had to report back to the full Cabinet, which had the minutes of meetings at its disposal at all times.

The Prime Minister's office itself had assumed a central coordinating role in the fields of science, security, the economy and physical planning.

His department would in due course appoint personnel to assume responsibility for constitutional and social planning.

The entire system was designed to provide better planning and co-ordination "from the top".

PRIME MINISTER'S VOTE

Referring to the rationalisation of the public service, Mr. Botha said the primary consideration was the more effective use of available manpower.

Any savings accrued as a result should be seen as a by-product.

The Government strove for a socially more acceptable redistribution of income and the supply of goods and services in a planned, orderly fashion.

It was stated Government policy to provide the private sector with more room for manoeuvre in the economy. In certain industries the State had to take the lead, but the private sector benefited tremendously

in the process.

South Africa's national goal included the raising of the standard of living of all its people.

To attain that objective, the development activities of all sectors should be tackled on a co-ordinated basis.

Mr. Botha also said it was possible to differentiate between people while simultaneously applying the principle of equal treatment.

"What I understand by racial discrimination is that differentiation is applied in the treatment of peoples."

"Discrimination occurs when action is taken or treatment accorded which does one person an injustice in terms of another."

The National Party and the Afrikaner nation did not begrudge any other group its right to self-determination and

full development.

"But there must be no doubt that the whites will fight to the last for their right to self-determination. If there is an onslaught against those who brought South Africa to the stability and prosperity it enjoys today, people are fooling themselves if they think that what has happened in the rest of Africa will happen here."

"As long as the Afrikaner exists in this country, there is a refuge and a livelihood for other groups."

Mr. Botha said the continued existence of the Afrikaner nation guaranteed the right to self-determination of all other minority groups, white and black, but if the Afrikaner were destroyed the other groups would have no future.

The Government was making it easy for black people to exercise those rights.

Blacks could exercise them without having to fight as they had had to in Rhodesia, and could achieve independence along constitutional lines the Government had helped to create.

Many opportunities were being created for blacks to advance in the public and private sectors.

"These opportunities did not exist before this Government came into power."

Under this Government a coloured man can become rector of a university or an inspector of schools and can reach higher grades in the civil service.

Blacks in the police and army received the same treatment as whites and discriminatory processes were being removed in other spheres.

Recent labour legislation had given blacks new hope, without any threat to the rights of white workers.

Mr. Botha said he himself had taken the lead in making it possible for blacks to attend cultural functions, and they now participated in organisations like the Economic Advisory Council, the Group Areas Board, the National Housing Commission and hospital boards.

"Is this not progress and proof of the Government's sincerity?" he asked.

"And we are still moving ahead in the right way."

The Prime Minister also challenged the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, to repudiate Mr. Harry Schwarz (PRP Yeoville) for a Press interview in which Mr. Schwarz said he refused to be ousted from politics by a "PRP clique".

Quoting from the Press report, Mr. Botha said the interview was granted shortly after the election of Dr. Slabbert and other PRP office-bearers.

South Africa should know where it stood with the official Opposition as the possible alternative government. Mr. Botha said.

If Dr. Slabbert failed to repudiate Mr. Schwarz, "I will accept that what the (Mr. Schwarz) has said is fact."

The electorate would know that if it voted for the PRP, it would land itself with a Government controlled by a clique

and a bunch "do not stand political co-operation."

"The Leader of the Opposition must stand with Schwarz's ac Botha said.

He rejected Slabbert that lacked direct and presented was on the ve

indicative ment's purpose co-operation a successor, a Budget of the Government

The Government the lead in the process by a Parliamentary expere-consu Mr Botha at "new initiative consolidation c "The leader has spoken too approach the one would exp

He also came out against a common voters roll. "What did coloureds gain when they were on the voters roll? They remained in the slums and their education was still backward." The fact was that they were given nothing to uplift themselves. "They were exploited during every election," he said. — Sapa

Escalating crisis in the schools

THE SCHOOLS boycott is in its third week, and far from tailing off there is every sign that the crisis is deepening. Not only have coloured pupils extended their boycott beyond the initial protest period of last week, but Indian children are joining in, even in conservative country towns, while the first black pupils have come out in support.

Yesterday's events, with police baton-charges and the mass arrest of pupils, are an ominous indication of a worsening situation.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has shown himself ineffectual in dealing with the crisis. When he isn't threatening to close schools, he persists in bleating about "agitators" — and the hunt for these imagined sources of the trouble is under way with a growing number of detentions. Yesterday, the Prime Minister also weighed in with his own stern warning about the might of the State.

Apart from Mr Steyn's admission that he, too, would be "dissatisfied" if he were a coloured, there is little recognition by the Government that coloureds have every reason to feel aggrieved:

the nearly three-to-one disparity in spending on white education compared with coloured education tells enough of the story.

Now a vicious circle has arisen. The Government, as usual in such situations, will not do anything until pupils return to their classes: it is reluctant to be seen yielding in the face of protests — particularly protests by children.

The pupils, on the other hand, refuse to end the boycott until their demands for improvements and nonracial education are met.

So what is to happen now? Must we stand by and watch as the confrontation grows wider and worse? While angry pupils and parents are made angrier still by a Government which is turning increasingly to strong-arm tactics in an effort to force the pupils back to their classrooms? Must we have 1976 all over again?

Surely the crunch point is that coloured education is deficient and inferior. Even if the Government argues that it cannot be put right overnight, at the very least a specific set of commitments for change could be made.

That is the way to defuse the crisis — with justice and reason.

50 ADM
251
30/4/80

Teachers call for 6 'modified' strike

Pretoria Bureau

A GROUP of teachers in Johannesburg's northern suburbs have called for modified strike action to pressure the authorities into "more realistic" salary increases, and into a sharper appreciation of teachers' problems.

But the president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, Mr Peter Mundell, said yesterday he believed those demanding some form of strike action were a minority group.

"However, they are there, and a surprisingly large number of parents support them in their view."

This was clear from a number of parents' meetings he had attended in the past week.

Although none of the Provincial Teachers Associations has

recommended strike action to support demands, the militant group of teachers who believe this is their only option, is growing, according to senior educationists.

Meanwhile, the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, will meet the four administrators on May 12 to discuss the teaching profession.

Mr Janson said yesterday, the discussions would cover a much wider field than salaries, and would include married women teachers, the acute shortage of men teachers, and the shortage of English speaking teachers.

They will also discuss teachers' demands for a commission of inquiry into education in South Africa.

The demand comes from the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations and follows the increasing dissatisfaction throughout the teaching profession.

The Transvaal Teachers Association executive will meet in Johannesburg at the weekend to make a detailed review of the shortcomings of the recent salary increases.

Yesterday afternoon, the executive of the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging met in Pretoria, and among other issues discussed the possibility of converting to a trade union.

A section of the membership believes a trade union would be more effective in negotiating better salaries and service conditions.

DO NOT STUDENTS JOIN BOYCOTT

Staff Reporter

MORE than 2,000 University of Cape Town students yesterday resolved to join the nation-wide boycott of classes.

At mass meetings on the campus and at the medical faculty attended by students, lecturers and workers, it was resolved to boycott all lectures for the rest of the week.

In response to the students' decision, the acting principal and vice-chancellor of the university, Professor Maurice Kaplan, said although the relevances of possible punts and students were to estimate the university authorities had not agreed to a cancellation of academic activities and lectures would continue as usual.

In spite of this, at least two departments, Sociology and Comparative African Government and Law, assured students they would not be penalized for not attending classes.

At the mass meeting on the campus yesterday students were addressed by Professor James Gorwel of the University of Western Cape, and Nicasius prision, Mr Andrew Borinhe.

Professor Gorwel said the spirit of the school boycott lay in its being part of a general historical movement for change.

"What we are dealing with here is a generation inspired by the winds of change which have been sweeping Southern Africa," he said.

He said although it was difficult to see the concrete achievements of the boycott, students had to realize that by bringing schools to a halt they had proved that the education system did not fulfil the needs of the people.

The students' demands for a universal education system represented a significant shift from the demands for black relevancy in education heard in previous movements, he said.

Mr Borinhe said improved education was linked to a vision of a just and democratic society.

Whereas black students and pupils condemned their education as preparing them to become exploited as a cheap labour force, so too white stu-

dents rejected education which trained them to dominate and exploit, he said.

Support for the students' decision to join the boycott also came from the workers at the university.

"We call on the students to give up their lectures for one week and to think of our children's suffering," the chairman of the Workers' Association, Mr Bill Francis, said.

Early yesterday morning, about 1,000 students marched around the campus and boycotted a number of lectures. After the march, students sat on the Jameson steps singing songs in support of the nation-wide protest against "racist education."

Picture, page 2

Botha
appeals
to
parents

763 pupils in court on Rand

CT 30/4/80



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — As the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha issued a stern warning on the schools boycott, trouble flared here when police baton-charged and arrested hundreds of coloured pupils who had gathered at Westbury High School yesterday.

A total of 763 pupils appeared in court later. Anon Cape Town last night, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, led a deputation to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in connection with the arrests in Johannesburg.

Angry coloured parents in western Johannesburg have criticized the police, claiming that the baton charge was unprovoked, that children were chased into nearby homes and hit with batons and that adults were also struck.

Mr Le Grange promised Dr Slabbert, who was accompanied by two MPs of the Progressive Federal Party, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ray Swart, that he would investigate reports of unrest, baton charges and mass arrests. At least six people were reported to have been treated for

Police have denied these claims, saying no violence was caused and no one was hurt. Brigadier Swanepoel, who ordered the arrests, said police acted because the crowds kept growing at Westbury, where pupils from other schools had gathered. I saw about 400 children at the school and more kept com-



Police in camouflage uniform advance on pupils who gathered at the Westbury High School near Johannesburg.

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appealed yesterday to parents and schoolchildren to end the boycott of coloured schools, while warning of firm action against agitators. Mr Botha also assured Parliament that police had instructions to use the utmost patience and restraint. During the debate on his department's budget allocation, Mr Botha said agitators were using coloured school children for their own ends, and endangering the children's safety and interests in the process. No self-respecting State can allow agitators to misuse schoolchildren's uniforms to challenge the authority of the State.

Mr Botha appealed to parents to ensure that their children returned to school and said the children should make use of facilities provided by the State to further their education and improve their employment prospects. People could get hurt in a confrontation and it was the children who would pay the price of the lack of patriotism of others. If the State is challenged and it hits back, it will use all the power at its disposal. There must be no doubt about this, he said. Mr Botha said the agitators were trying to make use of extra-parliamentary forces and the government knew who they were. Many were already in jail, and those who were not were also known.

Parliamentary reports, pages 4, 6

More reports, page 2

injuries, and 763 pupils began appearing in groups in the Magistrate's Court in Newlands, Johannesburg, late yesterday afternoon under the Riotous Assemblies Act after the Westbury arrests. The hearings were expected to last until late into the night.

It was expected that all the pupils charged would be home last night in the custody of their parents or guardians. The Divisional Inspector of Police on the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Theunis Swanepoel, said 758 pupils had been charged with offences under the Riotous Assemblies Act and five more had been charged with public violence after police vehicles had been damaged.

The children would reappear in court on May 13. Parents in court were asked to stand behind their accused children, aged from 12 upwards.

By 7.30 pm, 200 children had appeared in the Newlands Magistrate's Court. Hundreds of other parents were still in the court grounds, waiting for their children to appear. Armed police in riot gear with dogs were in evidence.

ing. I was not going to wait for the crowd to build up to say 10,000. We felt we could not let any more get through — enough was enough, Brigadier Swanepoel said.

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations denied in Pretoria that the police actions were unprovoked. He said that after the police had given the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, a group of about 400 started pelting police with stones and eggs and several police vehicles were slightly damaged.

And while protests against the educational system continued in coloured and Indian schools throughout the country, a threatened mass boycott of classes in the Pretoria black township of Mamelodi failed to eventuate.

Five youths had been arrested in Mamelodi after they had thrown stones on a school roof, police said.

Coloured and Indian students and pupils gathered at the University of Natal in Durban for a protest rally and a "Free Nelson Mandela" rally addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

COPS CHARGE STUDENTS



Police yesterday charged boycotting students in Western when the students held a protest meeting at the Westbury High School. In the pictures on this page, the police are seen charging the students as they scatter. Several hundred students were arrested, and 488 appeared in court later.



Wasa hit cop tactics

★ ● Left: Distress is written on the face of this woman as a relative is taken away.

★ THE Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) believes that, as in 1976, the police want to make them the scapegoats of the present situation.

Two journalists, Willie Nkosi and Willie Bokala, were arrested in Mamelodi on Sunday while on assignments covering the Solomon Mahlangu tombstone unveiling.

Ralph Ndawo was briefly arrested in Mamelodi yesterday. Kingdom Lolwane has been detained. In Transkei, Sydney Moses is also under detention.

Wasa last night released the following statement:

"The days of crisis are back and, typically, black journalists are again made the scapegoats of the situation. The present educational crisis brings back bitter memories of 1976 and the brutal actions against journalists and the Press.

"Three of our colleagues have been arrested (one was later released) and one detained. A fifth is being held in Transkei.

"The focusing of attention by police on black journalists does not solve the problems, it merely compounds them.

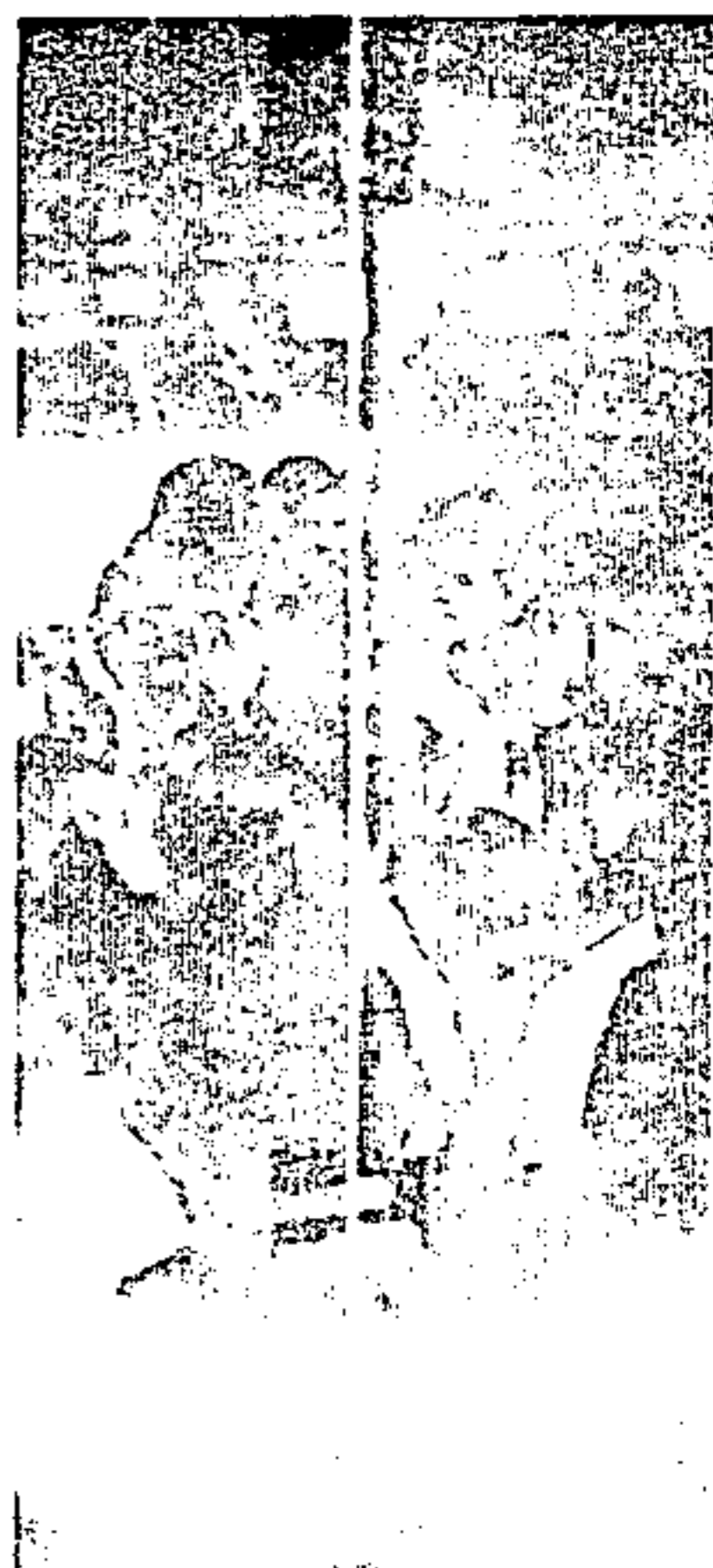
"We find it strange that police should require our members to produce police Press cards for identification when police won't even grant them these.

"We steadfastly hold to our often repeated view that we shall not be intimidated by police action. Such action makes us more convinced that there is wrong at the core of the status quo."

The schools boycott ⁽²⁵⁷⁾ a ⁽⁵⁰⁾ day ⁽²⁰¹⁾ of prot



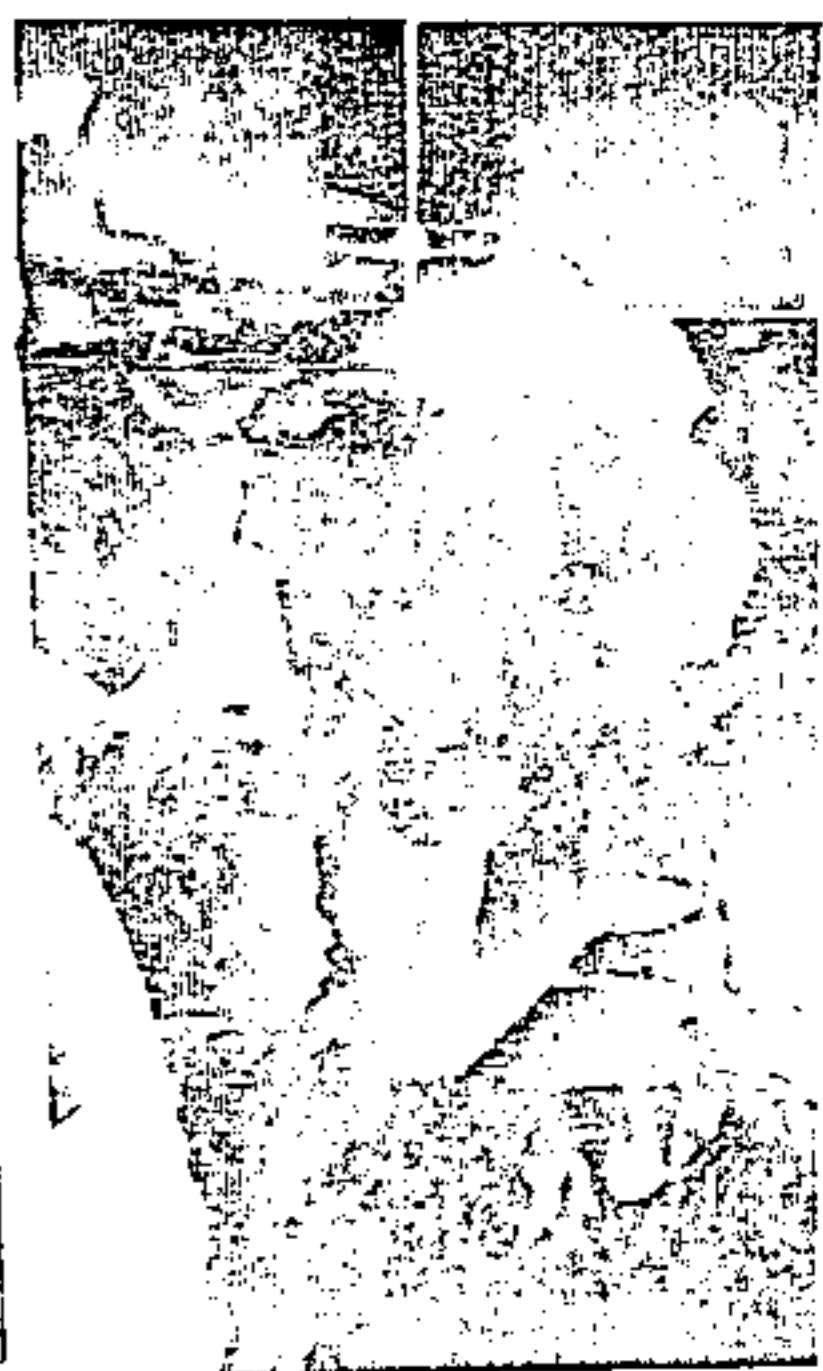
While an armed policeman in camouflage uniform keeps a watchful eye on crowds in Westbury yesterday, a leg hooked casually around a railing for support, a tiny youngster stares up at him in total fascination.



A member of the University



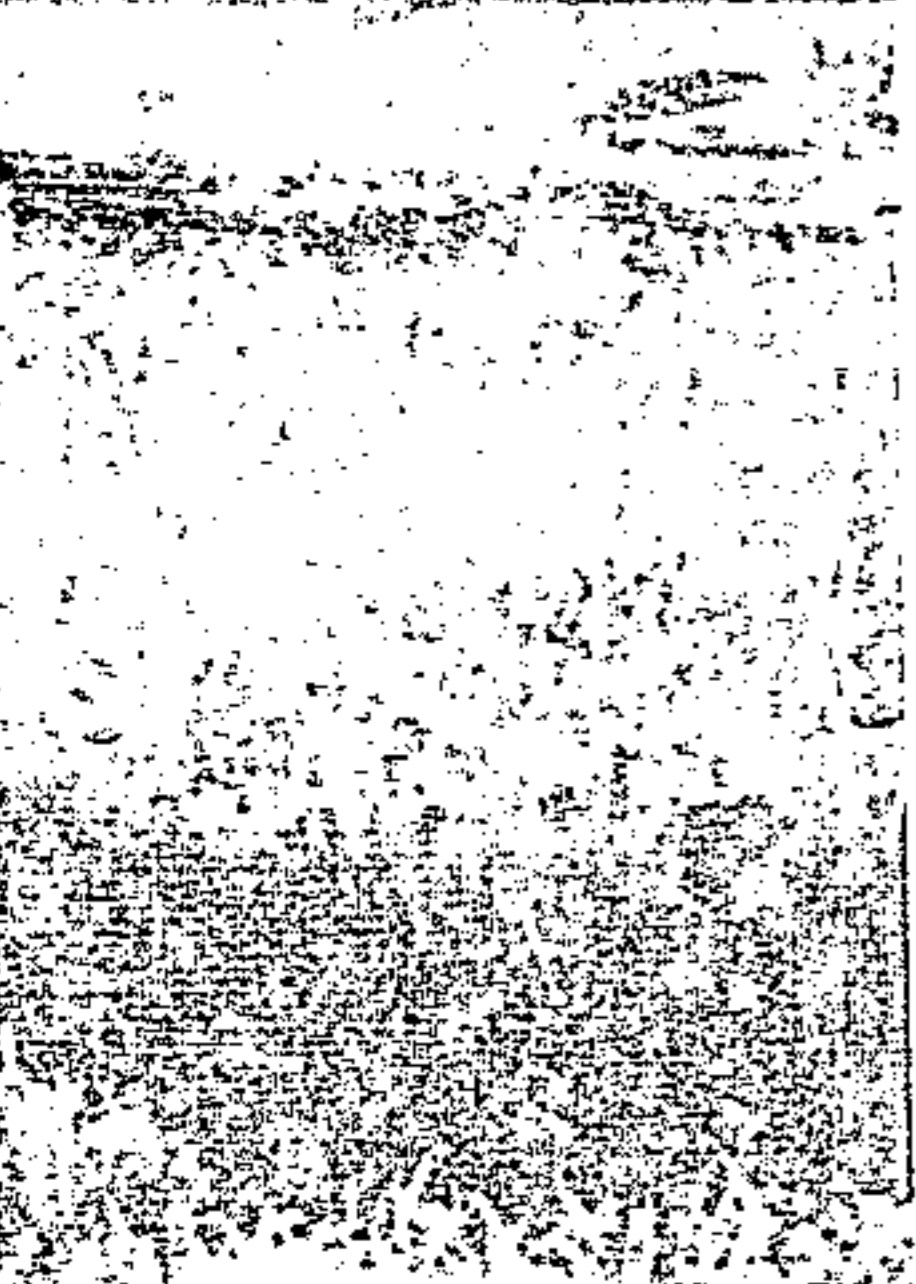
Parents of school children arrive at a High School yesterday protest



Elderado Park Senior Seco Kiptown High School pupils issued at a rally in Kipt

50 a day of protest and police action

WDM 30/4/80



Westbury yesterday, a leg hooked in total fascination.



A member of the University of the Witwatersrand's Black Students' Society addresses pupils from Eldorado Senior Secondary School and Kliptown High in Kliptown yesterday



Parents of school children arrested at Westbury High School yesterday protest at police action.



Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School and Kliptown High School pupils discuss a pamphlet issued at a rally in Kliptown yesterday.



Police, dressed in camouflage-uniform and armed with batons, chase protesters in Westbury yesterday.



About 600 coloured pupils from three schools poured out of the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School gates this morning after a peaceful boycott. Picture by Alf Chapman.

Teargas fired on boycotting pupils

STAR
30/4/76

From page 11

doing is asking for a better education," he said.

In Johannesburg, the schools boycott continued today with an incident-free mass rally at Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School where pupils from three schools gathered.

Police presence was concentrated around the school grounds but mem-

bers of the force kept a low profile.

After singing freedom songs and listening to speeches, students streamed through the school gates which were kept locked throughout the meeting.

The pupils dispersed and headed for their homes soon afterwards.

There were no mass meetings or incidents at schools in other areas surrounding Johannesburg.

The Minister of Police,

Mr le Grange, warned in Cape Town today that all open-air meetings, except sports meetings and those for which permission had been obtained, had been banned.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr le Grange said he would like to draw the attention of the public generally and in particular that of all heads of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all pupils and

students to the provisions of a Government notice which appeared in the Government Gazette on March 28.

The ban on such gatherings was first introduced on June 18, 1976, two days after unrest broke out in Soweto.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police are obliged to act against the transgressors," Mr le Grange said.

^{C-14K}
Teargas 30/4/60
fired on
boycotting
pupils

DURBAN — Police used teargas to disperse a large crowd of pupils at a school in Kwamashu today as black pupils joined the schools boycott.

The crowd appeared to be made up of pupils from various schools in the area who had gathered at one school in the township.

Policemen were seen moving in on the pupils who dispersed as teargas canisters were thrown.

It is reported that five of Kwamashu's schools have joined the schools boycott in sympathy with the coloured and Indian pupils.

RALLY

An estimated 1500 University of Cape Town students today staged a passive protest march around their campus, designed to express solidarity with the boycotting coloured pupils and make more students aware of the issues involved.

Early today thousands of students and teachers from Harold Cressy, Tru-falgar High School and Zonnebloem Training College gathered on the sports fields of Zonnebloem in Walmer Estate.

Small and very quiet groups of pupils from neighbouring schools refused to make any comments to the Press as they arrived at the school this morning, but a large number could be seen sitting quietly on the sports fields.

MEETING

A group of parents had gathered in the street and said they were in favour of the students' action.

Pointing to unmarked cars with plainclothes police discreetly patrolling the area, one parent asked: "What do they want with our children?"

"All our children are

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, the Deputy-Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S F Kotze, and officials of the Department of Coloured Relations met 72 school principals for two hours in Cape Town today.

The Ministers tried to persuade the principals to use their influence to end the schools boycott.

The principals insisted during the meeting that the principals could not act as the agents of the Government in trying to end the boycott. — Sapa, Own Correspondents.

To Page 3, Col 4

P.T.O.



Utmost ^{Argus} 30/4/80

restraint

on unrest

at schools

-PW Botha

Parliamentary Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, indicated in the Assembly yesterday that instructions had been given for the utmost restraint to be exercised in dealing with any unrest at schools.

He was reacting by way of an interjection to an appeal from Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave) for handling the schools situation with care.

Speaking in the debate on the Prime Minister's budget vote, Mr Swart said there had been reports of mass arrests of young people and of baton charges by police.

WARNED

Mr Swart appealed to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Police to ensure that 'the utmost restraint' was exercised in dealing with the situation. The Prime Minister interjected: 'That is the instruction'.

Earlier in the debate, the Prime Minister referred to the schools issue and warned that the State would use 'all the power at its disposal' against those who challenged the authority of the State.

He said no state could allow the uniforms of schoolchildren to be used against its authority.

Mr Botha gave an assurance that the situation would be handled with circumspection, but warned that troublemakers were 'playing with fire' and would get hurt.

The Government knew who the troublemakers were. A few had been detained. There were still others, but the Government also knew who they were.

The Prime Minister said that if the Coloured Representative Council had done its work, many of the things that were wrong could have been put right. But instead CRC members had played politics.

The coloureds were inherently a peaceful people and coloured school children should go back to school, so that they could prepare themselves for their future, Mr Botha said.

Earlier in his address the Prime Minister urged that Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, to acknowledge that Parliament was the final authority and that no changes could be brought about without its assent.

'FOUGHT'

Mr Botha said any action outside Parliament to bring about change would be fought with all the power of the State.

This applied also to attempts that were being made outside Parliament 'to push the Government about' as in the case of the schools issue.

'I want to warn those people. They are going to get hurt and if there are some unfortunate consequences, they must not come with recriminations later,' Mr Botha said.

(277)
(257)
(52)
(30)

Pupils stone police in Durban

Argus Correspondent

30/4/80

226

570

52

DURBAN. — Police were stoned by more than 200 pupils at the bus terminus near Kwamashu railway station near Durban today. Police vehicles and buses were damaged.

Teargas was used to disperse the pupils and at lunchtime the situation appeared to be quiet, although police were still on standby.

No injuries were reported.

It is reported that five of Kwamashu's schools had joined the schools' boycott in sympathy with the coloured and Indian pupils.

Before the police action the situation at the other schools was very quiet. Pupils could be seen standing around the school grounds, while

others were seen moving in groups through the township.

There were no police at the other schools.

The Argus Johannes-burg correspondent reports that some parents were still trying to contact their children who were arrested by Newlands police yesterday. Teachers said many pupils were still sleeping off the

alleged assaults of yesterday.

It was quiet at Coronationville as hundreds of children stayed at home. Only about 250 pupils were at the 1500 capacity Coronation High School today.

Allegations by parents that the police would not allow the children to be treated after yesterday's alleged assaults were de-

nied by the police today.

The police public relations officer at John Vorster Square, Major Fred Bull, said that a district surgeon was in attendance in case of people sustaining injuries.

At least six children and a bystander were treated and discharged from Coronationville Hospital yesterday after police baton-charged pupils at Westbury High School.

Planned protest proves

washout

Pretoria Bureau

A PLANNED mass boycott of schools in Pretoria's Mamelodi failed yesterday.

The boycott was planned by the Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) at a meeting on Monday.

The meeting had also planned a protest march yesterday morning, but this, too, fizzled out.

About 25 pupils were seen standing near a block of shops in the township about 8am.

They later left, saying they were going to get pupils out of classrooms.

Among schools they went to were Tsakothabo Junior Secondary School. They walked past after noticing police in a van patrolling nearby.

The group went to Mogale Higher Primary School, where they threw stones at windows and on the roof.

Pupils attending classes ran out and scattered in the streets.

Other pupils at three schools nearby, Tshwane Higher Primary, Refentse Higher Primary and Mangoloane Lower Primary, also fled when the group arrived at their schools.

Some of the pupils at the four schools later returned to classes.

Pupils at Morakoma School also fled when the school's windows were stoned.

Two youths were arrested by police in the veld near the school.

The group went to J Mahlangu Junior Secondary School, but ran away when pupils at the school threw stones back at them in retaliation.

The group later gathered near Ezikhulu Junior Secondary School, but left after seeing a teacher locking the gate.

Police said five arrests had been made.

A teacher in the township said pupils at high and secondary schools had agreed not to support the boycott.

Thirty-one black school pupils were charged with public violence in the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court yesterday. They were remanded until May 8.

One pupil was discharged.

Thirty-two pupils were arrested in a clash with police on Sunday when more than 100 people headed for the cemetery where the bust of Solomon Mahlangu was to be unveiled.

Parents pledge to back schools boycott

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RDM 30/4/80

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Political Staff

PARENTS of coloured schoolchildren in Kliptown have pledged to "down tools" in support of the schools boycott if Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, closed down their schools. Dr Essop Jassat, member of the newly formed Lenasia Parents' Action Committee, said yesterday.

Addressing a mass meeting of students called by the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Jassat hit out strongly at police action against schoolchildren and appealed to students to express solidarity with the pupils.

Noting that the action taken by pupils had been peaceful thus far, Dr Jassat said amid applause:

"These are young children and they are not demanding anything revolutionary. They are merely demanding the basic rights other schoolchildren enjoy.

But their call has been met with baton charges, with assaults and insults. As one who

has gone through the process of intimidation I can tell you that no amount of bullying, pushing around, the rule of the sjambok or the rule of the boot can bring us to our knees."

Earlier, the chairman of the meeting introduced Dr Jassat as a former member of the Congress Alliance who had been held under the 90-day detention clause, held in solitary confinement and had been banned for 10 years.

Dr Jassat outlined coloured and Indian pupils' demands as:

- A unitary system of education for all;
- Equal distribution of financial resources in education;
- Equalisation of salaries and opportunities for all teachers;
- Cessation of police activities at education institutions, and
- Co-operation between certain principals and teachers and the police.

Referring to a reported statement by Mr Marais Steyn that he would also be dissatisfied if he was a coloured, Dr Jassat said:

"If that is so, then why say the actions of the pupils are the work of agitators?"

"The agitators are those who rule us and make the laws of the land."

Dr Jassat said parents were "ashamed" that they had not done anything and that the action had to come from students and scholars.

"The young people are doing the right thing and we will support them," he said.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, member of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and also an ex-detainee, told the meeting the present conflict in South Africa was between the majority of people, not only black, who objected to the policies of the present Government which was no more than a "clique".

The Government was a small minority following a strategy of fragmenting people into powerless groups.

"The moment we realise we are being fragmented in order to be manipulated, then we will be able to resist," he said.

Parents and friends gathered for news

Staff Reporter

TENSION rose to breaking point as parents of the children arrested in Westbury crowded for hours yesterday outside the magistrate's court in Newlands, Johannesburg, which adjoins the police station.

When police finally opened the gates, about 200 parents and friends of the children rushed on to the premises.

While about 400 more parents and bystanders waited outside the gates, people inside were addressed by Colonel Chris Muller, head of the Witwatersrand Riot Squad, and a public

prosecutor, Mr A E Brits.

As the crowd quietened down, Mr Brits announced that the children's cases would be postponed for two weeks. A woman shouted "Ag, my hemel," ("Oh, my heaven") and was immediately supported by loud jeers from the crowd.

Mr Brits then announced, "But I am going to give you your children," and the crowd shouted "thank you".

Mr Britz said that there were some adults among the arrested and that a "small number" of people would remain in detention.

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hundreds arrested

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RDP 30/4/80.

POLITICAL STAFF

AS THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, issued a stern warning on the schools boycott, trouble again flared in Johannesburg when police baton-charged and arrested hundreds of coloured pupils who had gathered at Westbury High School yesterday.

And last night, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, led a deputation to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, about the mass arrests in Johannesburg.

Mr Le Grange promised Dr Slabbert, who was accompanied by MPs Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ray Swart, that he would investigate reports of serious unrest, baton charges and the mass arrests.

At least six people were treated for injuries, and more than 700 pupils began appearing in groups in court in Newlands, Johannesburg late yesterday afternoon under the Riotous Assemblies Act after the Westbury clash.

The hearings were expected to last until late into the night.

Parents were asked to stand behind their accused children, aged from 12 upwards, in court. Cases were postponed until next month and the children



Riot police, armed with rifles and batons, stand by as crowds mill about after police broke up a protest meeting in the grounds of Westbury High School and arrested about 400 school children yesterday.

Hundreds of pupils in court after baton charge

On 30/4/86

From Page 1
50 397

all attempts to "push around" the Government "behind the uniforms of school children".

People who were playing this game would get seriously hurt, he warned, and said it would be too late for recriminations afterwards.

Angry coloured parents in western Johannesburg hit out at the police, claiming that the baton charge was unprovoked, that children were chased into nearby homes and hit with batons, and that adults were also struck.

Police have flatly rejected the claims, saying no violence was used and that no one was hurt.

Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, who ordered the arrests, said police acted because the crowds kept growing at Westbury, where pupils from other schools had gathered.

"I saw about 400 children at the school and more kept coming. I was not going to wait for the crowd to build up to say, 10 000. We felt we could not let any more get through — enough was enough."

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations denied in Pretoria that police action was unprovoked.

He said that after police had given the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, a group of about 400 started pelting them with stones and eggs and several police vehicles were slightly

damaged. But parents insisted the attack was unprovoked. A local resident, Mrs Gairoon Johannes, said five children all aged about 14 ran into her house looking for shelter.

She said she locked the door, but police threatened to break it down if she did not open it.

"When I opened the door they barged in and began hitting the children. Then they took them away."

A "Mail" reporter who visited Mrs Johannes's home found blood spattered on the floors and the furniture.

Many other people in the area accused the police of assault.

After last night's meeting between the Opposition deputation and Mr Le Grange, Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said: "Mr Le Grange said he would investigate the matter but that his information differed from ours."

"Mr Le Grange assured us that instructions which had been given were that the police should use the minimum of force and that this was continuing policy."

"He said though that law and order had to be maintained and that outdoor meetings were banned. He also expressed seri-

ous concern at the situation."

Mrs Suzman added: "One can only hope that the police exercise restraint and that an all-out confrontation between the police and scholars will be avoided."

By 7.30pm yesterday, 200 children had appeared in the Newlands Magistrate's Court. The list of those waiting to appear was 645 and a hundred more were expected to be added to it.

Hundreds of parents were still in the court grounds waiting for their children to appear.

Armed police in riot gear, together with dogs, were in evidence.

Earlier, a protest march scheduled in Mamelodi also fizzled out. A group of pupils threw stones at several schools, and pupils attending classes fled their classrooms.

At another school, the group ran away after pupils retaliated by throwing stones at them.

No other major incidents were reported from other parts of the country.

○ About 160 white schoolchildren from four top schools in Cape Town have signed an open letter to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, asking for equal education for all races.

○ Pictures — Pages 3, 4
Editorial Comment —
Page 12

were released in the custody of parents or guardians.

And while protests against the educational system continued in coloured and Indian schools throughout the country, a threatened mass boycott of classes in the Pretoria black township of Mamelodi flopped.

Five youths were arrested in Mamelodi after they had thrown stones on a school roof, police said.

In other developments:

● Six classrooms of a coloured school near Graaff-Reinet were razed by fire. Police are investigating the possibility of arson;

● About 1 000 students staged a protest march on the University of Cape Town campus;

● Coloured and Indian students and pupils gathered at the University of Natal in Durban for a protest rally and a "Free Nelson Mandela" rally addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the jailed ANC leader, and Mr George Sewpersadh, president of the Natal Indian Congress;

● About 40 senior pupils at the New Horizon School for the Blind in Maritzburg and Indian high school pupils in Standerton joined the boycott;

● Rand Daily Mail photographer Ralph Ndawo was held by police in Mamelodi and subsequently released; and

● Speaking in Parliament, the Prime Minister warned that any extra-parliamentary action would be met with the full might of the State. He included in this



About 600 coloured pupils from three schools poured out of the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School gates this morning after a peaceful boycott. Picture by Alf Chapman.

Teargas fired on boycotting pupils

STAR
30/4/80
(276)

From page 1

doing is asking for a better education," he said.

In Johannesburg, the schools boycott continued today with an incident-free mass rally at Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School where pupils from three schools gathered.

Police presence was concentrated around the school grounds but mem-

bers of the force kept a low profile.

After singing freedom songs and listening to speeches, students streamed through the school gates which were kept locked throughout the meeting.

The pupils dispersed and headed for their homes soon afterwards.

There were no mass meetings or incidents at schools in other areas surrounding Johannesburg.

The Minister of Police,

Mr le Grange warned in Cape Town today that all open-air meetings, except sports meetings and those for which permission had been obtained, had been banned.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr le Grange said he would like to draw the attention of the public generally and in particular that of all heads of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all pupils and

students to the provisions of a Government notice which appeared in the Government Gazette on March 28.

The ban on such gatherings was first introduced on June 18, 1976, two days after unrest broke out in Soweto.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police are obliged to act against the transgressors," Mr le Grange said.

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Teargas 30/4/80
fired on
boycotting
pupils

DURBAN — Police used teargas to disperse a large crowd of pupils at a school in Kwamashu today as black pupils joined the schools boycott.

The crowd appeared to be made up of pupils from various schools in the area who had gathered at one school in the township.

Policemen were seen moving in on the pupils who dispersed as teargas canisters were thrown.

It is reported that five of Kwamashu's schools have joined the schools boycott in sympathy with the coloured and Indian pupils.

RALLY

An estimated 1 500 University of Cape Town students today staged a passive protest march around their campus, designed to express solidarity with the boycotting coloured pupils and make more students aware of the issues involved.

Early today thousands of students and teachers from Harold Cressy, Prinsdal High School and Zonnebloem Training College gathered on the sports fields of Zonnebloem in Walmer Estate.

Small and very quiet groups of pupils from neighbouring schools refused to make any comments to the Press as they arrived at the school this morning, but a large number could be seen sitting quietly on the sports fields.

MEETING

A group of parents had gathered in the street and all said they were in favour of the students' action.

Pointing to unmarked cars with plainclothes police discreetly patrolling the area, one parent asked: "What do they want with our children?"

"All our children are

To Page 3, Col 4

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, the Deputy-Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S F Kotze, and officials of the Department of Coloured Relations met 72 school principals for two hours in Cape Town today.

The Ministers tried to persuade the principals to use their influence to end the schools boycott.

The principals insisted during the meeting that the principals could not act as the agents of the Government in trying to end the boycott. — Sapa, Own Correspondents.

P. T. O.

The Argus

APRIL 30 1980

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Awaiting an answer

THE Prime Minister has threatened tough action against the school boycotters. If the authority of the State is challenged, his Government will respond with all the powers at its disposal.

Of this, there can be no doubt. This is a Government that does not fear to use force. People organising the protest in which small children from the primary schools are beginning to take part, would do well to consider the possible consequences of raising the momentum of the boycott and the tension that hangs about it. The protest is not necessarily going to be more effective for being more eventful.

For its part, the Government has done nothing or even said nothing to suggest that it will have learnt anything from the boycott when it is over. This is the most mortifying aspect of the affair.

In his speech in Parliament

yesterday, Mr P W Botha showed that in his national strategy, in his 12-point plan, in his constitutional thinking there is no prospect of a significant change from policies that have landed the country in the existing schools crisis, and other troubles before this.

Separate development, the more refined version of apartheid, is all. This is because the Afrikaner nation must have its right to self-determination and freedom. Nobody denies the Afrikaner his right of existence, but he may not and cannot exercise this right at the expense of the rights of other racial groups.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert put the question: Can the Afrikaner continue to live in South Africa without discriminating against another group?

South Africans, including many thousands of truant children, are awaiting the answer.

LETTERS

Argus 30/4/80

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COLOURED EDUCATION INFERIOR

EDUCATION in coloured schools — is it really inferior and designed to keep us down? The answer is yes!

I strongly support the stand made by pupils and students all over our country. I went to school in Durban during the 1960s. At Matric level, we had five compulsory subjects — English, Afrikaans, history, geography and biology.

The only choices we had were mathematics or handicrafts for boys and mathematics or domestic science for girls.

I have not mentioned physical science or chemistry because these were unheard of. Many of us were unaware that these were high-school subjects.

LANGUAGES

What of foreign or classical languages? Not one coloured school in Durban offered German or Latin or French. (The only 'foreign' language we were taught was Afrikaans — we did not speak it and did not want to speak it).

In this scientific age, who needs a matriculant who does not have physical science or chemistry as subjects?

I know many frustrated men because they are ill-equipped to do the work in which they are interested and for which they are, in some cases, suited intellectually.

There are thousands of potential scientists, chemists, technologists, lawyers and academics doing clerical and other work which a matriculated white South African will not do.

In this way and in the short-term, the authorities have succeeded brilliantly. We 'darkies' have been kept exactly where they want us. But in the long-term?

STABLE

A stable country is a

White pupils
show little
sympathy
over protest

AS protests drain the co-operative resources of coloured schools in our town and throughout the country, white students at primary and secondary schools do not express much sympathy, if any is felt, with less privileged young people.

Though one would scarcely take it upon oneself to dictate to others the course of their feelings, one would yet like to express one's own dismay at the lack of interest among white students in the extent of discrimination in their economic favour against young people of other racial classifications.

RISK

Those who are protesting do so at the risk of their limited resources and dreams of peace. Their parents suffer with them the sacrifice of material learning for the sake of hopeful change in a system which extends beyond classroom into workshops, into offices, where skin colour sometimes decides a limit to reward and recognition.

If there were some indication on the part of the white scholars of their attitudes towards the issues

ity for themselves as for others, it might tend to support the actions of those protesting who are not insulated behind the imaginary walls of grimly won comfort and grey detachment.

WEIGHT

If the sentiments expressed by protesting coloured students were supported by whites, it might tend to lend weight.

As one who appreciates his own bitter education, I should like this letter to be seen as one man's wish for administrative compromise with the situation that gives rise to frustrations and inequality.

The Argus reported last week some changes in financial allocations and planning for black academic and technical training. If this could be matched by real concern for the artificially created barriers between coloured and white in their schooling care and their employment opportunities, one might hope for a more carefully aware population, a decrease in the rate of both bureaucratic and individual maladjustment, the incidence of both legislative and popular crime.

MICHAEL FLYNN

well-balanced citizens. This is the ideal every government should strive toward.

Yet, by the blatant discrimination which this government enforces, it has unwittingly determined its destiny. It has brought about a situation which cannot continue much longer.

I saw some of the students the other day and wished that I had the guts to have started such a boycott fifteen years ago.

CONCERNED

Crawford

open minds seeking equal-

Salt River

Lining their pockets

THE way these children are handling the situation proves that a higher education is necessary. I have never come across such stupidity.

They cannot see that the teachers are using them to line their own pockets. The only ones suffering are the children themselves because they are losing valuable time with their education.

There are many children who are against this nonsense yet they have to suffer because the teachers do not even bother to come to the classes to teach those who want to go on learning, yet they have the audacity to demand more wages.

Have principals and teachers no control over the children to allow these things to happen? What is the world coming to?

DISGUSTED

Mountview Estate

Proud of my children

EDUCATION for coloured people is inferior and our children today are being penalised because we parents had been too stupid to rebel against it.

I'm proud of my children (especially those at high school) who are now struggling for their survival and freedom of expression—giving vent to how they feel about their insecurity starting right in the classrooms.

Think of the cold classrooms, rote-learned and the hours they spend there without the required textbooks and apparatus. And an even more ridiculous teacher with an effort to give of his best, demands homework, projects, tests, regular disciplined attention and then, as a last resort, still punishes the child because of the refusal to come up to his expectations?

My children have even been asked to contribute towards an effort to raise funds to purchase their own requirements!

They are now staging a peaceful boycott which the riot police have turned into a frightful experience for them. So they feel and become involved in something they did not start.

It's disgusting—why can they not be given a better opportunity instead of being treated like animals and worse?

I read in the online, but I am tired of them and the way they all have spent. I am tired of being treated like a dog and I am tired of being treated like a dog. I am tired of being treated like a dog and I am tired of being treated like a dog. I am tired of being treated like a dog and I am tired of being treated like a dog.

Portlands

Mrs R TITUS

Peninsula

pupils

Argus 30/4/80



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rally in

thousands

THOUSANDS of coloured pupils throughout the Peninsula today continued their protest against coloured education, and major rallies were held in Walmer Estate, Athlone, Rylands Estate, the South Peninsula area, and several other schools.

Early today thousands of students, pupils and teachers from Harold Cressy High School, Trafalgar High School, and Zonnebloem Training College gathered on the sportsfields of Zonnebloem in Walmer Estate.

Quiet groups of pupils from neighbouring schools refused to make any comments to the Press. A large number sat quietly on the sports fields.

Earlier, plainclothes security policemen in unmarked cars patrolled discreetly but later two cars and a police van parked in the street and the occupants watched the rally.

Parents

Parents who also stood and watched the rally from the street were all in favour of the students' actions. The mood among them was angry. 'Our children are doing what we never had the courage to do. This will not be another '76. The parents are right behind their child-

control by marshalls using loudhailers.

Placards read, for example: 'United students and pupils for a better educational system,' and 'There's a steyn in our system.'

Here too a car with plainclothes policemen was parked just outside the college grounds.

Pupils from schools in Claremont and Diep River gathered in the grounds of Oakland High School in Lansdowne for a placard demonstration, and further rallies were held in Hanover Park and Rylands Estate.

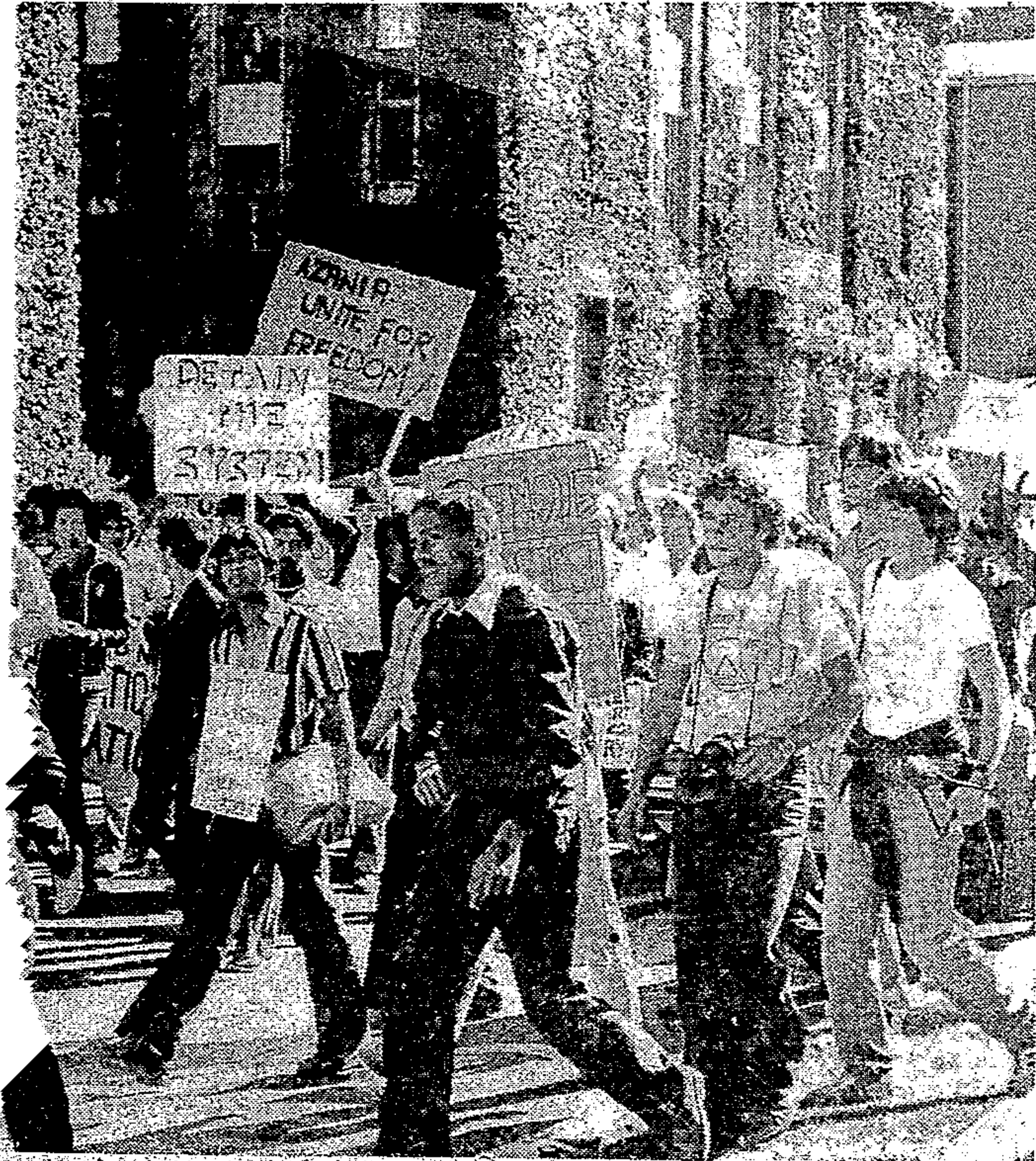
Reports were that all demonstrations were tightly disciplined, and had, by mid-morning, remained confined to schools grounds.

At several points in the Peninsula there were indications of strong parent and public support for the demonstrations.

One of the regional points where students from this area met was the Wynberg Senior Secondary School, and more



Some of the more their campus to



than 1 000 UCT students who today marched around to express solidarity with boycotting schoolchildren and to involve more students

About 3 000 pupils had gathered at the Grassy Park High School, and here too placards denouncing the system were displayed on walls and wire fences. A similar number had gathered at Steenberg High School.

A University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council spokesman said that more than 4 000 students on campus had already come out in support of the boycott.

Grassy Park

than 800 sat in the quad.

At Hewart Training College thousands of pupils from neighbouring high schools attended a meeting and later stood along the college fence bordering Belgravia Road in a silent placard demonstration.

The disciplined demonstration was kept under

Silent

Thousands of placards were held aloft in the Athlone area today as students sang freedom songs.

Schools' boycott: more held

DD 30/4/80 (27)

JOHANNESBURG — There were more arrests, an incident of suspected arson and further violence as the countrywide schools' boycott continued yesterday.

Six classrooms of the Retief Gedenk Primary School at Klipplaat near Graaff-Reinet burned down early yesterday in the second fire at the school in less than a year.

Mr D. A. J. Craford, the chief regional inspector of Coloured education for the Eastern Cape, said police were investigating the possibility of arson.

He said the school, which was the only one at Klipplaat, had 12 classrooms, some of which were used for double shifts to accommodate the 612 pupils on the roll.

Twelve people, including students and pupils, remained in detention throughout the country under the General Law Amendment Act, a police spokesman said yesterday in Pretoria.

He declined to name the people.

The spokesman said all those detained under the Criminal Procedures Act had been released.

Meanwhile, a Wits university lecturer, Mr Mohammed Moosa, has been detained in the wake of countrywide swoops by Security Police.

Police also raided the Orlando East home of Mr

Jake Selebi, a former regional director of the banned South African Students' Organisation. Mr Selebi was not at home.

Also detained yesterday was Mr Kingdom Lolwane, a reporter at Post.

Mr Lolwane is the second Post reporter to be detained within three days. The first was Mr Wilhe Bokala, who was arrested with a Star reporter, Mr Willie Nkosi.

Police also detained Mr Hannif Valley, Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, Mr Charles Peterson, Mr Rashid Janie, chairman of the SMC at the Chris J. Botha High School in Bosmont and his assistant, Mr Aziz Jardine.

In Pretoria, classes at six black schools at Mamelodi township were

disrupted when groups of black youths moved from school to school urging a boycott.

In a clash at Newlands, the mood of sullen tension which prevailed during the boycott last week was re-awakened early yesterday as pupils and police confronted each other.

There were reports of three baton charges. The Star newspaper reported.

Four high schools — Westbury, Coronationville, St Barnabas, and Christian Botha — took part in what was planned as a peaceful demonstration.

Dr Jassat hit out strongly at police action against schoolchildren and appealed to students to support the pupils.

In Durban, students of the University of Durban-Westville and some pupils

from Indian and Coloured schools yesterday converged on the University of Natal for a protest rally.

U.D.W. students began arriving at the campus by bus early yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the students said they would participate in "political lectures" and meetings with their white colleagues.

They would also attend the "Free Nelson Mandela" meeting at the university's students hall.

In Cape Town, more than 3 000 University of Cape Town students yesterday resolved to join the boycott.

In another development, ministers of the N.G. Sendingkerk in Cape Town yesterday dissociated themselves from

a statement by the moderator of the Sendingkerk on the boycott of classes.

After a meeting with the Minister of Coloured Education last Wednesday, the moderator issued an appeal for the resumption of classes after it had received an undertaking by Mr Steyn that he would do all possible to ensure that Coloured education was "equal to the best in the land".

In a signed statement 11 ministers questioned the acceptance of a separate Coloured education policy and said the present boycott of schools was based on a demand for a single national education system in South Africa.

"We wish to dissociate ourselves as members of our church from the statement issued by the moderators last week in connection with the boycott of classes.

"That statement disclosed an unbelievable lack of sensitivity to matters of importance to our community."

"Apparently the gentlemen do not know the issue involved in the boycott is not placing Coloured education on an equal footing with 'the best in the country', but establishing a single national education system for all South Africans."

The statement said. — DDC:SA/PA.

AD 30/4/80 (27) (50)
Blind pupils join protest.

PIETERMARITZBURG — About 40 senior pupils at the New Horizon School for the Blind here are boycotting classes.

They gathered at the school gates with placards, singing an adapted version of the popular Pink Floyd number, "Another brick in the wall," accompanied by a guitar.

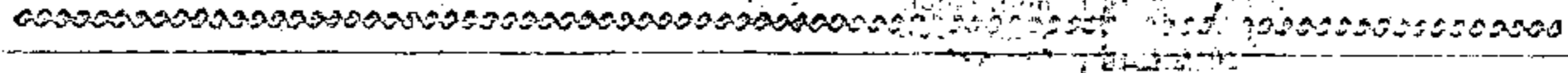
They say: "We want equal facilities, — we don't need no forced control — hey, cops, leave us kids alone — all in all,

it's just another peaceful protest."

The pupils refused to talk to the press.

The school's principal, Mr B. C. Nurosoo, said the blind pupils were not immune to the current events because the few partially sighted pupils read the newspapers and described TV programmes to them.

Only 40 of the school's 101 pupils were boycotting classes. Teachers were on duty as usual, he said. — SAPA.



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Police arrest 100s of protesting students

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JOHANNESBURG — As the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, issued a stern warning on the schools' boycott, trouble flared here again when police baton charged and arrested hundreds of Coloured pupils who had gathered at Westbury High School yesterday.

And last night, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, led a deputation to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in connection with the mass arrests.

Mr Le Grange promised Dr Slabbert, who was accompanied by Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ray Swart, that he would investigate reports of serious unrest, baton charges and the mass arrests.

At least six people were treated for injuries, and more than 700 pupils began appearing in groups in court late yesterday afternoon under the Riotous Assemblies Act after the Westbury clash. The hearings were expected to last until late into the night.

Parents were asked to stand behind their accused children, aged from 12 upwards, in court. Cases were postponed until next month and the children were released into the custody of their parents or guardians.

Speaking in Parliament, the Prime Minister warned that any extra-parliamentary action would be met with the full might of the state. He wanted to include in this all attempts to "push around" the government "behind the uniforms of schoolchildren".

Angry Coloured parents in western Johannesburg hit out at the police, claiming the baton charge was unprovoked, the children were chased into nearby homes and hit with batons, and adults were also struck.

Police have flatly rejected the claims, saying no violence was used and no one was hurt. Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel, who ordered the arrests, said police acted because the crowds kept growing at Westbury, where pupils from other schools had gathered.

"I saw about 400 children at the school and more kept coming. I was



Children flee as police run in at Westbury High in Johannesburg yesterday.

900 Fingos out

GRAHAMSTOWN — All 900 pupils at the Nyaluza High School in Fingo Village boycotted classes yesterday and handed a memorandum of grievances to their headmaster, Mr S. K. Ngqangweni.

Mr Ngqangweni said pupils had attended early morning assembly and prayers but then refused to move to their classrooms.

They gathered on the school's tennis court and remained there until lunchtime, when they quietly walked home.

Spokesmen for the students said they would continue the boycott until radical changes had been made in black education. They said their protest

would be peaceful and orderly and all pupils would come to school each day, although they would not attend classes.

The memorandum of grievances was handed by the headmaster to Mr S. J. de Beer, an administrative assistant in the circuit inspector's office here.

Mr De Beer said he had notified his head office.

"I have no idea what they are doing or why they are doing it but I will say this: They are the only losers."

Among the main grievances listed by the Nyaluza pupils are their rejection of ethnic and segregated schools, which they say ensures an inferior education. — DDC.

notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

An answer book is to be torn out. Examination books must be handed to the invigilator or to an invigilator before leaving the examination room.

and to possible exclusion from the examination.

crowd to build up to say 10 000. We felt we could not let any more get through — enough was enough," Brig Swanepoel added.

A spokesman for the SAP directorate of public relations denied in Pretoria that police actions were unprovoked.

But parents insisted the attack was unprovoked. A local resident, Mrs Gairon Johannes, said five children, all aged about 14, ran into her house looking for shelter.

She said she locked the door, but police threatened to break it down if she did not open it. "When I opened the door they barged in and began hitting the children. Then they took them away," she said.

At John Bisseker High School, East London, where a staff meeting had decided that teachers should report to their classes to continue lessons, there were no pupils to teach.

Pupils marched around the schoolgrounds in their hundreds singing freedom songs.

At the East London High School, the number of demonstrating students almost doubled yesterday and pupils continued their peaceful placard protest. — DDC-DDR.

More arrests, page 13.



Police seen chasing youths who had ignored a warning that they should disperse.

Cops blitz students

By POST REPORTERS

POLICE have launched a massive crackdown on students following the continuing class boycotts in coloured schools.

448 students and a teacher were arrested at Westbury High School yesterday and appeared in court at Newlands.

The students were from a number of schools, including Chris J Botha, Coronation High, Westbury High and Eldorado Park High.

They appeared before Mr I W Viljoen under the Riotous Assemblies Act and were all remanded to May 13. Those who are under age were released into the custody of

their parents or guardians while those over age were released on their own recognisances.

Eye-witnesses from the nearby Westbury flats said the police gave the students five minutes to disperse. When this order was ignored, they closed the gates and carted the students away.

The arrested students were photographed in groups of six before getting into trucks.

They were in jovial mood and singing songs as they marched into the shuttling trucks for the short journey to nearby Newlands police station.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed the arrest of about 400 students.

Some students were treated at hospital for injuries suffered.

The superintendent at Coronation Hospital said two students were treated.

However, he did not know the extent of their injuries.

Mrs Gairoon Johannes said some students had taken refuge in her house when the police arrived.

"They asked me to open the door and before I could reply had pushed past me and were inside the house within minutes.

"I heard students screaming. When I entered my house it was in a general mess and there were pools of blood in the rooms."

While police trucks were loading the students, cops remained near the schools and the flats.

Parents were angrily shouting at them. Warnings that they should disperse went unheeded.

Police then went into the flats and chased the people who were standing in groups.

The police later left. After some time, a po-

lice van returned and a policeman announced that parents whose children were arrested should go to the police station.

There they were told to return at 4 and go to court where their children would be appearing.

Soweto students will meet today at Regina Mundi at 10 am to discuss the educational crisis.

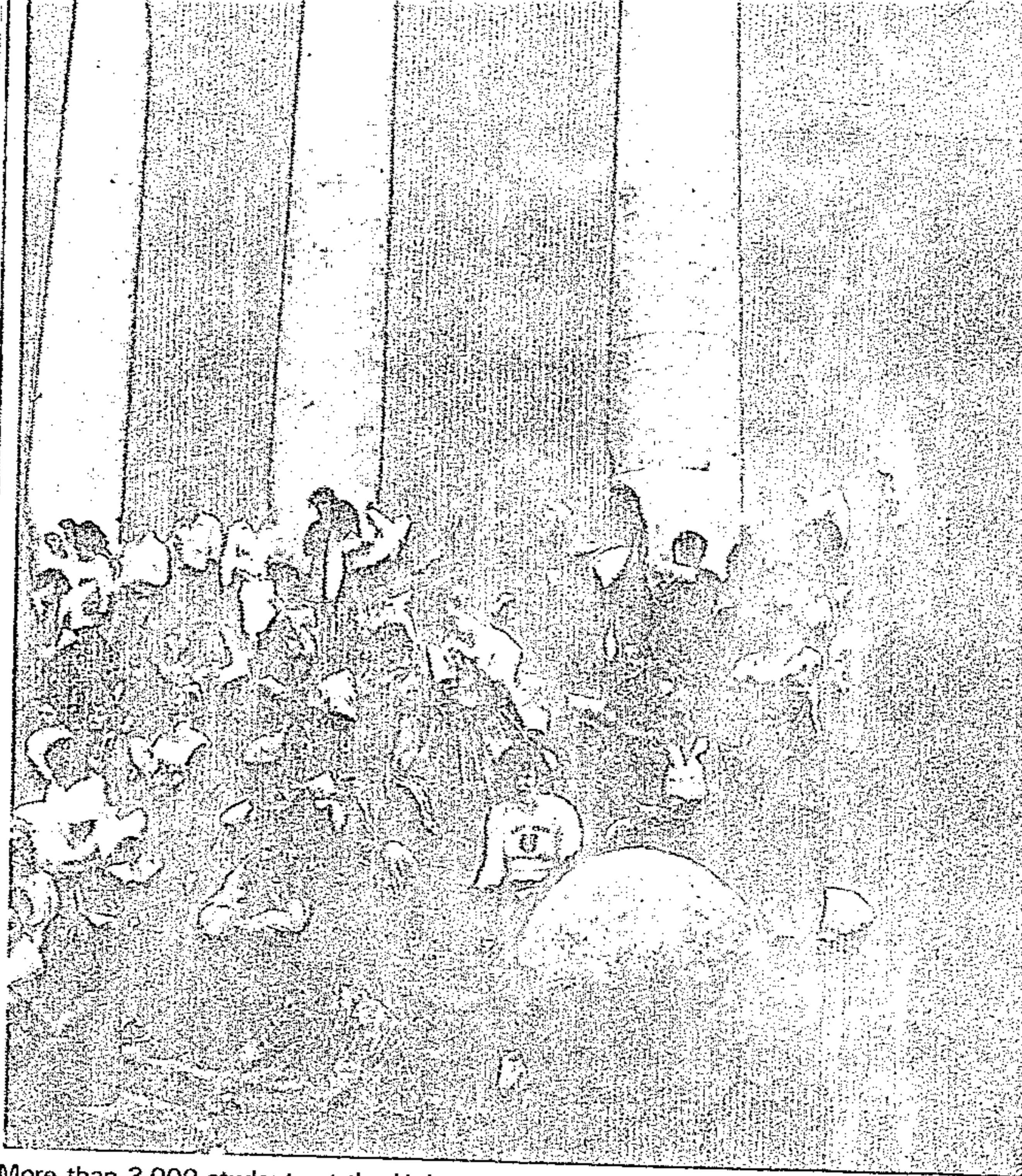
The boycott is continuing in other areas. Students of the University of Durban (Westville) and pupils from Indian and coloured schools had a rally at the University of Natal.

There was a sit-in at Witwatersrand University.

About 1000 students at the University of Cape Town marched with a large banner expressing solidarity with the protesting students.

Mamelodi students are still blocking classes. Five youths were arrested there.

SEE PAGE 15



More than 3 000 students at the University of Cape Town resolved yesterday to join the nationwide boycott of classes. Here part of the crowd is addressed on the steps of Jameson Hall.

CT 30/4/80
 1 000 teachers support boycott to telegram
 PM replies
 CT 30/4/80
 Staff Reporter

MORE than one thousand teachers and lecturers from over 80 Peninsula schools and colleges met yesterday and gave their full support to the nation-wide boycott of classes.

The meeting was held in response to a demand by student and pupil representatives at the weekend that teachers and lecturers indicate whether they supported their action.

The teachers and lecturers resolved to dedicate themselves "to the achievement of a single non-discriminatory, non-racial society in which no racially stratified education system can function."

"We believe the division of the education system along ethnic lines to be unjust and a violation of the most basic tenet of education," the resolution read.

'Pernicious racial system'

"The pernicious racial system that persists in dividing people along racial lines is behind the current unrest and not 'agitators'."

An interim committee consisting of one representative from each school and college was formed at the meeting to decide what action they should take.

Black staff of the University of the Western Cape have also expressed their support for the student protest.

"We reject this dehumanising and oppressive system of education which is rooted in the political and economic system of South African society.

"We further regard the minister's statement that agitators are responsible for the present protest as a deliberate and naive attempt to distort the reality of the situation."

Staff Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday advised the Mitchell's Plain Parent Action Committee to make representations about the current school unrest to the minister concerned.

He was responding to a telegram sent by the committee, which sought to bring the pupils' problems to the attention of the Prime Minister.

He said although he was always open to receive representations from interested parties, such representations had to be channelled correctly.

Besides sending a telegram to the Prime Minister, the committee sent a similar one to the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, which expressed opposition to the budget's allocation for education of the various race groups.

No reply to the second telegram had been received. The telegrams were sent after a mass meeting of more than 1 500 parents and pupils last week pledged full support for the action of pupils and students in the country.

CT 30/4/80
Parents call for equal education

RESOLUTIONS of parental support for the school boycott and rejection of the system of separate education were passed unanimously at well-attended meetings in Ida's Valley and Cloetesville near Stellenbosch this week.

Motions passed at the meetings attended by parents and schoolchildren from Cloetesville and Luckhoff senior secondary schools were:

○ We, the parents of Stellenbosch, take note of the griev-

ances of students as put forward during the boycott. We fully identify ourselves with the struggle for equal education and support the students wholeheartedly in all activities.

○ We reject the political system which is the direct cause of the present situation. We reject with contempt the Coloured Persons' Council as put forward by the government to represent the so-called coloured and regard it as an insult to our community.

Primary school
pupils join boycott

CT 30/4/80
Staff Reporter

SINGING, cheering children marched around the Palmeston Primary School in Wynberg yesterday "in support of their older brothers and sisters protesting at high schools".

The children, ranging from standard three to five, joined the boycott yesterday and have indicated that they intend boycotting to the end of the week.

In the fashion of high school pupils, they, too, held cardboard placards which expressed rejection of the education system.

While pupils at Goeie Hoop Primary School in Bellville South have boycotted since Thursday, a second Bellville South primary school, Winsley Primary School, yesterday joined the boycott.

Residents in the area reported that the pupils marched peacefully around the school clapping and chanting "freedom songs".

Other schools which joined in were Thornton and Gardendale primary schools in Athlone.

A call for all primary school children to remain at home tomorrow has come from the representatives of students and pupils who met at the weekend.

The representative body — the Committee of 61 — has urged all parents to keep their children at home to show their solidarity with those protesting all over the country.

CT 30/4/80

~~78~~ (50) Open letter to PM by
white schoolchildren

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 160 white schoolchildren from leading Cape Town schools have signed an open letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, asking for equal education for all race groups.

The pupils come from Rondebosch Boys' High School, Pinelands High School, Rustenburg Girls' High School, Grooteschuur High School and Westerford High School.

"We, as white school children wish to show our concern for our fellow schoolchildren of

all other races," the letter reads.

The letter says they have "realized the whole injustice of the inferior black education system" and ask for "equal education for all race groups and for education to be administered under one educational system".

The letter lists facts and figures showing the disparity between educational facilities for black and white children.

"We appeal to the government to make changes soon — before the frustrations of the black students changes to violence," the letter concludes.

700
in court
21/4/80

court after demo

JOHANNESBURG—More than 700 coloured pupils made a brief appearance in the Newlands Magistrate's Court near here following disturbances at Westbury High School yesterday.

The pupils, who appeared before Mr I W van Zyl, were not asked to plead and were allowed out on their own recognisances in the care of their parents and were told to appear again on May 13.

Resolved

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that more than 3 000 University of Cape Town students yesterday resolved to join the nation-wide boycott of classes by boycotting all lectures for the rest of this week.

In Durban lecturers at the faculty of law on the University of Natal said they were prepared to support student boycotts of lectures by repeating lectures or handing out copies of lectures missed by students.

Mr Nico Nel, director of public relations for the University of Durban-Westville, said that no ultimatum had been issued to students on that campus to attend lectures.

'Students were told by the dean that they had made their point.

'He said they must realise they are falling behind with their lectures and those associated with professional bodies were thus jeopardising their careers,' he said.

A police spokesman for District Headquarters, Durban West, said yester-

day that it appeared Durban pupils were returning to their classrooms.

'About 40 percent of pupils in Chatsworth have returned to their lessons, but police are still maintaining routine checks on the situation.'

Ordered

Meanwhile, 350 of the 700 pupils at the Dundee State Indian High School joined in the boycott yesterday and were ordered from their playing field by police and given a 'talking to'.

Lt-Col R Robinson, District Commandant at Dundee, said police threatened to use tear-gas at one stage when the pupils would not co-operate, 'but the crowd was basically very meek and mild and returned home on our instructions'.

Steyn did see the 'injustice'

Post 11/5/80
50

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, personally pin-pointed long ago many of the grievances in the coloured community which he told Parliament he wanted the opposition help him to identify.

He did so while he himself was in the Opposition, as a senior United Party spokesman on race policy, and his eloquence then has a revealing and ironic bearing on his present position as executive of Government policy.

From his past words, Mr Steyn also knows specifically what injustices have led to the present ferment in the coloured community — presumably the same "genuine injustices" which he told Parliament the Government was determined to eradicate.

As long ago as March 8, 1968, in an article under his own name in *The Argus*, Mr Steyn spoke disparagingly of the Coloured Representative Council thus: "They will be given a council which will administer some matters of concern to them, depending for this function on money given to them by Parliament.

"They will act merely as financial agents of the Government. No commu-



Steyn . . prediction



Botha . . . meeting

nity can realise itself in such circumstances."

He added: "With its new policy, the Government has plunged the future of the coloured people into uncertainty.

"The only thing clear about it is its inherent injustice.

"We shall hear more about the issue of our coloured community. The future CRC, with its majority elected members, will find it impossible not to demand redress for the people they will represent."

ACCURATE

Mr Steyn's prediction was stunningly accurate. The elected majority of the CRC demanded full and equal representation in Parliament, a request repeatedly and forcefully refused last year during a turbulent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Following this meeting, the Government dissolved

tion in Parliament, the only sovereign authority in South Africa."

As long ago as July 2, 1971, in yet another article for *The Argus*, Mr Steyn warned: "We must stop antagonising the coloured community and excluding them from our national life.

"They are our natural allies in our aim to maintain Western standards. They deserve the chance to share more fully in the fruits of our way of life and of the private enterprise system.

"The general position of the coloured people in our society is an impossible one. There is serious, growing estrangement between them and us. They should be drawn closer to us."

A few days later, in a further article, Mr Steyn had these harsh words for the National Party's racial philosophy: "The coloured people make thinking and decent supporters

As long ago as March 6, 1970, Mr Steyn said in an article for *The Argus*: "Think how foolish white South Africans appear when people learn that a white guest speaker had to address the guests at a dinner for coloured ex-serviceman from the doorway because his sitting at a table would have made the dinner a mixed gathering not permissible in terms of the law."

Then during the no-confidence debate in Parliament in 1961 Mr Steyn focused on perhaps the central constitutional mystery of the policy he now executes.

"If honourable members will disabuse their minds of their own prejudices for one moment they will agree with me that the most preposterous statement on colour policy made in this house was the statement that you can have no discrimination in South Africa if you will create for the coloured and Indian people separate states, with no geographic basis, but within the body of the South African state.

"I cannot take anybody seriously on the issue of colour in this country until they resolve the enigma," he said.

The man he could not take seriously, to whom his remarks were particularly directed in the debate, was the then deputy Minister of the Interior, who was none other than the leader Mr Steyn now serves, Mr P W Botha.

During the current session the Parliament, the Opposition has invited both Mr Steyn and Mr Botha, to resolve the very same enigma.

COMPLAINTS

ANY COMPLAINT about the editorial content of POST TRANSVAAL can be addressed to The Editor, POST TRANSVAAL, P.O. BOX 6663, Johannesburg 2000 or to The Registrar, South African Press Council, P.O. Box 10537, Johannesburg 2000.

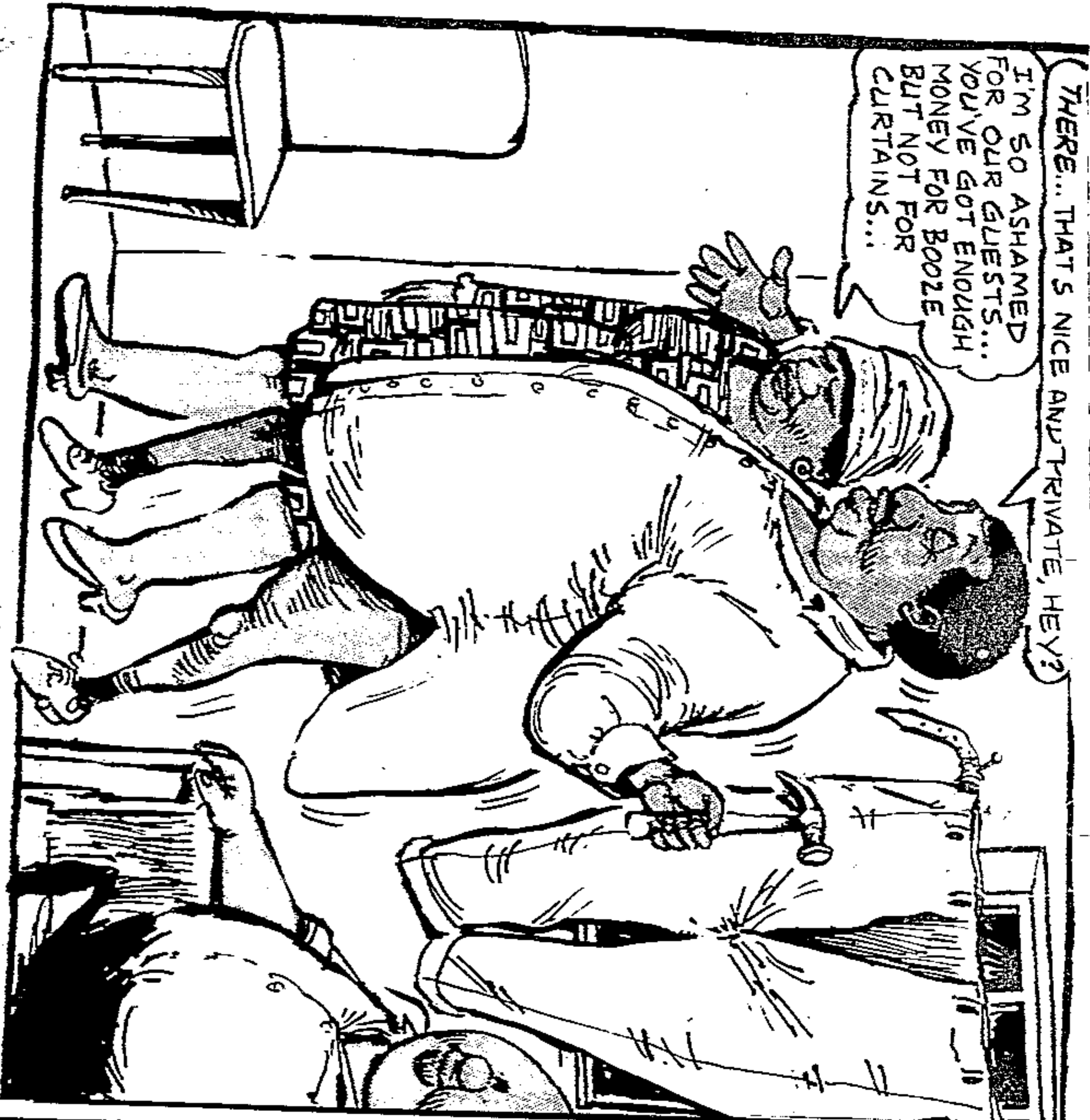
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* Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom- do-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Political comment in this issue by P Goboza and J Lalekgomo. Sub- editing, headlines and posters by S Mathuku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Indu- ria, Johannesburg.

the CRC and introduced legislation to create a new body, all of whose 30 members will be appointed by the Government.

In another article for The Argus, on July 19, 1971, Mr Steyn said of the Government: "In the wave of emotionalism that followed their success in 1948, they did extreme things to perpetuate injustice. Lately, under the dominant influence of Dr Verwoerd, they had little chance to reconsider their deeds."

"Even Mr Vorster was for a time impelled on the road of injudicious prejudice — he removed the coloured representatives from Parliament."

Later in the same article, Mr Steyn put a finger on the crucial issue: "The CRC may serve a purpose but it is not the final answer to the political role this community must play in South Africa. They must get representa-

of the Government pain- fully aware of the fact that the policy of separate development has no true moral basis.

"LIKE US"

"Here they face two million South Africans who are part of Westernised South Africa. They live as we do, they occupy homes like ours, they belong to our churches, they speak our languages, they think as we do and aspire to the things we worship our God in our hope for. They are part of our South Africa."

Only a few weeks ago, one of Mr Steyn's new political proteges in the coloured community, Mr Lof- ty Adams, had to abandon a speech he was to give to the Klub Here Seventien in Cape Town because as a coloured person he was not permitted by law to attend a func- tion there.

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RDM 1/5/80

Churches come out in support of boycott

By ARNOLD GEYER

MAJOR South African churches — as well as individual congregations in Indian and coloured communities — yesterday came out in full support of the continuing schools boycott.

They strongly criticised Government and police reaction to the boycott and called for the release of all those detained during the "unrest".

The Methodist Church called for a national convention and the Indian Reformed Church in Africa urged their congregations not to participate in Government-created bodies.

The Indian Reformed Church in Africa yesterday said solidarity with the pupils and their parents was imperative because:

○ The boycott was a "protest against the evils in the South African society";

○ The events of the past few days stressed the "ineffectiveness of all prescribed forms of representation which make real communication virtually non-existent";

○ The protest movement went far beyond education grievances — it was the culmination of "deep-seated bitterness and frustration built up over the years", and because

○ This line of protest "epitomised a positive and prophetic sound" and heralded a new South Africa marked by the

absence of the "counter-productive system of apartheid".

In a statement, signed by the moderator of the Indian Reformed Church in Africa, the Rev G Lubbe, and more than 50 church members in Lenasia, "non-violent non-co-operation" was called for.

This included peaceful demonstrations, the boycotting of Local Consultative Committees and South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections, as well as the refusal to sit on Government-created bodies.

The Rev Lubbe yesterday said his church's affiliation to the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) had always been seen as an opportunity to bring to the constant attention of white church members "the basic injustices of the present system".

In a strongly worded "urgent" statement issued yesterday, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa:

○ Condemned the Government reaction to the boycotts — "both in terms of detentions and hardline statements by their spokesmen";

○ Accused the authorities of "aggravating" the situation by actions "unbecoming a Government professing to uphold Christian standards";

○ Rejected Government claims that "agitators" were behind the boycotts;

○ Called for the release of all

those detained during the boycotts; and

○ Urged the Government to convene a national convention representative of all the people in the country.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape District and former president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said the current unrest was simply a manifestation of the "intense frustration" felt by countless South Africans at the "inequitable" education system.

"The crisis in coloured education is merely symptomatic of a greater disease — the system of apartheid per se.

"While the Government may think that it is only concerned here with young people, it should appreciate that their voice is authentic and that many of their parents have identified with it," he said.

In a Press statement, Dr Alan Boesak, chairman of the Broederkring — the body embracing the three black Dutch Reformed churches — and several other ministers of the NG Sendingkerk expressed support for the schools boycott and condemned the action of the Government and the police.

"We cannot place any trust in a Government which has for more than three decades done nothing for us and which rather lets the police cope with a crisis," it said.

Minister warns on riotous assemblies

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has warned the public that the police would be obliged to act against transgressors who contravened a prohibition of the Riotous Assemblies Act, No 17, 1956, which bans certain

gatherings. ~~327~~ (50)
In a statement from Cape Town yesterday, Mr le Grange said he wished to draw the attention of the prohibition to all heads of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all

scholars and students. ^{1207 1/5/80.}

In terms of the Government notice all meetings are prohibited unless they are:

- Bona fide sporting meetings;
- Take place indoors; or
- are authorised by a magis-

trate of a district.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act . . . and the police are obliged to act against transgressors," the statement adds.
— Sapa.

Teachers vote to join boycott

CAPE TOWN — Teachers here are threatening to strike in sympathy with their students in the country-wide boycott.

A recommendation was passed by more than 1 200 teachers at a meeting in Athlone to "down tools" in support of boycotting pupils.

The recommendation, which will be considered today by an ad hoc committee of teachers representing more than 100 schools, would involve thousands of primary schoolchildren in the unrest which has disrupted black schools, universities and other educational institutions during the last two weeks.

Some teachers told the meeting they had already refused to give any further lessons and "perpetuate gutter education."

A primary school teacher said she had stopped giving lessons on Monday and was devoting the time to "enlightening" her pupils about the situation.

The meeting unanimously supported a declaration issued by Hewat Training College lecturers and students which said that they completely identified with those striving towards a single "non-discriminatory and non-racial educational system."

The declaration rejected an educational system along ethnic lines.

More than 70 principals met the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, his deputy, Mr S. F. Kotze, and departmental officials yesterday.

The Minister reportedly tried to persuade the principals to use their influence to end the boycott. The principals insisted they could not act as the government's agents

in trying to end the boycott.

Meanwhile, the boycotts continued amid more arrests and court appearances.

In Pretoria, the regional vice-president of the Congress of South African Students' (Cosas), Mr Ntoampe Veli Mampuru, and six other students were arrested.

In Johannesburg, altogether 854 pupils from four Coloured high schools appeared in court on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were not asked to plead and were released into the care of their parents, guardians or teachers. They are due to appear on May 13.

As an uneasy calm fell over Johannesburg following the court appearances, clashes between police and black students occurred at KwaMashu near Durban.

Police used teargas to disperse a large crowd made up of pupils from various schools in KwaMashu.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said he could not confirm or deny that police had used teargas to disperse the pupils.

The KwaZulu Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, refused to comment because he did not have full details.

The situation at other schools in and near Durban was quiet, but more than 1 000 students gathered on the University of Durban/Westville campus.

There were no incidents at schools in both the Transvaal and the Cape, and police generally kept a low profile.

In Lenasia, the boycott continued and hundreds of riot police vans were reported to be parked around the township.

Allegations by parents of boycotting children that police did not allow the children to be treated after being assaulted were denied by police.

The police public relations officer at John Vorster Square, Maj Fred Bull, said a district surgeon was in attendance in case people sustained injuries.

At least six children and a bystander were treated and discharged from Coronationville Hospital after police baton-charged pupils at Westbury High School.

In Johannesburg, pupils from three schools held a peaceful mass rally at an Eldorado Park school.

Attendance at Coloured schools on the East Rand yesterday dropped to about 30 per cent.

The Divisional Commissioner on the East Rand, Brig Ben Pieterse, said very few pupils at the three schools in Boksburg, Springs and Nigel turned up for classes.

Scholars at four Coloured senior secondary schools and the Perseverance Training college in Kimberley continued with their peaceful boycott of classes yesterday. There were no reported incidents.

In Cape Town, thousands of students gathered at regional venues in the first mass protest rallies held since the start of the unrest.

Teachers, most of whom accompanied their pupils to the rallies, reported that their activities were

disciplined and orderly.

Police vans and plainclothes policemen stationed around the schools and the University of the Western Cape kept a low profile.

At Grassy Park High School, about 3 000 pupils from Parkwood High School, Zeekoevlei High School and Grassy Park marched around the school.

A pupil stood in the centre of the school grounds, directing the march with a loud hailer. "Officials," wearing white arm bands, stood at intervals on the route of the marching pupils, ensuring that order was maintained.

One pupil carried a placard with a picture of the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko. A huge banner saying: "In silence we suffered, in patience we bore gutter education. We want no more," hung across the front of the school.

Thousands of University of Western Cape students and pupils from Bellville South schools staged a demonstration at the entrance to the university.

Several primary schools, including two primary schools in Bellville South, Blomvlei Primary School in Hanover Park, and Thornton Primary School in Athlone, joined in the boycott yesterday.

About 4 000 University of Cape Town students boycotted lectures yesterday.

The Lecturers' Association representing non-professional academic staff issued a statement in support of the boycott. — DDC-SAPA.

University

Police use teargas at KwaMashu school

~~3/11~~
~~5/6~~
50
ADM 1/5/80

POLITICAL STAFF

FOR the second consecutive day, police yesterday broke up a pupil demonstration, this time using teargas to disperse black pupils in KwaMashu, near Durban.

Hundreds of pupils from five schools in the area boycotted classes in sympathy with the coloured and Indian protests against unequal education. Teargas was used after pupils gathered at one school in the township.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said he could not confirm or deny that police had used teargas to disperse the pupils, Sapa reports.

All 900 pupils at a black school in Fingo Village in the Eastern Cape this week started boycotting classes. Spokesmen for the pupils said they would continue the boycott until radical changes had been made in black education.

In Johannesburg, an uneasy calm descended over the coloured townships following the arrests and court appearances of more than 700 pupils on Tuesday.

A number of pupils stayed away from school and the boycott of classes continued. Pupils from three schools held a peaceful mass rally at an Eldorado Park school.

Many parents were still seething over police action during the baton charge which they regarded as unprovoked. Police have denied charges levelled against them. Community

leaders were scheduled to meet last night to discuss police activities.

In Lenasia, police again kept watch as the boycotts continued. Pupils at the Indian high school in Brits have also joined the country-wide boycotts.

In the Cape Peninsula, thousands of coloured pupils attended mass rallies at various schools. No incidents were reported.

A strike by high and primary school teachers is threatening in the Peninsula after more than 1 200 teachers who attended a meeting in Athlone on Tuesday night recommended that they "down tools" in support of boycotting pupils.

More than 70 principals met the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, his deputy, Mr S. F. Kotze, and departmental officials.

The Minister reportedly tried to persuade the principals to use their influence to end the boycott. The principals insisted they could not act as the Government's agents in trying to end the boycott.

About 1 500 University of Cape Town students staged a protest march around the campus to express solidarity with the boycotters.

The Rand Daily Mail Pretoria Bureau reports that in Mamelodi, a meeting organised by the Congress of South African Students to inform schools about boycotts failed when only Cosas representatives attended.

● See Page 2

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Hurtful
laws
'to be
changed'

Press 'fans'



Mr P W Botha

Schools boycott

ARGUS 1/5/80

(249) (50) (52) (257) (327)

Botha threatens to curb media

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in the Assembly yesterday that the Government would evaluate existing legislation with a view to changing unnecessary and hurtful laws.

The programme would be tackled as soon as the rationalisation of the public service had been completed.

The Prime Minister was replying in debate on his Vote to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

Dr Slabbert had earlier asked Mr Botha which acts he considered unnecessarily discriminatory.

Mr Botha said that since 1910 Parliament had passed many laws which had become unnecessary and discriminatory.

The Government had already scrapped some laws which it thought superfluous.

'Upon completion of the rationalisation of the public service, the service would re-evaluate existing laws.'

The Government would then decide which legislation should be retained, which should be amended, and how. — Sapa.

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday called on the Press to formulate a policy to prevent the publication of revolutionary aims and objectives.

He warned that if it did not co-operate, the Government would take steps to see that it did.

Mr Botha also called on the Newspaper Press Union to spell out 'clearly' what it was going to do about the recommendations of the Steyn Commission report into the Press reporting of police and defence matters.

If the NPU continued speaking to the Government with 'friendly faces while doing nothing' and did not accept its responsibility, the Government would have to act.

'Little option'

Replying to the budget debate on his vote, Mr Botha said that a section of the Press was 'fanning' the current schools boycott.

Mr Botha warned that if the NPU was incapable of taking the necessary action it would leave the Government with little option.

He said the Press had to ensure that it did not participate in the dissemination of revolutionary aims and objectives.

Certain newspapers were giving undue prominence to such reports

and this would not be tolerated.

'I appeal to the editors-in-chief of all newspapers to sit down and formulate a policy for the newspapers which will prevent revolutionary and radical activities receiving the prominence they are at present,' Mr Botha said.

Instructions

The Prime Minister said he would issue instructions to SATV not to give prominent treatment to the activities of subversive and revolutionary elements.

Parliamentary Staff

If the NPU did not take steps to ensure that the Press followed suit then the Government would have to intervene.

Mr Botha said he was aware of the pressure under which journalists had to work and could understand that errors of judgment occurred.

'But if there is an organised campaign of negative propaganda day after

day to precipitate confrontation then I say that no self-respecting Government can allow that.'

Dealing with the report of the Steyn Commission, Mr Botha said he regarded as a key finding of the commission the one that said the claim to media freedom was often exaggerated.

Mr Botha said he found it interesting how certain

newspapers had presented the Steyn Commission report in a way that vindicated their own actions.

He said that in his opinion the report was balanced and contained a serious warning to the Press.

Mr Botha said that he expected the Press to spell out very clearly what it was going to do about the recommendations.

'I will in due course say what the Government is going to do,' Mr Botha said.

War also of ideas - Schwarz

Parliamentary Staff

THE war, which South Africa was fighting on its borders would be won or lost by the politicians, the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Defence Vote, he said it was not only a war of gun against gun, but also a war of ideas.

The soldiers could win battles, but they could not win the long-term war.

What the defence of South Africa needed was not only men and equipment, but also a contented population with a

stake in the country it wished to defend.

Contentment was brought about by the enjoyment of personal liberties and economic well-being. In addition, there had to be a realisation that opportunity was available to all on an equal basis.

A further requirement was unity of purpose among people with basic common ideals, regardless of party-political differences.

Referring to South Africa's military situation, Mr Schwarz said the country's borders which now required defending extended across the entire continent from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans.

The length of such borders required a change of emphasis as to the method of defence.

Mr Schwarz called for a strengthening of the Air Force and, in particular, of helicopter units, and for better pay for Air Force personnel.

He said long potentially hostile borders required new forms of patrolling in which the Air Force had to play an increasing role, and the fast movement of troops was essential.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said he agreed with Mr Schwarz's remarks about the Air Force and border defence.

He said it was more vital than ever that South Africa should maintain its stability, or else the entire sub-continent could be endangered by the Marxist onslaught.

Mr J C van den Berg (NP, Ladybrand) called on the Government to make it compulsory for young men who had completed their military obligations to join commando units.

He said many men of 30 years and older were becoming 'rusty' because they preferred not to join commando units.

Education's ⁵⁰Real Crisis

The white teachers in South Africa have been getting a lot of publicity in their pay dispute with the Government. It is as though their salaries are the major crisis in education in this country.

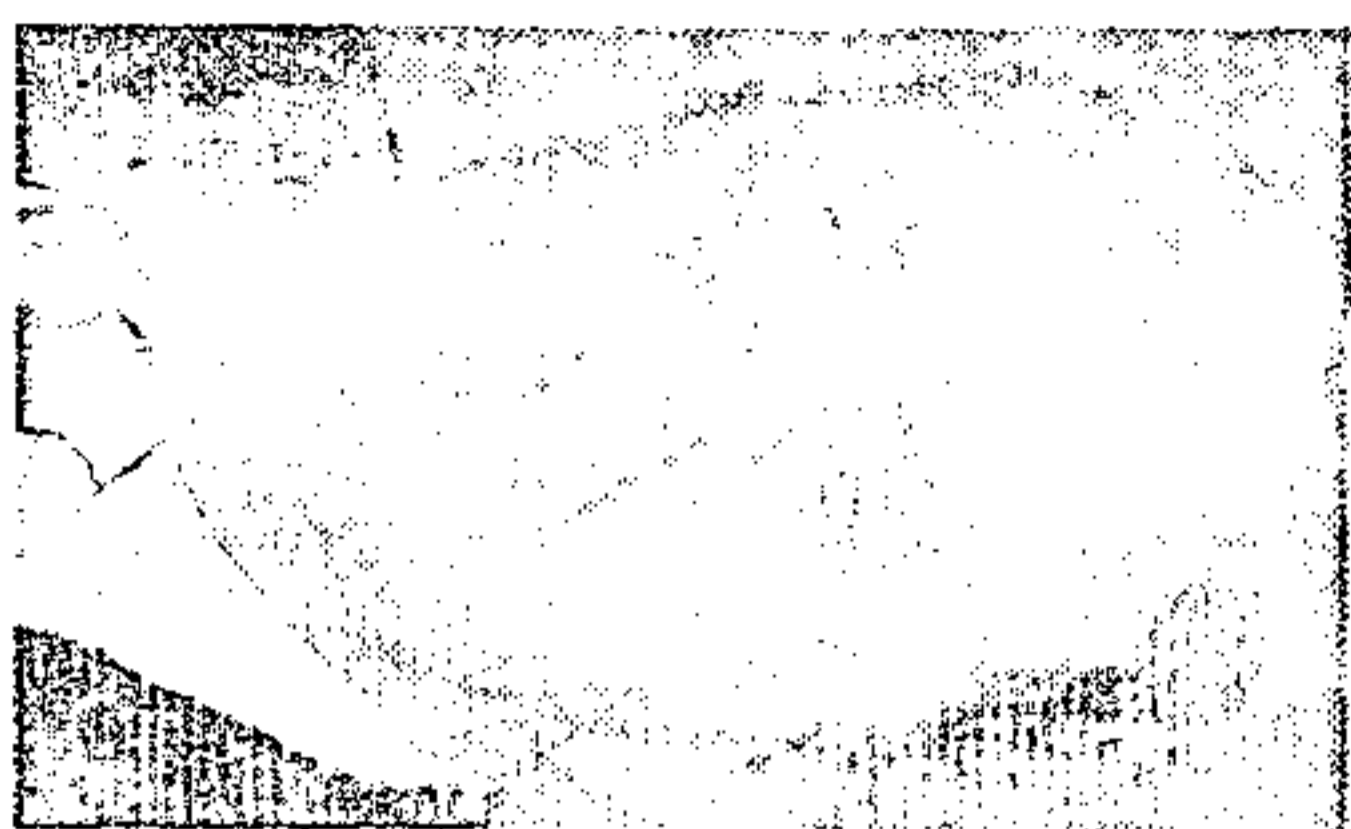
Whatever their views about the way various ministers, including now the latest Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, have handled the affair, they do not deserve very much sympathy.

Until white teachers display the same concern and action about the real crisis in South African education—that is, the blatant racial inequalities in the schools—their overall case is highly suspect.

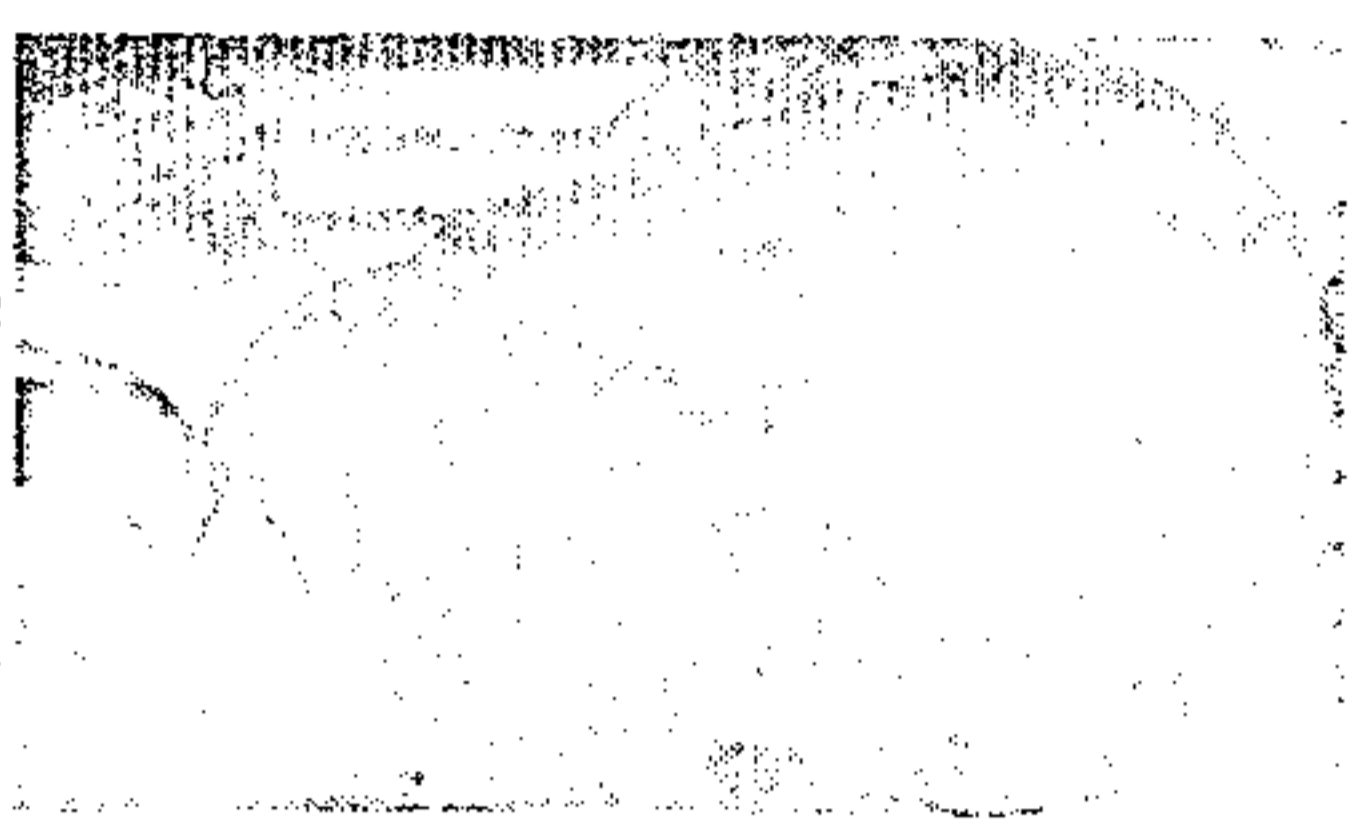
When, for example, have they raised a stink about the simple fact that teachers are paid different salaries purely because of their skin colour?

A young white person graduating from university and becoming a teacher will be paid more than a similarly qualified black person for no other reason than race.

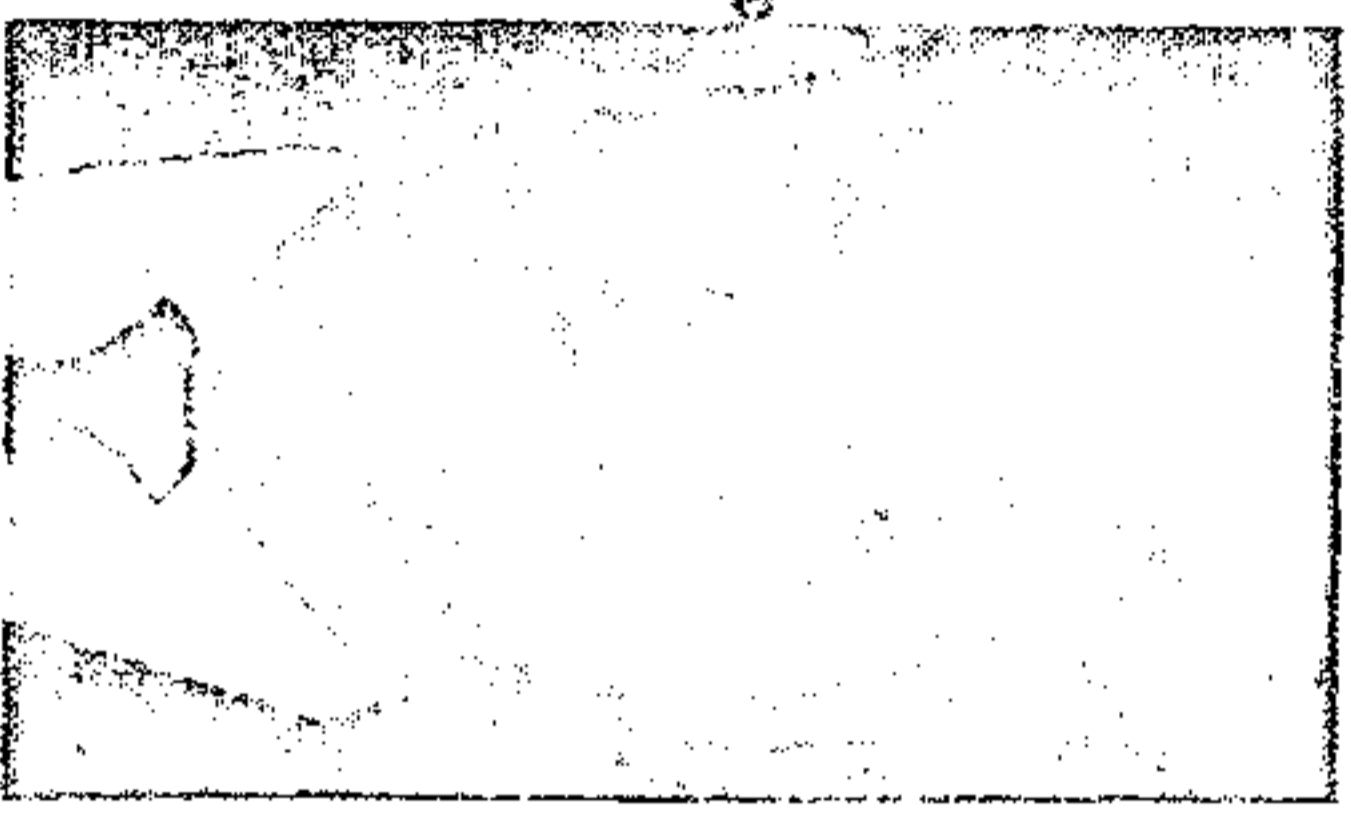
This, surely, is the major problem with teachers' salaries in South Africa, but the white teacher organisations, with substantial support from their members, are solely concerned about their own salaries. Everyone is entitled to a



Mr Punt Janson, Minister of National Education.



Dr Ferdie Harrebomberg, Minister of Education and Training.



Mr Barais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations.

fair salary, and they are entitled to agitate for better salaries, but to focus solely on one racial group, particularly the best-paid racial group, is not a desirable development in the South Africa of today.

It would be tragic, one has to admit, if some teachers are lost to education because they can get better-paid jobs elsewhere.

But if one looks at the

whole education system in South Africa, their salaries are basically not that important.

In the 1979 Survey of Race Relations, published by the Institute of Race Relations, it was disclosed that in the 1977/8 financial year, the government spent R51 on every white child, R185.16 on every Coloured child, R236.13 on every Asian child, and a miserable R54.03 on every black child in the so-called

"white area". Last year the gap widened.

What this means in unequivocal terms is that the government discriminates in its spending on children at school purely on the grounds of race.

It means that pupils of colour have inferior facilities, inadequate facilities or no facilities.

There are certainly some white schools which

developments and better facilities, but this should not be as important as equalising the spending on all children at school in this country.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Harrebomberg, outlined a programme to build 7 000 classrooms by 1982. In March 1979, there was a backlog of 1 691 classrooms in Coloured education.

When there is a euphemistic "backlog" in classrooms, it means in plain language there isn't even room for some children of colour to have their lessons.

To overcome this backlog, there have been double session systems (the same teacher giving lessons to two different classes a day) and platoon systems (different classes using the same room). Fortunately, the government is trying to abolish this practice.

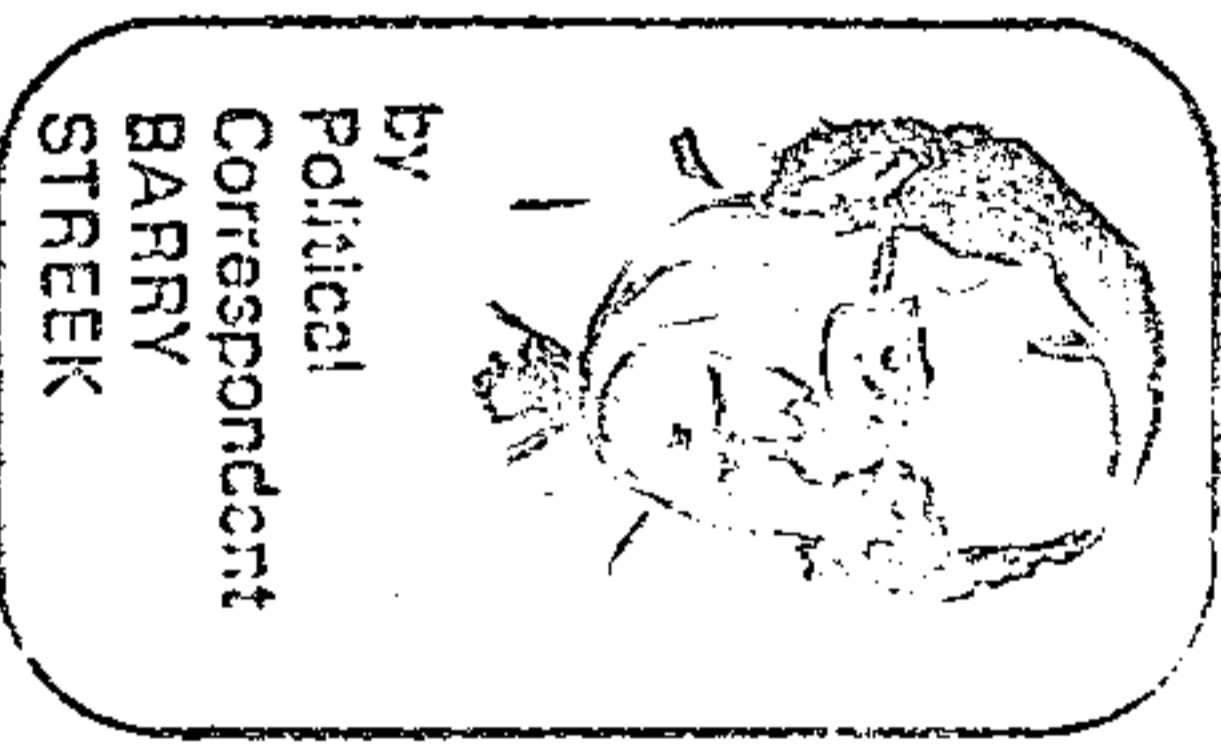
The Survey of Race Relations also disclosed that in 1978 there was one white teacher for every 19.6 pupils, one Coloured teacher for every 29.6 pupils, one Asian teacher for every 26.2 pupils and one black teacher for every 47.6 pupils.

If the average ratio is one teacher for 47.6 black pupils, one has to imagine what the size of some of the classes is.

One can carry on quoting statistics about the overall educational system to show these inequalities. But what they

mean in practice is that white teachers and white pupils get a far better deal out of the government than teachers and pupils of colour.

That, as the protests at Coloured and Indian schools over recent weeks have again underlined, is



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

the real crisis in South African education.

In their demands, the protesting children have cited the lack of facilities, broken windows, the shortage of textbooks, the shortage of qualified teachers and huge numbers of pupils in the classes.

The Child Report this year painted a similar background to the situation in the schools during the 1976 disturbances in Soweto and elsewhere.

All round the country there are some very sincere and dedicated officials doing whatever they can to try to put the situation right hampered by the lack of funds and resources, they are doing a yeoman task—and, compared to the pre-1976 situation, they are making progress.

But it is simply not enough.

In the budget for the 1980/1 financial year, now being debated in parliament, there is just not enough money allocated to overcome these inequalities.

It is no use government spokesmen, such as the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, quoting the total

amounts spent on Coloured education, because they never compare these figures with those spent on white education.

In the immediate future, more will have to be spent on black education to overcome the "backlog" than on white education.

This situation is being ignored in the current teachers' "crisis", and the attention is being focused purely on white teachers' salaries.

The white teachers would gain far more sympathy if they linked their salary demands to a programme to equalise salaries in, say, five years and in that period not only earn themselves the salaries they should but also campaign for teachers of colour to get the financial rewards they deserve.

It is really not on in the South Africa of today to give all the attention to the best-paid teachers and ignore the plight of the majority of teachers in the country.

When the white teachers link their demands to the plight of all teachers to be paid the same, whatever their colour, they will get much more sympathy.

Until then, however, few tears should be shed over their plight.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

At least kids were not jailed

25/5/80
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THE URGENCY with which the case of the coloured students arrested during Tuesday's police swoop in Western is viewed, must be commended.

Unfortunately, we cannot comment on the arrests themselves, as the matter is sub judice.

However, we would like to add that for the fact that courts had to sit up to 4 am to process the cases, shows there was determination on the part of officialdom to make sure that those young kids did not have to spend a night — let alone nights — in jail.

It also shows there has been change in the way such cases are handled these days. We can remember when little kids would simply disappear off the streets during disturbances, and parents would run around from police station to police station trying to establish what had happened to them.

This change of attitude is most welcome. But we would like to go further and ask whether it was at all necessary in the first place for the action.

Throughout the duration of the boycotts, the students have made it clear that it was a peaceful demonstration of their dissatisfaction over the whole education system, among other things.

We are sure that if the police had continued their low-profile attitude, nothing would have come of the protest meeting.

There must be better ways of handling this schools situation, and we call on the Prime Minister to pursue all avenues towards sorting out this problem in a way satisfactory to all parties.

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Schools boycott

Teargas attack

1/5/80 Post

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 1/5/80
 1/5/80

THE schools crisis flared again yesterday with black pupils in Durban boycotting classes. Police twice used teargas to disperse about 1,300 Kwa-Mechu pupils who

POST REPORTERS

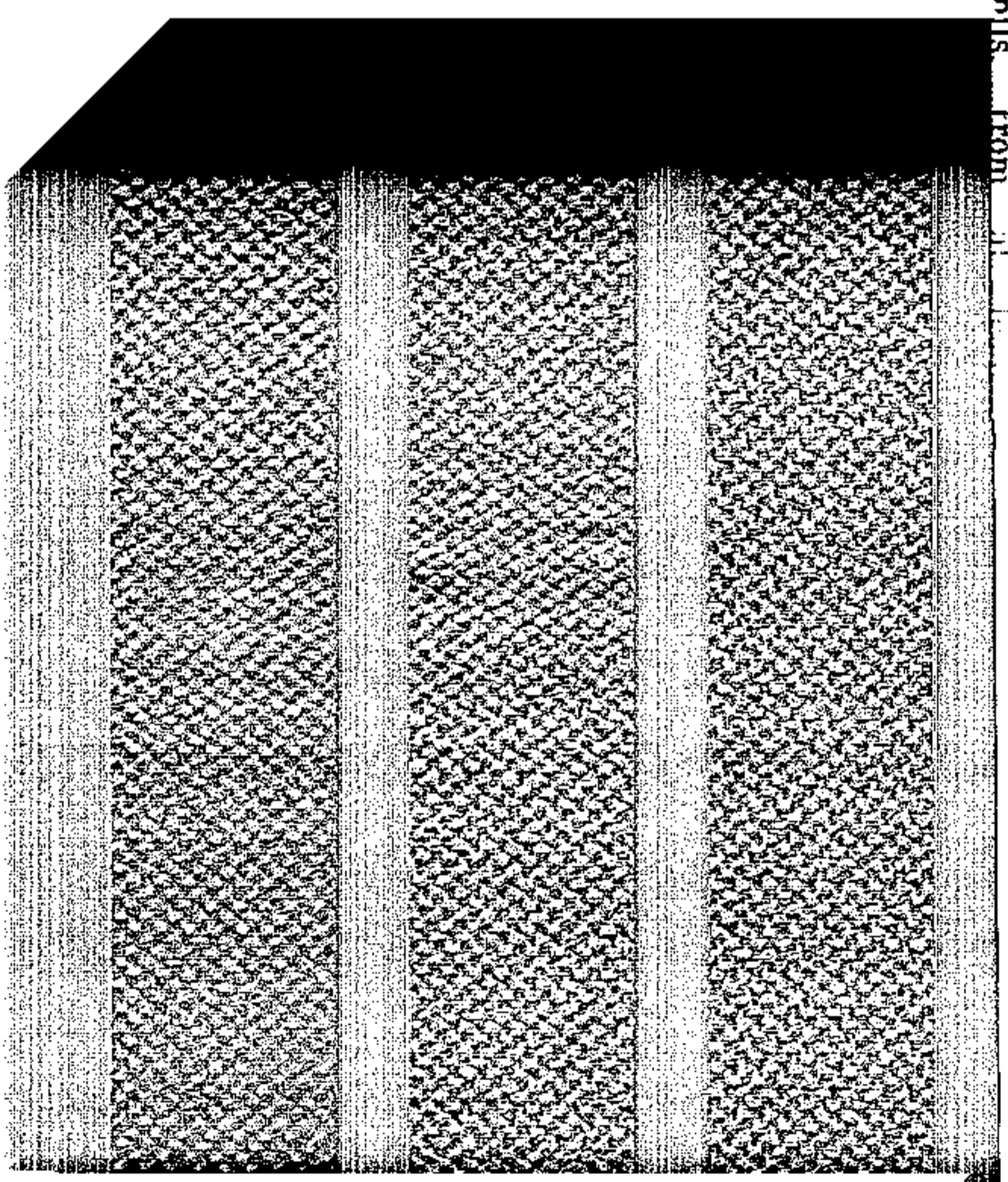
and scheduled for Regina Mundi did not take place. Late yesterday it was also reported that the meeting set for Mamelodi did not materialise. Meanwhile the situation at coloured schools

POST checked at several schools and found that most students had stayed away. At Christ Botha High School in Rosmont angry mothers had turned up accompanying their children. At Coronationville students were dismissed early



All was quite in Johannesburg coloured schools yesterday. But for some parents fear still runs high. These parents accompanied their children to school yesterday.

sisters are now in "ing." The first incident Natal involved children who gathered at the Ikanipho School in Durban. About 300 then moved on to KwaMashu station. Gas was used for a second time after the pupils from



Pupils gassed

From Page 1

Posters were displayed along the fence and about half of these protested against inferior education. A large number, however, demanded the release of detainees. Meanwhile thousands of coloured pupils throughout the Cape Peninsula yesterday continued their protest against Coloured Education, and major rallies occurred in Walmer Estate, Athlone, Rylands Estate and in the Hendrik Verwoerd Area, and several other schools.

Scholars at four coloured senior secondary schools and the Perzeverance Training College in Kimberley continued with their peaceful boycott of classes. Coloured high and primary school principals from the Peninsula and the Western Cape met the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr S J M Steyn, in Cape Town yesterday.

The meeting, which took place in an auditorium in the Hendrik Verwoerd Building, was called to discuss the coloured schools boycott. Approximately 50 teachers attended. A few of them said that the invitation to meet the Minister had been extended to them through school inspectors of the department.

Police yesterday confirmed that 865 students had appeared in court. Five were charged with public violence while the rest faced charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

economic money output is being produced immediately, as we are not a functionary to have a If with coloureds and with coloureds must be balanced.

Before the stone-throwing, two policemen were seen detaining an adult man standing on the fringe of the chanting students.

The first tear-gassing took place at about 11.30 am after a big crowd of pupils had formed when Inlakanihlo Secondary School were joined by others from Mzuvele Secondary and Vuyiswa Molo Memorial High.

and teachers formed a protective shield between police and students. One of the mothers at Bosmont said: "We will make it our duty to protect our children."

Police yesterday confirmed that 865 students had appeared in court. Five were charged with public violence while the rest faced charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

• To Page 2

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A strike by high school and primary teachers is threatening at coloured schools in the Cape Peninsula following a recommendation passed by more than 1200 teachers at a meeting in Athlone to "down tools" in support of boycotting pupils.

At several points in the Peninsula there were indications of strong parent and public support for the demonstrations. In Belgravia Road, for example, passing motorists flashed their lights and hooted in support of the students, and at several south Peninsula schools parents lined the streets opposite the schools. From Lansdowne to Steenberg pupils could be seen lining school fences. One of the regional points where students from this area met was the Wynberg Senior Se-

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AFRICUS 1/5/80 (50) (E) (257)

Hard line is deplored

Religion Reporter

HARDLINE Government reaction to the crisis in education would only aggravate the situation and was unbecoming to a Government which professed to be Christian, the Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape District of the Methodist Church, said in a statement today.

Mr Hendricks, a past head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said he had with-

held comment until now in the hope the Government would take 'reasonable and just action' to solve the crisis. But this had not happened.

'I am distressed at the reaction of the Government, both in terms of detentions and hardline statements by their spokesmen. Such reactions will only serve to aggravate the situation and are unbecoming a Government which professes to uphold Christian standards,' Mr Hendricks said.

'I and other coloured ministers are in close con-

tact with our church members, who are parents of children and directly affected by the boycott.

'I want to emphasise that as far as we are aware there is no agitation, as the Government is so fond of suggesting.'

'The Government should rather be aware of the irony of a situation in which youngsters who have been 'educated' by the apartheid system and who know no other system, have so firmly rejected this system and all it stands for.'

'The current crisis in "coloured" education is merely symptomatic of a greater disease — frustration by most South Africans with the system of apartheid itself. The Government should appreciate that the voice of young people is authentic, and that many of their parents have identified with it.'

Mr Hendricks reiterated the call of the Methodist Church to the Government to convene a national convention representative of all people in this country.

He also called for the release of those detained.

'I call on the Government to take immediate steps to convince the majority of South Africans that it is serious about enabling all South Africans to reach their full potential in the country of their birth, as God would expect His people to do.'

Paarl ^{AKGUS}
^{1/5/80}
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detainees

Charged

Crime Reporter

TWO young Paarl students, detained in last week's Security Police swoop, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Paarl, today on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The two students, both aged 17, were not asked to plead when they appeared before Mr M J C Tolken. The hearing was postponed to June 6 and bail of R50 each was fixed.

They paid the bail shortly after their appearance and have both been released.

Pamphlet:
 Two ^{ARGUS} ^{1/5/20}
 students
 in court

TWO students appeared briefly in the Bishop Lavis Magistrate's Court today in connection with an alleged distribution of a pamphlet on railway property without permission.

Mr William Michaels, 20, of 75 Lavis Street, Lavistown, and Mr Ronald Pretorius, 20, of 137 Tafelberg Road, Lavistown, were not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

Mr Michaels, a UWC student, and Mr Pretorius, a student at the John Ramsay High School in Lavistown, were arrested yesterday and released later in the evening on their own recognisances. The hearing was postponed to June 10. The students were warned to appear on that date.

Mr J P du Plessis was on the Bench. Mr P F Cloete appeared for the State and Mr S de Sal, of A M Omar and Co. for the students.

be carrying P. 2, instead of P. 2 (Total revenue = 7x2).
 They should not be receiving the should area. This is
 well in the short run.
 in the long run families will not wish to live in
 dilapidated buildings and a "preference of taste" will arise
 and they would prefer to move out of the houses
 into own built cottages and pay a bit more.
 The demand curve for rent controlled housing will therefore
 slope to the left as long as demand.
 The next phase of relieving a housing shortage
 is to do as the British authorities do. build
 abundant housing and offer subsidised rent.

Police keep pupils in grounds

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Helmeted riot police with tear gas pistols and shields contained about 1500 pupils at Mzudelezube Secondary School within their grounds at Kwamashu, Durban, today.

The children, carrying placards and singing, had begun moving down towards the railway station when the riot squad arrived.

About 30 policemen moved in to intercept the pupils who went back up the hill and returned to their school grounds.

Meanwhile in Pinetown boredom with the boycott is driving Indian high school pupils back into their classes, the headmaster, Mr H R Maharajh, said today.

On Monday all 945 children boycotted classes. On Tuesday 118 decided to return to classes and yesterday 187 were back. Today about 50 percent of the pupils were in class.

POLICE WARNING

The Johannesburg Argus correspondent reports that at least 3000 pupils at a rally in Eldorado Park dispersed today after police gave them a 30-minute warning.

Pupils, who streamed out of the Eldorado Park junior secondary school gates said they were told they had 30 minutes if they did not want to get hurt.

A senior police official entered the school gates where pupils were holding a rally.

Immediately after principals spoke to them students all started rushing towards the narrow school gates to go home.

Classes were disrupted at several Atteridgeville-Saulsville schools in Pretoria today and at some primary schools principals had to send pupils home for safety.

Thousands of primary pupils in stayaway

ARGUS 1/5/80

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THOUSANDS of coloured primary schoolchildren in the Peninsula stayed away from classes today in a token one-day protest against the education system.

A survey conducted by The Argus today found that most parents heeded a call to keep their children at home.

At some schools the stay-away was 100 percent and at most schools attendances were not more than 10 percent.

Only the Constantia Primary School reported full attendance.

WIDESPREAD

The regional chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said indications were that the stayaway was widespread throughout the Peninsula.

'According to my reports it appears the school attendance at primary schools is very low.

I was also told that

parents, fearing their children would come to harm, were gathering at schools and taking their children away,' he said.

The stayaway today is in response to a call by high school pupils and students to parents to show their solidarity with the 'pupils' cause' by keeping their children at home.

A meeting of the 'committee of 61' which has been spearheading the school boycott in the Western Cape, was interrupted by a police raid yesterday.

At least 15 policemen, in plainclothes and camouflage uniforms and with dogs, entered the St Francis Hall in Birdwood Road, Crawford, where the meeting was held.

The students were lined

up, questioned and photographed. The police took names, ages and addresses of the representatives present.

The police blocked exits and surrounded the hall to prevent any of the representatives leaving.

No one was detained.

The only African school to come out in boycott, Fezeka High School in Guguletu, rejoined the stayaway on Tuesday.

Today they again refused to go into classes and gathered in the school grounds.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training denied there were other schools in Guguletu involved and

See Pages 4 and 7

(Continued on Page 3 col 6)

Stayaway

(Continued from Page 1)

said only 50 percent of the Fezeka pupils were participating in the boycott.

The staff and students of Springfield Convent Senior School in Wynberg have expressed their solidarity with the aims of the boycotting students. This is the first white school to publicly do so.

A statement issued today by Sister Raymunda, the school's principal, said they felt there should be one educational system in South Africa and parity of educational expenditure.

FASTING

'As a sign of our sincerity and solidarity we have had a day of fast and pray that a just solution will be found to the deadlock.

'We invite all concerned to join us in fasting and prayer every Friday until this problem is resolved,' the statement said.

Meanwhile, the boycott in the Eastern Cape was fizzling out today with only 20 percent of coloured pupils believed to be still staying away from

school.

The chief regional inspector of coloured education in the Eastern Cape, Mr Dirk Crafford, said according to reports only 'handfuls' of pupils in Port Elizabeth were still refusing to attend classes.

16 PERCENT

He said the boycott figure in Port Elizabeth decreased from 2500 on Tuesday to 1500 yesterday — about 16 percent of the pupils.

For the whole area including the country areas, the boycott figure yesterday was about one-third of the pupils.

Meanwhile, at the Naya-luza High School in Grahamstown all 850 African pupils are staying away from school, and at the Woolhope Indian High School in Port Elizabeth, about 130 pupils were boycotting classes today.

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MEC would join demonstrations

Argus Correspondent *Argus* 1/5/80 (50) (57)

MARITZBURG. — Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC, told the Provincial Council today that if he were in the position of the coloured people he would join in the current demonstrations.

He was supporting a motion for the control of coloured and Indian education to be returned to Natal.

He said a peaceful demonstration against grievances should be acceptable if all other legal forms of redress had failed.

However, he did not agree with agitation or incitement, and loathed the concept of using children to demonstrate. But he would not be opposed to some form of passive resistance to make his protest known, he said.

4 000 boycott UCT lectures

Staff Reporter

FOUR thousand University of Cape Town students boycotted lectures yesterday.

At a number of mass meetings organized by individual departments, the majority of students in at least nine departments voted in support of the boycott.

While some lectures continued as usual, some departments such as sociology, arranged alternative "educational programmes".

The Lecturers Association representing non-professorial academic staff at the university yesterday issued a statement in support of the boycott.

"We support the protest and pledge ourselves to pursue avenues giving practical expression of our sympathy," the statement read.

"We rededicate ourselves to the principle of academic freedom and oppose all forms of academic segregation on racial

grounds."

The association said that the pupils were correct in asking for the support from UCT academics.

"They recognize, as we do, that we are diminished by racially-segregated educational systems, since these deny the principle of academic freedom."

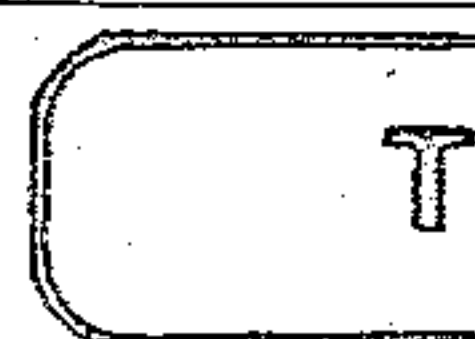
A meeting for all parents of UCT students will be held in the Robert Leslie Building at 8 pm tonight.

Students will inform their parents of the reasons for the decision to support the nationwide boycott at tonight's meeting.

Early yesterday morning, hundreds of students marched around the campus to express solidarity with boycotting pupils and students. Later yesterday, more than a thousand students displaying placards lined De Waal Drive for a silent half-hour protest at midday.



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Thousands at 'disciplined' protest rallies

Staff Reporters

THOUSANDS of Cape Town pupils and students gathered yesterday in the first mass protest rallies held since the start of the schools unrest earlier this month.

Teachers, most of whom accompanied their pupils to the rallies, report that their activities were disciplined and orderly.

Police vans and plainclothes policemen stationed around the schools and the University of the Western Cape kept a low profile.

At Grassy Park High School, about 3 000 pupils from Parkwood High School, Zeekoevlei High School and Grassy Park marched around the school.

A pupil stood in the centre of the school grounds, directing the march with a loud hailer. "Officials", wearing white arm bands, stood at intervals on the route of the marching pupils, ensuring that order was

maintained. One pupil carried a placard with a picture of the late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko. A huge banner stating "In Silence We Suffered, In Patience We Bore Gutter Education. We Want No More" hung across the front of the school.

Thousands of University of Western Cape students and pupils from Bellville South schools staged a demonstration at the entrance to the university in Modderdam Road, Bellville, yesterday morning.

Some of the placards attached to the fence read "Detain Steyn, Minister of Agitation" and "Workers, Join Us".

Pupils from Trafalgar High School, Harold Cressy High School and Salt River High School gathered at Zonnebloem Training College in Walmer Estate, where they read protest poetry, acted plays and sang freedom songs.

Pupils from Belgravia Senior

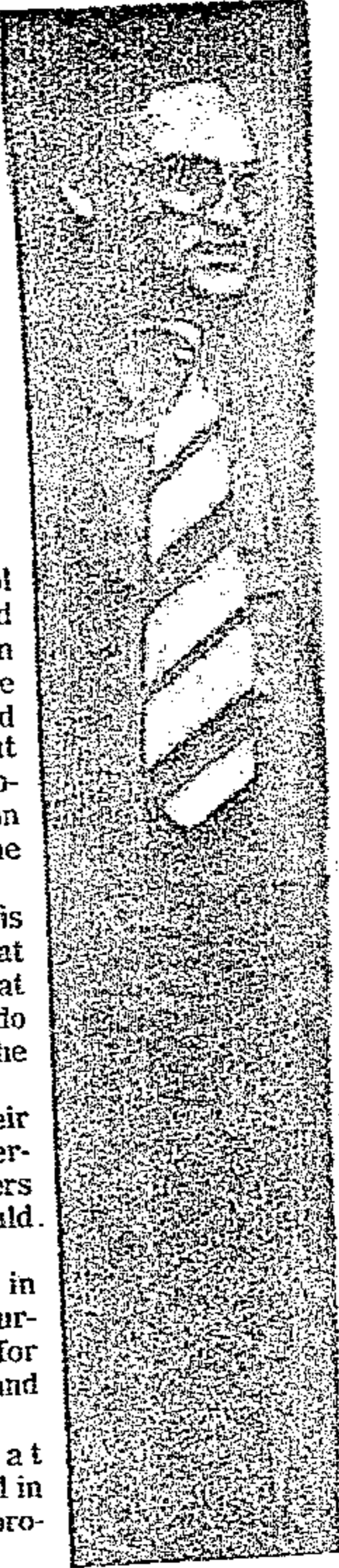
Secondary, Athlone High School and Bridgetown High School gathered at Rylands High School in Rylands Estate. A mother, one of several parents who waited outside the school throughout the morning, said she was going to wait there until her son came out to make sure he came to no harm.

"But the situation in this country is so out of hand that my child could be harmed at any time. So he must just do what he thinks is right," she said.

Wynberg pupils started their placard protest at 7.30 yesterday morning so that workers going to Wynberg station would be able to see it.

At Oaklands High School in Landsdowne, pupils from surrounding schools gathered for lectures on job reservation and "South Africa since 1976".

They went home at lunchtime, leaving the school in small groups "so as not to provoke the police".



Blacks join in boycott

JOHANNESBURG. — Police used teargas to disperse black pupils at Kwamashu near Durban yesterday when they joined in the country-wide schools boycott.

The pupils, from five schools in Kwamashu, said they were boycotting classes in sympathy with coloured and Indian pupils.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said in Pretoria yesterday he could neither confirm nor deny that police had used teargas to disperse the pupils.

The situation at other schools in and near Durban was quiet, but more than 1 000 students gathered on the University of Durban/Westville campus singing and waiting to enter the university hall, where a meeting was to be held.

Police in Johannesburg reported a quiet day following yesterday's mass detention of 854 pupils who appeared in the Newlands Magistrate's Court on Tuesday night charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

on Tuesday night charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

the principle of academic freedom and oppose all forms of academic segregation on racial

men De waal Drive for a silent half-hour protest at midday.

PE pupils resume classes

PORT ELIZABETH. — Nearly 1000 coloured Port Elizabeth schoolchildren returned to classes yesterday after a week-long protest against coloured education, the Eastern Cape's chief regional inspector of coloured education, Mr D A J Crafford, said.

He was hopeful the remaining 1500 protesting pupils would return to classes today.

"There has been a concerted effort by principals to get pupils back into class to prepare for the June examination. Pupils will only be harming themselves if they stay away longer," he said.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned principals and pupils at coloured schools that police would be obliged to act against people who contravened the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Reacting to the statement, Mr Crafford said he had pleaded with police not to act against pupils unless they left their schoolgrounds.

"We are fortunate that the boycott has been incident-free so far," he said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said pupils gathering in schoolgrounds contravened the Riotous Assemblies Act, but police would use their discretion before taking action.

All students at Dower Training College returned to classes yesterday. The principal, Mr E Fischer, said they would have to double up their lessons to prepare for June examinations.

A stay-away by 1186 pupils continued at the Spandau High School in Graaff-Reinet.

A black school in Grahams-town, the Nyalusa High School in Fingo Village, continued their boycott of classes in protest against black education. Classes at schools in Port Elizabeth's black townships continued normally.

Five coloured pupils from the Breidbach senior secondary school near King William's Town claimed yesterday they were taken from their homes on Sunday night and questioned by security police.

They said that at 11 pm on Sunday they were taken by two plain-clothes security police-

men to the King William's Town police station where they were questioned, before being returned on Monday.

Approached for comment last night, the regional commander of the security police, Colonel A P van der Merwe, said: "I've never met you, I don't know you and I have no comment to make."

He said he "very much doubted" the credentials of the reporter who approached him.

The head of the security police in King William's Town, Lieutenant L Nel, said he did not know about the questioning.

On Friday about 200 pupils at Breidbach boycotted classes and demonstrated for improved facilities at the school.

The pupils want a music room, a typing room, typewriters, no more second-hand text-books or desks, more classrooms, a wider choice of subjects and more electrical machinery and equipment. They also want more adequate sportsfields.

Most of the pupils were at classes yesterday.

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THE might of the State, threatened by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament on Tuesday afternoon, was seen in action that same night at Johannesburg's Newlands police station.

It was seen in the bringing before a magistrate of 714 coloured schoolchildren. There was confusion about the numbers because of the duplication of names and wrong names: even at midnight, it was thought that 880 were to be charged.

They were the children arrested still earlier in the day, at about 8.30 am, when police baton-charged and broke up a demonstration protesting against segregated and inferior education.

The mass arrests were, clearly, anticipated by the authorities. The required number of policemen were there, heavily armed; the vans were there.

Some startling accusations have been made by parents about the way the police behaved. The police deny the charges.

But whatever did happen, the fact was that hundreds of children were carted off to the Newlands police station.

Their names and addresses were taken. Then, from about 5 pm onwards, they were brought into a small courtroom in the building.

An impromptu conveyor-belt system went into operation.

Batches of 16 children were brought into the court and lined up in a row. Outside, a policeman with a loudhailer called out the names as the hundreds of parents and friends clustered round. The parents — mother, father, grandfather or grandmother — went into the court and stood behind their children.

Some embraced or kissed. Mothers put their arms around their sons or daughters and held them close during the formal proceedings.

By this stage, the children were identified by numbers. The prosecutor, dressed in formal black robe, checked the accused from his list attached to the charge sheet: an offence alleged under the Riotous Assemblies Act in attending an illegal gathering.

The line-up ready, a policeman in camouflage uniform bawled out, "Rise in court" and the robe-clad magistrate entered. In English and Afrikaans, he formally remanded the children in the custody of their parents, and told them to come to the court again on May 13, or face being arrested. Then he adjourned the court and walked out.

It took about two minutes for each remand, and about 15 minutes to get each batch ready.

It ended at 3.20 am.

Nine attorneys, also in their black robes, were in court at various times during the drawn-out proceedings. They came from a number of Johannesburg firms. Most of the time they merely sat silent, rising only when the magistrate entered and left. Only later did one of them make formal applications to help two sick children.

The kids who were taken to court

252
257
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227

ROM 2/5/80

The coloured schoolchildren arrested on Tuesday were brought before the Magistrate in batches. BENJAMIN POGRUND reports.

In the area outside the court, under bright lights, an impromptu kitchen was set up by church people, to give the children something to drink and eat.

Policemen were everywhere. Some were in camouflage uniform, others in ordinary uniform, others in casual clothing — which made the automatic rifles they carried seem even more frightening. They talked among themselves, often laughing.

"If the State is challenged and decides to hit back, it will do so with all the means at its disposal. There should be no doubt about this."

That is what Mr Botha had also told Parliament earlier in the day.

So who were these children who were arrested and brought before court in a manner unprecedented in our country's history?

Were they hooligans or layabouts to be treated in this way? Were they anarchists against whom the full power of the State had to be mustered?

No. They were pleasant and decent-looking youngsters, many of them dressed in neat school uniforms.

Most of them were under the age of 18. The youngest was officially 13. Some were so small as to belie their ages. Where ages were determined to be under 13, the children were released.

There was one white child among them, a 14-year old girl. She was kept separate from her fellows.

The children stood quietly, watching the magistrate with solemn eyes. There was no sense of shame visible in them at what would normally be the humiliating experience of being

hauled before a magistrate, and in the middle of the night at that. Rather, there was a poise and a calm pride about them.

Nor did their parents — equally decent-looking people — reveal regret or recrimination. There was an obvious bond between children and parents.

There was anxiety, and worried questions were passed around about the whereabouts of this and that child. But there was a stillness, a tension, in the crowd, which was broken only early in the evening when dogs were used to keep out people surging against the gate.

At one stage, as a small boy, still bright-eyed despite the lateness of the night, emerged from the court, people rushed to him, crying and hugging him and saying: "He's only a child, he's only a child."

Sitting in the courtroom late that night, it was difficult to relate Mr Botha's talk about the use of the might of the State with what was happening there.

What are the thoughts in the minds of those children, and in the minds of their parents and grandparents, as they face the might of the State in this late-night courtroom?

Do they go off with respect for authority? For justice seen to be done?

Or does the State destroy the moral authority, which it must have to function, by using its might in this way?

After Tuesday, there can be no doubt about the response on the part of hundreds upon hundreds of children, parents and friends. The change in their hearts and minds could be seen on their faces and in their bearing.

South Africa may yet suffer the consequences.

Police raid meeting of children's committee

Staff Reporter

A MEETING of the steering committee regulating the schools boycott was raided yesterday afternoon by security police, who photographed and recorded the names and addresses of all the representatives present.

This was confirmed by the chief of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel H W Kotze, last night.

At least 60 students and pupils representing their schools and colleges were present when "plainclothes policemen barged into" the St Francis Hall in Athlone.

The committee, known as the Committee of 61, was formed at a meeting of 240 representatives two weeks ago, where pupils and students first decided to call a boycott of classes in the Western Cape.

It represents schools and colleges as far afield as Oudtshoorn and met to discuss the mass

protest rallies held throughout the Peninsula yesterday.

Representatives claimed that their meeting was interrupted when one policeman jumped through a window and opened the door for seven other men.

The students were lined up, photographed and then questioned individually. The name, address and date of birth of each representative was recorded.

Some representatives were asked whether they were forced to join the boycott, whether they agreed with it and what the names of their parents were.

While they were being questioned by security police, every exit was blocked off by police in camouflage uniforms with dogs, who surrounded the hall, making it impossible for any of them to leave.

They were allowed to go home after they had been questioned and photographed.

THE CITIZEN (5780) STAYS AWAY FROM SCHOOLS

BY NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has warned boycotting pupils and students that the police will take action against anyone holding an illegal gathering in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

At a meeting called at short notice yesterday by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, in the H.A. Verwoerd Building, Mr Le Grange told 10 principals from coloured schools in the Athlone, Wynberg and Cape Town areas that the police were reluctant to engage in confrontation with demoralising pupils.

However, the pupils were breaking the law and he appealed to them to

return to their classes and have talks with the authorities about their grievances.

A statement issued by Mr Le Grange said he would like to draw the attention of the public generally, and in particular the attention of all heads of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all scholars and students to a Government Gazette notice in March this year.

The notice declared that all gatherings were prohibited except those of a bona fide nature, or taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building, or at any time expressly authorized by a magistrate of a district.

Mr Le Grange added that "any dis-

regard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police are obliged to act against transgressors."

Although Mr Marais Steyn would not comment further on his meeting with the school principals other than saying that it was a meeting in the normal course of discussion, principals later viewed after the meeting speculated that Mr Le Grange's warning was a prelude to stronger police action by Monday.

If the Riotous Assemblies Act was strictly enforced, it would mean that pupils would not be able to demonstrate inside their school grounds.

Mr Le Grange made it clear to the principals that the police would not act

against anyone for his political beliefs as such.

Meanwhile, according to reliable sources, Mr Steyn has appealed to students to return to classes and feel free to discuss their grievances with him.

He was prepared to meet student representative councils, parent groups and the students themselves to discuss their problems. This view was supported by Mr Le Grange.

Mr Steyn, according to sources, also stated that a timetable for change could not be worked out by the Government alone, but ultimately the further completed that the Government was not to be blamed for the situation. Mr Steyn, however, was laying hand as to the necessary

Black pupils join school boycott, throw stones at police

NM 1/5/80

Mercury Reporter
TWO policemen were injured when black schoolchildren in Kwa Mashu threw rocks at them yesterday. Police dispersed pupils with tear-gas on three separate occasions.

This is the first time in the week-long school boycott that blacks have joined in sympathy with

the coloureds and Indians. More than 600 black pupils gathered outside the Musuvela High School in Kwa Mashu and started marching to other schools to intimidate pupils into joining the boycott.

About 36 policemen used tear-gas to disperse them and the pupils scattered, police said.

Yesterday afternoon while police patrolled the township, about 400 pupils — gathered outside a tearoom — threw stones at police who had ordered them to leave.

One policeman suffered a cut ear and another's cheek was cut by flying stones. Tear-gas canisters were thrown and the pupils dispersed.

May
1980

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: NATIONAL EDUCATION

(50)

The Director-general: National Education is pleased to announce that the under-mentioned amounts have been allocated during the financial year 1980/81 to the undermentioned bodies for the provision of water sports facilities:-

CAPE PROVINCE

Hout Bay Yacht Club	R 4 000
Redhouse Yacht Club	R 4 000
East London Ski Boat Club	R 8 000
East London Yacht Club	R 1 000

ORANGE FREE STATE

Kroonstad Aquatic Sports Club	R 4 000
Kroonhengelklub	R 1 000

NATAL

Royal Natal Yacht Club	R 8 000
Borough of Margate	<u>R20 000</u>
	<u>R50 000</u>

The Director-general further makes known that applications for grants-in-aid for the provision of water sports facilities during the financial year 1981/82 are now awaited.

The conditions will be as follows:-

- (a) A grant is limited to two thirds of the total cost of the project, to a maximum of R100 000 per project.

- (b) Normally the site on which the facilities are to be erected must be the property of the Government, a provincial authority, a divisional council or a local authority. In extraordinary circumstances grants-in-aid can be made in respect of facilities which are erected on private property, provided a long term agreement, possibly for 99 years, which is registered with the Deeds Office, is entered into.
- (c) Should a sports body no longer require the facilities which have been erected with Government assistance, or should the facilities no longer be required or utilised for the original purpose, or should a sports body for some reason or other cease to exist, those facilities not erected on private property, shall become the property of the Department of National Education. Alternatively, the full amount of the grant-in-aid shall be refunded to the Department of National Education.
- (d) Plans and specifications for the erection of the facilities, duly approved by the authority concerned, must accompany the application.

Applications from sports bodies etc., must be submitted on the prescribed form to the authorities concerned for analysis and forwarding to the respective regional representative of the Department of National Education, Branch: Sport Promotion . It is the responsibility of the body concerned to submit a detailed and thoroughly substantiated case which will give an indication of the merit of the project. An authority who itself applies, must also submit its application to the relevant regional office of the Department of National Education, Branch: Sport Promotion.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 30 September 1980.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION
AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION



STAR 1/5/80

Better and Brighter?

(50) (25) (25)

It's a struggle against "inferior and racial education" and not education as a whole, say pupils who have joined the boycott of coloured and Indian schools. Here, from left, Craig (13), Mariza (16) and Hilton (14), all of Riverlea high school, got together yesterday afternoon to help each other learn more.

They have all joined the mass stay-away with a purpose — better and brighter education for all South Africans.

Their future, they said, lies in becoming a teacher, nurse and boilermaker respectively. Will they get the opportunity? The Rand Training College rector, Mr Gerald Bream, warned yesterday that the spreading schools' boycott was "explosive".

He tried to speak to students who refused to be photographed by The Star "because their fellow students had been detained by police."

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POLICE used tear-gas in Kwamashu yesterday in their attempts to disperse gangs of blacks who pounded vehicles travelling on the main road into the townships, with bottles and rocks.

Meanwhile, classes at Six Atteridgeville and Saulsville schools, including a junior secondary school, were disrupted and hundreds of pupils refused entry into classrooms yesterday morning. The affected schools are Atteridgeville Junior Secondary School, Marematlou Higher Primary, Mbweni Higher Primary, Bathokwa Higher Primary, Matseke Higher Primary and Thabo Lower Primary.

There was an attempt to disrupt classes at Hofmeyr High School, but students remained in class when ordered out by a group of youths.

800 plus

In Johannesburg more than 800 students from three coloured high schools were ordered to disperse by a school principal yesterday on the instruction of a senior police officer.

The students, from Willow Crescent, Klip-town and Eldorado Park High Schools, were addressed by Mr A H Nobel, the principal of Willow Crescent.

He told the students to disperse within 10 minutes and they started trickling out of the school.

Police kept a close

watch on events at Willow Crescent, where six police vehicles and one sneeze machine were standing by.

Students leaving the school premises said they were going home.

Before the police arrived, the students had held a rally at which they unanimously agreed to continue the boycott, according to Sapa.

In Durban police vehicles, buses and all forms of transport emerging from the railway station area did so with shattered windscreens and substantial dents. Pedestrians on the roadside were sent fleeing as the hurtling missiles were hurled indiscriminately.

About 1500 school-children who had walked about one kilometre from their school — Mzuvele Secondary — after riot police had intercepted their march to other schools, eventually reached the railway station opposite the Isibonelo Secondary School.

Onlookers and train passengers appeared to begin the rock-throwing, as the children broke into three groups along the railway line.

A contingent of about 75 SAP and Riot Police, armed with teargas pistols, shields, helmets and masks, followed the running children before firing teargas alternately into the school-grounds and up the railway line.

By about 1 pm school-children clutching hand-

• To Page 2

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SCHOOL BOYCOTT Indians join in

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The schools boycott started by coloured students nearly three weeks ago has now spread to virtually all Indian schools (including some primary schools) around the country. The protest is against inequalities in the education system.

What began as an expression of solidarity with their coloured counterparts, has gained a momentum all its own within the Indian community. "Underlining this is resentment at the standard of Indian education and facilities when compared to white schools," says the PFP's Ray Swart, who adds that the involvement of parents and children shows the depth of feeling and growing impatience.

More importantly for SA, the pervasiveness of the boycott, extending to "conservative" Indian areas like Pietersburg and Laudium, apart from Natal (including students at the University of Durban Westville and Wentworth Medical School) and Lenasia, reflects the growing politicisation of the youth, and black solidarity across ethnic lines.

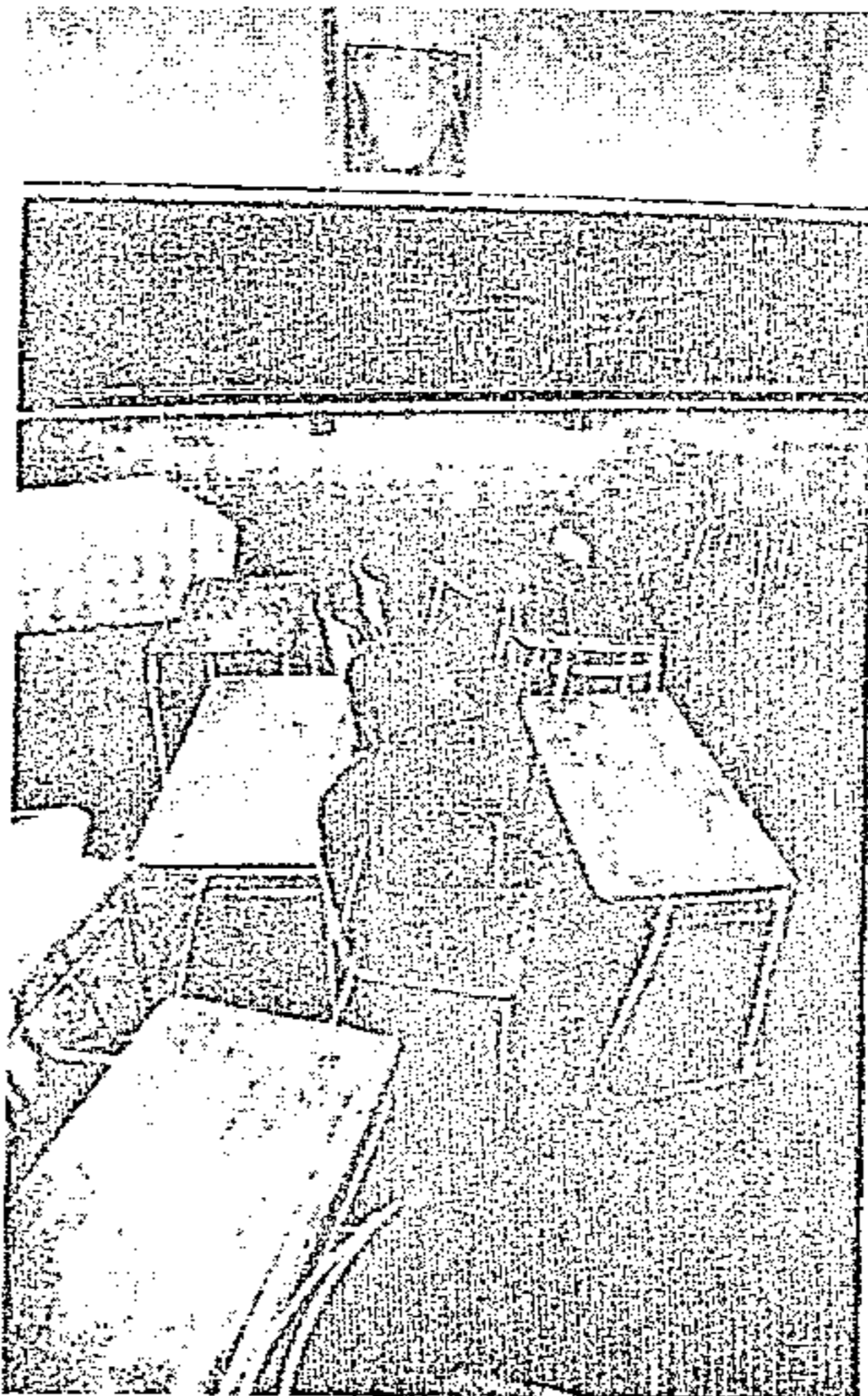
Financial Mail May 2 1980

Assur
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This week African students at Mamelodi schools staged a walkout in sympathy.

Clearly, the new generation of matriculants is set to be far more vociferous than their predecessors in their demands for equality of opportunity. In 1976, the protest against Bantu education in the black townships received limited support from only a handful of Indian schools. Just four years later, the climate of protest, although expressly peaceful, seems far more broadly based.

Students stress they don't necessarily want the kind of education that white schools receive, because "who is to say what they have is better?" However, they do call for equal government subsidies for all race groups in a universal, not ethni-



Empty classroom . . . but most are serious

cally separated, system of education.

Government spending on each child's education for the different race groups for 1978-79 is: white R724 (R640); Indian R357 (R297); coloured R225 (R197); African R71 (R68). (The figures in brackets exclude capital spending.)

Among the grievances are: that standards and facilities are not adequate to enable them to cope at university, that permits are required to attend white universities, teachers are low paid and sometimes unqualified.

The boycott takes the form of peaceful gatherings in the school grounds for the duration of the school day. Classes, however, carry on "normally" for a handful of pupils. Between 70% and 90% stay away at some schools. For a few it means no more than another day off classes, but most are serious.

According to the deputy director (control) of Indian Education, S P van den Heever, Indian scholars have "no reasonable grounds for doing what they're doing," since they receive the same standard of provision as white schools, and write the same JMB exams. He maintains, echoing coloured and Indian Affairs Minister Marais Steyn, that the boycott is "politically motivated by outsiders", and "fanned by the press."

SA Indian Council member, and leader of the Reform Party, Yelman Chinsamy, says that the students have "very legitimate grievances, and a right to call for a boycott." The Minister, advises Chinsamy, should get in touch with community leaders and give some assurance that the problem will be tackled. "A commission of inquiry into student grievances should be called immediately."

That, he says, is what the students are waiting for before they call off the boycott.

In the meantime, the stay-away continues "indefinitely," with daily meetings to review the situation. Listening to and observing the students on the school grounds, it is hard to believe that their action stems from outside political agitators, as government believes.

SCHOOLS BOYCOTT — 2

Why not Soweto?

In fewer than three weeks the boycott of classes by coloured students in the Cape Peninsula has had a ripple effect that has cut across regional and racial lines. Indian schools and English-speaking university students have joined the protests.

But it is still a mystery why African students — and particularly those in Soweto — have stood on the sidelines in the present upsurge against unequal education.

It is possibly the aftermath of 1976 that is holding African students away from widespread demonstration against the country's educational system. For one thing, the loss of life in that year militates against another direct encounter with the State. The exodus of many of the leaders to African countries and beyond has left a gap, and there has been no continuity of activism on the scale experienced before June.

Above all, the arrests of several leaders of the students' bodies, culminating in the sedition trial and imprisonment of the Soweto Student Representative Council last year, might have instilled a sense of fear, and even of despair. And students bodies formed subsequent to the banning and arrests of those responsible for the organisation of the 1976 events, like the South African Student Organisation (SASO) and the South African Student Movement (SASM) have either had their

Financial Mail May 2 1980

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Boycott links with Soweto '76

Minister of Coloured Relations Marais Steyn talks to the *F.M.* about the schools boycott.

F.M.: Do you agree that Coloured pupils and teachers have legitimate complaints?

Marais Steyn: Of course they have complaints. On several occasions I have explained that this goes back in history. But since the Department of Coloured Relations was established really imaginative steps have been taken to improve the problems. Over the past 10 years R1 000m has been spent on Coloured education and in this new financial year I expect it will approach R200m. There was a large backlog in the building of schools but in the past 10 years we have spent R125m on building schools for them and this year the amount will increase by R28m. Since I became minister nine months ago steps have been taken to improve the issue of textbooks and great improvement should be possible next year.

Why then has the boycott taken place now?

This problem came because we have information that since March people who have nothing to do with Coloured education have been active in indoctrinating, inciting and organising these children to take this action. Because certain grievances exist they saw the opportunity to batten on to the grievances and to misuse young folk for their ulterior political purposes.

Do you know who the people are behind the present boycott?

We know.

Is any action being taken?

It is in the hands of the police.

Did the detention of a number of political leaders last week have anything to do with the boycott?

You will have to ask the Minister of Police that.

Are the people you say are involved in this agitation part of a new underground political movement?

No, it is a well-known one.

What are their beliefs and tactics?

Their ultimate objective is to try to create a situation in SA where law and order will collapse so that they can ferment and accomplish revolution. Their method is to seize on an issue. It is a well-known communist stratagem to exploit grievances while disguising their true motives.



Does this movement have a name?

It operates under several fronts. Would you agree that the present situation is comparable with the Soweto situation in 1976?

It is comparable with Soweto and there are also known links between the situation in Soweto and the present one. We are most appreciative of the manner in which the police have acted in this situation. They have acted firmly, but with constraint.

It seems that the Government always waits for drastic moves before taking action.

I would disagree with that. I have just given you some indication of how we have been meeting the situation. I should add to it that from the beginning of this year we have introduced compulsory education for Coloured children throughout SA on the same basis as for white schools. And we are determined to see to it that these children and indeed all South African children will receive support and worthy education to equip them for the great future that we believe we all have in SA.

Was your threat to consider closing the schools a bit of *kragdadigheid* prompted by the Fauresmith by-election on May 7 and the threat of a white backlash there?

My statement had no political motivation whatsoever and had nothing to do with any by-election. It arose from considerations which affect the interests of these children whose education is being neglected, whose character is being undermined and whose discipline is being undermined. Any government worthy of its salt would not tolerate such things and would take counteraction as drastic as is necessary.

THINK

Rev Baartman gives advice to schools

MDANTSANE — One of the greatest shortcomings of our educational system was that it taught people to remember rather than think.

This was said by the Rev Ernest Baartman, superintendent of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa here.

Rev Baartman was speaking at a graduation celebration party in honour of Mr Lwazi Njikelana, who obtained a B. Comm degree from Fort Hare University.

"Schools stop the process of thinking," Mr Baartman said.

"Before children go to school they do a lot of thinking for themselves but as soon as they go to school we encourage them to remember and take away their natural ability to think.

"When we tell them two times two is four we expect them to bring that back to us as it is when we ask questions and not consider developing their minds to think on their own."

There were raised eyebrows among parents and the elderly when Mr

Baartman said parents should not expect children to provide for them as a matter of course when they complete their schooling.

"When parents decide to have children they take it upon themselves to provide for them," he said.

"It becomes a misnomer now when a parent feels the child should provide for him or her as a matter of course."

He explained however, that it was the duty of the children to help their parents in times of need but it was not for parents to demand this as their right.

The Acting Secretary of Education in the Ciskei, Mr O. S. Bomela, who was guest speaker, said there were three types of educated people in our society.

There were people who were so highly educated that they had forgotten there were problems.

"These have gone far out of the reach of other men," he said.

He warned our society could not afford to breed such men because it was important

that men should know where they come from and also realise we are not out of the woods yet.

He said the second group was one of men who did not respect their achievements.

"These will always tell you 'we are with the people and we do not want to divorce ourselves from them,' whenever they do things their dress does not allow them to do."

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Steyn says he'll act on grievances

RDMS/5/80

~~277~~

Political Staff

THE Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Bloemfontein yesterday immediate steps would be taken to investigate the grievances of coloured pupils and make the necessary accommodations.

Meanwhile, violence yesterday again flared in the black township of KwaMashu, near Durban, when hundreds of pupils continued their schools boycott.

Police appealed to the KwaZulu Government to intervene after hundreds of pupils went on the rampage.

Vehicles were stoned and several windows were broken at a school where pupils refused to join the boycotts. Teargas was used to disperse demonstrators.

A busdriver was slightly hurt but no other injuries or arrests were reported.

The KwaZulu Government has appealed to pupils return to classes.

Mr Steyn, speaking after talks with six coloured pupils from the Dr Blok High School and members of the Free State Regional Coloured Board, said he felt more had been achieved during the talks than in months of dispute.

He had learnt much about problems of school children in the Free State and would

try to set matters right on the highest level when he returned to Cape Town.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that classes were disrupted at several black schools in Atteridgeville and Saulsville yesterday.

In Johannesburg, more than 800 pupils from three schools attending a rally in Eldorado Park yesterday dispersed when asked to do so by a principal who had consulted with Colonel M J Botes, District Commandant for Soweto.

Earlier the pupils rejected a proposal to send representatives to the Minister. They said they were all representatives and the boycott was their most effective way of expressing their grievances.

Last night, Transvaal coloured and Indian parents' committees were to meet in Johannesburg to decide on co-ordinated action to support their children.

In some parts of Natal and in Port Elizabeth, more pupils were reported to have returned to classes.

For the first time, thousands of primary school children in the Cape Peninsula stayed away from classes yesterday in a token one-day protest in sympathy with coloured and Indian high schools.

In the Free State attendance is back to normal.

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ARGUS 2/5/80
Four held
in wake
of boycotts

Crime Reporter

CAPE TOWN security police have detained a further four men in the wake of the schools boycott — two of them University of the Western Cape students.

The detentions were confirmed by Colonel H. W. Kotze, Security Police chief in Cape Town.

All are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which entitles police to hold them for up to 14 days.

The four are Mr Cecil Esau and Mr Cornelius Arries, both of the UWC; Mr Abdurazak Achmat, a community worker from Hanover Park, and Mr Errol Yon, a teacher at Bridgetown High School.

It is believed that Mr Esau and Mr Arries were held after allegedly distributing pamphlets.

Pupils

undecided
on police
talks

ABOUT 20 members of the Committee of 61, which has been spear-heading the boycotting of classes by Peninsula pupils, were last night rounded up by security policemen and driven to a hall in Athlone for what was believed to have been a meeting with the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

They were addressed by Captain G Strydom, a senior member of the security police, who said he had been instructed by Mr le Grange to arrange an 'urgent meeting' with the committee.

He said the Minister had asked him to try to arrange the meeting with the committee at 10.30 am today at the H F Verwoerd Building.

POSTPONED

A spokesman at the office of the Commissioner of Police, General M C W Geldenhuys, said today the proposed meeting had been postponed.

A spokesman for the pupils said the decision whether they could meet the Minister or not could not be taken by the few present, but only by the whole representative body.

The decision by the committee could be taken only once all the representatives had discussed the proposal with their schools, he said.

A pupil present said their decision might be delayed because any meeting held by the Committee of 61 could be contravening the Riotous Assembly Act. The captain assured them they would be able to hold the meeting 'anywhere.'

The 20 members present at the meeting were telephoned or personally informed by the police that they would be picked up at their homes at 6.30 pm 'to meet the Minister of Police.'

The spokesman said some of the members present expressed reservations about meeting the Minister, because they felt he was not the person who could solve their grievances.

ARGUS 2/5/80

Steyn offer to negotiate is rejected

THE Committee of 61 has refused an offer of negotiation from the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, because he has not been elected by the mass of people in this country.

Staff at UCT pledge

UCT Correspondent

ABOUT 80 members of the University of Cape Town's academic staff pledged themselves yesterday to strive unremittingly for removal of discrimination in South African education.

The motion reads: We, members of the academic staff of the University of Cape Town resolved:

⊙ That we completely identify ourselves with all those who like ourselves are striving towards a single non-discriminatory and non-racial educational system in South Africa;

⊙ That we sincerely believe that the division of any educational system along 'ethnic' lines is totally unjust and indefensible;

⊙ That we also believe that such a system is contrary to and a violation of the basic tenets of education.

The dedication reads: 'We dedicate ourselves to the achievement of a single non-discriminatory and non-racial society within which no racially stratified educational system can function.

'As members of the academic staff at the University of Cape Town concerned with the whole education of the person we shall continue to work and strive for these views which we hold sacred and will not cease such efforts until we have achieved a non-racial educational system.'

In a statement issued today, the committee said that after the riot squad disruption of their peaceful meeting they were sceptical of advances made to them.

Describing it as 'an act of naked aggression' the committee said the so-called high ideals of western democracy which were taught at schools were lacking 'in our society.'

'Instead, when we plan peaceful protest the State apparatus steps in with FN rifles, teargas canisters, dogs, pistols and riot police in camouflage uniforms and busts up our peaceful meetings.

'POWERLESS'

'The students are virtually powerless against the organised force of the State machinery,' the statement said.

The committee said Mr Steyn had apparently said his doors were wide open and he wanted to negotiate with the students.

'We feel we cannot negotiate our principles away. Our interests are opposed to the interests of those whom Mr Steyn represents.

'Mr Steyn has not been elected by the mass of people in this country. Why should we negotiate with those who have come to power undemocratically?'

FIGHT PLEA

Appealing to parents and pupils from all parts of the country to 'take up the fight for a non-racial society' the committee said it had been encouraging thus far to see pupils from all three 'racial educational departments'

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Teachers 'down tools' from today

ABOUT 1 000 teachers, representing about 150 schools throughout the Western Cape, decided last night in Athlone to 'down tools' from today in support of the boycotting pupils.

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(to be copied from

The teachers' strike will involve thousands of primary schoolchildren in the present unrest at coloured schools.

The meeting, which lasted about four hours and was attended by delegates from Paarl and other outlying areas, was switched to the Athlone Civic Centre at the last moment after the Administration of Coloured Affairs stopped it from being held at Hewat Training College in Crawford.

UNANIMOUS

The meeting unanimously adopted motions that teachers at all educational institutions must 'down tools' until such time that the pupils and the teachers decide to end the boycott of classes.

The motion continued: 'That an action committee be formed to meet the committee of 61 (the pupils' representative body).

'Down tools shall imply the following: That teachers remain in classrooms or at schools and involve themselves with non-administrative and non-curriculum activities.

SPORT TOO

'By non-curriculum activities we shall include all officially organised sports and other extra-mural ac-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of the block or question you are answering.
2. Blue or black answers. The use of red or green ink, underlining, erasing or pencil marks is not acceptable.
3. Names must be written in full (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

activities,' the resolution stated.

The interim committee, which will be elected today, will also work out a programme for schools for next week which might include fasting and prayer.

Teachers told the meeting that a demand for parity in teachers' salaries and an equal expenditure per capita must be made.

A delegate representing Roman Catholic schools said the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference had expressed full support for the strike and the boycott action of the pupils.

The Paarl delegates told the meeting that 471 out of 587 teachers representing 33 Paarl schools voted on Wednesday night not to continue with lessons and provide alternatives to classroom work.

They said it was suggested in Paarl that teachers and parents start an economic and public transport boycott.

The teachers also unanimously adopted a motion which said they wished to place on record that they completely identified with those who were striving towards a single non-discriminatory and non-racial educational system 'in the land of our birth.'

The motion continued: 'That we sincerely believe that the division of any educational system along ethnic lines is totally unjust and indefensible.

'That we also believe that such a system is con-

trary to and a violation of the most basic tenets of education.

'We dedicate ourselves to the achievement of a single, non-discriminatory, non-racial society within which no racially stratified educational system can function.

'As teachers concerned with the whole education of the child, we will continue to work and strive for these views which we hold sacred and will not cease such efforts until we have achieved a non-racial educational system within a non-racial society,' the motion stated.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Professional Teachers' Association (CPTA), said he was saddened by the attacks made on his organisation.

'It is a pity that at times like this people start attacking one another when there are greater issues at stake.'

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Cape Town today that he had no comment on the teachers' decision.

pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room are so instructed.

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

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

Minister of Police wants to see pupils

By YAZEED FAKIER and LIZ MCGREGOR

MEMBERS of the Committee of 61, the steering committee regulating the school boycotts, were told last night that the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, wanted a meeting with them.

About 20 members of the committee were fetched from their homes late yesterday afternoon by security policemen and driven to a school in Athlone, where a meeting was held.

The 12 security policemen at the scene were tight-lipped about the proceedings, but said that pupils who had attended the meeting had done so of their own will.

The pupils, some still in school uniforms, trickled into the building from about 6 pm and many said that they had had no idea that the meeting was to be held.

Concerned parents arrived at the school and stayed for the duration of the meeting.

It was ascertained afterwards that the pupils had been addressed by Captain G Strydom of the Security Branch, who informed them that the Minister of Police wanted to meet them.

However, the pupils said an answer could not be given immediately, and fellow-pupils would have to be consulted first. They would return to their schools today and discuss the request. A telephone number was given to one of the pupils for an answer to be forwarded.

raid by the Security Branch, when their photographs and names were taken. They said it had made them "sceptical of advances by the authorities".

"Our peaceful meeting was bust-up by riot policemen with FN rifles, tear-gas canisters, dogs and pistols," they said.

"We feel it would be somewhat naive of us to believe that we are living in a country with

even a semblance of democracy and freedom.

"Mr Steyn apparently has his door wide open for us. From yesterday's disruption of our meeting, it would appear that the only door he is talking about is the door to prison."

"Mr Steyn has not been elected by the mass of the people in this country."

It was learnt that representatives of the 80 schools and educational institutions boycotting classes would decide today whether to meet Mr Le Grange.

When the meeting with the police ended about 7.30 pm, the pupils were driven home in Security Branch cars.

The principal of the school where the meeting was held, Mr R P Williams, said last night: "I was very disturbed that I was kept in the dark as to the exact nature and purpose of this meeting. I want to make it very clear that when I discovered the circumstances under which the meeting took place, I requested that it be moved to another venue."

Members of the committee representing the school boycotters last night dismissed the possibility of meeting the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

They attacked Wednesday's

'Down tools' call city teachers

Staff Reporter

MORE than 1 000 teachers from Cape Town's coloured and Indian high and primary schools and colleges last night called on all educational institutions to "down tools" in support of their students and pupils.

The meeting, held at Hewat Training College, included coloured, white and Indian teachers and resolved to form an action committee to meet the Committee of 61, which represents their pupils and students.

"We call on all educational institutions to down tools until the two committees decide to end the boycott," read the resolution which was passed unanimously by the teachers.

1 200 teachers

"'Down tools' shall imply that the teachers shall remain in the classrooms or schools and involve themselves in non-discriminatory, non-curricular activity."

The meeting was a sequel to a gathering on Tuesday night when more than 1 200 teachers representing about 100 schools identified themselves with those "who were striving towards a single, non-discriminatory and non-racial education system".

Only two teachers from each school and educational institution were originally supposed to

attend yesterday's meeting, but the teachers turned up in their hundreds.

CT 215/80

Two Cape students held

THE chief of the security police in the Western Cape, Colonel H. W. Kotze, yesterday confirmed the detention of two people under the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are Mr Corrie Arries and Mr Cecil Esay, both stu-

dents at the University of the Western Cape.

It is understood that a teacher from Malmesbury, Mr Neville Fry, who had been detained earlier, has been released. — Sapa

SO 256
CT 2/5/80
800 at Guguletu
join the boycott

ABOUT 800 pupils of Fezeka High School in Guguletu have joined the schools' boycott in solidarity with nation-wide protest against the education system.

The pupils decided to boycott classes after their representatives met the circuit inspector, Mr P J Scheepers, on Monday night when they were given "no definite" answer to their demands.

Their demands included the immediate supply of textbooks, recognition of the students representative council, the supply of library books and laboratory equipment.

They decided to boycott classes till their demands have been met and also to express solidarity with other schools.

Mr Scheepers confirmed that he had met the pupils and said that the department was attending to the grievances.

"We will supply textbooks as soon as possible and look into other grievances," he said.

He explained that they had agreed in principle with the pupils' demand for an SRC, but that the constitution had to be approved by the Department of Education and Training.

The principal of the school, Mr L Lubelwana, has said that he had no knowledge of the reasons for the boycott of classes.

Fezeka High School pupils were the first to boycott this year on February 15 when they listed complaints about compulsory school uniforms, increase of the school fees, enforced "prep" and shortage of textbooks.

After five days, the pupils agreed to return to classes when some of their demands were met.

They again boycotted for two days in April, demanding the recognition of the SRC and that threats of expulsion no longer be made to pupils.

C1 2/5/80

Parents keep children at home

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of primary schoolchildren stayed away from Peninsula schools yesterday

in response to the call made by pupil and student representatives at the weekend. The representative committee

had asked parents to show their solidarity with the boycott of classes by keeping their primary school children at home for one day.

Schools from Athlone to Ocean View were reported to be deserted yesterday. At some schools all the children stayed away while at others attendance was not more than ten percent.

Institute stresses need for restraint

Political Staff

The Institute of Race Relations yesterday appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to act with restraint in dealing with the coloured education crisis.

In a letter delivered to Mr Botha yesterday, the president of the institute, Mr Rene de Villiers, urged the government to meet coloured leaders and to make a declaration of intent regarding its plans for the future.

"We believe that such action would help to defuse the present critical situation which is causing such widespread concern."

He appealed to Mr Botha to give the coloured people assurance that their legitimate grievances would be taken seriously and dealt with expeditiously.

"We hope that in these anxious days nothing will be done by either side to aggravate a dangerous situation. The need is for restraint on all sides."

In another letter Mr De Villiers appealed to Mr Le Grange to instruct the police to act with the utmost restraint in dealing with coloured pupils taking part in the current demonstrations, particularly those on school property.

"I only had one child in my class," an Athlone teacher said yesterday. "In all, there were about twenty children who attended classes but they were taken home by teachers for their own safety," she said.

At a meeting of parents in Wynberg on Wednesday it was unanimously decided to keep the children at home yesterday.

Parents agreed not only to keep their children at home but also to explain to them what the reasons for the stayaway were.

"Our children are no longer too young to understand," said one parent of a 7-year-old child.

"They know that something is wrong and are asking questions," she said.

Hundreds of primary school pupils have in the past week sporadically joined in the boycott of classes. The pupils ranged mainly from standard two to standard five.

The first primary schools to join the boycott were Goeie Hoop Primary School in Bellville South and Gardandale Primary School in Athlone.

Police assault claimed

JOHANNESBURG. — Four women yesterday laid assault charges against policemen who they say baton-charged them inside their homes while arresting 860 students at Westbury High School earlier this week.

They were helped to draw up statements by volunteers of the Women For Peace Movement before going to the police station at Newlands yesterday.

Mrs Sybil Brown, 49, claimed she had seen the police beat her cripple daughter.

Another woman, Mrs Loraine Danson, said she was beaten over the back by riot police who pursued three fleeing students through her flat.

Mrs Caroline Manuel and Mrs Margaret George claim police crashed through their doors knocking them over. — Sapa

STAR 2/13/60

Police detain nine in boycott's wake

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257
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A Coronation Hospital staff member, Dr Yusuf Variawa, a member of the Lenasia Parents and Pupils Action Committee, was detained by security police today.

Dr Variawa is head of the medical staff (black and white) at Coronation Hospital.

He has for many years been an active worker for a non-racial society.

He is the secretary for sport and health for the Azanian Peoples Organisation and an exponent of black consciousness.

Other people detained by the security police are a mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Ismail Mo-

moniat — who was released from hospital today under police guard — Mr Hanif Valli and Mr Mohamed Moosa of Wits and Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Black Students Society at Wits.

Cape Town security police have detained a further four people in the wake of the schools boycott — two of them University of the Western Cape students.

The four in detention are Mr Cecil Esau and Mr Cornelius Arries, both of the UWC; Mr Abdurazak Achmat, a community worker from Hanover Park, and Mr Errol Yon, a teacher at the Bridgetown high school.

'61' boycott committee rejects Steyn offer

STAR
2/5/80

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CAPE TOWN — The "Committee of 61" has refused an offer of negotiation from the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, because he has not been elected by the majority of people in South Africa.

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In a statement today, the committee said that after the riot squad disruption of their meeting they were sceptical of advances made to them.

Describing it as "an act of naked aggression," the committee said the so-called high ideals of Western democracy which were taught at schools were lacking in South African society.

"Instead when we plan peaceful protest the State apparatus steps in with FN rifles, teargas canisters, dogs, pistols and riot police in camouflage uniforms and busts up our peaceful meetings.

The committee said Mr Steyn had apparently said his doors were wide open and he wanted to negotiate with the pupils.

"We feel we cannot negotiate our principles away. Our interests are opposed to the interests of those whom Mr Steyn represents.

"Mr Steyn has not been elected by the mass of people in this country. Why should we negotiate with those who have come to power undemocratically?" they asked.

ENCOURAGING

Appealing to parents and students from all parts of the country to "take up the fight for a non-racial society," the committee said it had been encouraging thus far to see students from all three "racial educational departments" responding to the "call for justice."

"Concerning P W Botha's threat to the Press

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ENCOURAGING

Appealing to parents and students from all parts of the country to "take up the fight for a non-racial society," the committee said it had been encouraging thus far to see students from all three "racial educational departments" responding to the "call for justice."

"Concerning P W Botha's threat to the Press not to give prominence to the demands of revolutionaries," we reply that if the mirror which reflects the image of society is smashed, the problem is not solved. The image remains.

In Durban today, more than 50 riot police moved in with batons to disperse protesting black pupils who were preparing to hold a meeting at the Kwamashu Sports Stadium.

The police, equipped with teargas and shields, chased a number of pupils who attempted to escape into nearby houses. Several young people were bundled into the waiting vans.

TEACHERS

About 1000 teachers representing about 150 schools throughout the Western Cape have decided to "down tools" in support of the boycotting pupils.

The teachers' strike, which will now involve thousands of primary schoolchildren in the unrest at coloured schools, follows a four-hour meeting at the Athlone Civic Centre last night.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution that teachers at all education institutions must down tools until the pupils and teachers decide to end the boycott of classes or the Government takes action.

Pupils were still boycotting classes on the Reef today.

At Westbury and Coronationville all was quiet and students were not at school.

At the Christiaan Botha high school pupils gathered in the school grounds and sat in orderly rows singing freedom songs.

The workers are making tremendous sacrifices in the pursuit of their democratic demands, demands which are in all sections of the black community fully to support the meat workers union cost.

Our struggle is to build up democracy the just demands of the workers. The part of this struggle.

We call on you for your support.

Yours sincerely,

pp. Secretary.

R5000 gives Alex another classroom

TEACH's "Uplift in Alex" campaign has been given another classroom and the fund is now close to the R60 000 halfway mark. The Mones Michael Trust has given TEACH R5 000 to use in the building

ing of Alexandra township's desperately-needed 20-classroom school. In a letter to TEACH the trustees of the Mones Michael Trust say: "We have pleasure in forwarding you a cheque for R5 000 for the building of a classroom and we wish

your worthy cause every success." It's been a bumper week for the "Uplift in Alex" fund which has grown from less than a quarter to just below the halfway mark in five days. Perhaps you can help the TEACH Fund provide

an education for a black child in Alex. Our target: R120 000. Collected so far: R55 848,76. Our deadline: July 31. Donations can be sent to TEACH Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



A new classroom . . . good news for a potential pupil.

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The people who have made Sunday's beauty contest in Alex possible — (from left) Margaret Keetse, Tabea Mosena, Moni Makubiwe and Maria Mbatha, members of the "Women Consultant" committee, with their sponsor, Mr M Lewkowski, a director of ABC Furnishers.

Banners go up in Alex for a bevy of beauties

By Kerry Clarke

The initiative of a committee of women teachers in Alexandra has resulted in banners going up all over town, advertising the first beauty contest held in the township for many years.

The Women Consultant Committee — a sub-committee of the Transvaal Union of African Teachers' Association (TUATA) — initiated the contest. All funds for the contest are being raised through the sale of banners. The committee, headed by Mrs Margaret Keetse, has organised the competition and has handled with ease the usually sticky problem of sponsorship.

The competition is on Sunday in the Entokozweni Creche, 12th Avenue, Alex, starting at noon.

Twelve teachers will be taking part and the winner will compete against teachers from other areas next week.

PRIZES

ABC Furnishers in Sandown will donate an elegant first prize, a handbag and a beautiful robe as third prize. They also consider prizes of linen or towels for the contestants. The winners don't receive contestants.

All will also donate a Raffle. Tickets are raffled — all proceeds will go to the contest. Tickets are available on Sunday at the contest and until May 30 from Mrs Keetse.



It will be "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble" when the Saheti school in Senderwood, Bedfordview puts on the matric network play of "Macbeth." And, this year, part of the takings from the play will go to the "Uplift in Alex" campaign. The play, which will run from today to May 10, begins each evening at 7pm. Tickets may be booked at the school, by telephoning 53-6969. Tickets cost R3 for adults and R2 for children.

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'Stop boycott' plea by KwaZulu

Mercury Reporters

THE KwaZulu Government was not in favour of black children being used to fight the battles of teachers or any other groups and has appealed to Kwa Mashu pupils to keep calm and go back to classes.

The Assistant Secretary for Education of KwaZulu, Mr J E Ndlovu, made this statement yesterday when he commented on the boycotts.

He said if there were any grievances, they should be stated. There was no need for the pupils to demonstrate.

'If the whole thing is being triggered off by incitement by coloured and

Indian pupils who are already demonstrating, then this becomes a political affair which will be dealt with at a higher level,' Mr Ndlovu said.

Police yesterday asked the KwaZulu Government to intervene in the increasingly violent school boycott involving black pupils in Kwa Mashu.

Yesterday hundreds of pupils — most of them aged about 16 — went on the rampage in the township and Kwa Mashu police, reinforced by police from Durban North and Durban, were called to disperse them.

In Kwa Mashu yester-

TURN TO PAGE 2

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like 'boycott' and 'pupils' are faintly visible.]

Look to
history,
Suzman
urges

whites

By ARNOLD GEYER

MRS Helen Suzman yesterday urged white South Africans to take historical account of events leading up to the current crisis in the coloured community.

They had to do this, she said, in order to appreciate and understand the "frustration and anger" underlying the continuing schools boycott.

And, once again, the veteran MP for Houghton called on the Government to negotiate with "real" representatives of the coloured community and to introduce "dramatic gestures of immediate effect".

These included the freezing of all Group Areas removals; opening all universities, technikons and teacher training colleges; placing all coloured education under the Department of National Education; repealing the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts; returning District Six to the coloured community and opening public amenities "as of right and not by permit".

Mrs Suzman put the present crisis in its historic perspective by listing some of the "humiliating and discriminatory practices — assailing every aspect of the coloureds' lives" — introduced by successive Nationalist Governments since 1948:

- The Immorality Act and Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act were extended to include the coloureds in 1948 and 1949 respectively.
- They were allocated seven sub-classifications in the Population Registration Act of 1950.

"Time and again the criteria whereby they were adjudged first or second class citizens were tightened by amending legislation," she said.

- The Group Areas Act of 1950 — "amended over and over again, as loophole after loophole was closed" — decreed where they might live, own or occupy property for residential or business purposes.

"This is perhaps the cruellest law of all, for under it over 300 000 coloureds have been moved and families and communities broken up," Mrs Suzman said.

Areas such as District Six — the preserve of coloured people in Cape Town for some 200 years — had been declared "white".

Areas such as District Six — the preserve of coloured people in Cape Town for some 200 years — had been declared "white".

- The Separate Amenities Act of 1953 laid down which public amenities they could use, what entertainments they could enjoy, which entrances to public places they could enter and leave by, which sporting events they could attend, which cultural institutions they could make use of and which beaches were open to them.

- In 1956 job reservations were introduced for coloureds and racially mixed trade unions forbidden.

- The Extension of Universities Act was passed in 1959 whereby the "open" universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand and the "half-open" University of Natal were closed to coloureds, except by permit.

And, Mrs Suzman said, while all this was happening, the "total onslaught" to remove the franchise rights of the coloureds was being "relentlessly" pursued, until the Government succeeded in passing the Separate Representation of Coloured Voters Act of 1956, which was "engineered" through Parliament with the required two-thirds majority of both Houses by "the simple device of manufacturing the additional number of Senators to make up the majority".

- Twelve years later, in 1968, the 100 years common roll franchise for Coloureds was ended when the four white MPs, elected on a separate roll, were abolished.

"All semblance of Parliamentary representation disappeared. Instead, the Coloured Representative Council (CRC), a partly nominated, partly elected body, was created."

"It was born out of wedlock, maimed in childhood and grew to sullen adulthood, even after it became wholly elected," she said.

- During this parliamentary session the CRC was abolished and a purely nominated council is to be set up.

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'Hit song' is banned

Staff Reporter

YESTERDAY'S banning of the hit recording "Another Brick in the Wall" comes four months and 90 000 copies after it became a top selling disc in South Africa.

The single and the double-LP, "The Wall", by British pop group Pink Floyd, was banned by the Publications Control Board.

The song's lyrics have been chanted by boycotting coloured pupils at demonstrations.

Because Transkei has not banned the LP or the single South Africans will still hear them on Capitol Radio, a spokesman said.

○ See Page 3

Don't join boycott, Buthelezi urges

Political Staff

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday identified his Inkatha movement with the grievances of coloured students boycotting their schools, but urged black pupils to discipline themselves and stay at school.

The appeal by the Kwa-Zulu leader came as about 50 pupils were arrested in the black township of Kwa-Mashu and the Indian area

of Chatsworth, near Durban, after renewed clashes between police and students.

And in other developments as the boycott by coloured and Indian students threatened to enter its third week in many parts of the country:

○ Twenty-nine ministers of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk came

out in full support of the boycotts in an open letter to the Prime Minister;

○ A spokesman for the attorneys of Dr Yousuf Variawa of Johannesburg — an executive member of the Azanian People's Organisation — said he had been detained by Security Police. Police headquarters were unable to confirm this last night.

According to Dr Variawa's family, he was detained after addressing a meeting of the Lenasia Parents Action Committee at a school in the township yesterday morning.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said the Zulu people should be careful not to play into the hands of "trigger happy types" in the current explosive situation.

The Inkatha leader said his movement identified itself completely with the grievances of coloured students, but warned that Zulu students should not fall into the same pitfalls as they had at KwaMashu this week, when they rioted and demonstrated.

"That kind of indiscipline is exactly what will allow us to fall into the hands of 'trigger happy types' who will use us as 'cannon fodder'," he said.

Chief Buthelezi observed that some people had tried to use the current situation in South Africa to ignite the same sort of situation in KwaZulu. This had not succeeded because of the discipline which Inkatha had maintained.

"No organisation in South Africa has the machinery which Inkatha has to inculcate discipline and patriotism," he said.

Go to Page 2

Inkatha backs pupils

gripes

DM 3/5/80

From Page 1

South Africa was faced with a constantly explosive situation where unrest — as seen in schools — would continue to take place on a sporadic basis.

"If we are a people without discipline and get carried away with anger, we can play into the hands of extremists, both black and white," he said.

Earlier yesterday, the KwaZulu assistant secretary for education, Mr J H Ndlovu, said in a statement his government was not in favour of black children being used to fight "the battles of teachers, or any other groups", and appealed to the KwaMashu pupils to return to their classes.

"If the whole thing is being triggered off by incitement by coloured and Indian pupils who are already demonstrating, then this becomes a political affair which will be dealt with at a higher level," Mr Ndlovu said.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Ndlovu made their appeals as violence again broke out in Kwamashu. Black pupils stoned police cars, private vehicles, buses and a school.

Police used teargas to disperse them, according to a senior spokesman, who said the situation was under control and the police were coping adequately.

About 50 boycotting school-children from Kwamashu and Chatsworth were arrested, but were allowed to return to their parents later.

According to Brigadier H H Mouton of Divisional Headquarters in Durban, the pupils "refused to disperse and were stoning police vehicles and passing cars, so we had to act".

In Cape Town, 29 NG Sendingkerk ministers, representing black, coloured and Indian members, delivered a letter to the Prime Minister expressing their support for the boycott and urging the Government to eradicate the causes of the unrest.

The letter said the reason for the present unrest was the fundamental question of equal control for the students' destiny in their fatherland. It also condemned the detention without trial of people since the protest against unequal education began.

While most pupils in Pretoria and Port Elizabeth were reported to have returned to school yesterday, students in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban were threatening to take their boycott into its third week.

In Cape Town, black pupils from Fezeka High School in Guguletu boycotted their classes again yesterday.

No to parents' meeting in EL

DP
3/5/80
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EAST LONDON — The student boycott in Port Elizabeth has drawn to a close but is continuing in other parts of the Eastern Cape.

At John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here, about 700 pupils, continued their protest in the schoolgrounds carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

It was learnt yesterday the Department of Coloured Affairs had refused permission for the school to call a meeting of parents to try to sort out the boycott.

Student sources said they might now try to organise a meeting themselves to explain to parents what the boycott was all about.

At the East London High School, students continued their placard protest in the schoolgrounds.

Port Elizabeth schools reported normal attendance yesterday and attendance also improved yesterday at the Mary Waters Senior Secondary School in Grahamstown with 79 per cent of the

pupils back. But only 40 per cent attended classes. The rest refused to attend classes and were sent home.

The boycott continued yesterday at Nyaluza High School in Fingo Village.

Meanwhile in Cape Town, about 200 white pupils from 16 schools yesterday expressed their solidarity with boycotting pupils and elected a co-ordinating committee to organise "awareness programmes" at their schools.

The pupils met at the University of Cape Town and will have another general meeting next Friday.

Several speakers told the meeting that most of the pupils at their schools were afraid they would be victimised by the authorities or expelled if they attempted to boycott classes at their schools in sympathy.

One pupil was loudly cheered when she said: "The fear of these pupils overcomes their consciences. We must arrange speakers at the schools to make their con-

sciences stronger than their fears."

Professor Paul Hare from the UCT sociology department, the president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Borraine and a member of the ad hoc committee organising the UCT alternative programme, Mr Mooketsi Shai, addressed the meeting.

Prof Hare said while two out of every 100 white schoolchildren went to university, only one out of every 2 000 black children did.

While white pupils were being prepared for citizenship, blacks had the same political power when they were six as when they were 60, he said.

Mr Shai said the problems in black schools extended beyond shortages of text books and broken windows. He said the low wages earned by the pupils' parents made it very difficult for them to find money for books their children needed or to pay for extra facilities after they had paid rent and bought food. —DDC-DDR.

Students arrested, Page 9

Thousands of pupils join mass rallies in Peninsula



SOME of the thousands of pupils who met at Crestway Senior Secondary in Concert Boulevard Retreat, and marched in the school grounds waving placards and singing freedom songs.

PM's urgent call to parents

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made an urgent call to parents and schoolchildren to end the school boycott when he addressed Parliament on Tuesday.

And he called on Mitchells Plain parents, who sent a telegram informing him of the pupils' problems, to make representations to the Minister concerned.

The Mitchells Plain Parent Action Committee sent telegrams to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, bypassing Minister Marais Steyn who is responsible for 'coloured' education.

In their telegram to Mr Horwood, the parents expressed opposition to the budget's allocation for education of different population groups.

NO REPLY

To date no reply has been received from the Minister. The telegrams were sent after a mass meeting of 1500 parents and pupils pledged support for the actions of pupils and students throughout the country.

In a statement released on Tuesday, Mr Botha said that he was always open to receive representations by interested parties but these had not

SCHOOLS: TENSION MOUNTS

THOUSANDS of chanting, placard-carrying pupils and students massed at central points in the Peninsula on Wednesday, marching within the confines of the school grounds and every step they took brought more support from teachers and parents.

Now teachers

start

speaking out

NOW the teachers have begun to make themselves heard.

In the Western Cape many have responded to the call from the pupil committee of 61 (representing about 80 educational institutions) to take an active part in the schools boycott, and have threatened to come out on strike.

Further north, about

also decided to join the boycott on Tuesday.

Locally, the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, which represents about 13000 teachers working under the Department of Coloured Administration, came under fire at a meeting of over 1200 high and primary school

On Wednesday morning pupils went straight from home to one specific school in their area. Pupils from Trafalgar, Harold Cressy, Salt River and Wesley converged on Zonnebloem and gathered in the school grounds in an orderly fashion.

The schools in Steenberg gathered at Crestway, at Oaklands pupils from that school gathered with South Peninsula and Livingstone and at Hewat Training College a number of Athlone schools gathered.

They gathered in their thousands as the pupil protest carried on through the second week.

About 5000 pupils were marching around the perimeter of the Crestway school.

Crowds of parents lined the street watching their children and making it clear that they supported their stand against inferior education.

TRUCKS

In the meantime a large police truck and four smaller vans parked be-

Not so safe on school grounds

GATHERINGS on school premises are not safe from police intervention as some pupils have believed until now.

The Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, warned on Wednesday that all open air meetings, except sports meetings and those for which permission had been obtained, had been banned.

By implication, this means that pupils protesting or marching in their school grounds with a common purpose and in full view of the public will be liable to police action in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

3/5/76
Cape Herald

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...ect lower primary schools in
the Johannesburg area

...Athlone on
Tuesday night.
They dismissed the
CTPA as a 'reactionary'
body (last week the CTPA
issued a statement de-
claring its solidarity with
the boycotting pupils but
it has apparently not de-
cided on any definite ac-
tion).

A recommendation from
the meeting that the
teachers join the boycott
of classes — a decision
which would affect about
100 schools — was to have
been considered at a
meeting of an ad hoc
teachers' committee either
on Wednesday or Thurs-
day.

...a local cinema.
Several police cars also
patrolled up and down in
front of the school and it
was clear that there was
tension in the air.

Although the situation
was tense but calm in the
Cape in Johannesburg po-
lice moved in on a school
and broke up the
gathering.

A number of pupils
were arrested and a spe-
cial court sat until two
o'clock on Wednesday
morning as more than 400
pupils had made brief ap-
pearances before a magis-
trate on charges under
the Riotous Assemblies'
Act.

They were warned to
appear in court on May 13
and released into their
parents' custody.

STRIKE

Transvaal teachers went
on strike in support of
the pupils' demands. Cape
teachers are also in the
process of deciding
whether to join the boy-
cott by downing tools.

Some pupils at primary
schools in the Cape have
also stayed away from
their classes as a show of
'awareness' at what was
going on around them.

Parents have been as-
ked to keep their primary
school children at home
on Thursday as a show of
support for the boycott.



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Life Sport Special Life Sport Special

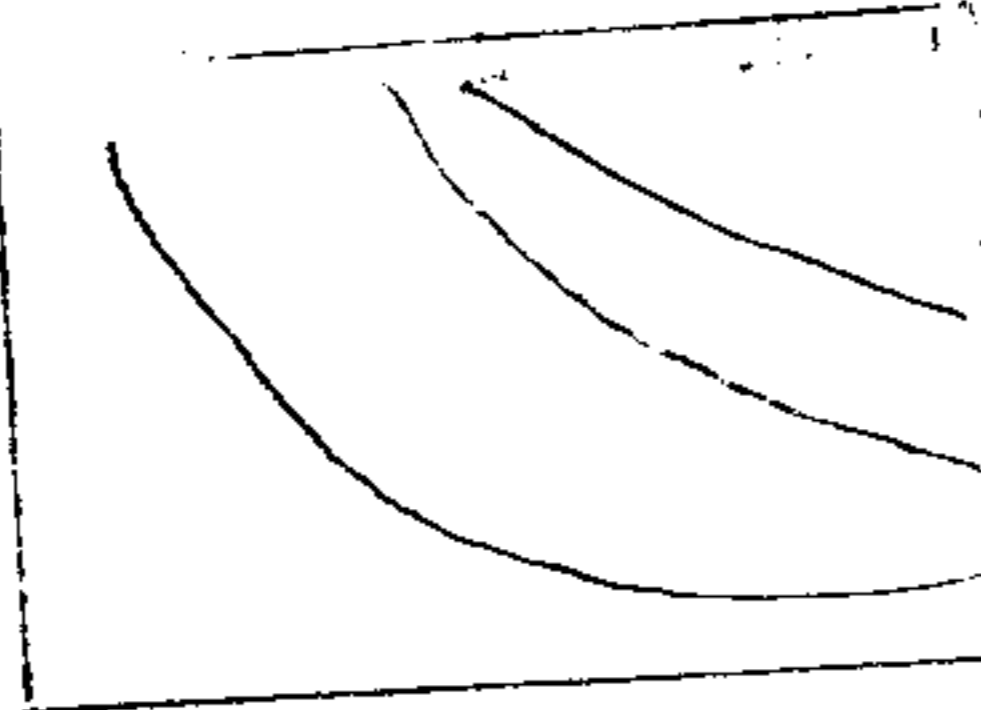
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Major row looms over boycott

Cape Herald

48/50
25/1

A MAJOR controversy which could only heighten already strained relations, has risen in the Dutch Reformed Church. In an unprecedented move 11 ministers from the Ned Gerer Sendingkerk have publicly repudiated their moderamen on the schools boycott issue.



Last week the Moderamen, after having talks with Mr Marais Steyn (Minister of Coloured Relations), issued a call on pupils to resume classes because Mr Steyn had given them the assurance that everything possible was being done to ensure that 'coloured education was equal to the best in the land'.

In a statement to the Press, the 11 ministers say they strongly dissociate themselves from the Moderamen's statement.

The ministers in their signed statement say that the Moderamen's statement showed an 'unbelievable lack of sensitivity' over matters which are very important to the community.

These 11 ministers are a small group of the church.

FOOTING

'Apparently the gentlemen do not know what the boycott is all about. It is not about placing 'coloured education on an equal footing with the best in the land' (white education) but about establishing a single education system for South Africans.

I am not sure about the strongest exception to the Moderamen offering the Government the opportunity to use the Ned Gerer Sendingkerk to put its message across. The statement reads.

'We take the strongest exception to the Moderamen offering the Government the opportunity to use the Ned Gerer Sendingkerk to put its message across,' the statement reads.

'We regard it as extremely dangerous for the credibility of the church that the Moderator should issue a call based on the

belief in the promises of a Minister whose Government by its political actions of the past three decades, enjoys no confidence in our community.

WARNING

'Also it is incomprehensible that at a stage when the Minister had not yet retracted his warning (to close schools) and rather handed the solution to the problem over to the police (with all the tension that goes with it), the Moderamen can give the assurance that the Minister 'listened carefully'.

'We identify with the responsible and controlled actions of the pupils and students up to now and enjoy our full support.'

The statement is signed by the Rev C J A Loff, Dr Allan Boesak, the Rev T C Phillips, the Rev J N M Hartney, the Rev S Christians, the Rev P S Gelderbloem, the Rev E B Faure, the Rev A J van Wyk, the Rev E D Jacobs, the Rev N P Jacobs and the Rev V R Jansen.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.

UCT

A MASS meeting of about 3 000 UCT students and workers on Tuesday put their weight behind the schools' boycott.

The UCT Workers' Association for cleaning and departmental support staff gave support through their chairman, Mr Bill Francis who said that the workers supported the

Government of its power to contain any protest but had added to the bitterness felt by the oppressed.

He went on to explain that even though pupils themselves were not entirely aware of the wider context, those who analyse the situation should understand the broader implications.

Professor Gerwel said that 'change should be seen as a dynamic process which calls for a measure of destabilisation.'

The pupils' protest at 'inferiority' was part of that process of change. The meeting noted the legitimate demands of the pupils who also had the full support of their

parents and teachers. The boycott, they said, was not only an act of solidarity but was 'political activity designed to re-educate ourselves.'

A resolution was passed that all formal education be suspended for the rest of the week and that the entire university be called upon to support and participate in the debate.

Parents and teachers. The boycott, they said, was not only an act of solidarity but was 'political activity designed to re-educate ourselves.'

Students back boycott

PORTUGAL

ENCLOSURE

Security police hold more than 20

MORE than 20 people in Transvaal and the Cape have been detained by the security police in connection with the schools' boycott.

Those who are known to be detained are: David Johnson and Hanif Vally (members of the Black Students Society at the

University of the Witwatersrand), Thomas Marsh (student at Rand College of Education), Kingdom Lotwane (Post Journalist), Charles Pietersen, Aziz Jardine, Rashid Lamie, Lloyd Fortuin, (a Paarl student), Allan Liebenberg (a UWC

student), Trevor Wentzel (community worker and member of Azapo) and Achmat Cassiem (former president of South African Students Association).
Others known to be held are: Michael Sedgwick (youth organiser for Churches Urban Planning Council), Vuysile Mdeleleni (banned former member of Black People's Convention), Curtis Nkondo (former president of Azapo), Richard Stevens (co-director of Centre for Inter-Group Studies at UCT), Mohamed Valli Mosea and Ishmail Momo-nlat.

Post (up) 14/11/50 (22) (50) (57)



Placards are waved by pupils of Fezeka High School, Guguletu, in the school grounds yesterday calling for the abolition of "bantu education" and for it to be replaced with "equal education".

CT 2/5780

Bonteheuvel pupils join boycott

FEZEKA HIGH SCHOOL pupils in Guguletu boycotted classes again yesterday. They marched around the school, chanted slogans and held placards rejecting the education system and calling for the release of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

At Modderdam High School, Bonteheuvel, about 1,000 school-children, including Bonteheuvel High School and Acadia High School pupils, demonstrated in the school grounds yesterday.

They sang "freedom songs" and waved banners denouncing the system. After an hour they dispersed.

Maurice's Secretarial College, Wynberg, yesterday declared support for the schools boycott. Support came also from the Rev Abel Hendriks, chairman of the Cape District and past president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

"I am distressed at the reaction of the government, both in terms of detentions and hard-line statements by their spokesmen," he said. "Such reactions will only serve to aggravate the situation and are unbecoming a government which professes to uphold Christian standards."

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies urged the government to investigate the pupils' grievances and redress any injustices. They also called upon all parties to exercise restraint.

Twenty-nine Ned Geref Sendingkerk ministers delivered a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday, expressing support for the boycott and urging the government to eradicate the causes of the unrest. The church moderator, Rev David Botha, led the procession into parliament and handed the letter to the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, who received it on behalf of the prime minister.

200 white pupils express solidarity

50 257 263

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 white pupils from 16 Cape Town schools yesterday expressed solidarity with black pupils and elected a co-ordinating committee to organize "awareness programmes" at their schools.

The schools were Westerford High School, the Diocesan College, Rondebosch High School, South African College School (Sacs), Wynberg Girls' High School, Cape Town High School, the German School, the Christian Brothers' College, Camps Bay High School, Sea Point Boys' High School, St Joseph's College, Groote Schuur High School, St Mary's, Herschel School, Rustenburg Girls' High School and Herzlia School.

The pupils met at the University of Cape Town. Speakers said that most of the pupils at their schools were afraid that they would be victimized by the authorities or expelled if they attempted to boycott classes in sympathy with black pupils. Others were "apathetic", they said.

One pupil was loudly cheered when she said: "The fear of these pupils overcomes their consciences. We must arrange speakers at the schools to make their consciences stronger than their fears."

Professor Paul Hare from

the UCT Sociology Department

the president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Mr. Andrew

Bozama, and a member of the

ad hoc committee organizing the UCT alternative programme, Mr. Muelishi Shai, addressed the meeting.

LOW WAGES

Professor Hare said that while two out of every 100 white schoolchildren went to university, only one out of every 200 black children did.

Mr. Shai said the low wages earned by the pupils' parents made it difficult for them to find money for the books and their children needed for extra facilities.

It was reported that last night Kwa-Matigaba were

200 white pupils express solidarity

SO 257 263
Staff Reporter

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Professor Paul Hare from the UCT Sociology Department, the president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Mr Andrew Boraire, and a member of the *ad hoc* committee organizing the UCT alternative programme, Mr Manketsi Shai, addressed the meeting.

Low wages

Professor Hare said that while two out of every 100 white schoolchildren went to university, only one out of every 2 000 black children did.

Mr Shai said the low wages earned by the pupils' parents made it difficult for them to find money for the books which their children needed, or to pay for extra facilities.

○ It was reported from Durban last night that about 50 boycotting schoolchildren from Kwa Mashu and Chatsworth were arrested yesterday.

Brigadier H H Mouton of Divisional Headquarters, Durban, said 48 pupils were arrested. "They refused to disperse and were stoning police vehicles and passing cars," he said.

BOYBOYCOTT TO GO ON

SAY PUPILS

(Editor)
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THE BOYCOTT of classes of Peninsula and Western Cape schools and colleges will continue this week after representatives of educational institutions yesterday vowed to be bluffed a second time by ministerial promises.

BY NORMAN WELLS

The boycott of classes of Peninsula and Western Cape schools and colleges will continue this week after representatives of educational institutions yesterday vowed to be bluffed a second time by ministerial promises.

The students decided this after four hours of deliberation in a meeting in Zithule, Cape Town, attended by representatives from 50 schools. They resolved, with only two schools abstaining, to continue into their second week of class boycotts until there is tangible evidence that our grievances will be redressed," they told waiting Pressmen. "The Minister of Education

Reliance on Mr. M. J. P. ... had earlier this week ... explained to ... and ... students ... their ... after a ... class ... as a ... to ... discussions ... and ...

Giving threat

He had threatened to close down schools unless the pupils returned to class ... When ... said he had "absolutely no comment to make until I have studied a full report of the situation."

The students said that instead of their grievances being redressed, "front approaches were met with absolute arrogance and a show of disregard on the part of the authorities."

Their statement said "During 1956, the students revolted against an inferior education system and similar promises ... are now being made by Mr. ... -- were told also that the situation would be recti-

they said. The students said they "despised" the attention of ... low students and those who have identified with their grievances. They were happy with the support they were receiving from the "adult community."

It came as "complete surprise" to them, they said, when ... claimed there were "agitators" behind ...

Meanwhile, education authorities in the Eastern Cape have said there was no intention of schools in the area being closed as a result of disturbances.

Conciliation

Arrangements for the pupils and it was possible they would return to classes on Monday, depending on what happens elsewhere in the country.

The Eastern Cape Chief Inspector of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, Mr. D. J. G. ... said he had constituted schools committees.

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BOYCOTTS AND STRIKES CONTINUE

Boraine: Education policy could end in tatters

SOUTH AFRICA'S education system for all races reached the crossroads this week. As the national coloured and Indian pupil and student boycott continued and white teachers, incensed by low salaries, held bitter meetings, the Opposition's chief education spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, warned that only a major initiative by the Government would prevent the system ending in "tatters".

A number of events this week marked the Government's apparently inexorable

progress towards a total education crisis. The black education boycott reached a new dimension in the Cape Peninsula when more than 1000 teachers from coloured and Indian schools and colleges voted to "down tools" in sympathy with the boycotters, and parents of primary school pupils kept them at home in support of the boycott.

At meetings on the salary issue, attended by thousands of white teachers, there were calls for boycotts of all extra-mural

activities, and for the formation of trade unions.

Activity at the University of Cape Town was brought largely to a standstill by thousands of students.

There were other signs of growing white involvement — about 160 pupils from leading white Peninsula schools, including the Afrikaans-medium Groote Schuur High, signed an open letter to the Prime Minister, asking for equal education for all race groups.

DISTINCTION

'ROOI' A TOUCH OF JOHN WAYNE

By VIV PRINCE

IT was Queensberry and Westbury, says the man who headed the police operation at Westbury High School. Eight hundred and sixty-five coloured school children were arrested at a mass meeting.

Accusations have been made that police used unnecessary violence during the arrests.

But the man in control — Brigadier Theunis "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel — says: "There will be a lot of criticism, that I know. But once we come before court it will be seen that we have played the game according to the police Queensberry rules."

Brigadier Swanepoel (52), divisional inspector for the Witwatersrand, said he knew the police were already being criticised. He'd seen it in the newspapers, in the "grouse columns."

"We realise everybody is not calling us heroes. A policeman never asks for favours, all you can ask for is reasonableness."

Looking back on a week of discontent, the straight talking brigadier said: "They have been worrying hours, it's very difficult at times, but I played according to the police Queensberry rules. When a policeman has to act it's never a popular decision, it can't be popular with everybody."

"You can never allow your personal emotion to come into operation."

"You must be an iceberg, you have no feelings."

Brigadier Swanepoel is a policeman through and through. "I wanted to be a policeman, also I saw it from the point of adventure," he said.

"You name it, I fought all over. I hold the Police Star for Bravery."

"Mass meetings, mass fights, mass battles, big battles, little battles and sommer-jus battles..."

He's controlled them all. "Or I hope so. Let's put it this way. I lived to tell the story."

A touch of John Wayne... that's Brigadier Swanepoel, of the colourful language.

He won't talk in detail because of the pending court case.

The brigadier says 865 coloured school children

the Riotous Assemblies Act.

But he does talk generally on the question of mass meetings. And he says: "As a policeman you have a duty towards the State and the community as a whole. You are to maintain law and order irrespective of your personal feelings."

"A situation develops and you find things get out of hand. You realise before the bomb goes off you must defuse it, and so you do it."

"You do it according to the Queensberry rules of the policemen."

Not all mass meetings come under Brigadier Swanepoel.

"They don't necessarily come under me, just bloody bad luck if you are

"You must study the emotions of the crowd, and things that led up to this emotional state of affairs, and bear in mind what might happen if you allow it to continue unrestrained — and what might happen if you defuse it now."

"Is it going to be a booby trap if you defuse it now?"

"What you bear in mind is to what extent agitators play a role in this, and to what extent agitators have been active up to this stage."

"You must restore law and order with the minimum of violence. I doubt if anybody would like to live in a lawless society."

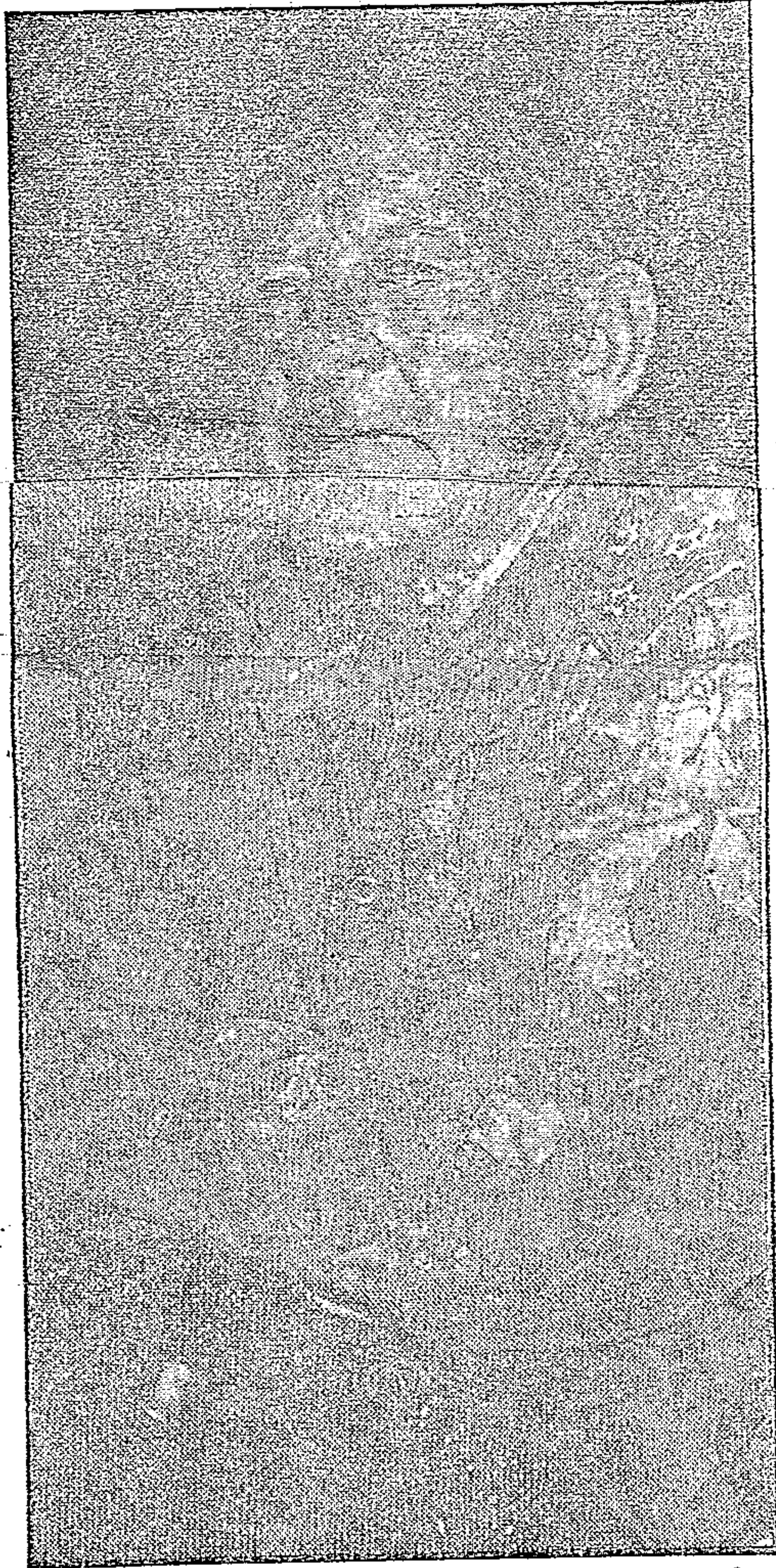
"Yours is to see the game is being played according to the rules of the society."

Brigadier Swanepoel says there are times when things get out of hand, and then there must be police.

"You must show the flag, you must show your colours. Sometimes prevention is better than cure."

"If one has to wait until people are being killed, homes being burnt down, it takes a lot more effort and a lot more violence to restore law and order. If you defuse a situation at an early stage you can cut down to a minimum the damage to morale and otherwise."

"You can't buy experience, it's something you've got to go through. I've got 32 years experience behind me, experience gained in happy and dangerous situations."



Police DID use batons, say parents

ANGRY parents and pupils yesterday challenged a senior police spokesman's statement that police had not baton-charged groups of boys and girls who had gathered on the grounds of two schools in Chatsworth on Friday.

They said they saw a group of Indian and white policemen use batons on the pupils, kick and punch them and also use dogs to disperse them from the school grounds.

The parents and pupils also insisted that the baton attack, which took place twice, was made while the pupils were inside the Chatsworth High School and the adjoining Merrihill Primary School grounds.

The pupils said the first baton charge was made after a group of pupils taunted and threw stones at the police.

But they firmly maintained that the second attack was "completely unprovoked".

Brigadier Hendrik Mouton, of Divisional Headquarters in Durban, denied that there were baton charges in Chatsworth and KwaMashu and that schoolchildren had been hurt.

He said about 50 boycotting schoolchildren from KwaMashu and Chatsworth were arrested by police on Friday. All the pupils were handed into the custody of their parents.

Brigadier "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel... "You must be an iceberg, you must have no feelings."

Education at the crossroads as

By WANDA EDKINS

EACH YEAR, the Government spends about R551 on a white schoolchild, R236 on an Indian, R185 on a coloured and R54 on a black.

This disparity is at the heart of the nation-wide protest by pupils. They believe inequality in education can only continue to depress their development and force them to remain second-class citizens.

"Our parents kept their mouths shut and accepted — and look how bad things are now," a senior coloured pupil said this week. "We have young brothers and sisters and one day will have children ourselves. What have they to look forward to?"

"We no longer think it's good enough to hope for a little concession now and then. We want the right to work ourselves up to a decent place in society and we can only do this if we are given equal opportunity."

As unrest continued this week, the Sunday Tribune compared the cost and quality of education offered to the race groups and the conditions in schools.

The situation was summed up by a senior lecturer in education at the University of Natal, Durban, Bruce Piper, who said: "There are no areas of black education where equality exists with that of whites except, perhaps, where parent aspirations for their children are concerned."

"I certainly believe the boycotts are justified. The Minister of Coloured Education, Marais Steyn, said himself he would be dissatisfied with his schooling if he were a coloured pupil."

A standard six class comparison in Durban this week showed:

White: 19 pupils, teacher with matric plus four year university qualifications;

Coloured: 43 pupils, teacher with standard eight plus two-year college diploma;

Indian: 31 pupils, teacher with matric plus two-year college diploma.

The classroom shortage throughout the country means 79 800 coloured pupils, 11 600 Indians and 762 440 Africans — excluding those in Bophuthatswana and Transkei — are involved each year in double sessions or the platoon system of shared classroom education. Coloured and African pupils have overcrowded

THE CLASS



Indian pupils attend a lesson in their "classroom" under a tree in the school grounds, as part of the double or platoon system operating in many schools

quate qualified teachers, as well as general shortage of teachers, ramshackle buildings and, in some cases, a total absence of vital subjects from the curriculum.

Equipment

As in the case of Indians, they have, in many cases, only the most basic laboratory equipment and minimal sporting facilities.

Many schools are without adequate toilet facilities, some are without electricity and water. For many pupils the "classroom" during much of the day is outside, under the trees. For others school begins in the afternoon after the first session has ended.

In African schools 33,770 teachers or just over half have standard eight plus some sort of professional qualification. Another 9,929 — 14,877 percent — are teaching with standard six and a college qualification.

Only 204 percent (1,359 teachers) hold a university degree. And 16.11 percent, or 10,757 are teaching with a junior certificate or less and no additional teaching qualification.

In coloured schools 1,234 or five percent of teachers have a university teaching qualification.

The largest group of teachers — 62.16 percent or 15,339 — have a standard eight with a two-year college diploma.

In Indian schools, 19 percent of the teachers, 1,452, have a university teaching qualification. Most — 61.30 percent or 4,685 — have matric plus a teaching certificate.

These figures were obtained from the 1979 Survey of Race Relations in South Africa issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations:

In white schools most of the 47,262 ordinary teachers — 20,132 — have matric plus a three-year teaching qualification.

A further 18,850 have a four-year post-matric qualification, usually in the form of a university degree.

Only 589 are teaching with matric plus a one-year diploma — now an obsolete qualification. And no teacher is employed with anything lower than this.

Coloured and Indian teachers and principals were afraid to speak openly this week for fear of recriminations.

"We are all terrified," said one teacher. "If you say something, a letter suddenly arrives telling you you've been fired. Then what can you do? Where can you go?" But, he said, the dis-

content was there.

"There has been no improvement since the Soweto riots. We are in support of the pupils because we know they are right — but we have to be very guarded."

He said most teachers in coloured schools were poorly qualified. "For better" results, pupils want better teachers.

Some schools had a complete absence of mathematics and science teachers.

"Here pupils with ability are often steered into practical subjects so, even if they have the opportunity, they don't later have the background to attend university."

He said pupils regarded education offered by the University of the Western Cape as inferior. "Degrees from there are only recognised in South Africa."

Pupils, therefore, wanted the right to attend white universities.

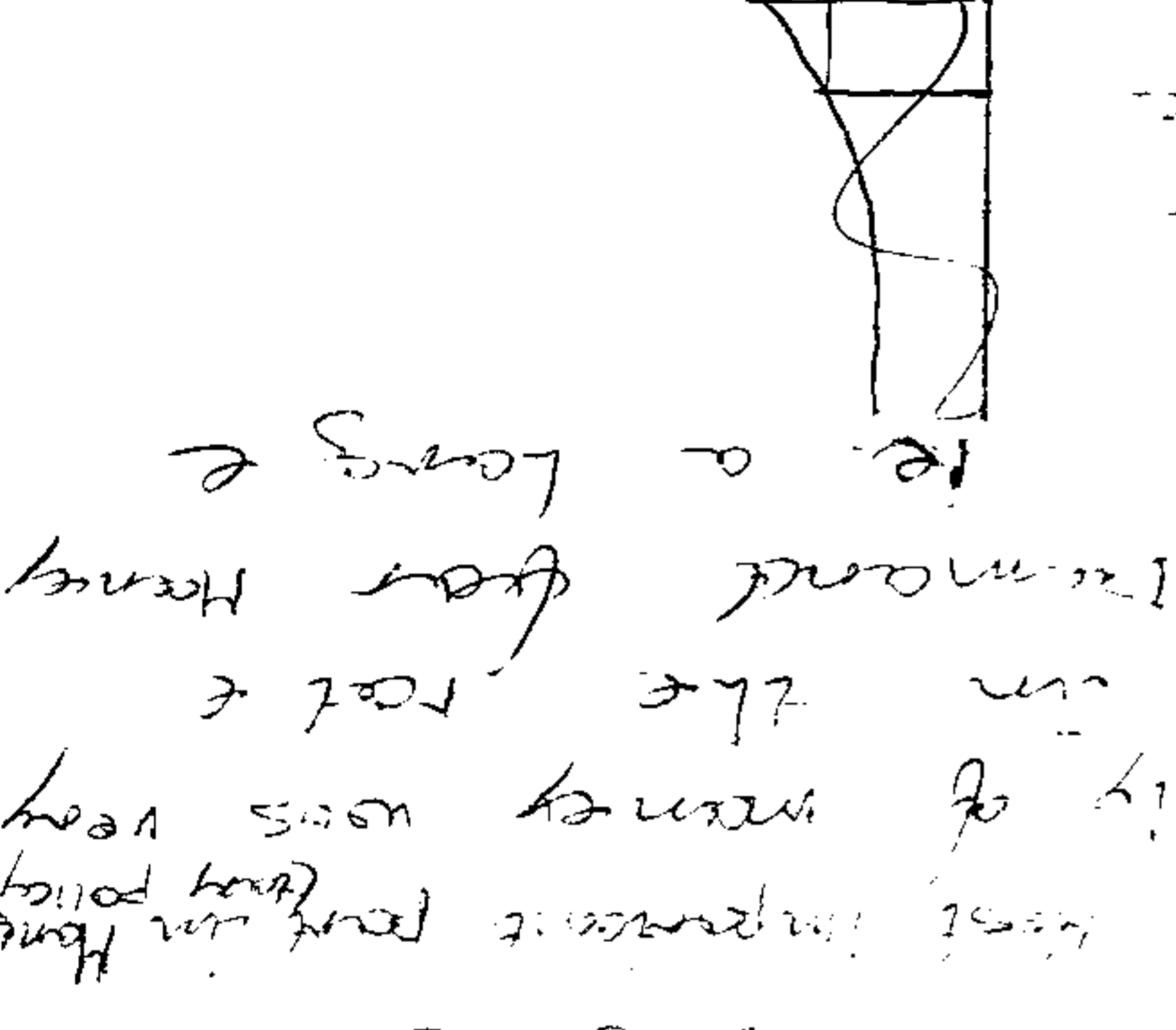
To improve education, teachers had to improve qualifications — "but to do this they have to study part-time and then something must suffer — their studies or the pupils."

According to Bruce Piper: "Some drastic action must be taken or things can only get worse. The pupil population is increasing each year and not enough teachers are being trained to meet the demand."

He added that with inequality of education, it was difficult to establish parity in any other aspect of life.

Separate education was inherently unequal and, to establish some sort of credibility, integration at school level was essential.

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SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL BOYCOTT

Ministers of the NG Sendingkerk in Cape Town march to Parliament this week to present a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the "coloured" schools boycott. Among them were the Rev David Botha, Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk and the Rev Alan Boesak, chaplain of the University of the Western Cape.

From Page 1

million members — has expressed its solidarity with the striking South African students.

In a telegram sent to **SUNDAY POST** this week, the NUS said: "We fully support your fight against unequal education and we condemn the arrests and harassment of the students concerned."

The resignation of Mr Marais Steyn was one of the recommendations in an open letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, by a committee of

teachers and parents from Reiger Park in Boksburg.

The letter was compiled, following a meeting on April 24 to discuss the grievances of the pupils at Bosrand Senior Secondary School.

Other recommendations made to the Prime Minister are:

- The creation of a single education department dealing with the education of all race groups;
- Equalisation on the education fund allocation for every child, irrespective of race or colour, so that every child can enjoy the same education.

In another letter to the

Prime Minister this week, ministers of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Sendingkerk said that they would support the schools boycott by coloured children "until the deepest causes of our dissatisfaction have been removed."

The letter says it is the considered opinion of the ministers that the present crisis has its origin in the attitudes which have been given shape in the apartheid policy.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the administrative board of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference urged the Government to give serious and sympa-

thetic attention to the grievances of students.

"We deeply regret that once again South Africa is seen as a country quick to repress legitimate and justifiable protest by unnecessary harsh reaction, dramatised by the appearance of police in military uniform," said the Conference.

About 160 white school children from leading schools in Cape Town signed an open letter to the Prime Minister and Mr Marais Steyn, asking for equal education for all race groups.

Also in Cape Town security police detained a further four people in the wake of the schools boycott — two of them University of the Western Cape students.

All four men are being held under the General Laws Amendment Act.

The four in detention are Mr Cecil Esau and Mr Cornelius Arris, both of the UWC. Mr Abdul Razak Achmat, a community worker from Hanover Park, and Mr Errol Yon, a school teacher at the Bridgetown High School.

Transvaal teachers came out in an open stand against racially for the agated education close on first time when Lena- 100 teachers from Lena- sia high schools decided to on Friday evening of down tools in support of more than 1000 Cape teachers who did this on Thursday.

The teachers also warn- ed that any intimidation of teachers by the De- partment of Indian pol- ice or the security pol- ice would lead to a mass walk-out by teachers and students.

Steyn ^{lost} under ^(S) pressure ^(S) as boycott

GROWS

THE Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, this week came under increasing pressure to resign as the month-old coloured school boycott gathered support both in South Africa and overseas.

And as police broke up a crowd of hundreds of protesting black students in KwaMashu, Durban, with a bruising baton charge, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training announced that his department did not expect any trouble in Soweto.

The spokesman, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said there had been no reported incidents in schools under his department and added: "Our pupils are very responsible."

Referring to grievances of African students which led to the Soweto unrest in 1976, he said: "I think we have given proper attention to the grievances to a very large extent."

"I am not saying that there are no grievances but we have done a lot by getting rid of some of the problems."

Though it was possible there could be trouble, he did not think it would occur. "But I cannot be so presumptuous as to say 'let it all be open'."

In the United Kingdom, the National Union of Students — a body with 1.2-

• To Page 2

CLUBBERS!

'Rip-offs of the worst kind'

THE Super World Hamper Club in the Johannesburg was placed in liquidation less than six months after two similar clubs met the same fate.

The two clubs were the Carnival and the Alabama Christmas Clubs, which became insolvent in December last year. And this week housewives voiced their disillusionment with hamper clubs.

Mrs Winnie Serobe, housewife and nursing sister, said she believed that this was a rip-off of the worst kind.

"Most of the clubs run mainly on the poor man who cannot afford to buy in cash from the shops. If only the agents had been warned on time I'm sure they wouldn't have bothered to buy stamps this year," she said.

Mrs Serobe said a lot of people were taking advantage of the black community because blacks failed to question some of the things which should be questioned.

Now thousands of agents who missed the deadline face the prospect of losing their money. And not only that, they still have to contend with angry customers whose only contact with the company may have been the agents.

Mrs P Lipson of the Legal Aid Bureau said if the owners of the club had disappeared, the customers had a right to lay a charge against them, and if the company had been placed in liquidation they were entitled to lay a claim with the liquidators.

But to unsophisticated customers, the process of the law may seem to be time-consuming and definitely not the answer to their urgent need.

A MONTH AGO the Super World Hamper Club closed down with a promise to its customers that it would open after the Easter weekend.

It didn't keep that promise. Instead the owners disappeared, leaving the agents to face the music from their customers.

When the Super World Hamper Club close last month another club, the American Savings Hampers, offered to help its customers.

Agents who called at the Super World Club offices found a notice telling them to go to the American Savings Club instead. And the offer was valid until the end of April.

By MATHILDA MASIPA

orders it meant I had thrown money down the drain," she said.

Lieab Motseki from Diepkloof has been an agent for years. Having worked for the Carnival Xmas Club, which was liquidated last year, Mrs Motseki knows what it is like to lose one's commission.

"When the Carnival Xmas Club closed down last year I didn't get anything for running around finding customers and collecting money. Often I had had to borrow household money for transport," she said.

When Calvin Makhoane, an Orlando East student, joined the club he wanted to make some money to buy himself books and

offices this week it found the door still locked but no notice telling customers what was happening.

Mr G H J Venter of Maurice Schwartz, Venter and Associates, the liquidator handling the Super World estate, said a notice on the door would help only a small number of people since about 99 percent of the agents were from outside Johannesburg and had dealt with the company through the post.

"I have a list of 7 000 agents who have been working for the company and I will soon send them letters telling them that the estate has been sequestrated and they should file a claim," said Mr Venter.

But whether they would respond or not was another matter.

of the Ombudsman's office of the South African Council of Churches said buying from some hamper clubs was like gambling where people either win or lose.

"If you put your money to such an undertaking for a certain period for instance you can expect this kind of thing. Anything can happen within that period," she said.

Mrs Makhubu said that although it was the poor who patronised Christmas clubs because they could have cash, they could easily put their money in the bank and by the time they withdrew it it would have made interest for them and they would be able to buy for cash.

"All people have to do is to get into the habit of putting their money in the right place," she said.

Mrs Joyce Mhizi, a housewife from the wayville, criticised some of the hamper club operators.

"A lot of these clubs make interest from the poor people's money while the customers start and the agent is left holding stamps. And while the money is safe in the bank anything can happen to the stamps. Once they are stolen or traced there is no way of tracing who the real owner is," she said.

Mrs Winnie Scribe said it's a rip-off of the worst kind.

To them the lay-by system used by hamper clubs, where money is exchanged for stamps, seems an attractive way of buying household items. Now all seems lost.

Also affected are the mail order agents who may still be collecting money from their customers unaware that the club no longer exists.

Meanwhile local agents continue to come in to find that the doors are still locked.

Mrs Mosey Zondo from Soweto is one agent who has been hoping to put her commission to good use.

"I am working part-time as a domestic worker and part-time as an agent. I was hoping to put away enough money to enable me to build a house back home for my children. Now it looks as if I will have to forget about my dream," she said.

Beauty Ntshele, a part-time agent who works and stays in Glenanda when she comes to buy stamps, she discovered that the club had closed down.

"This will be a shock to my customers, especially to those who had paid up and were expecting their articles," she said.

Linah Nkosi came all the way from Springs. Besides the current orders Mrs Nkosi had hoped to take with her five outstanding orders from last year.

"As early as last year I noticed some articles were always out of stock. And each time I came here and went back without the

agents,

customers

lose out

as Xmas

hamper

club goes

bust

pay his school fees. Now he will have to forget about that.

Linda Mthembu was terrified to go back without the hampers. "My customers would kill me, two of them are leaving tomorrow for Pietersburg and they were hoping to take the hampers home with them. I am sure they wouldn't understand," she said.

A woman who works in the same building with Super World said she had also been a part-time agent for Super World and was forced to pay back R5 to a customer who was proving too difficult to handle.

"I still have the stamps with me but they are useless now," she said. When the Super World visited

said. "About 20 local agents have called already but only five of them filed a claim. The others left without filing a claim as soon as they found that they would probably get one or two cents in a rand," he said.

Mr Venter said the whole process would take some time not only because of the large number of people involved but also because he was dealing with ordinary people who knew very little about law.

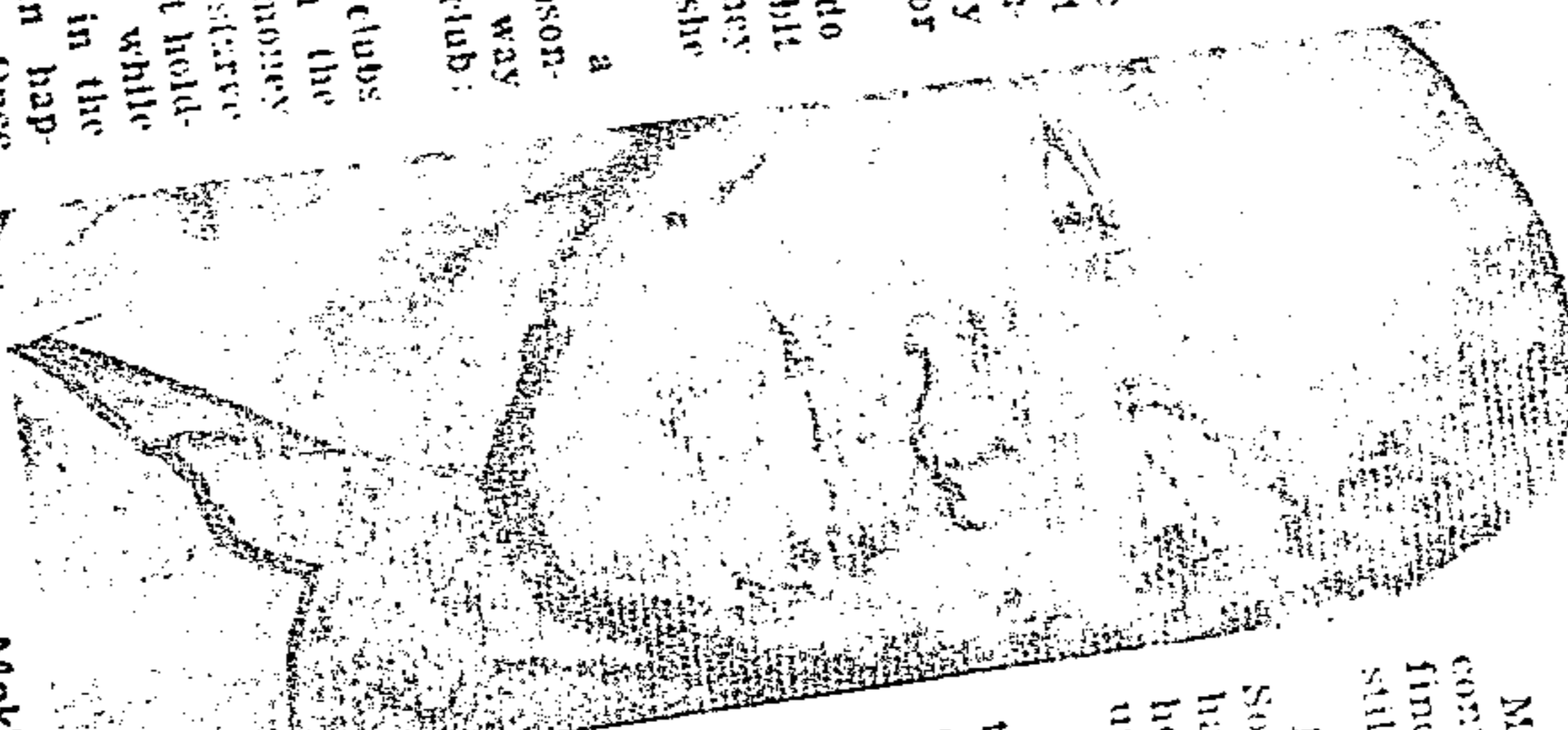
"If we assume that each of the 7 000 agents has one customer we already have 14 000 people to respond with.

"But I think the biggest problem is that one has to explain in simplest terms how to go about filing a claim.

"My suspicion, however, is that a lot of the claim forms sent out will end up in the dustbin. And I cannot imagine anyone travelling from out of town to claim R10 when he has spent close to R100 on transport," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Commerce and Consumers' Trade Practices in Pretoria had an advisory committee had been alerted last year soon after two hamper clubs had been placed in liquidation.

"The committee was asked to investigate the activities of all the hamper clubs throughout the country and report back to the committee at least by July this year," he said.



Mrs Elizabeth Makhubu says it's like gambling.

FOR each child who
the ranks

RETURNED TO THE
BY THE... AND...
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WILL... AS AN...
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suffered...
their education.

The first recorded stoppage of lessons took place at Lovedale in February 1920. Students at the East Cape school went on a hunger strike for better and more food.

However, the majority of school boycotts during this period were characterised by an "elitism" in which the majority of students involved came from "better-off" homes and demands were linked to their own personal betterment.

Renewed student activism coincided with the formation of the Youth League of the African National Congress in 1943.

Between 1943 and 1945 there were 20 student strikes and some rioting.

August 7, 1946 saw the most serious confrontation with the authorities when Lovedale College was closed for nine weeks following riots and attacks on white staff and black school prefects.

In the remaining months of 1946 there were at least another five school disturbances in the Cape and the Transvaal and teachers training colleges also became involved.

After the war the introduction of Bantu Education saw a new focus for student activism.

For the first time, the white rulers of the country spelled out their exact intentions for the education of black children.

Dr H.F. Verwoerd, for instance, who was not long thereafter to become Prime Minister, said in 1954: "When I have control of Native Education I will reform it so that the Natives will be taught

School has been halted but learning carries on — Riverlea High School kids boy-cation".

History

for the implementation of its new racially separate education policy. At least a month earlier the ANC began its strategy for opposition to the policy.

They planned alternative education programmes for children who were soon to be part of the boycott. The African Education Movement (AEM) was set up with the formation of a chain of "cultural clubs" aimed

at providing the children with an alternative education.

The Congress Youth League called the boycott for April 12.

School entrances were picketed and in some cases classes were entered and the students dismissed by members of the Youth League.

They carried ANC banners and posters rejecting Bantu Education and

other forms of "racist" education.

The thousands who stayed away were taken care of in the "cultural clubs."

The African Education Movement continued its programme of alternative education until events overtook the school boycott with the Sharpeville shootings in March 1960 and the subsequent banning of the Congress or-

School protests go back 60 years

Boycott: ~~HA~~ RDM Students ~~2/11~~ 5/5/80 50 slam report

Staff Reporters

THE two strongest black students bodies, the Azanian African Students Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), have disassociated themselves from a statement that said they did not intend to become involved in the countrywide school boycotts.

This follows a Sunday newspaper report that Azaso and Cosas understood, supported and agreed with coloured and Indian pupil's grievances, but did not propose to become involved.

Spokesmen of the two organisations yesterday vehemently denied that their organisation had issued the statement. They said it conflicted with the definition of the word "black".

In a joint statement, Azaso and Cosas said: "By black, we mean Coloured, Indian and African and the three shall not be separated."

"We totally disassociate ourselves that we have proposed not to join the boycott. The coloured, Indian and African grievances are the same. The education system is designed by one department . . . Pretoria."

It said the source who issued the statement was not a representative of the organisations.

The statement concluded that Azaso and Cosas were "prepared to fight for equal education whatever the consequences may be."

Meanwhile, the "Mail's" Durban Correspondent reports that, according to a

resolution taken by Inkatha and parents yesterday, KwaMashu parents will have to pay for the damage done to schools in the area following the last week's boycotts and demonstrations. Parents will also have to accompany their children to school today.

And a petition is circulating in white schools in Johannesburg expressing solidarity with the principles of the schools boycott.

It is not clear who initiated the petition, how well it has been received or who the completed petition will be presented to.

Last night, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said he regretted the decision by the "Committee of 61" (the steering committee of the Cape schools boycott) to carry on with the stay-away.

"I hope this decision to carry on boycotting will not lead to more clashes between pupils and police."

"But if the boycotts continue there could very well be more clashes."

"Police are not interested in politics but as far as law and order go, we have a job to do and we will do it."

Gen Geldenhuys pointed out that the Minister of Police had said he was prepared to talk to the committee — but said "talk" was the operative word.

"The Minister has not said he will negotiate with them. I must tell you that we know exactly who the Committee of 61 are. We have photos of every one of them."

Labour Party calls for free kids

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE Coloured Labour Party has called on the Minister of Police to release all students detained in the recent clamp-down on students boycotting classes.

At a Press conference in Bosmont yesterday the executive committee of the party also called on all communities to observe May 13 (the day the students are to appear in

court) as a day of prayer and fasting.

The committee called all people to either attend the court proceedings or go to their places of worship to pledge solidarity with the students' struggle.

The conference was called to release resolutions of a meeting of the party at Bosmont on May 3. Other resolutions by the party:

- It expresses unconditional support and solidarity with the boycotting

students and calls on the Government to heed the legitimate grievances of the students.

- It condemns the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, blaming the Coloured Representative Council for not having done its job, hence the school crisis — whereas he was fully aware, as former Minister of Coloured Affairs, that the CRC did not satisfy the political aspirations of the South African community.
- It condemns the "dru-

tal and barbaric" action of the police, at the Westbury High School.

Meanwhile, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) yesterday disassociated themselves from a report in a Sunday newspaper that the two bodies would not support the coloured and Indian students in their school boycott.

In a statement handed to POST, spokesmen for

the executive committees of the two organisations said they knew nothing about the report. The statement continued:

"The statement refers to blacks who will not join the boycott which is in total conflict with the word black as upheld by the two organisations. For all we know the people boycotting — coloureds and Indians — are regarded by us as blacks. "The grievances that sparked off the boycott

referred to as Indian and coloured grievances, are grievances that are inherent in the whole system of education devised for us by Pretoria. We find nothing coloured about those grievances.

They said when both organisations issued statements, they did so on a mandate and the statement in the Sunday newspaper showed clearly that the person who released it was not well versed with the policy of the organisations.

Education hold-up

STAR
10/5/80
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By Sheryl Raine

It could take up to 15 years to equalise black and white education economically, according to educationists.

Following the Prime Minister's pledge in Parliament this week, that he and his Government were prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means, many educationists agree there are no "quick ways" to bring about equality of opportunity in education.

LONG TIME

Most educationists also agree that lack of money has accounted for educational inequality between the races and that money is likely to remain the root cause of inequality until the Government allo-

cates as much to educating black children as it does to white children.

Even though the Government may wish to give equal education to all races, many educationists believe it could take up to 15 years, for economic reasons, to reach parity in education, a field where "gross inequalities have persisted for a very long time," according to Dr F Auerbach, a well-known educationist.

The lack of funds allocated to black education and to other "non-white" races is not unique to the

Nationalist Government. Inequalities were handed down by successive governments from 1925 onwards. Black education suffered a severe setback with the introduction of Bantu Education policies.

Expenditure on black education was kept as low as possible by introducing double sessions in sub-standards, appointing women teachers with lower qualifications and lower salaries for primary classes and by diverting school feeding funds to the expansion of educational facilities where requested

by school boards.

But by 1970 the Nationalist Government realised black education needed to be financed on a non-formula basis and new systems were introduced.

Between 1972 and 1977 expenditure on black education alone was increased by R176-million (R48,55 was spent on each black child's education by 1977). Expenditure on each white child, however, had increased to R654 in 1977.

R200 A YEAR

Last year the per capita spending on white children reached R724, on Indian children R351, coloured R226 and black R71.

Educationists maintain that until the per capita spending on blacks exceeds R200 a year, no significant change will be seen in the quality of education and even then, improved quality will take time to filter through to the pupils in the classroom.

Cost per child

Table of per capita expenditure on children from four ethnic groups:

1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
White	R654	White	R551	White	R724
Indian	R219	Indian	R236	Indian	R357
Coloured	R157	Coloured	R185	Coloured	R226
Black	R48	Black	R54	Black	R71

PW has 'open mind on education'

50 Post
6/3/80

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday said he had an open mind on the question of education being placed under one non-racial department.

At a Press conference yesterday he said he was considering the possibility of calling for an in-depth investigation into education as a whole in South Africa in collaboration with all educational authorities.

He was asked for his reaction to a request by coloured teachers that education be placed under one non-racial department. Mr Botha replied that this was not something for him as a layman to decide. If there was a proper investigation this was something a commission could decide on.

As a layman he did not think that this would be

a good idea because it would prevent coloured children from getting the special attention they had obtained in the past. However, Mr Botha said he had an open mind on the matter.

He made an urgent appeal to all people involved in education to continue their work in a responsible way.

Mr Botha said he had held frank discussions with a five-man delegation consisting of executive members of the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa.

"Both sides had the opportunity to speak freely and frankly regarding the issue of coloured education and while consensus was reached on various points, there were also matters on which we disagreed," Mr Botha said.

These differences could possibly be cleared up at further discussions.

"The Government ac-

cepts that justifiable grievances and a backlog regarding the provision of education exists in the coloured community. I shall make it my personal task to ensure that these grievances and the eradication of the backlog be given priority attention.

"The Government pledges itself to the goal of equal education for all population groups but emphasises that the backlog cannot be overcome overnight.

"My Government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means."

● The schools boycott continued in most parts of the country and in some areas students continued the boycott from within classrooms.

PM pledges to fix pupils' grievances

CDM 6/5/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN

THE Prime Minister, Mr R. W. Botha, yesterday accepted that coloured schoolchildren had "justifiable grievances" over their education — and he pledged to make it his personal job to ensure these grievances were eradicated.

He gave this undertaking at a Press conference after talks with a five-man delegation of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa, which represents 16 000 coloured teachers.

Mr Botha also said he was considering ordering an in-depth inquiry into South African education as a whole — and would consider empowering it to investigate the possibility of a single education department.

Meanwhile the boycott by coloured and Indian pupils and students continued in many centres yesterday, but in Natal last night, a committee representing 5 000 pupils and students decided to call off their slawayay.

The Prime Minister's conciliatory statement on the boycott is in marked

The Prime Minister's conciliatory statement on the boycott is in marked contrast to the recent threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to close the schools if it continued.

Mr Botha said: "The Government pledges itself to the goal of equal education for all population groups, but emphasises that the historical backlog cannot be overcome overnight."

"My Government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means."

However, Mr Botha also made it clear he could take off the gloves and return to tough tactics at any time when he said, in reply to a question: "The boycott must end now."

"If the boycott continues and the teachers do not do their work you cannot expect the State to sit back and allow disorder to take the place of order."

"I want to point out that no Government can allow a country and its peoples to be harmed by boycotts."

Asked whether he was prepared to consider one system and one department of education for all race groups — a demand that lies at the heart of the protest — Mr Botha replied:



PM vows to remedy pupils' problems

From Page 1

"It is not a matter for me, as a layman, to decide on. "If there is an investigation, I will consider allowing the commission to report on this matter."

"Personally, as a layman, I think it would be to the detriment of the coloured people, because then they will not receive the same specialised attention they are receiving at present. But I am prepared to keep an open mind on the subject."

Turning to his meeting with the Utasa delegation, which was led by the association's chairman, Mr Franklin Sonn, Mr Botha said consensus was reached on various points, "but there were also matters on which we disagreed".

Mr J H T Mills, Secretary for Coloured Relations, told the Press conference an additional R1 600 000 had been allocated for textbooks and he felt this grievance could be solved immediately.

However, improving the quality of education was a long-term project, which would involve long-term plans to upgrade the standard of teaching.

The Government was working on plans to institute additional in-service training for teachers, improving training programmes, and attracting teachers into coloured schools from other sectors.

The Rand Daily Mail Political Staff reports that the decision to end the boycott taken by the Natal Education Committee was the first clear sign that it might be receding after its steady advance in the past fortnight.

In the Western Cape the boycott entered its fourth week, as pupils and students responded to a decision by the Committee of 61 to continue the stayaway until the end of the week.

Teachers and lecturers in technikons and teacher-training

colleges threatened to walk out in protest against an instruction to order students to return to classes by tomorrow or face disciplinary action.

The instruction was one of the immediate reasons why Utasa requested yesterday's interview with Mr Botha.

In the Johannesburg area, the boycott continued among coloured and Indian pupils. Police kept a discreet watch on school grounds.

The Natal decision to call off the boycott was made at a rally at the University of Natal. The rally was described as the culmination of the boycott.

A spokesman for the committee said: "We are not admitting defeat. We have made our point and have made the authorities and many South Africans aware of our problem."

In Lebowa the Commissioner of Police, Colonel W M van Zyl, warned that charges might still be brought against the 20 students from the University of the North who were detained at the weekend and later released.

They were held after students broke up a commemoration of the university's 21st anniversary.

School Crisis: Botha steps in

DD 6/5/80

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CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, conceded yesterday that Coloureds had justifiable grievances in education and pledged to eliminate them.

He also indicated he may soon call for an in-depth investigation into education as a whole in South Africa.

Speaking at a press conference after urgent talks with the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa, Mr Botha also pledged the government to the goal of equal education for all population groups.

However, Mr Botha said the boycott "must end now" and stressed that "no government can allow a country and its pupils to be harmed by boycotts".

The boycott must end because the government could not tolerate any further waste of state and taxpayers' money.

If the boycott went ahead and teachers did not want to do their work, the resultant waste of money could not be tolerated by the government.

He intimated that if the boycott did not end, the schools would be closed.

Asked if he did not believe that placing all education in South Africa under the umbrella of one Department of Education would be beneficial to everyone, Mr Botha said he did not believe this would be beneficial to all pupils.

education and I have pointed out to the federal council of the SATA that even as far as salaries are concerned we can no longer fragment education. It has to be approached as a whole."

Mr Botha said there had been areas of "consensus" reached with the Umtata delegation, which had been led by Mr Franklin Sonn, but frankly admitted there were matters "on which we disagreed".

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J. H. T. Mills, said there were a number of grievances which could be remedied immediately.

There were complaints regarding uniforms, school funds and school boards, but those were questions which could be decided on directly with principals and parents.

Immediate attention could be given to the problem of school books and in fact the Treasury had been requested to appropriate a further R1.6-million to put right distribution and financing.

Meanwhile, the boycott continued in the East Cape, Western Cape and Johannesburg yesterday, but in Natal a committee representing 5 000 pupils and students decided to call off their boycott at midnight last night.

Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown ended their boycott yesterday.

Principal of Mary Waters High School, in Grahamstown, Mr M. Parosiam, said he was "most relieved".

Pupils at the Nathaniel Nyaluzu Secondary School in Grahamstown were still boycotting classes, the principal Mr N. Ngwenqweni, said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the former East Cape member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Dody Nash, has urged parents to find out what the grievances of their children are.

He said he had done a private mini-survey and was surprised parents said they did not know what was happening in the schools.

"I urge the parents of school-going children to acquaint themselves with the grievances of the pupils and to decide for themselves whether the pupils have legitimate grievances."

As a parent with a son at university, he had investigated the grievances thoroughly.

"And I have found they are definite real grievances and I want to commend the pupils for the way in which they have highlighted their grievances." — DDR.

Forty teachers defy ultimatum

EAST LONDON — Forty teachers at the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here defied an ultimatum yesterday to go back to their classes and teach — or face dismissal.

The Department of Coloured Administration have now given the teachers until today to decide.

The teachers called an urgent meeting of the school committee last night to explain their stand and a spokesman for the committee, Mr Peter Mopp, said the committee stood by the pupils and teachers and condemned the attempt "to use the teachers as 'boycott busters'".

The ultimatum from the chief inspector in the East Cape, Mr J. Crafford, was delivered by the circuit inspector, Mr H. Swinny.

Mr Swinny was not available for comment last night and Mr Crafford's office said all comment had to come from the Director of Coloured Education in Cape Town, Mr M. Arends.

But Mr Arends refused to comment and referred inquiries to the Secretary for Coloured Education, Mr J. H. Mills, who was not available for comment.

Outlining the events that led to the ultimatum, Mr Mopp said Mr Swinny met the teachers yesterday morning and gave them instructions to return to their classes and to teach — even if only one pupil was present.

After the meeting the teachers met to discuss the instruction and refused to return and came out in support of the pupils.

They met Mr Swinny later again with the student representative council, who told Mr Swinny they were not willing to call off the boycott until there was tangible evidence their grievances would be attended to.

In a joint statement with the teachers last night, Mr Mopp said the committee resented the manner of the ultimatum and were adamant they stood squarely behind the pupils.

"The teachers are also united in their stand and warned that any victimisation of individuals would lead to a mass walk-out."

"It must be realised it is virtually impossible to teach under the present conditions and the Prime Minister has said there are real grievances, the statement said. — DDR.

But I have an open mind on the matter, I am a layman in the field of education and it is something that I would allow a commission of inquiry, if I decide to appoint it, to explore.

"Personally, I think it would be to the detriment of the Coloured people because then they will not receive the same specialised attention they are receiving at present."

This is the first time a senior Nationalist politician has publicly conceded that a single Department of Education for all race groups may be considered.

The Prime Minister formally stated that the government accepted a programme to attain the goal of equality in education for all population groups "as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means".

"My government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means."

"But I cannot take ad hoc decisions regarding

The boycott spread in East London to the Std 6 classes attached to the St John's Road Primary School.

Pupils were dismissed early after some Std 6s refused to go back into the classes.

The principal, Mr D. R. Meinie, was not available for comment.

The matter was discussed at the John Bisseker School committee meeting last night.

At the East London High School, the boycott also continued.

In Port Elizabeth, the principal of the Dower Training College, Mr E. Fisher, said he had not received any departmental directive to expel boycotting students, but had been told to expect such a letter.

"I told the department our students had returned to classes of their own accord. They held their meetings last week and started to return on Thursday and Friday. I'm glad they came back on their own. I don't believe in coercion."

Senior secondary and high school pupils in Port

Welcome for PW hint on education

▶▶ From page 1

in collaboration with all education authorities.

But at coloured and Indian schools on the Reef today, boycotts continued and some pupils said they would not return to their classes until their demands for better education were actually met.

FCTA VIEW

The Federal Council of Teachers' Associations has strengthened hopes that a commission of inquiry will be set up not only to investigate the present state of education in the country but to re-define the long-term educational goals for all races as well.

Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, believes the country is "on the brink of a completely new dispensation in education on a provincial and national level."

"INDIFFERENCE"

He said he met the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr W Cruywagen yesterday and they discussed:

- The need for a long-term policy to deal with the teacher shortage at English-medium schools.

- The neglect and indifference shown to English-speaking teachers by the TED.

- The need for expertise in recruiting teachers for English schools in the Transvaal.

Most coloured schools in Johannesburg were empty again today as students gathered in the school grounds. Students said: "We don't want promises, we want action."

Lenasia's four Indian high schools with a combined scolar roll of close to 5 000 pupils were also continuing their boycotts.

In Alice police used teargas today to disperse 1 000 to 1 500 Fort Hare University students who boycotted lectures and attempted to march into the town of Alice en masse in sympathy with the coloured children's protests.

The stayaway is also



Welcome for PW hint of an all-race education plan

STAR 6/5/80
(50)
(252)

Staff Reporters

An in-depth investigation into the state of South African education — and the possibility of one education department for all races — is seen as a major breakthrough by educationists.

Pupil leaders at Klip-town and Eldorado Park high schools today, discreetly supported by parents, teachers and school principals, are undecided whether to continue boycotting classes.

Each high school in the area had a PTA meeting last night with most parents particularly favouring a return to classes, a school principal said.

Teachers from coloured and Indian schools claim they have been threatened with dismissal if they go on strike with their pupils.

They telephoned The Star today from some schools to complain that they had been warned by principals that "recalcitrant" teachers would be severely dealt with. Some were told their pay cheques would be withheld if they showed solidarity with the students.

Principals denied this and also denied that teachers had downed tools.

Mr P W Botha said yesterday he was considering an inquiry into education as a whole, which would be conducted

To Page 3, Col 8

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● Page 7: PM willing
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'Forget commissions'

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THERE WAS no need to appoint commissions of enquiry to look into our education system, the Transvaal leader of the coloured Labour Party, Mr Sam Solomon, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a Press statement, Mr Solomon said: "We want the implementation of a unitary system of education for all South Africans.

"The Government must live up to

its promises to move away from unwarranted discrimination by integrating all schools," he said.

"We condemn police brutalities on defenceless women and children. Assaults on innocent people by police are the most disgusting thing and cannot be condoned.

"The Government of the day is no longer prepared to listen to a voice of reason, but acts positively only when pressurised," the statement said.

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Fourth week: schools empty

COLOURED schools in the Johannesburg area were yesterday deserted as the schools boycott continued into its fourth week.

At some schools a few pupils were present but were not in classes and those who were in the classes were not attending lessons.

It was only at one school that a few pupils attended lessons. Most of the pupils were playing in the school premises.

The principal of the school said the few pupils who were attending lessons yesterday had actually been attending them since the class boycott started about four weeks ago.

Coloured township streets were quiet yesterday but police patrols could be seen at some points in the townships.

Some of the pupils interviewed said they had only come to school so as to be able to get direc-

tives from their leaders.

They said at the last meeting they had attended they were told to respond to the call of their leaders. This was the fact that the boycott would continue until the leadership informed them what the next step would be.

Teachers at some schools refused to comment on the situation and referred POST to either school principals or student leaders. But the principal of one school said they were not informed any longer of what action students intended taking. He said the last he had communicated with students was last week.

● Meanwhile there were indications yesterday that some schools had ended their boycott while others were discussing the possibility. The two black universities in Durban, the Medical School and Durban-Westville University, were to meet and finalise the issue.

Pupils urged to end EL school boycott

EAST LONDON — Boycotting students here were warned of confronting the authorities and urged to return to their classes.

The warning came from Mr Peter Mopp at a meeting of parents, students and teachers in the Parkside Hall here last night.

The majority of parents came out in support of ending the boycott but students were adamant that it should continue.

Mr Mopp said: "We saw what happened in Soweto in 1976. We should not let our children become cannon fodder in the struggle."

He was opposed by Mr J. Abrahams who said: "Are we going to stop the

students from fighting for a right? If we stop them they will fall short of making a point.

"Are we now asking the students to return to the gutter education they have been protesting about," he asked to deafening applause from the students, composed mainly of the SRCs, of John Bisseker Senior Secondary School and the East London High School.

Mr J. Temmers said the decision should be left to the students but warned students there were two alternatives: To carry on the boycott, which had its risks, or to end the boycott and "they could live to fight another day".

Mr R. Phillips said the

changes asked for by the students could not be achieved overnight and urged them "to give the Prime Minister a chance".

He was echoed by Mr T. Poonasamy who said students should remember Rome was not built in a day and should accept concessions and continue to ask for more.

Mr R. Fray warned students of coming up against a brick wall.

"We know this government. This struggle has not been for a few years, it's been for a very long time, so the students should give the government a chance and set a deadline for their demands to be met."

Mr Wally George

questioned the students cry and asked if they were in a position to handle a superior education.

"You have made your point and should now go back to the classroom," he said.

Mr P. Aiken said he was "100 per cent" behind the students but said they had made their point and warned there were some undisciplined students who were just enjoying the boycott without being really serious about the goals.

All the student spokesmen said they wanted to continue the boycott so that they could see their grievances being met and not just given promises. — DDR.

80 8/15/80 277 (30)

Dower students out again

PORT ELIZABETH — Boycotts of classes continued yesterday at Dower Teachers' Training College, Port Elizabeth, Fort Hare University and Nyaluza High School in Grahamstown.

But in East London, the boycott seemed to peter out and some John Bisseker Senior Secondary pupils returned to classes.

But there was no firm reply yesterday from the SRC following a meeting with parents on Tuesday night which decided to leave it up to the pupils to

decide.

Sources said the pupils were all expected to return today.

Dower students, who yesterday held a placard demonstration on campus, were told that a directive ordering the college principal to expel boycotting students or face dismissal themselves, had been withdrawn.

The rector, Mr E. Fisher, said an urgent

meeting of college heads which he attended in Cape Town on Tuesday night had been told the directive was receiving attention at the "highest level".

He said he did not know whether the students would continue the boycott today.

In Grahamstown, 900 pupils of the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School yesterday went into the seventh day of their

boycott, and were adamant they would not return to classes until their more than a dozen grievances were met.

Fort Hare students continued to boycott lectures after a second mass meeting on the campus yesterday afternoon.

After marching round the university grounds, the students obtained permission to hold the meeting from the acting

rector, Professor A. Coetzee.

The professor said he did not expect to hear the result of the meeting until today, but a Port Elizabeth newspaper listed the students' grievances yesterday and said they had called for the abolition of "ethnic education" at a meeting on Tuesday night.

Many pupils and students continued to

boycott classes throughout the country yesterday although there are signs they are returning to schools and colleges in Natal and the Cape.

In Natal, where all Coloured schools were reported back to normal, and the Zulu schools at KwaMashu near Durban had an 85 per cent attendance yesterday, stone-throwing by pupils at one of the black schools marred an otherwise quiet and peaceful day. — DDC

DDR-SAPA

UCT man welcomes Botha's statement

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9/5/80

CAPE TOWN — The chairman of the University of Cape Town's Council, Mr L G Abrahamse, welcomed the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's statement that he would consider an in-depth investigation into education as a whole in South Africa.

In a statement, issued yesterday morning, Mr Abrahamse said the Council endorsed the statement made by Professor M F Kaplan, acting principal of UCT, that the quality of education for black school children left much to be desired and that essential grievances required effective action.

"At the present time when scholars, students, and teachers are calling for a unified education system, we wish to reaffirm our dedication to the prin-

ciple of a university system open to all without regard to any criterion except academic merit," Mr Abrahamse said.

To achieve this, equal educational opportunities for all in the primary and secondary education sectors was necessary, he said.

EQUAL

"The Council therefore, noted and welcomed the recent statement by the Prime Minister in which he committed the Government to equal education for all and in which he said he would consider an in-depth investigation into education as a whole in South Africa.

Mr Abrahamse added: "The university will encourage its members to assist any such constructive efforts and will also encourage its members in finding positive ways of contributing to a solution of these problems".

By JOHN D'OLIVEIRA

WASHINGTON — The young black woman journalist said: "Surely, this could not be correct — even for South Africa."

The scene was one of the many committee rooms in the Rayburn House office building where the United States House of Representatives Africa Sub-committee held one of its hearings this week.

Giving evidence was Dr Jeffrey Butler, Professor of Economics and Political Science at Wesleyan University.

The author of a number of books and articles on South Africa, he is the brother of South African and playwright professor Guy Butler.

During his examination of reform in South Africa, Dr Butler mentioned the fact that the Government was moving towards narrowing the gap in the expenditure per pupil in South Africa's different educational systems.

13 TO ONE

"In 1976/77, the average expenditure per white child was R654 and for the African child in the area outside the homelands it was R49 — a ratio of 13 to 1.

"Such a ratio has long been in force: the huge gap in facilities and trained manpower can easily be imagined . . ."

And then the black journalist, who knew I was from South Africa, asked me whether this figure was correct.

I would like to have told her Dr Butler was wrong. But, of course, he was not.

And at least one black

The news behind the news

Schooling
cash gap
condemns
SA in US

Post 9/5/80

American left the hearing with an even worse picture of South Africa than the one with which she came in.

Later, in a discussion with a white aide who happens to be a Congressman's Africa eyes and ears, I tried to detail the many significant, positive changes which had taken place in South Africa over the past few years the hopeful changes in attitude on the part of many leading Afrikaner Nationalists.

"But," he responded, "what about the massive prosperity gap between white and black . . . illustrated by the enormous difference between what the Government spends on white schoolchildren and black schoolchildren?"

And so on and so forth . . .

Few white South Africans — and even fewer

Nationalists — understand just how damning those cold statistics are for South Africa.

Few realise how easily they can outweigh even the most effective argument in favour of the positive things which are happening in South Africa and the sentiments of a Prime Minister who is obviously prepared to offer black and brown people much more than any of his predecessors.

Those who know the statistics and who care to use them, know they can stop any "positive" argument about South Africa in its tracks by asking how the "positive" argument can be reconciled with an obvious, criminal neglect of black education (and to a lesser extent, brown and Indian education as well).

Fortunately for the present regime in South Af-

rica, not too many Americans know the relevant statistics.

Even conservative Americans are appalled by the education expenditure gap.

Especially now when the whole world knows just how big the gold bonanza has been for South Africa — when South African politicians are boasting about the strength of the economy — when tax cuts are awarded to the relatively rich white the poor face an increase in the price of bread.

There may be many effective explanations (economic, social and political) to justify the present Budget policy.

But nobody in America — short of an old-time nigger-hater — will buy any one of them if he knows how big the expenditure gap is between white and black and brown schoolchildren.

MEANS LITTLE

Sure, the situation is improving (and I am not sure what the per capita expenditure will be for the coming financial year).

Sure, there have been all kinds of promises from the Prime Minister down on the matter of education for South Africans who are not white.

But all this will count for little until there is a publicly-stated commitment to eliminate the education expenditure gap within a stated period of time.

Because equality of education is so basic to the entire concept of equal opportunity, such a statement would do more than anything else (which is currently within the Government's power to do) to improve the Botha Government's image and persuade its friends and enemies that it is serious about reform.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	45
Number of this book	3

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World students in SA 'solidarity day'

RDM 9/5/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — More than 200 overseas universities will today take part in an "International Day of Solidarity" with the South African pupils' and students' class boycott.

The day of solidarity has been organised by the University of Cape Town (UCT) in response to the call made at the weekend by the Committee of 61, the steering committee regulating the Cape boycott.

Through the Prague-based World Union of Students, Britain's National Union of Students, and the Federation of American Students, the call has gone out to campuses to show their support.

Indications are that picketing and talks on education under apartheid have been arranged on campuses in all the major European countries, the United States, Canada and Britain.

International telegrams of solidarity are expected to flood into Cape Town this morning.

At UCT, a total boycott of classes has been called for today and students will hold a mass meeting at lunchtime.

In other developments yesterday, Sapa reports that:

○ Final year dental students at the University of the Western

Cape have decided to boycott their final examinations in support of the campaign against "inferior" education. The examinations were due to start today.

The university's rector, Professor R E van der Ross, said it was still too early to take a decision.

"If the students do not write the examinations we are prepared to look at the matter."

"On our side, there is a willingness and a preparedness to accommodate the students," he said;

○ Students at the Medical College of the University of Natal have decided to continue their boycott indefinitely.

A spokesman said they had made the decision because other universities, such as Turfloop and Fort Hare, were now boycotting lectures.

"We will review the situation every day."

He said the students had expressed dissatisfaction at the recent meeting in Cape Town between a six-man Natal delegation and the Minister of Indian Affairs and of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

○ Students of the University of Durban-Westville have, however, called off their boycott.

A spokesman said the decision was in line with the directive issued by the Natal Students' Action Committee that they should return to classes;

○ Students at the University of Fort Hare in Alice were debating whether to call off their boycott while awaiting a report from a delegation which is supposed to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, later this week;

○ The Natal schools boycott, which was officially brought to an end on Monday, is still continuing at some schools in Chatsworth.

At the Daleview High School in Phoenix, stone-throwing pupils broke scores of classroom windows on Wednesday.

Spokesmen for the school refused to comment yesterday but, according to eyewitnesses, about 200 pupils took part in the stone-throwing after the principal had allegedly expelled some pupils.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, Brigadier John Visser, said police went to the school to defuse the situation but did not make any arrests;

○ In Johannesburg, the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa) has called on pupils to return to classes.

In a statement released by Tasa's Lenasia branch chairman, Mr E J Pillay, on Wednesday night, the association said: "We are sympathetic towards the demonstrating students' cause. We unequivocally condemn separate systems of education.

"However, we believe the students have made their point clear to the Government and the public and should now go back to school";

○ In Hammanskraal, the administrative board of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference has urged the Government to give serious and sympathetic attention to the grievances of the students.

In a statement, the conference general secretariat said yesterday: "We deeply regret that once again South Africa is seen as a country quick to repress legitimate and justifiable protest by unnecessarily harsh reaction, dramatised by the appearance of the police in military combat uniform.

"... we emphasise once again that there must be a recognisable move towards equalisation of education facilities and that the ultimate goal of this move must be equal allocation of resources."

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- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.

- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

9/05/80
Indian

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defended

by Steyn

THE only justification that could be found for a boycott of classes by Indian pupils was that it was done in sympathy with coloured pupils and not because of valid grievances in the Indian education system, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Maris Steyn, said in the Assembly yesterday.

'The Opposition must get its facts straight. Look at what is being done in the field of Indian education over the past 10 years. Don't just make comparisons.'

During this period the amount spent by the Government on Indian education had risen from R16-million in 1970 to R73-million last year.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The unit cost spent on Indian children in primary schools rose from R6,57 in 1969 to R232 in 1979. The figure for secondary education was R105 in 1969 and R500 last year.

'The Opposition must make one thing very clear. Do they want me to raise the amount spent on the Indian child's education at the cost of the white child

'It is impossible to make comparisons of the per capita expenditure on education for whites and Indians.'

Mr Steyn explained that education for whites was done through the provinces and that many factors were included in the per capita calculation of the one, which were excluded from the other.

'A third of the total cost of the per capita expenditure on education for whites in the Transvaal is not calculated for the Indian child.

'Tariffs which are not taken into account include:

- The State's contributions to pension funds (8,3 percent of unit costs — Transvaal education).
- Small repairs to buildings (3,2 percent of the unit cost — Transvaal education).
- Housing subsidies and other service conditions (1,5 percent of the unit cost — Transvaal education).
- Hostel fees (10 percent of unit costs — Cape).

End Grievances NOW? BOYCOTT '61?

9/25/80 AR 41/5

Education Reporter

THE fact that the State spends three times as much on educating a white pupil as it does on a coloured child, is only one of the grievances which sparked off the school boycott in protest against 'inferior education' in South Africa.

In the early stages of the mass stay-away, which has affected hundreds of schools throughout the country, the Committee of 61, which spearheaded the boycotting of classes by Peninsula pupils, issued a statement calling for 'immediate action' on the following grievances:

- The disparity in money spent on the education of the various race groups.
- Budgets for education come from the central Government. Finance is allocated according to col-

our and not according to number or needs.

The estimated expenditure a head during 1977-1978 on school pupils of the various racial groups was given in the Assembly as R551 for whites, R185,16 for coloured, R236,13 for Asians and R54,08 for Africans.

An acute shortage of qualified teachers, as well as textbooks and the abuse of corporal punishment.

According to the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, the majority, that is 62,16 percent or 15 389 of the teachers in coloured schools, have only a JG or equivalent, besides their teacher training.

Only five percent (1234) have university degrees and the remaining 26,01 percent or 6 418

have a matriculation or equivalent certificate.

The policy in South Africa is to have a teacher of an ethnic group teach pupils of the same ethnic group. Because of economics and the lack of training facilities, there has been a perennial shortage of teachers in African and coloured schools.

The result is a low pupil/teacher ratio. For example in African schools, the average is about 1:52, in coloured schools it is about 1:30, compared with white schools which average 1:20.

The low teacher/pupil ratio and lack of qualifications have a negative effect on the quality of teaching and education.

Mr Edwin de Broeze, of the Careers Centre in Claremont, in a paper delivered at a conference at the University of Cape Town, said it was due to the pressure of numbers,

that teachers resorted to the enforcement of rigid forms of control.

Uniformity and strict discipline become the modus operandi for classroom activities. This 'behave-or-get-out' method is responsible for the suppression of individuality and stifling of creativity,' he said.

Mr de Broeze said because of the lack of qualifications, in many cases teachers could not cope with questioning minds. Because of insecurity, they readily accepted the role of disciplinarian.

Teachers are reluctant to explore creative methods where students can critically examine their disciplines. Instead, teachers feel responsible only for the subject and not for the student's growth.

'Teachers teach the subject and not the student,' Mr de Broeze said.

Another fact of life in coloured and African

schools is the platoon and double shift system.

In the House of Assembly in March this year, Mr Marais Steyn said there was a backlog of 1 828 classrooms for coloured pupils as at March 1979.

Linda Kuppe, of UCT's Department of Criminology, suggests, from her research, that the double shift system contributed to crime because children stayed at school for fewer hours. It allowed more time for idleness and a greater reluctance to attend school.

The lack of accommodation, therefore, sets off a chain of negative reactions which are fed into the communities that the schools serve.

The shortage of textbooks and lack of facilities have long been obstacles in the education of coloured and African pupils.

'How can our children be expected to pass exam-

nations when there is one book for four of them and no laboratories for science or kitchens for home economics,' said one angry mother as she watched her child join others in a demonstration during the boycott.

Failure to repair damaged schools.

It was this very reason that initially sowed the seeds of discontent among school pupils that led to the mass boycotting of classes throughout the country.

A small number of pupils at a Hanover Park school, fed up with cold, dark classrooms, which had no windows and no electricity for lights, decided to boycott classes for a day.

An Argus report, published in March before the boycott, described several schools on the Cape Flats as resembling 'bombed sites'. Much of the damage had been caused by vandals and rioters almost four years previously, during the unrest of 1976.

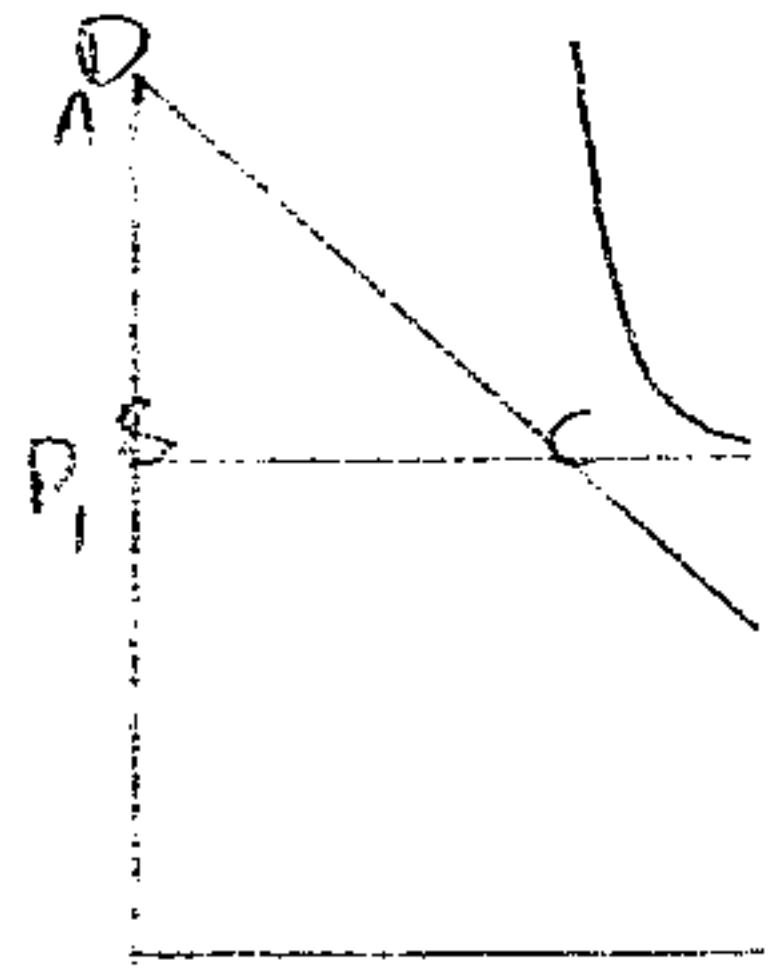
In the article, academics, politicians, teachers and parents accused the authorities of 'inexplicable negligence' and 'more significantly' — called on the Government to act immediately to defuse a 'potentially explosive situation.'

Further grievances in the Committee of 61's statement included com-

plaints that it was necessary for coloured pupils to obtain permits before they could study at places like UCT; that Security Branch members entered the premises of coloured schools; that some schools were not allowed to have SRCs; that some teachers were dismissed unfairly and that it was compulsory to wear school uniforms.

Question 9.

Price discrimination different prices to different consumers to follow



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discriminate up to what $\Delta ABC = \Delta COE$

9/05/80 ARGUS
Cape teachers
call off strike

THE strike by Peninsula teachers in support of the class boycott by pupils was called off at a meeting in Athlone last night after they found it difficult to implement a 'down tools' resolution adopted last week.

Delegates to the meeting alleged widespread

victimisation of teachers, especially at primary schools, by principals and school inspectors.

The teachers' action committee, in a statement after the meeting, said by implementing the 'downing of tools' action for a week, teachers had emphasised their total rejection of racially constituted education.

'We have also demonstrated a unity of purpose between students and teachers.

'We have therefore passed the following resolution that the downing of tools be suspended with immediate effect; the teachers action committee and the 'Committee of 81' (students representative body) review the situation on a continuing basis, and that a line of action be decided mutually between the teachers and the students as the need arises.'

The teachers said they continued to dedicate themselves to the achievement of a non-discriminatory, non-racial

education system within a non-racial society.

The committee reported that it held a meeting with the Committee of 61 and that it was felt that the teachers be "more actively" represented on the pupils' committee.

The pupils had also requested that the 'awareness programmes', being conducted at schools during the present boycott of classes, be continued once the boycott was called off.

The boycott of classes continued today at almost all Peninsula high schools, technikons, training colleges and the University of the Western Cape.

Dr F Quint, the chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, said yesterday pupils had returned to classes at five schools but he refused to name them.

Pupils, students and teachers are meeting tomorrow to review the boycott of classes and it is almost certain that a 'strategic end' to it will be called.

Govt's lack of sympathy galls teachers

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

TEACHERS are growing angrier by the day over the arrogant and unsympathetic treatment it is getting from the Government, senior educationists claim.

A particular target of their anger is the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who said in Parliament this week that details of teachers salaries leaked out in an "official" document to the media were essentially correct.

The Federal Council of Teachers' Associations has flatly rejected the increases as unsatisfactory.

Teachers' organisations stress the heightened threat of a flood of teacher resignations, particularly of male teachers, in the current climate of mistrust and frustration.

The Government had given the teachers assurances and these had not been carried out, senior educationists stressed.

The consequences of the current crisis, which has been building up for the past five years, are to be seen in the "free" periods at many schools where there are simply not enough teachers to fill all classrooms.

In addition, thousands of other children are being taught

key subjects by teachers not qualified to teach them.

This situation will worsen unless urgent steps are taken to restore the trust of teachers in the Government and realistic salaries are paid, the teacher associations have warned.

The Opposition spokesman on education, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "Just plain bungling, unfulfilled undertakings and indifference" had landed the country in an education crisis of "greatly disturbing" proportions.

Because of the ill-will which had developed between the Government and teachers, and because faith had been lost in the Government's integrity as far as the profession was concerned, teachers, particularly males, were leaving the profession at an increasing rate.

"The Government seems to limp from crisis to crisis. This has been a hallmark of National Party administration and it is certainly true in the field of education, Dr Boraine said.

The Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, is to meet the four administrators on May 12. A major item on the agenda will be the appointment of a commission, as well as action to remedy the shortage of male teachers and the high resignation rate.

900 Albany pupils threatened

DD 10/5/80

(224) (50)

GRAHAMSTOWN — The 900 boycotting pupils at the Nathaniel Nyaluza Secondary School here have been warned they will be expelled if they did not return to classes next week.

This warning was issued by the Albany Circuit inspector, Mr G. W. Merbold, after a third meeting with parents.

A stayaway from lectures also continued at another school in town, at Fort Hare University and Dower Teachers' Training College in Port Elizabeth.

In Durban pupils at KwaMashu, Lamontville and Umlazi schools said they had ignored pleas by the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha to return to classes because they regarded the KwaZulu government as merely a "post office" for the central Govt.

They added that the homeland government had no power and "we want the central government to eradicate the problems in our education."

In Johannesburg three of the largest high schools and the Rand College of Education confirmed yesterday that their students had decided to return to classes.

Principals said students wanted to keep their side of the bargain on Coloured education negotiations — and were now waiting to see what the Prime Minister's intentions were regarding an inquiry into the schools' grievances.

Meanwhile letters warning parents that action will be taken against boycotters on Monday have been sent out by all Indian schools.

Spokesmen for some pupils, however, yesterday issued a statement defying the warning, saying that until Mr Marais Steyn was removed as Minister of Indian and Coloured relations, the boycott would continue.

But the boycott of classes has blown itself out and the number of children staying away from classes has dwindled considerably.

The strike by teachers in the Cape Peninsula in support of the boycott has been called off after a meeting.

Teachers said they found it difficult to implement a "down tools" resolution.

Delegates to the meeting alleged widespread victimisation of teachers, especially at primary schools, by principals and school inspectors.

The Teachers' Action Committee, said in a statement after the meeting that by implementing the "down tools" action for a week, teachers had emphasised their total rejection of racially constituted education.

80 10/1/60

Boycott: Steyn slams teachers

(257) (274) (50)

CAPE TOWN — The unrest at Coloured schools country-wide had been "unnecessary" and "futile" the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, told delegates at a meeting of relations committees at De Aar yesterday.

He said that instead of having a teachers' association calling for boycotts, there should be "an adult response" by bringing problems and shortcomings to the authorities' attention.

"I have always conceded that the standard of education of Coloured people should be raised. That there are problems — this is so; there will probably always be problems.

"I know of no educational system which is perfect, and to me it is understandable that our Coloured community feels unhappy about certain aspects of its education. That is positive because once we accept that there are problems, we can put our heads together and consider measures to cor-

rect and eliminate them.

"But we cannot solve the problems by boycotting the schools, lying around ripe for mischief in the streets, arranging marches and so on."

"Will we not achieve more if we meet in a responsible manner like adults to discuss matters?"

"But what do we get? A responsible body representing Coloured teachers does not take the trouble to meet my department and put problems to it: no, instead it supports pupils' marches and boycotts, throws communication and consultation overboard and thereby reinforces the aims of those who are misusing the pupils for their own ends.

"That is irresponsible, it undermines discipline and solves no problems."

"The authorities have a duty regarding the furnishing of education to all their subjects, and will always aim at improving education and adapting it to altered circumstances." — DDC.

Expulsion threat, page 7.

EDUCATION EQUALITY 'GOULD TAKE 15 YEARS'

WR9US
10/05/80
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Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — It could take up to 15 years to equalise black and white education economically, according to educationalists.

Following the Prime Minister's pledge in Parliament this week that he and his Government were prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means, many educationalists agree there are no 'quick ways' to bring about equality in education.

Most educationalists also agree that lack of money has accounted for educational inequality between the races and that money is likely to remain the root cause of inequality until the Government allocates as much to educating black children as it does to white children.

Long time

Even though the Government may wish to give equal education to all races many educationalists believe it could take up to 15 years, in terms of the economy of the country to reach parity in education, a field where 'gross inequalities have persisted for a very long time,' according to educationalist Dr F Averbach.

The lack of funds allocated to black education and that of other 'non-white' races is not unique to the Nationalist Government. Inequalities were handed down by successive Governments from 1926 onwards.

Setback

Black education suf-

Setback

Black education suffered a severe setback with the introduction of 'Bantu' education policies.

But by 1970 the Nationalist Government realised black education needed to be financed on a non-formula basis and new systems were introduced.

Between 1972 and 1977 expenditure on black education alone was increased by R176-million (R48,55 was spent on each black child's education by 1977). Expenditure on each white child, however, had increased to R654 in 1977.

Target

Last year the per capita spending on white children reached R724, on Indian children R351, Coloured R226 and Black R71.

Educationalists maintain that until the per capita spending on blacks exceeds R200 a year, no significant change will be seen in the quality of education and even then, improved quality will take time to filter through to the pupils in the classroom.

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Mass meeting called over schools crisis

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Johannesburg-Lenasia Regional Educational Committee which controls Indian schools with more than 15 000 children today called on pupils to return to their studies on Monday.

As the Indian school crisis entered its fourth week the committee's chairman, Mr Goolam Majam, called on the Parents' Action Committee and student representative council leaders and other educational bodies to come together at a mass meeting in Lenasia on Monday to try to resolve the crisis.

Mr Majam said the Government should come out with a positive declaration of intent that it sincerely planned to remove racial discrimination in education.

AGGRAVATED

This was necessary in the light of the controversial statement in Parliament by Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, which had upset the Indian community and aggravated the problem.

Mr Majam said the Regional Educational Committee was fully behind the students, but that it was also concerned about their learning loss.

While most boycotting coloured and Indian pupils are expected to return to school on Monday, a group of Indian pupils in Lenasia resolved last night to continue with the boycott in protest against Mr Marais Steyn.

In a renewed decision they said Mr Steyn must be removed from the portfolio of Indian Affairs before they returned to school.

The pupils said they had initially planned to return to classes but had changed their minds after the Minister's recent claim in Parliament on Thursday that all was well with Indian schools and that there was no need for improvement.

Coloured headmasters, who have asked not to be named, say they are in the difficult position of having to appease parties with differing views.

Several spokesmen said inspectors had visited them and asked them to encourage schoolchildren to return to classes.

"If we try to herd schoolchildren into the classroom as we have been told to do, we are told we are 'selling out' to the Government," a schoolmaster said.

A petition circulating among white schoolchildren in Johannesburg's northern suburbs is to be

sent to Mr Marais Steyn to express solidarity with coloured and Indian pupils.

It reads: "We, the undersigned white pupils of Johannesburg would like to express our empathy with our fellow coloured and Indian pupils. We feel distress at the poor state of affairs concerning the coloured and Indian educational system and think it is wrong that they should be subject to an inferior education simply because of their ethnic background."

African high school pupils from four Kwamashu schools and one each from Lamontville and Umhlanga yesterday decided to continue with the school boycott.

-LINE-2.
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-LINE-2
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-LINE-3.
-LINE-3

STAR 10/1/80
257
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BAN TO
EDUCATION

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Placards carried by Fort Hare University students boycotting lectures this week denounce inferior education.

IT'S BACK TO BOOKS FOR MOST PUPILS

MOST boycotting coloured and Indian pupils are expected to return to school tomorrow, but a group of Indian students in Lenasia has resolved to continue the boycott.

The Lenasia pupils said the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, had to go before they would return to school.

The pupils said they had planned to return to classes but Mr Steyn had ruptured this with his "intolerant and untrue" statements in Parliament that all was well with Indian schools.

They condemned as "blatant racism" his statement that the Opposition must not expect him to spend more on the In-

dian child at the expense of white children.

Warning letters from schools to parents calling on them to send their children to school on Monday are being ignored by the Lenasia students.

The strike by teachers in the Cape Peninsula in support of the class boycott by pupils was called

off at a meeting.

Delegates to the meeting alleged widespread victimisation of teachers, especially at primary schools, by principals and school inspectors.

Pupils from Kwamashu, Lamontville and Umlazi decided to continue with the boycott. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Subject Economics Ia
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		
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71 + 29 = 100 50%
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

15 boycotters among 39 in detention

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11/4/80

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

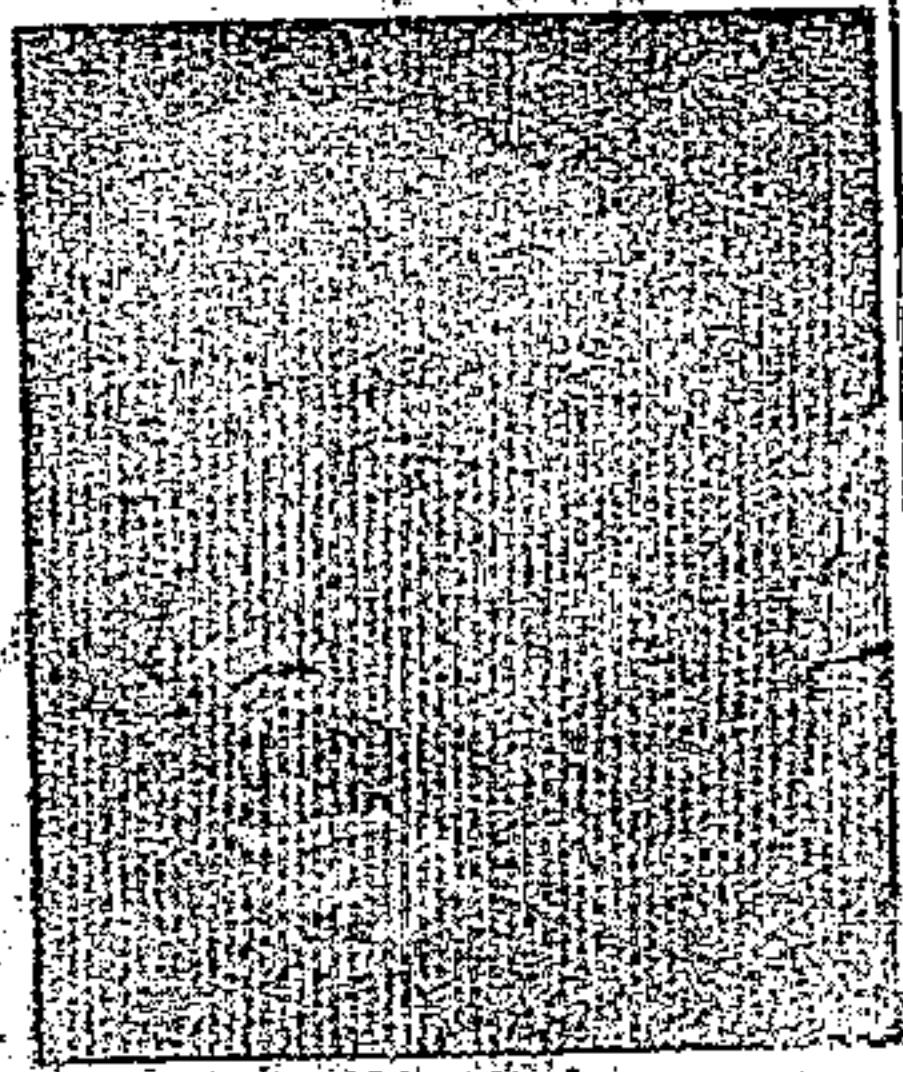
THERE are at least 39 people reported to be still in detention since the beginning of the year, and 15 of them are being held in connection with the schools boycott.

Seven people, most of them students, held under the General Law Amendment Act were released from John Vorster Square on Thursday.

In Parliament this week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, revealed that 21 people were being held under the General Law Amendment Act in connection with the students' boycott.

However, with the release of seven this week, 14 people are still being detained under the Act.

Of those still in detention, at least four are held under the Terrorism Act, and it has not yet been established under which legislation the others are being held.



Kingdom Lolwane

Twenty-four people have been detained and released in the past four months.

Three of the people who were released on Thursday, Mr Hanif Vally, Mr David Johnson and Mr Thomas Marsh have been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

People still in detention include the suspended president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, and a journalist, Mr Kingdom Lolwane.

~~12/10/80~~ SUN 11M ~~12/10/80~~

Students suspend

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

REPRESENTATIVES of 80 Western Cape educational institutions decided at a meeting yesterday to suspend the three-week boycott and give the authorities time to respond to their demands for improved facilities.

However, the Committee of 81, the steering body regulating student activities, has called for the June examinations to be cancelled, mainly as an expression of solidarity with detainees.

The boycott will be suspended on Wednesday, with normal lessons and lectures resuming on Monday, May 19, to allow for the long weekend in between.

A Press statement after a seven-hour meeting in Athlone yesterday stated: "We have gained many victories with the boycott, but

we believe the suspension is strategically correct.

Not forced

"We have not been forced to go back. We decide what we do from a position of strength.

"We have decided to return to classes for three weeks, and to submit an ultimatum to the government."

The ultimatum has still to be drawn up and will be released early this week.

The statement continues: "If this (the ultimatum) is not met, we will review our decision and call upon the community to come out in an active way. We will transform the educational issue

into a community issue.

"The ultimatum must not be met with promises, it must not be ignored and nor should it be met with police violence and detentions," says the statement.

The students said any of these responses would be met with a call for further action.

If a solution to the education crisis is not reached, the boycott could continue after June 9.

The statement says: "The June exams must be completely cancelled to express solidarity with student detainees.

"They might not be released by the time the exams are due, and even if they are,

they will not be mentally nor physically prepared to write."

Although students activities will now be normalised, students have also demanded that time be set aside for "awareness programmes", during school hours.

"The concept of education for liberation must be taught in classes. We should refuse to accept passively the blatant tribalism in our syllabi," says the student's statement.

Motion

A special motion passed by the 81 student representatives states: "We pledge ourselves to work harder in conscientising the community, and transforming the issue of education into an issue of the fight for fundamental human rights so that we stand united as one community.

"The end of the boycott is not a retreat, it is a consolidation of our forces."

277 50 11/5/80

boycott

12/05/80 ARGUS
140 held
after Cape
upheavals

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Of the 140 people arrested in the Eastern Cape yesterday for upheavals in black townships, 32 were held in connection with the death of a Grahamstown taxi driver who was stoned to death.

The 30 schoolchildren and two adults arrested after the death of Mr Alfred Soya, will appear in a Grahamstown court on Monday charged with murder.

The Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier I J M van Rensburg said. They were being held in Port Elizabeth because the investigating officers were based here.

THE CHILDREN

The children were aged between 12 and 18 and the two adults were men aged 26 and 40.

Meanwhile, 130 schoolchildren arrested in Gra-

hamstown yesterday after more than 300 pupils marched on the station to express solidarity with those arrested for Mr Soya's death, have been released. They would be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Grahamstown policemen, reinforced by a number of Port Elizabeth policemen, were on standby in Grahamstown today.

WITH STICKS

Mr Soya was stoned to death at the Andrew Moyake higher primary school on Wednesday, when he and other members of the Peacemakers vigilante group tried to drive boycotting children back to classes, allegedly using sticks.

In Cradock 10 people were arrested yesterday during an upheaval at a township beer hall, which was burnt down on Monday night by a mob.

Six other people were being held in connection with Monday's upheaval.

19/05/80
Talks on
ACCUS
teachers'
problems

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The whole range of teachers' problems is to be discussed today by the Minister of National Education and the Administrators of the four provinces.

Teachers' salaries would 'naturally' be included in the topics to be discussed, the Minister, Mr Punt Janson, said before the meeting at Jan Smuts airport today.

Other aspects to be discussed included:

- The training of English-speaking teachers.
- The role of female teachers.
- The ratio of male and female teachers.
- Norms for promotion.
- Ways of enabling teachers to undertake part-time study.
- The shortage of teachers in fields such as mathematics.

Cape students decide to end boycott

CAPE TOWN — The three-week long boycott by tens of thousands of students and pupils throughout the Western Cape will end tomorrow.

The Committee of 61 decided at a meeting lasting seven hours at the weekend to return to classes.

For the next three weeks there would be normal school activity, but with regular time set aside during school hours for "awareness programmes."

In a statement released after the meeting, the representatives said their decision to end the boycott was a strategic one.

"We have not been forced to go back. We decide what we do from a position of strength. It is not a retreat, but a consolidation of our forces," they said.

"Our struggle for a just and humane society does

not end with the suspension of a boycott. It continues in a new form. We have gained many victories and will gain many more in the future."

They warned that unless their demands were "concretely" satisfied within three weeks, they would take further action.

"Our ultimatum must not be met with promises, nor should it be met with police violence and detentions," said the statement.

"If it is met with any of these responses we will certainly call upon workers to help us."

They said they had decided to boycott the June exams in solidarity with the detainees.

"They might not be released by the time the exams are due and even if they are, they will not be mentally, nor physically prepared to sit for an exam," the statement says.

While East London High School pupils have returned to classes, it was

not clear yesterday what the position would be at John Bisseker Senior Secondary School this morning.

Students were expected, however, to take their cue from the Western Cape decision to return.

In Durban, KwaMashu pupils decided at the weekend to continue with the boycott of schools this week and also called on all primary schools to join the boycott, which until now has been confined to secondary and high schools.

Pamphlets issued by the black Medical Students Representative Council of the Natal University were issued at the meeting, calling on pupils to continue with the boycott.

Half-yearly examinations begin today for high schools pupils and it is thought that if the boycott continues many pupils will be seriously affected through not writing the exams. — DDC.

12/05/80 AR945
Call for
GMS
50
united
boycott
group

THERE was an urgent need to make all black people in the Peninsula aware of serious education problems, said Mr J Tonisi, a prominent civic leader.

Mr Tonisi was speaking at a protest meeting organised by the Guguletu Residents' Association at the Moravian Church Hall.

The meeting was attended by about 500 Guguletu residents who condemned the black education system and expressed solidarity with the boycotting pupils of Fezeka High School.

UNITED FORCE

'The whole issue needs strong support and pressure from residents of the entire Peninsula complex,' Mr Tonisi said.

Another speaker, Mr G Zitumane, suggested that black high school pupils form a joint committee because all shared the same grievances. They would be more effective as a united force.

Pupils told the meeting that the authorities had failed to supply them with textbooks, requested by the school in August last year.

RIVAL GROUPS

Other complaints were that two rival groups of teachers at the Fezeka school had failed to resolve their differences; the library and laboratory were poorly equipped; some classroom doors and windows were broken; and that the school committee was a 'puppet body'

12/05/80 ARGUS

Schools told to submit book lists

SENIOR secondary school principals under the Administration of Coloured Affairs have been told to submit requests 'for whatever books they need' by Wednesday.

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

The shortage of textbooks was listed as one of the main grievances of schoolchildren who are boycotting classes in protest against 'inferior and racial' education.

CHANCE

The committee of school representatives decided on Saturday to suspend the boycott from Wednesday for three weeks to give the authorities a chance to redress their grievances.

Dr Quint said schools had been given new forms on which they could detail the shortages of 'readers' and textbooks from Standard 6 to 10.

'Whatever books schools need will be supplied as soon as the necessary departmental approval is given,' he said.

He said the situation at Peninsula schools was 'very much the same as last week' and at eight schools normal classes were resumed.

At most other schools, however, pupils continued with 'awareness programmes.'

DENTAL

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, said he was still awaiting a report about the dental students who boycotted their final examinations last week in support of the stay-away by other students on the campus.

Professor van der Ross said the boycott of lectures at the university continued today.

A number of black schools in the Peninsula decided on Friday to boycott classes from today but this could not be confirmed by officials of the Department of Education and Training today.

See Page 8.

Lessons for all

12/05/80 ARVMS

THERE will be wide approval for the decision by the Committee of 61 to end the schools' boycott — even if the decision is conditional.

The pupils have succeeded in getting their message across to the authorities, and their restraint during this tense period has won them public sympathy.

However, it is essential for their own development that their studies should be delayed no longer, even if they see aspects of their education as inferior at this stage.

For the Government, the schools' boycott contains a valuable lesson. And that is that when people are denied basic democratic rights, they will find other ways to raise their voices.

50 A matter like ~~the~~ quality of education should not be contested on the playground and in the streets, but in the debating chambers of Parliament and the provincial councils where the representatives of the coloured people have every right to be.

Schools ^{STAR} 12/5/80 boycott to end next Monday

By Yussuf Nazeer

The boycott of coloured and Indian schools by thousands of students will officially end on Monday May 19.

A joint statement to this effect was issued today exclusively to The Star by the Pupils' Representative Committee and the Parents' Action Committee.

Representatives of both bodies said the pupils intended to return to classes next Monday after reaching the decision that they had successfully demonstrated their "profound discontent with the discriminatory system of education."

But they warned that they expected concrete steps by the authorities to meet their demands

CHANGES

Should the authorities fail to implement changes, the students would decide on further action to "achieve our educational aspirations."

They also warned that victimisation of pupils and teachers who were involved in the recent protests "would not be tolerated".

They threatened that they would take "decisive action" should this occur.

They also called for the immediate release of people who were detained "as a result of the struggle for a just educational system."

They said the boycotts were implemented with "a sense of responsibility and order and a realistic sense of sacrifice."

The pupils, they said, realised "more than anyone else what they were losing by boycotting classes".

Both committees still remained firm in their stand that Minister Marais Steyn "must go."

DRC march backed

THE Dutch Reformed Church Mission Church at Bonteheuwel has unanimously approved the letter to the Prime Minister calling for "equal control of and responsibility for their destiny in our common fatherland" on behalf of the coloured community.

A meeting of the Bonteheuwel Church Council at the weekend endorsed the action of 29 ministers of the DRC Mission Church, headed by the moderator, the Rev David Botha, in marching to Parliament on May 2 to present the letter to the Prime Minister.

The letter was accepted on behalf of Mr P W Botha by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J Marais Steyn.

The church council also endorsed the contents of the letter which supported the call for equal education for all and which condemned the detention without trial of coloured people during the school boycott.

Quoted in the letter was the 1978 Mission Church synod resolution condemning apartheid or separate development as in conflict with the Christian Gospel.

Post 13/5/77

13/5/80
Time to ^{ARGENTIS}
end (50)
boycott
—ex-head

THE school boycott by pupils and students must end because unity was disintegrating and it was losing parental support. Dr Edgar Maurice, a former school principal, told a public meeting at Mitchell's Plain last night.

Dr Maurice, a former principal of Harold Cressy High School, who was a member of the Non-European Unity Movement (Neum), said the schools situation was causing concern.

'The situation is very serious, because for six months pupils and students have done little school work.

FAITH

'About 30 years ago people had faith in education, but the value placed on it has disappeared, because it has not brought the salvation,' he said.

Dr Maurice said the political position of blacks had worsened in spite of their being better educated and more professional.

'It is my view, however, that our children have displayed a remarkable sense of solidarity and unity in this boycott.

'Never in the history of our community have we shown the same kind of awareness of the situation,' Dr Maurice said.

'The boycott has made an impact, but where do we go from here?

'Parents are becoming concerned about the situation and unless something is done we're in for a great deal of trouble,' he said.

Dr Maurice said the boycott could not go on forever and was not the only means available.

NAIVE

'It is naive to believe the boycott is going to bring about political change.

'It is also a two-edged sword and you must be careful you don't hurt yourself,' he said.

Dr Maurice said the pupils and students must end the boycott on 'the crest of a wave' and for a 'real victory' it must be ended next Wednesday.

Security prisoners can study again

50 331 253

EDM 13/5/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Prisoners convicted of security crimes would have their study privileges restored, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Speaking on his Budget Vote, he said the privileges for degree studies — withdrawn two years ago — would be reinstated.

The Commissioner of Prisons was also studying the possibility of allowing such prisoners a daily English and Afrikaans newspaper, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Op-

position's main spokesman on prisons, greeted the Minister's announcements with interjections of "That's good news" and "that's more good news".

"Give me a chance," said Mr Le Grange. "The Hon Member is getting too excited."

The question of study privileges for security law prisoners had received continuous attention since he became Minister of Prisons nine months ago and many appeals had been received from responsible quarters.

It had therefore been decided

that post-matric studies could be resumed, provided courses were realistically possible within the facilities available in prison.

Those affected would be informed shortly, the Minister said.

A commission had been appointed to re-investigate the whole question of security law prisoners, but he did not want to raise Opposition expectations at this stage.

A decision would be finalised within days regarding the privilege of newspapers.

"I think if they receive a copy of The Star and Die Burger daily they will be in good hands," Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Le Grange criticised Opposition members who said the Department created the impression that it had something to hide with provisions such as Section 44 of the Prisons Act, whereby the media could only publish material cleared by the Commissioner of Prisons.

"We have nothing to hide and we welcome the fact that the public is informed about our work. All we insist on in this Act is that it be the truth," he said.

Mr Le Grange also announced that an interdepartmental committee would be appointed to give "constant consideration" to the parole system.

The committee would comprise representatives of the Department of Prisons, the South African Police, the Department of Justice and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Minister said there was lively debate among Government departments on the parole system. For instance, who should shoulder the blame if a prisoner reverted to crime while out on parole?

The privilege of conditional

release from incarceration in South Africa rested on Western ethical norms of compassion.

Parole did not mean that society was condoning crime, or that all inmates were automatically entitled to parole or that the prison authorities were completely convinced that a prisoner would never commit another crime.

Parole was based on the concept that some prisoners responded to compassion by the authorities.

South Africa's penal rehabilitation programme was proving effective.

The failure rate of prisoners released on parole after serving sentences of more than two years was 11,19%.

In contrast, the failure rate of prisoners conditionally discharged after serving between four months and six months was 18,37%. They were released before the rehabilitation programme had time to take effect.

Mr Le Grange said the committee would investigate the recommendations by the Viljoen Commission of Investigation into the Penal System.

Included in the commission's recommendations is that remarks by presiding officers in passing sentence at criminal trials be submitted to the Department of Prisons and that there be closer liaison between the Department and the police.

Crowded prisons were cause for concern and the Department of Prisons was holding talks on this with the Department of Public Works and the Treasury.

The Prisons Department had no jurisdiction over sentences of first offenders. It was up to the courts to impose suspended sentences, Mr Le Grange said in reply to a suggested method of reducing the prison population. — Sapa.

6 expelled
13/05/80
for assault *ARGUS*
on teacher
(50)

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The division of education of the Department of Indian Affairs has expelled six pupils from Clairwood High School for wilful damage to school property and assaulting a teacher.

Four pupils were expelled yesterday and two were expelled about two weeks ago.

Confirming the expulsions, Mr S P van den Heever, Deputy Director of Indian Education, said today that all the pupils had been found guilty in a court of law.

Pupils ^{STAR} say they ^{B/S/80} will not ⁵⁰ bargain ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁷⁸

By Yussuf Nazeer

Indian and coloured pupils warned last night that their demands of the Government were not negotiable. They threatened that if their grievances were not met they would again boycott classes.

At a meeting in Lenasia last night attended by about 1000 people, including parents and educationists, the pupils booed the regional educational committee, attacked the Lenasia Indian management committee, the SA Indian Council and all bodies that worked with the Government, before walking out.

Principals, teachers and parents who agreed with racially separated education also came under fire.

The pupils refused to have any more negotiations with the Government.

They said the Government's educational machine, the Departments of Indian Affairs and Coloured Relations, were fully acquainted with their grievances and the ball was now in their court.

NO NEED

The regional committee was attacked for having private meetings with Government education officials which were never reported to the public.

The pupils said that if principals and teachers had made the shortcomings in their schools public, there would have been no need for the boycott.

Coloured high schools in Johannesburg were empty today as boycotters stayed away for a "day of prayer."

High schools in Coronationville, Newclare, Bosmont, Eldorado Park and Kliptown were all empty, save for a few students seen standing in the school grounds.

The Indian students who have been boycotting classes were also absent today.

The boycotters have decided to return to school on Monday.

INSTRUCTION

Meanwhile hundreds of riot police patrolled the streets of Kwamashu, Durban, today as thousands of students continued their boycott.

At Fort Hare University, students continued the boycott in spite of an instruction by the acting rector, Professor A Coetzee, for them to return.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has assured a deputation from the South African Institute of Race Relations that he and his department are working towards the achievement of equal standards of education for coloured, Indian and white pupils.

Chief Buthelezi warns pupils

UJUNDI — The idea that bloodshed was necessary before liberation could be achieved was being infused into the minds of African schoolchildren in Umlazi and Kwazulu, KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatscha Buthelezi warned here yesterday.

Speaking in the Assembly, he said that pupils from Kwa-Mashu had last night sought to influence pupils from Umlazi to join the boycott, but they had failed. "I have been reliably informed that the idea that blood-

shed is necessary before liberation can be achieved, is now being infused into the minds of these schoolchildren."

Chief Buthelezi warned the children that more often than not those people who indulge in "blood and thunder rhetoric" were not prepared to have their own blood spilled.

"They only advocate that the blood of others should be shed."

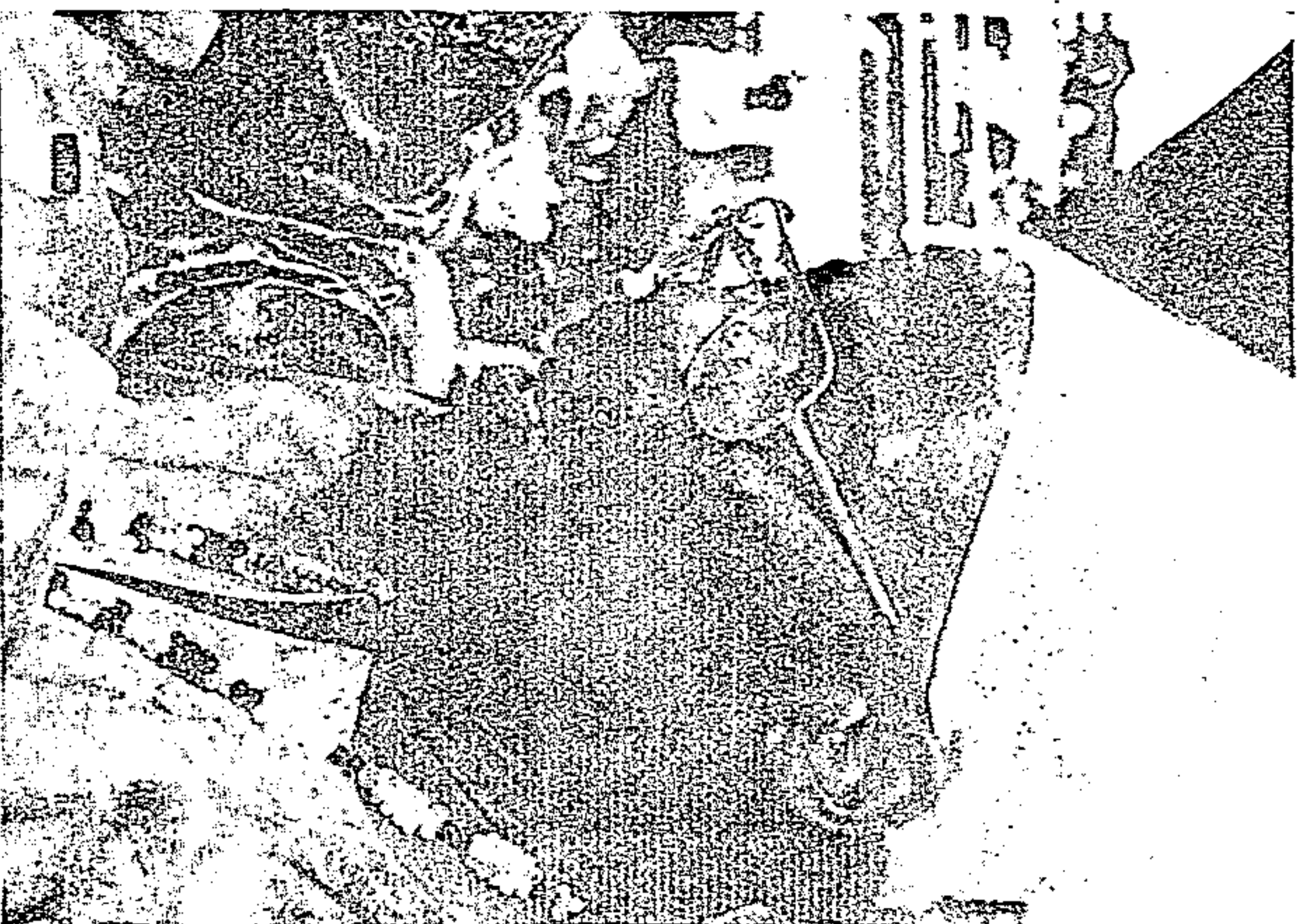
WISE

He said he could not say for certain that there would not be bloodshed in South Africa one day, "But a wise South African could start now to build bridges of reconciliation."

Black and white South Africans were inextricably intertwined "and it is only fools, both black and white, who say we must destroy all that we have built up over centuries."

Chief Buthelezi said: "That is why we negotiate — we want future generations to enjoy what we have built up together. Only fools would want to destroy something so extraordinary that we have built up here together."

"I must warn children not to get caught up in this type of mania — to want to die regardless of whether it changes anything," Chief Buthelezi said.



Chief Gatscha Buthelezi . . . only fools want to destroy.

14/05/80 AR2445
Man, 49,
stoned
to death

Staff Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A taxi driver here, believed to be the leader of a local vigilante group, the Peacemakers, died today when boycotting pupils outside a school stoned him and other adults trying to get them to return to classes.

This was disclosed by the Divisional Inspector of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier A F B. Verwey.

He said a murder docket was opened after the death of Mr Alfred Soya, 49.

The stoning occurred at 9.10 am when Mr Soya and nine other men, said to be Peacemakers, entered the Andrew Moyake Junior School to try to get boycotting children to attend classes.

When the men started beating children, the stone-throwing intensified and Mr Soya was killed.

WENT HOME

The children then dispersed and went home. Police later removed the body.

Pupils at two other Grahamstown schools — Nathaniel Nyalusa High School and Npsika Junior Secondary — returned to classes today after their parents, together with those of Andrew Moyake pupils, decided at a meeting last night, that they should do so. The pupils had agreed to return today, but parents undertook to see that they did.

That, apparently, was why the Peacemakers intervened.

SIX HELD

At Cradock, six men are being held in connection with a night of violence in the black township on Monday. An R80 000 beer-hall was burnt down and the houses of security policemen were threatened by a mob of several hundred people, some of whom had clashed with the local community council.

Brigadier Verwey said the man who was injured when black security policemen fired shots, was making good progress in hospital. He had a lung wound. He was expected to be discharged from hospital in about five days and would face charges. He was believed to be a leader of the mob and a member of a local black civic organisation, the Masikane Organisation.

Boycotts continued today at two coloured schools and at Dower Teachers' Training College in Port Elizabeth and at Fort Hare University at Alice.

14/05/80 ARGUS

Boycott of classes suspended

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278

PUPILS and students at most Western Cape schools, technikons, training colleges and the University of the Western Cape suspended their boycott of classes and lectures today and issued an ultimatum to the Government.

Pupils at a number of schools in Cape Town's three black townships, however, continued with a stayaway and it was uncertain for how long they would continue.

School representatives on the committee of 81, which has been spearheading the class boycott in the Western Cape, said in a statement they were not unreasonable in giving the authorities three weeks to meet their demands 'which should have been not long ago.'

ULTIMATUM

'We set an ultimatum of three weeks which, if not met by the authorities, will result in us reviewing our decision to go back to classes,' they said.

They said newspapers and SATV had 'deliberately' made the boycott a coloured issue' although 'the committee of 81 represented schools under Bantu, coloured and Indian Affairs.'

TRIBALISM

'We should refuse to accept the blatant tribalism in our syllabus.'

'We pledge to work harder and to transform the issue of education into an issue of rightful and fundamental human rights,' they said.

They said their demands were short term, medium term and long term and they expected the authorities to give a 'Firm commitment' and a 'definitive policy statement' to meet them.

Some of their demands are that:

- ⊙ New textbooks be supplied immediately to all black students and that textbooks be written objectively,
- ⊙ Free prescribed textbooks be given to students at universities and colleges,
- ⊙ Repair work be carried out at damaged high and primary schools,

DETAINEES

⊙ Detainees be released by May 26 and that no further persons be detained in connection with the class boycott.

⊙ Schools receive an adequate supply of educational equipment. Educa-

tional authorities recognise the right of pupils and students to form independent representative councils, which will have a 'definite say' in the running of schools and other educational institutions,

SALARIES

⊙ Salaries of teachers of all races be made equal immediately.

⊙ No teacher, pupil or student be dismissed as a result of the boycott, or for political reasons or activities.

⊙ By the beginning of next year no permit should be required to be admitted to any educational institution.

⊙ The per capita expenditure on education for the various race groups be made equal and

⊙ No examination fees be paid for junior, senior certificates or any other standard.

BLACK SCHOOLS

The high schools in the black townships affected by the class boycott were Langa, I D Mkize, Fezeka and Sizamile.

Pupils decided last week not to attend normal classes but conduct 'awareness programmes'.

An official of the Department of Education and Training said he had 'no idea what was going on.'

The Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, said the examination date for dental students had been 'adjusted.'

The dental students decided to boycott their final examinations last Thursday in support of the protest against 'inferior education.'

TEXTBOOKS

Consignments of textbooks are arriving at schools but pupils at at least two Cape Town high schools have rejected them.

Pupils at Salt River High School said in a statement they had been given textbooks but refused to accept them because 'our African brothers are suffering worse than what we do.'

At Livingstone High School in Claremont pupils also returned new textbooks because of a 'greater need elsewhere.'

The shortage of textbooks was one of the grievances which led to the boycott of classes.

Now school committees may snub officials

Johannesburg Indian and coloured school committees — which liaise between the Government and students — threatened today to cut links with education departments unless the departments agreed to do more to alleviate pupil grievances.

The committees said it was clear now that the chief inspectors and the directors of education were chiefly to blame for the boycotts.

They had ignored the years of complaints about educational defects that school committees had brought to their notice.

Chairman for the Lenasia Regional Committee, Mr Goolam Majam, said today that it has now been decided to call on the Department of Indian Affairs to agree to widening the regional committees' function.

The committees wanted:

- The public to attend all meetings and no longer keep them confined to principals, a few parents and the chief inspector of education.

- To bring student representatives on to the regional committees to air grievances.

- Directors of education to attend the committees to hear first-hand what shortcomings in schools were.

Coloured high schools in Johannesburg were empty again today after a student decision to boycott school altogether until next Monday.

- In kwaZulu, the Government has threatened to expel the boycotting kwa-Mashu students if they are not back in class by Monday. The warning was issued by the Ministry of Education.

'Peacemaker' stoned to death by boycotters

OWN Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — A
Grahamstown taxidriver,
believed to be the leader
of a local vigilante group,
the Peacemakers, was killed
today when boycotting
pupils outside a school
stoned him and other
adults trying to get them
to return to classes.

The Divisional Inspector
of Police for the Eastern
Cape, Brigadier A. F. Ver-
wey, said a murder docket
has been opened to investi-
gate the death of Mr
Alfred Soya (49).

The stoning began when
Mr Soya and nine other
men, said to be members

of the Peacemakers, en-
tered the Andrew Moyake
Junior School to try to get
boycotting children to
attend classes.

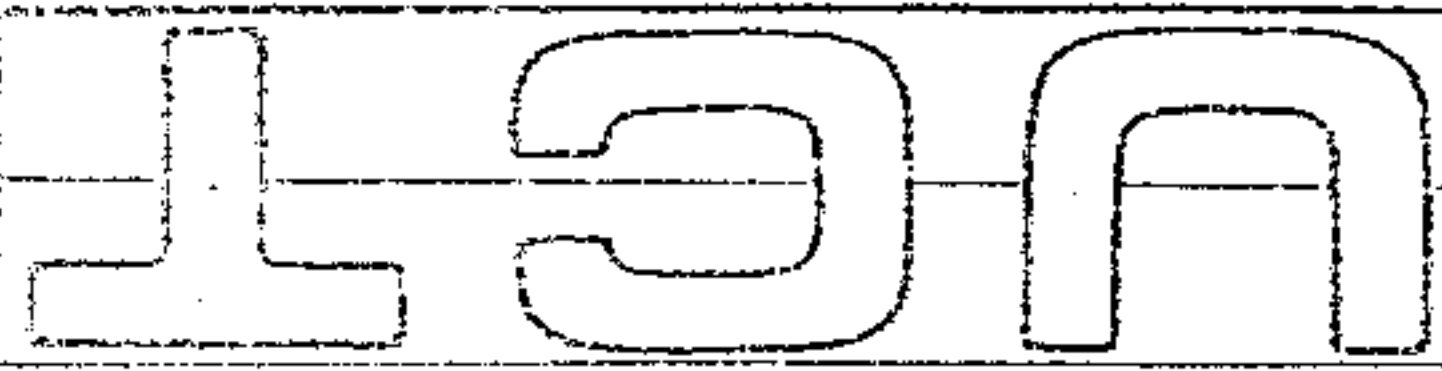
When the men started
giving some of the child-
ren hidings the stone-
throwing increased and
Mr Soya was killed.

The children dispersed
and police later fetched
the body.

At Craddock, six men
are still being held in con-
nection with a night of vio-
lence in the local black
township on Monday when
an R80 000 beerhall was
burned and the houses of

police were threatened by
a mob of several hundred.

The KwaZulu Govern-
ment, with the help of
Inkatha members, has dis-
tributed thousands of
pamphlets in kwaMashu
and other townships call-
ing for an end to the
boycott of classes.



More lessons for the learning

FM 16/5/80

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By now it is clear from the response to the coloured-led schools boycott, that the lessons of 1976 have not been entirely lost.

This is how the major participants in the drama made their moves. And why.

Government. After diffident attempts to meet the student demands, followed by sabre-rattling from Coloured Relations Minister Marais Steyn, came acknowledgement that coloured educational grievances are legitimate. Riotous Assemblies Act charges against 711 Johannesburg scholars were dropped.

More significantly, Prime Minister P W Botha intervened personally and boldly. He met coloured teachers, and later announced that R1,4m would be spent to make up the backlog on textbooks for coloured pupils. Also, Botha said he was considering ordering an in-depth inquiry into education, which might look at the possibility of a unitary national system. This would be in line with his attitude towards the public sector.

There was far, far less of the *kragdadigheid* of 1976 — less of the stonewall approach of Dr Andries Treurnicht; and none of John Vorster's "leave it to Kruger" inertia.

Officialdom. It was maladministration, and a refusal to listen to complaints on the part of coloured educationists that led to the boycott in the first place. But these selfsame officials came under increasing pressure, and they played some part in arranging the crucial meeting between Botha and the coloured teachers.

Police. No bullets were used to quell the largely peaceful protests, though teargas and batons were. About 20 people have so far been detained in connection with the boycott.

The difference to 1976: no more martyrs of the street; fewer rallying symbols in detention; and no conflagration.

Scholars. Indications are that some dis-

function must be made between the Cape scholars and students in other areas. The Cape scholars were, by all accounts, more coherent than the other boycotters both in their demands and their organisation. In the view of one observer, theirs was "the politics of mobilisation." By maintaining communication between different schools, abiding by majority decisions at meetings, and calling off their boycott at the weekend, the Cape student leadership has safeguarded both its credibility and the organisation it controls.

In addition, the Cape scholars kept their parents informed of each development. Protests were almost entirely peaceful — hotheads advocating confrontation were apparently isolated.

Thus the Cape scholars avoided the instant generation gap which hampered

black students' intentions in Soweto.

What of students elsewhere? In the Transvaal, sources say, there was never any chance of a similar boycott by Soweto students. "There is no way black students will again die in the streets merely to have Bantu Education replaced by Education and Training," said one. "Education is not the issue now that it was in 1976 — there has been a tactical rethink," said another.

All in all, the participants reacted sensibly. But this is hardly the time for complacency. Praiseworthy as its progress has been, government appears to have learnt merely how to defuse — not to solve — the periodic eruptions to which its policies give rise. Yet how could government have averted the crisis?

For a start, by recognising that in the coloured community, separate and unequal education is seen (as by blacks in 1976) as a symbol and pivot of what is termed "South Africa's oppressive structure." Perceptions of that kind — common among blacks — make SA sufficiently volatile for almost any localised grievance to grow to crisis proportions.

Does P W Botha's "total strategy" mean co-option, or confrontation? If it means the latter, then government appears still to be on the Vorster course. If it means co-option, then the NP — and the country — should no longer be content to see fine-sounding phrases passed off as a solution. Calling a spade a shovel doesn't mean you can dig a gold mine with it.

There are sound economic and political reasons for government to increase spending on education dramatically, just as there are sound reasons for a unitary educational system.

Spending more than three times as much on a white scholar than on a coloured scholar is no way to correct this perception. (In 1978-79, average expendi-



PM P W Botha . . . a bold intervention

ture, including capital outlays, was R724 on white pupils and R225,54 on coloured pupils, according to the Institute of Race Relations.) Coloured teachers are chronically underqualified. The number of col-

oured matriculants in 1978 represented only 1% of the total Coloured school enrolment for that year. And, according to Race Relations figures, of the 82 730 coloured First Grades in 1967, only 8,5%

(7 049) reached matric in 1978 — a damning indictment of a community's life chances, and a serious brake on the application of SA's human resources for economic growth.

SO MANY words have been spoken, so many written, during the past four weeks, that by now any pupil-teacher situation, however relevant, however well-intentioned, comes across almost cliché-ridden.

Then, too, there's been much emotionalism and much self-serving mounting of the band-wagon. Regrettably, people in certain places who, because of their track record and publicly stated views, could not possibly, with any honesty, identify with the student action, have with mealy-mouthed utterings taken advantage of the pupils' protests, projecting themselves and their dubious private causes.

How wearisome it all is, too, when the same old tired clichés are trotted out to support the insupportable, justify the unjustifiable and defend the indefensible: apartheid, racism and all their cancerous ramifications, with

A teacher gives his views of the boycott.

all their soul-destroying implications.

And the rejection of South Africa's shame comes even from the primary school child who, even if he can't verbalise his anger and frustrations in those terms, also erupts when his senior secondary school brother demonstrates his revulsion, his rejection of the system, of (privileged) man's inhumanity to (oppressed) man. He sees, hears, feels, understands — and he hates it all.

Those frustrations are translated into action — spontaneous pupil action.

EMPTY PROMISES

And all the hackneyed excuses and all the empty promises — the Prime Minister's 'promise' was a classic example of a non-promise — interspersed with all kinds of unfortunate threats, could not detract from that spontaneity, that sense of unified purpose, or diminish the fervour, the steadfastness, the solidarity of the pupil-teacher-parent response.

The pupil's boycott will surely be discontinued in its present form — it should, we believe, not end but merely be suspended — but it does not matter when it is discontinued. The pupils' action committee must and will call a halt on a high note, a strategically strong note. From what, one believes, would be a position of strength they will be able to win the same overwhelming response

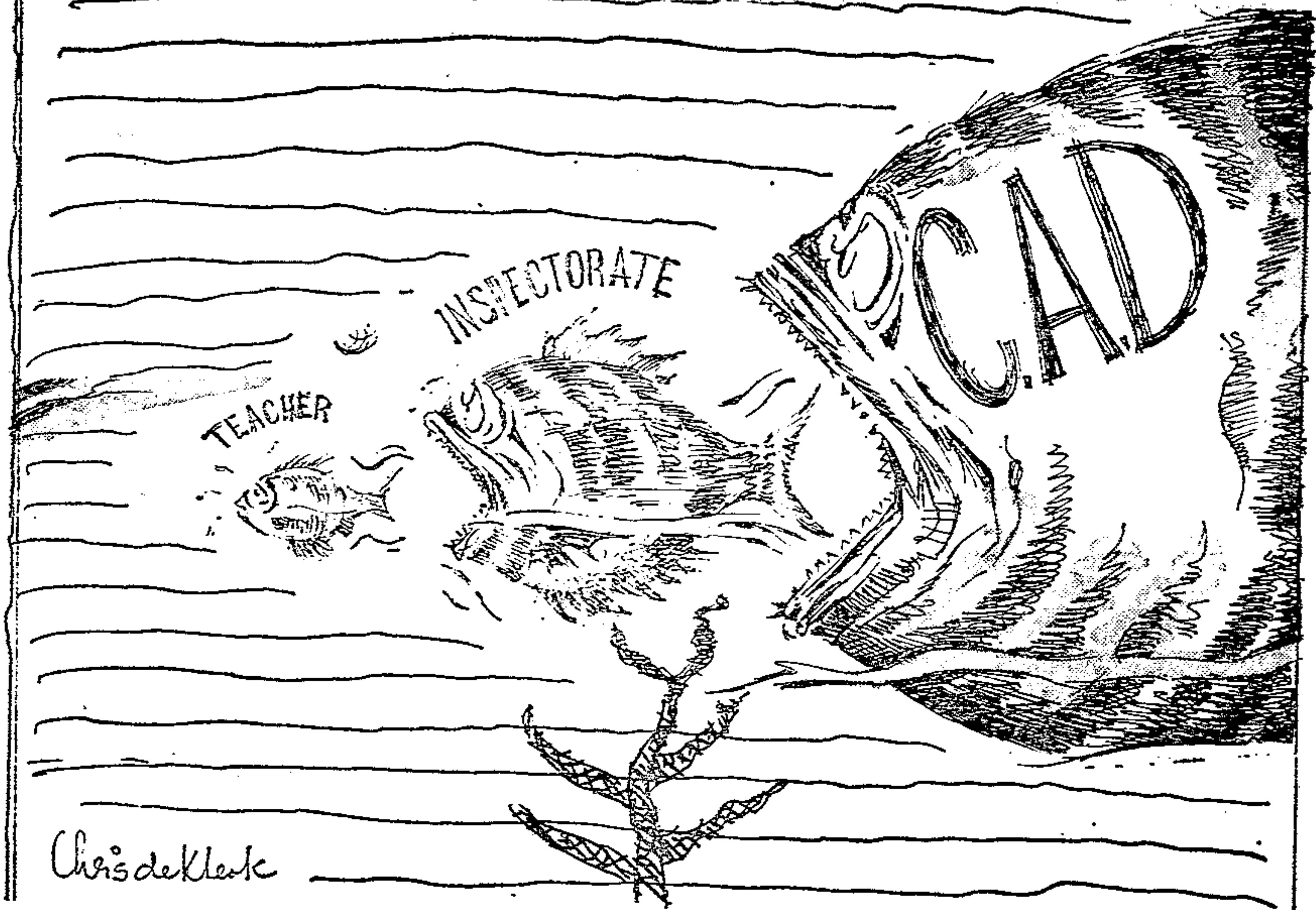
mission by those who run the education system that the grievances were not merely about text books and windows but grievances about the political structure? — but would be dismissed for agitation, misconduct and insubordination. From the corridors of power the threats were handed down in inspectors of education, no less, hurried over the Western Cape to deliver those threats; and (most) principals, without pausing for principled thought — 'to be or not to be?' — promptly intimidated their staffs in the name of authority; and the teachers buckled.

Not all, one gratifyingly notes, because those admirable people worthy of

mality in class, not because they backed down on a principle, but because they cared for their children.

But, in the process, those teachers probably lost every ounce of respect they might have had for those who had so obediently relayed the intimidation from the incompetent, insensitive governmental heights (depths?) to the staff-rooms.

Now there's a Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) that is going to work with the pupils' committee and the parents and workers out there — making demands (for what is rightfully theirs) in the short term, medium term and long term.



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17/5/50

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OS

9 April :

The principal of Crystal High, Mr C F R Fortuin, is removed from his post, following the (earlier) transfer of the Moutview High principal, Mr W Aymster, to a post at Mitchell's Plain. The ^{three} ex-Crystal High teachers lodge complaints (about their dismissals) with the Director of Coloured Education.

11 April :

Pamphlets detailing the pupils' grievances are distributed throughout the Cape Flats : ^{the} burden of enforced uniforms, expensive stationery, textbooks and forced levies hits families hard, especially in working-class areas such as Hanover Park.

2 April :

At a second meeting the 19 student representatives decide to give the ^{unhappily} ~~overpayment~~ until the end of the month to rectify their complaints : fine steps taken by Mr Steyn to supply proper textbooks and to keep the school buildings in good repair are the run-of-the-mill things any good administration should do. What we are dissatisfied with is the general low standard and poor conditions surrounding coloured education.

movement can only develop in motivation, strength and numbers because the non-committed must surely realise sooner or later that 'no man is an island' and would surely not want to hear too late 'Send not to ask for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee.'

They emerged strong and strengthened. Those (primary school) teachers have since gone back to their own kind of nor-

downed tools' and for that whole week stood firm and lay their future on the line.

community at large, as they have now, whenever they activate the call for positive support and involvement. One can't see a waning in strength on any front if one reads pupil-teacher-parent commitment to action (on a continuing basis) correctly.

INDOCTRINATION

Unhappily, the past week has seen 'joint' movement forward stumble because, sadly, on the debit side we must recognise the fact that, judging from the reaction of some teachers, the 'system' has worked very effectively.

The success of the subtle and not so subtle indoctrination of the teacher by the Broederbond-directed regime has been revealed over the past month. We've seen the 'fruits' of the mischievous plan that created the comfortable, middle-class status and image of the teacher.

The children had to mobilise their teachers — people who a generation or so ago were the 'leaders in the community' — to identify publicly with the cause. Not the pupils' cause, the peoples' cause. Surely this is an indictment of the profession?

When the teachers did rally to the call the pupils were grateful and the general public regained some respect for teacher unity.

But then there rumbled on the scene the Coloured Relations front-end loader with all its intimidatory presence, threatening to remove teachers who dared to be ungrateful (for pay rises?), who dared to obstruct or disrupt. An old traditional exploitative ploy, a fine-worn political manipulation: threaten their cheque accounts and you can divide and rule (and restore 'order' in the schools).

No, the teaching profession has not exactly covered itself in glory.

DELIVER THREATS

Teachers would not be penalised for their political views (sic) — an ad-

Johannesburg is peacefully

Insert bracketed section

19 April :

Representatives from 61 of the Western Cape meet against 'inferior and raci-

Suspend
merely
should
Boycott

SECTION-FILES

-OUTPUT-CORRES-FILES

-CASCADE

LOSE-CORRES-FILES.

OPEN-INPUT-CORRES-FILE

LOSE-CORRES-FILES.

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ERROR-EX
WRITE
AFTER
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OPEN-SELECTION-FILES

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OPEN INPUT M
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OPEN OUTPUT S

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ERROR-EXIT.

Plan to catch up on school textbooks

Cape Town 17/5/80

THE Department of Coloured Affairs is trying to find out just how many textbooks are needed in coloured schools so that the shortage can be met.

All school principals have been instructed by the department to fill out requisition forms, detailing the exact number of books needed.

These forms should be with head office in Cape Town by Wednesday May 14, and assessments could then be made as to what the expenditure would be.

'It could cost as much as R300 000,' said Dr F J L Quint, chief inspector of the Wynberg / Athlone / Cape Town area.

The Treasury had agreed in principle to allocate additional funds to cover the cost of books required.

Dr Quint told Cape Herald that it was not possible to say at this stage when the schools would have the extra books, as the requisition forms would only be returned to head office later in the week.

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Cape Herald

MAY 17 1980*

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Pupils' ultimatum calls for release of detainees

THE release of all detainees, provision of free text books to all schools, recognition for SRC's and the repairing of broken windows at schools are some of the demands made by the Committee of 81 in a lengthy ultimatum to the authorities. The committee says the three-week ultimatum takes effect from Mon-

day, May 19, and expires on Friday, June 6. 'If the authorities fail to meet the ultimatum we have no choice but to call on our parents to support us in our struggle. We are not being unreasonable in giving three weeks. Most of the provisions had been made officially about four weeks ago but

nothing has been done about them. 'All broken windows should be fixed immediately including those at primary schools. We demand an end to inferior prefabricated buildings. 'Detainees should be released conditionally by May 28. 'New textbooks must be supplied immediately.

No student should be required to share a textbook. Textbooks should be replaced every two years. 'The educational authorities should recognise the right of students to form independent SRCs. 'All schools should have adequate school halls. Students should be able to use the hall at any stage on reasonable

notice. 'SRCs should have a say in how schools should be run. 'An equalisation of salaries of teachers should be started immediately. Teachers should be trained in subjects they teach. 'Better teacher training facilities should be made available. 'No teacher or student

should be expelled for taking part in the boycott. 'No teacher or student should be ever expelled for political reasons. 'The limited choice of subjects we have should be expanded. 'By the start of the next academic year, no permit should be required for entry into any educational institution.

'At the next Budget appropriation there should be equality in the per capita expenditure on all students. 'We demand a policy statement on the scrapping of coloured, Bantu and Indian education. We want one educational authority for all students in South Africa.'

although we hope that decision-makers and opinion leaders in government, business and other organisations.

32 held after vigilante dies

50 (27) WDM 17/5/80
GRAHAMSTOWN. — Police have arrested 32 people in connection with the killing of Mr Alfred Soya, 49, a member of the "Peacemakers" vigilante group in Grahamstown, during an attempt by the group to get school boycotters to return to classes.

Mr Soya, a taxi driver, was one of nine "Peacemakers" who tried to get Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School pupils to return to classes on Wednesday.

Brigadier Izak van Niekerk, the Eastern Cape Divisional Criminal Investigation officer, said yesterday that Mr Soya had been stoned, and when he fell, a large stone was used to crush his skull.

Mr Soya had also been stabbed in the buttock.

Brig Van Niekerk said the group arrested over the incident comprised three adults and 29 youngsters — including two girls — aged between 12 and 18.

A charge of public violence was also being investigated.

After the arrests, about 300 pupils marched on the Grahamstown Police Station on Thursday and demanded that they too be arrested or those detained be released.

Police arrested 130 of the marchers under the Riotous Assemblies Act, but released them after details were taken. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for a decision.

Meanwhile, 10 people were arrested for allegedly trying to steal liquor when between 600 and 800 people converged on a gutted beerhall in Cradock on Thursday, according to Brigadier E Van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape.

Later a police sergeant was stabbed in the hand at the beerhall and a fleeing man shot. He was being treated in the Grahamstown hospital for shotgun pellet wounds.

Brig Van Rensburg said six other people were being held under the Law Amendment Act after the fire at the beerhall.

● In Bellville, Cape, students at the University of the Western Cape have sent an ultimatum to the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, to meet several demands — including issuing a statement calling for the release of all detained students — or face a new boycott of lectures in three weeks' time. — Sapa.

GRAHAMSTOWN STUDENTS ON MURDER CHARGE

45
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29

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS

By OWEN VANOG

ed with sticks, tried to persuade them to return to classes. The pupils began stoning the men, causing eight of them to flee. The ninth man, Mr Alfred Soya (49), stumbled and fell and the pupils allegedly beat his head to a pulp.

The men had been appointed by parents at a meeting at which it was decided that the children should go back to classes. The men went from school to school trying to persuade the children to return when they were confronted by the angry children at the Andrew Moyake school.

On Thursday about 300 students marched to the Grahamstown police station and asked to be arrested in an expression of solidarity for 12 fellow students who had been detained on Wednesday night in connection with the death of Mr Soya. A number of them were arrested.

GRAHAMSTOWN pupils will face charges of murder in the Grahamstown Magistrate's Court tomorrow according to a police spokesman for the Eastern Cape.

He could not say how many would be charged but said there were 33 students in detention in connection with the stoning to death of a black member of the "Peace makers".

However, he did not think all would be charged. Some might be released but would only be told tomorrow.

He said everything was calm in Grahamstown. He believed all the students boycotting classes would return to their classes tomorrow.

About 2000 angry schoolchildren allegedly gathered at the Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School on Wednesday. Nine "Peacemakers", arm-

Black consciousness is liberatory efforts of resistance against oppression and ^{strive} agitation necessarily mean violence in our history only an affair of such a confrontation.

For many years blacks fought for equality, but the political African National Congress and the Black Consciousness ^{of} movement are intolerant and impatient.

The BCM has highlighted the heartlessness and so much heartlessness. That is why the movement

change will only come about when we as blacks can bargain from a position of power.

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

Here a very interesting piece of history comes to mind. During 1972-1973 white rectorors at the universities of the Western Cape and Durban Westville banned the South African Students Organisation (SASO) from their campuses in order to debar Indians and 'coloureds' from SASO membership. The reason for this was obvious - they wanted SASO to look like an apartheid-type organisation for 'bantus' only. But they discovered that in the philosophy of black consciousness all those who are rejected by it reject traditional white society with its idols of ethnicity and racism.

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S. Post 18/9/50

Schools: a 21-day truce

23	177	63	FILLER
	173	63	FILLER
25	174	63	FILLER
	175	63	FILLER
27	176	61	STATISTICAL
	177	63	FILLER
29	178	63	CONSTITUTIONAL
	179	63	STATISTICAL
31	180	61	SOURCE-LINE
	181	63	FILLER
33	182	63	FILLER
	183	63	SOURCE-LINE

THE countrywide schools boycott has ended — but the Government now faces an ultimatum from pupils for fast action on their grievances.

Western Cape pupils — in deciding to return to school tomorrow — have given the authorities three weeks to meet certain short-term demands including:

- The supply of textbooks;
- The release of all those held in connection with the boycotts;
- The establishment of SRCs at schools;
- The closing of the pay gap for teachers.

The pupils have also made various medium-term and long-term demands.

As the boycott was cooling off this week various incidents of unrest were still being reported from around the country:

● In KwaMashu, Durban, police used teargas to break up a meeting of 600 striking pupils after some pupils allegedly began throwing stones.

● In Port Elizabeth 32 people were arrested in connection with the killing of a member of the Peacemakers' Group who was stoned to death when he and other members of the group tried to drive pupils back to school.

● In Grahamstown 130 pupils were arrested after a march on a police station. The pupils were later released but are to be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

● In Cradock 10 blacks were arrested after a march during which a beerhall was set on fire.

● In Zwelitsha the Lennox Sebe Teachers' Training College was closed after students met to demand the reinstatement of four expelled fellow-students.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, appealed to moderate coloured people to repudiate what he

mand the reinstatement of four expelled fellow-students.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, appealed to moderate coloured people to repudiate what he called the radical minority responsible for the intimidation of school children.

Mr Steyn said it was a sad state of affairs that while the Government was doing much to break down petty apartheid, it should be subjected to criticism in the form of boycotts, confrontation and even militant arrogance. It was not the responsibility of the whites alone in maintain good relations — the coloured people themselves also

lar belief that coloured people were docile and not politically motivated.

"The boycott shows there is unity among black people. It is about time the South African Government and the world realised the people are dissatisfied with the situation in their country," he said.

A multiracial meeting of teachers will be held at the Johannesburg College of Education tomorrow at 8 pm to decide on the venue and date for a mass meeting in June.

The meeting follows a series of informal discussions on the present crisis in education, at which it was agreed to form a new multinational body of teachers. SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Govt gets list of demands ...and a deadline

had an important part to play.

South Africa's internationally acclaimed jazz pianist, Dollar Brand, has come out in support of the boycott.

Speaking in New York recently he said the protests against inferior education disproved the popular belief that coloured people were docile and not politically motivated.

"The boycott shows there is unity among black people. It is about time the South African Government and the world realised

59	177	63	CONSTITUTIONAL
	178	63	FILLER
	179	63	STATISTICAL
61	180	63	FILLER
	181	63	FILLER
63			

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One of the main causes of the recent schools boycotts was the great disparity between educational services for the ethnic groups . . . the facilities provided for Africans today are still below those whites enjoyed more than 100 years ago

The Backboard bums



By JANE
RAPHAELY

Editor
Fair Lady

IT IS no coincidence that unrest has again broken out among schoolchildren, and while there may be many reasons for their discontent,

● African children at school . . . money is the biggest factor in equal education



...and the reasons for those boycotts



By
DR E. G. MALHERBE
Distinguished educationist,
author of Education in
South Africa

TO people who do not know our country's history, the solidarity shown by black pupils and students in their recent boycotting of educational institutions may have come as a surprise. Cabinet Ministers tried to write it off as the work of evil-minded agitators.

One of the main causes of dissatisfaction is the great disparity between educational services rendered to the four racial groups as reflected in the accompanying graph for the past five decades.

It is usually the educated who first become aware of such inequalities, hence protests by pupils and students.

Politicians, and particularly the Cabinet Ministers concerned have tried to play down these disparities by referring to the great increases in the gross amounts as well as the amount spent per pupil in recent years.

Their figures are misleading because:
• They do not sufficiently take into account the increase in the cost of living over the years. Both white and black have recently discovered this to their cost!

unless these hard facts are taken into account when money is voted to education by the government in power, pupils as well as teachers can suffer grievously.

• The amount spent per pupil (even when adjusted to the cost of living index), can be most misleading when comparing the education rendered to the various racial groups.

First, it does not reflect the large proportion of black children who are not in school.

For example, as recently as 1975 nearly half the black children in the age-group 6-19 years were not in school. The figure for coloureds was over 30 percent of that age-group who were not receiving any education. The percentage for Indians was only slightly less.

In the second place, to

quote the growth of the number of children in school as an index of educational growth can also be misleading, particularly in the case of black pupils where the bulk of them are in the sub-standards and where each teacher has to cope with about 60 pupils in comparison with 30 in schools for coloureds, 27 in schools for Indians and 20 in schools for whites.

Best measure

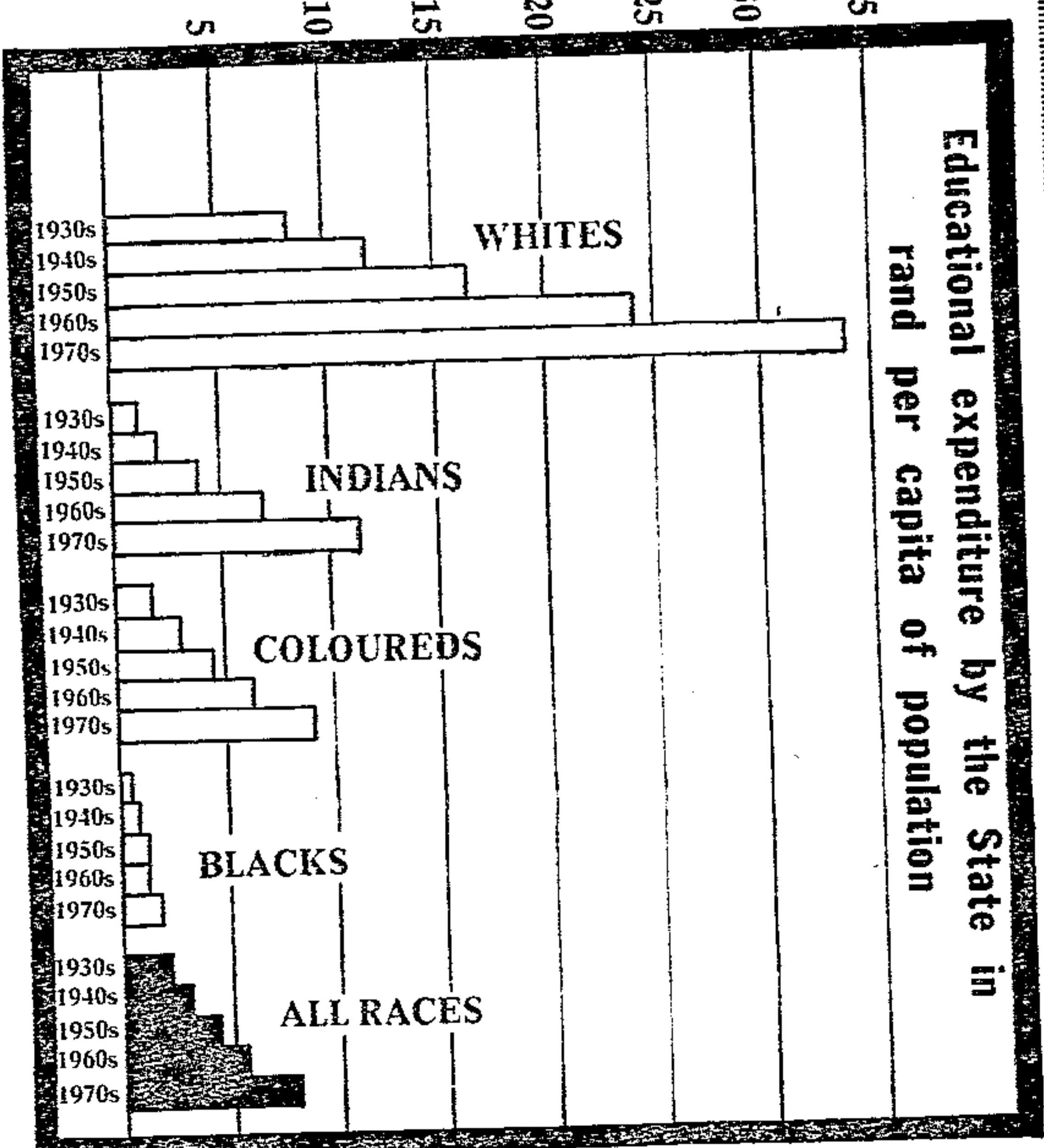
It is for reasons like these that, in the accompanying diagram, I have used the per capita of population expenditure as the best single measure of what the State has done to advance the education of the various racial groups (Transkei included) during the past five decades.

The amount illustrated is the average of the years in each decade. Within each decade there were sometimes variations which do not affect the main point I wish to make.

In order to give reality to the advances that have taken place in State expenditure, I have taken into account the decrease in the purchasing value of the rand over these five decades.

From the graph several facts and trends clearly stand out.

Educational expenditure by the State in rand per capita of population



• First, education has become a much more expensive business than it was at the beginning of the century.

This is because we have moved into a technological age in which expensive equipment is required both for general teaching purposes and more especially for science teaching and research in the universities. Then, too, the salaries of teachers have increased, but not relatively so when compared with salaries in most of the other professions, and in commerce and industry.

• The second, and most striking feature of the graph, is the big difference between the four racial groups. These differences have persisted

despite the advances that have been made in the case of each individual group.

The growth in the amount spent on white education has been phenomenal, particularly during the past 10 and 20 years, especially in the facilities provided for technical and university education.

Of the black groups the Indian group has shown the biggest advance during recent years, especially in the more expensive types of education. They are, today, on a par with that of whites in the 1940s.

The average educational facilities of the coloureds are ahead of what the whites had in 1920. The number of African

children brought into the school net is indeed impressive but the average educational facilities provided for them have been, and still are, pitifully small. These facilities are on an average still below what whites enjoyed more than a 100 years ago.

To wipe out this backlog, especially in the case of Africans, is going to take a long time — much longer than most of the recent protesters realise.

It is not just a question of money, though much can be done to extend and improve the **classroom**. The **weakness** in the African situation is mainly the shortage of trained personnel.

Fort Hare is closed as the boycott goes on

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19/5/80

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By Derrick Thema

The University of Fort Hare, in the Eastern Cape, was closed today because of the continuing boycott of lectures.

Students were warned to leave the campus by 10 am.

In Durban, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu has threatened to close Kwa-Mashu schools if students continue boycotting classes.

Chief Buthelezi warned: "We cannot afford to have empty schools and I am not joking when I say we will close them down if the boycott continues this week."

He would eradicate the "stupidity of school boycotting" in Natal and warned those behind the boycotts that they risked having their skulls cracked.

Speaking at a rally attended by more than 10 000 people at the Kwa-

Mashu stadium yesterday, he said the boycott had nothing to do with the educational system but was the work of "evil political forces who think in their stupidity that they can attack Inkatha by mobilising children."

Coloured and Indian pupils on the Reef returned to school today to end their four-week-long boycott of classes — but have warned they will stage another mass walk-out if their demands are not met within three weeks.

They said their return today should be viewed only as a postponement of the boycott.

At a meeting of the Transvaal Students' Council yesterday, the pupils made short and long-term demands. They said the short-term demands would have to be met within three weeks.

A spokesman for the council which claims to

represent all local coloured pupils, said the pupils wanted:

- 1 More books
- 2 Improvement of school facilities
- 3 The release of detainees (those detained during the boycott)
- 4 The abolition of the need for Ministerial consent before black students can attend white universities
- 5 No intimidation of the students by parents, teachers or police.

The pupils' long-term demands were for equal education for all and equal subsidies for all students, by the beginning of 1981.

Pupils at schools in Guguletu and Nyanga continued with a stayaway from classes.

The chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that class attendances at schools in his area were back to normal.

REPORTS

Students and schoolchildren at most Peninsula schools, colleges and the University of the Western Cape returned to classrooms and lecture halls after a month-long boycott.

Pupils at schools in Guguletu and Nyanga however continued with a stayaway.

The chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that class attendances at schools in his area were "back to normal."

Legae higher primary school pupils in Bloemfontein boycotted classes yesterday morning and marched through Mangaung township streets demanding that a teacher at the school, Mr Tebogo Godfrey Sejanamane, who was detained recently under the Terrorism Act should be released immediately.

The pupils — more than 500 sang *Sanzeni 'a?* (What have we one?) waved placards which expressed solidarity with their detained teacher.

'Educating poorly is education for revolution'

Post
14/5/80
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IT WAS but yesteryear that Soweto went up in smoke, all caused by ramming down children's throats an unwanted educational system or theory. The memory is still vivid and the trauma still lingers, and hate was galvanised.

Yet, despite the unjustified loss of life, segregated education is still in the saddle. Those responsible are bent on using strongarm tactics rather than bend to intellect and reasonableness, writes prominent educationist Tamsanqa Kambule.

New eruptions from fellow sufferers have broken out once more. Again children are rebelling against poor education and facilities. The grandiose designs of segregated education are going up in smoke. And, believe it or not, the same tactics of intimidation and harassment are tried out again.

Tragic. The philosophy behind segregated educa-

QUOTE

"The unresolved education system lingers on and on like a creaking door; only the label has changed."

tion is sterile and is responsible for all that is happening today.

South Africa is once more in the spotlight, and casts an ugly shadow. Yet those in authority fail to see the problem for what it is, but see "agitators" at work; maybe the ghosts of the same agitators that created the hell in Soweto in 1976.

Every child, parent and pedagogue involved in the protest is against segregated and poor education for blacks.

It does not require academics to know that education is unrelated to one's pigment; the learning process is the same for all homo sapiens. It develops one's faculties.

In the process those in authority have made some tacit admissions that an inferior brand has been marketed to all blacks; that that brand will be looked into and improved.

It is not the improvement of something in tatters that is wanted; it is the normalising of education for all that is needed. Scrapping the old and replacing it with the new. Redress and reform.

We must be wary of promises.

Soweto had its share of promises four years ago; yet the education there remains as segregated as ever before; the quality has deteriorated even further below the pre 1976 level. An uncanny quiet prevails. Every pupil, parent and pedagogue is disillusioned.

The quiet prevailing in spite of eruptions elsewhere may be wrongly in-

QUOTE

"Politically motivated education carries a destructive virus, it is incestuous. It indoctrinates rather than educates."

terpreted for contentedness. Far from it. There is a simmering uneasiness.

The 1976 Soweto rebellion uncovered many other ills that caused the eruption. The hopeless transport system, the hopeless and alarming housing backlog and other irritants.

The unresolved education system lingers on and on like a creaking door; only the label has chan-



price for ultimately integrating education will be beyond any budget.

One speaker dared to quote the sum of R4 000-m for equalizing black and white education, and considering that the country's military budget is some R2 000-m, this equalizing estimate is already beyond reach.

Calculations on present escalating prices make any balancing of the education equation well beyond the R5 000-m.

The only feasible way that will remain, and a frightening one too, would be to equalize at a lower budget and suffer the consequences of our stupidity by a drastic lowering of standards.

Whatever the costs, the differentiated system of education must be dismantled if this country must move positively. Otherwise tensions won't subside. This country finds itself in the morass created by making education bend to political whims, especially if the political philosophy is rooted on sterile slogans such as separateness or separate development which are devoid of academic roots.

The 1953 Bantu Education Act started the rot. This ramified to Coloured and Indian Affairs; education lost its romantic touch the moment it became "Affairs". And these affairs are causing trouble now.

Politically motivated education carries a destruc-

previous experiences. Not to learn from experience is to be impervious to the learning process since experience is the best teacher.

Any attempt at grooming the separate education

QUOTE

"This country finds itself in a morass created by making education bend to political whims, especially if the political philosophy is rooted on sterile slogans . . ."

is doomed to failure. People cannot be bluffed all the way. Impossible. Any education that prepares other people for secondary roles won't succeed.

Education is an enrichment process, it enriches one by developing one's innate faculties, it improves on what nature has endowed. And to give other people only little education because they are black is to deny them their humanity.

To circumscribe their creation when education is boundless is negate their survival. To harass them, intimidate them to accept the unacceptable is to invite resistance openly.

Force used to ram down a useless education is force dissipated in vain. No one has succeeded in destroying ideas. Crucifying Christ was to make sure his ideas will be buried with him, yet two thousands years later there are more than a thousand million who embrace his ideas.

Because ideas are immortal and sublime and indestructible.

Those who use force must be wary because force begets force. The recipe for the reform of our education is simple and straightforward. Open all schools to all who

be bought by blacks. Those in power have no answers, no antidote to segregation and suppression. So protests are the only means of focussing attention. Any opposition to protests by countering with harassments and intimidation is to no avail.

Educating poorly is education for revolution.

Education must be unsegregated if it must be education at all; and the tactics used to avoid this are dangerous to our future co-existence. Any delay as has been the case thus far is fraught with grave consequences. The

incestuous. It indoctrinates rather than educates; and the end products are robots.

Nazi Germany was a classical example. People who piloted the Bantu Education Act and the "affairs" saw merit in Nazi philosophy — fellow travellers. Protests are reminders that change is long overdue; and those that resent protests show totalitarian symptoms.

The present educational trend in South Africa must be abandoned without delay; education means modification of reactions in the light of

desire to learn. Do not permit with divisions. No permits must be issued to people who desire to enter an educational institution. Abolish differential education budgets. Have one account.

These different per capita expenditures per race group make a laughing stock of our country. The results will be fantastic. The benefits will be much. Tensions will subside; South Africa will trace unprecedented steps into the future; and more so the world won't come to an end, but it will just be beginning.

• Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663 Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Political comment in this issue by P Qoboza and J Latakomo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Makhaku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, Johannesburg.

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COBOL-CURRENT

More pupils
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 kwaMashu

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Boycotting pupils in kwa-
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 terday on Umlazi pupils
 who refused to join the
 boycott.
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 returning to class today
 was slightly higher than
 yesterday.
 According to sources,
 kwaMashu pupils yesterday
 went to Umlazi and tried
 to intimidate pupils into
 joining. But angry parents
 thrashed the would-be inti-
 midators.
 At Fort Hare Univer-
 sity, which was closed yes-
 terday after boycotting of
 lectures by students, a spe-
 cial senate meeting was
 held this morning to dis-
 cuss the situation.
 And, while classes at
 coloured Eastern Cape
 schools have been reported
 to be back to normal from
 yesterday, an African
 schools boycott is spread-
 ing rapidly in Port Eliza-
 beth.
 Police reported today
 that pupils at eight
 schools were boycotting
 classes in Port Elizabeth
 and at two in Grahams-
 town.
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19/05/80 A.R. CUS

Back to the desks for most pupils

STUDENTS and school-children at most Peninsula schools, colleges and the University of the Western Cape returned to classrooms and lecture halls today after a month-long boycott in protest against the educational system.

Pupils at schools in Guguletu and Nyanga, however, continued with a class boycott.

The chief inspector of schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs for the Wyeberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that class attendances at schools in his area were 'back to normal.'

PUPIL LESSONS

He said he could not say at this stage what the Administration of Coloured Affairs would do about the pupils' decision to set time aside each day for 'relaxant education.'

At one Cape Town school at least half of the normal curriculum would be devoted to the programme which the pupils would conduct.

The chief inspector of schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs for the Wyeberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that class attendances at schools in his area were 'back to normal.'

schools was much the same as last week.

'The pupils are attending school but refusing to take lessons,' he said.

'The department is attending to some of the problems such as the shortage of books and damaged schools.'

Meanwhile, 29 white teachers, who say they represent no particular school have issued the following statement.

'We believe that a free and equal education is the right of all children in South Africa and that the major problems facing the "coloured" community flow from discriminatory aspects of the Government's race policy.'

'We express the hope that all education will evolve as quickly as possible on a basis of equal-

ity rather than race and that other aspects of the apartheid policy which cause injustice and inequality amongst the peoples of South Africa will be speedily abolished.'

The statement was signed by A Wilson, S Nicholls, S Osler, R Kelly, M Apperley, D de Kock, T Faasen, D Pinchuck, D Middleton, D Dyssell, G Walsh, G Olivier, A Lister, C Lund, H Payne, E Munnik, A Mullins, B Suttner, H Robbins, R Hawkins, R Theron, A MacRobert, I Gillies, D Brown, E Beening, R Leder, T Aspeling, Y Becker and R le Roux.

Coloured and Indian students on the Reef returned to school, but warned they would walk out again if their demands were not met in three weeks.

Black schools boycott spreads

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — While classes at coloured schools in the Eastern Cape are reported to be back to normal, a black schools' boycott against the education system is spreading rapidly.

Police reported today that pupils at eight schools in Port Elizabeth and two in Grahamstown were boycotting classes.

They varied between total and partial boycotts

and the situation was changing hourly. No incidents had so far been reported.

Pupils at Port Elizabeth black schools, where most of the boycotts were total, carried placards condemning the education system.

In a sequel to the schools' stay-away in Grahamstown, 23 youths appeared in the Magistrate's Court there yesterday in connection with the death of a taxi driver and vigi-

lante, Mr Alfred Soya, 49, last week.

Mr Soya was stoned to death when about 2 000 boycotting pupils gathered outside a local school.

The youths, ranging between 14 and 19 years of age, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. They were remanded until June 16.

Nine other people, held earlier in connection with Mr Soya's death, have been released.

Another 130 Grahamstown school pupils, who were held after a protest march against the arrests for the killing, have not yet been charged. Police are awaiting a decision from the Attorney-General.

At Cradock, eight people are still being held in connection with the burning down of a R80 000 beer hall and unrest in the black township there last week.

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY

26/05/80
Pupils to

tell

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inspector of

grievances

A 10-MEMBER delegation was elected last night to convey grievances of pupils of the four Cape Town African high schools to the circuit inspector, Mr P Scheepers.

The election took place at a meeting of the Gugulethu Residents' Association. Teachers and pupils. About 800 people attended.

Pupils of Fortia High School, Langa High, I D Mkhize High and Sizani High were represented at the meeting by a newly elected pupils' regional committee.

The main grievances are:

The shortage of school textbooks; inadequate library books; lack of laboratory equipment; broken windows at some schools; the bad manner adopted by teachers applying corporal punishment; enforced school fees; prep after school hours; a lack of school equipment; the continued use of prefects instead of SRCs.

RDM 20/5/80.

The hearts of Indian young now harder

IT WAS when news filtered through that Indian pupils in Klerksdorp were boycotting classes that the more politicised pupils and parents in Lenasia, Johannesburg, reacted in amazement.

Klerksdorp? Well, also Standerfontein. Brits and Pietersburg... all traditionally solid, conservative middle-class Indian areas which politicians regarded as a "lost cause" in organising public support against apartheid.

Quite clearly, people in the larger Indian areas had misjudged the depth of feeling in the country areas, but they were nonetheless delighted by this unexpected development.

How times have changed. Seventeen years ago, the province's top Indian school — the Johannesburg Indian High in Fordsburg — was shut down. The authorities felt that by moving pupils to the relatively new Indian suburb of Lenasia 32km away, parents would settle there voluntarily.

Pupils at the school protested and demonstrated. One or two were picked up by the Security Branch. It was the era of Mr John Vorster's forces cracking down heavily on anti-apartheid dissidents.

Any discussion with a political flavour was taboo in the community. Even family members became scared to talk politics to each other. "Walls have ears," people whispered.

Pupils who protested were virtually on their own, subjected to heavy pressure by parents unwilling to give even covert support.

When the boycott by coloured pupils started last month, it was a foregone conclusion that pupils in Lenasia would offer at least token support.

Lenasia has long been regarded as the most radical Indian area with its hard-core of anti-apartheid activists. At the height of the Soweto protests in 1976, many students sympathised but did not know how to show it. A few meetings in halls, then a public meeting outside another locked hall saw nearly 100 being arrested.

Instead of giving just token support this time, some 2 000 Lenasia pupils boycotted classes in the first week of protests, despite the conspicuous presence of armed and Security policemen. The pupils

issued their own list of grievances and demands, ejecting separate education.

Concerned parents hurriedly arranged a meeting. Some 400 people turned up at a couple of hours notice and gave overwhelming backing to their children's boycott. Speaker after speaker condemned separate education, which, as meetings in the coloured areas have shown, was merely regarded as an integral part of the overall apartheid system.

The pupils made it clear that parents would not make decisions for them, but in consultation with them. The elders agreed.

As in the coloured community, some parents were concerned about the consequences. A few were even hostile in their opposition to the boycotts. But others openly praised the pupils for their disciplined behaviour in the face of what they say was strong provocation by the authorities.

One or two principals and teachers were singled out for stinging criticism.

A handful of Lenasians — Dr Joe Veriava, Mr Ismail Momoniat, Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa — were detained by Security Police. In previous times, as it did in 1963, such action might have further scared locals. Instead, parents became angrier and more hardened in their resolve because of this.

Parents heaped a great deal of criticism on the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, and pointed out that the Minister hardly made reference initially to the fact that Indian children — even at some primary schools — boycotted classes.

They believed this was because the Government wants to give the impression that Indians generally favour its policies and are not really involved in protests. Mr Steyn is proud of what the "Government is doing for Indian people".

The Minister finally spoke in Parliament and said the Indians were protesting in sympathy with coloureds but not because of any valid grievances in the Indian Education system.

Clearly, he either did not get copies of the grievances spelled out by Indian children, or felt quite happy that Indians accepted their lot.

Mr Steyn's critics also

believe that his reluctance to comment on the Indian boycotts is an attempt by the Government to make one group suspicious of the next.

But if the Government thinks the Indians are happy with their lot, the Indians clearly are not.

When people in relatively affluent but vulnerable country areas who have most to lose economically, join the boycotts, the Government is either unaware of the extent of Indian feeling against its policies, or is trying to kid itself that all is well.

In a suburb such as Pretoria's Laudium, with its high concentration of wealthy people, about 1 000 people turned up at a meeting to discuss the boycott.

The official per capita spending on Indians outstrips that spent on coloureds and Africans, but is well below that of whites. Similar figures apply to the pupil-teacher ratio.

Parents' committees were formed, linking up with similar bodies in coloured areas to co-ordinate support for the pupils. The fears, the hopes, the determination are almost the same as in surrounding coloured areas.

In the Indian communities, too, it is repeatedly said the children are teaching their parents. The anger directed at Government-created institutions such as the SA Indian Council and the management committees, and particularly at those who serve on such bodies, has been clearly evident at public meetings.

The Government has extended the term of the SAIC and twice postponed elections. Those who believe the Government has in the past been afraid that a majority of Indians would boycott elections — now likely in November — are delighted by the Government's response to the boycotts.

They believe the pupils have made uncommitted parents think hard about the real issues at stake, and that the Government's blame on scapegoats for the boycotts has also served to harden Indian attitudes against apartheid.

Where once the politicians would not publicly estimate the extent of a stayaway from SAIC elections, they are now confidently predicting a turnout of no more than 30%.

Hands clasped in solidarity, Indian pupils in Lenasia pledge a peaceful boycott.

students ended officially yesterday. How did parents react to their children's action, and what are the implications of the boycott? At the height of the stayaway from schools, colleges and universities, Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA discussed the issues with parents in both communities.

Boycott pupils stir parents

THE children are teaching their parents about the brutal reality of life in South Africa.

Simplistic, perhaps, but that is the strong, underlying message that comes across when you discuss the schools boycott with coloured parents, either individually or in groups.

In less than two weeks, the boycotts awakened ordinary, often apolitical and apathetic parents in a manner no other issue has done collectively in the past in the Transvaal.

What particularly enraged pupils and parents alike in the early days of the boycott against unequal education was the response of the authorities, particularly that of the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn — his statement blaming "agitators", his threat to consider closing schools if the boycott did not end within a week, his statement that problems were inherited.

"Agitators". The general response of ordinary parents to Mr Steyn's remark is unprintable. Broken window panes in schools, broken asbestos walls, unequal per capita amounts spent on educating children of different race groups, overcrowded classes, shortage of teachers, poor library, labora-

tory and sporting facilities.

No one needs agitators to point out these realities, which parents have long been aware of and equally incapable of eradicating.

Mr Steyn has set them thinking. Deeply. Wasn't he a top man in the National Party's predecessor, the United Party? Even if he was not responsible for the UP's neglect of coloured education, why haven't problems been solved in the ensuing 32 years of National Party rule?

Why have the Nationalists concentrated their financial resources on uprooting and resettling people?

These are often rhetorical questions, and the parents come to the same conclusion at meeting after meeting — the Government is the real agitator. Didn't the authorities blame even the moderate Labour Party when it spoke out from a platform that not everyone found palatable?

"Our children are 100% correct," says a factory worker parent in Eldorado Park, probably Johannesburg's fastest growing suburb of the uprooted. He has never voted, either in the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee or Coloured Representative Council (CRC) elections.

That was not because he felt strongly one way or another about such institutions, but because he did not care much about politics when he had to concentrate on making ends meet and bring up his family.

Now two of his children are at high school. They resent "coloured education", which they regard as a direct consequence of the political structure. Their father, who finds their argument reasonable, concurs. He blames "the system", pausing after using the words, which he had probably not used before.

Yes, unless the whole system is changed, so-called "brun mense" and other black groups will continue to be regarded as second class. Other parents I spoke to echoed his words.

Guilt-stricken parents, who had been unable to halt the onslaught of the racial juggernaut in the past, feel helpless. "What can we do?" They hold meetings, venting their anger. They form parents' action committees. They pledge their support to their children.

They are proud that their children were doing what they did not have the courage to do. "Our children have had enough. We have had enough," they say. But they are also extremely concerned about the conse-

quences. Children in the Cape and in Soweto and elsewhere lost their lives in 1976, they recall.

While parents ponder, police baton-charge hundreds of pupils gathered on a soccer field in Eldorado Park. The community becomes angry.

Then comes the mass arrest of hundreds of pupils in Westbury. As reports spread about the actions of baton-wielding policemen, anger wells further.

They condemn the official actions. Some parents are fearful, keeping their children at home. "While I'm at work, I don't know what is going on at the schools," says a widowed mother in Newclare. "I am less anxious if I know my child is safe at home."

Others feel the boycotts must go on until the Government takes real steps to come up with answers to genuine grievances.

"We must not be weak," says a father in Bosmont.

"If we back down on reasonable demands and show we are scared of police action and Government threats, the same thing will be repeated over and over again without anything being achieved."

But the process of making parents conscious goes on. What happens next if the Government gives in to demands — is it enough to accept a solution in the education field when there is no apparent change in the inter-linked socio-economic and political plane?

What happens if the Government eventually fails to implement pupils' demands? Must the boycotts start again and continue indefinitely, with a danger that they may fizzle out and a hard-core section remains to carry the burden of losing months of schooling or even facing expulsion?

What, apart from lending moral support to their children, can parents do to drive home the seriousness of their commitment?

Some parents are quite determined when they say they will withhold their labour and so bring pressure on one important sector in which blacks believe they can commit the Government to rethink its attitudes — the economy.

Not all parents agree on this course. Some feel that unless there is overwhelming support for such action, a fragmented strike could have disastrous consequences for individual breadwinners and their families especially at a time of high unemployment.

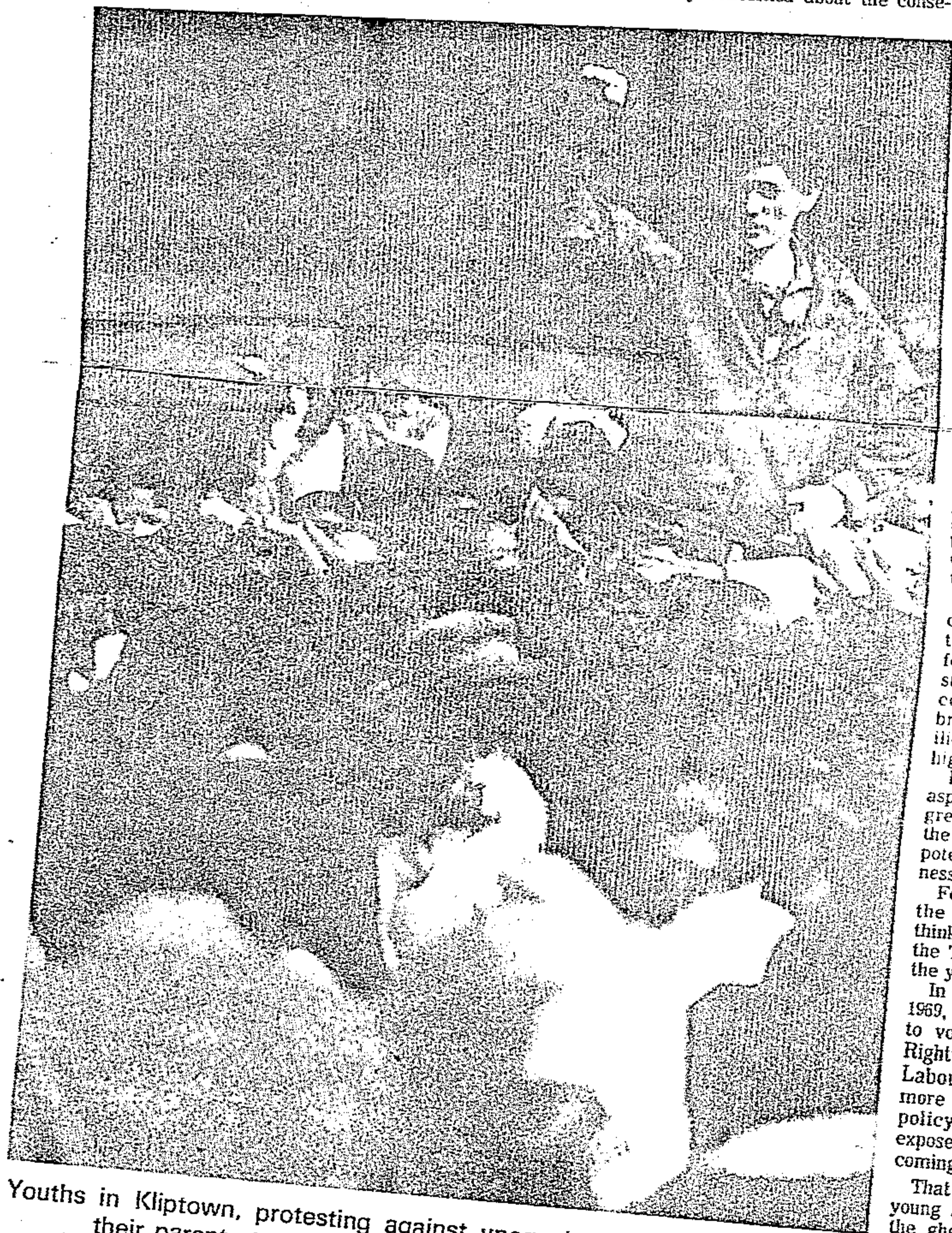
But as the weeks go on, this aspect is subjected to much greater and wider debate, and the parents' awareness of their potential power — and weakness — continues to increase.

For in recent years, much of the more serious political thinking in the community in the Transvaal has been led by the young.

In the first CRC elections in 1969, many of those who cared to vote sided with the more Rightwing groups. In 1975, the Labour Party gained much more support as Government policy — or lack of it — exposed yet again the shortcomings of apartheid.

That year, a new group of young activists emerged from the ghettos — the Anti-CRC Front, or Afro, campaigned strongly against participation in the CRC. A number of them were detained, some left the country.

They had laid the foundation on which other younger people have built in terms of protest politics. Their numbers grow, they rethink strategies and priorities. The significance now is that it is



Youths in Kliptown, protesting against unequal education, have taught their parents to think deeply about the political situation.

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Spending more on black education



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projects started before 1976.”

Adult education and the department's technical centres — of which there are now 14 — were two projects started before 1976, he said.

“Our programme for the provision of free school text books was also retarded by at least one year by the 1976 happenings because many books were

destroyed.”

The spokesman said the fact that black education had taken off before the riots was borne out by the increases in current expenditure since 1972.

This expenditure had risen steadily from R27,8 million in 1972/1973 to R36 million in 1973/1974, R51 million in 1974/1975, R58,2 million in 1975/1976, R65,8 million in

1976/1977, R79,6 million in 1977/1978, R99,5 million in 1978/1979 and R116,7 million in 1979/1980.

This expenditure excluded the cost of buildings and university expenditure. The lowering of the teacher-pupil ration had also started in 1969, he said.

One change which had been effected as a direct

result of the riots, as pointed out by the Cillie Commission, was the decision to allow the black community to choose the medium of instruction.

This constituted a reversal of the earlier Government rule that 50 percent of the instruction at schools should be in Afrikaans and 50 percent in English.

Since 1979, the Depart-

ment of Education and Training had been responsible for budgeting for the building of community schools.

During the 1979/1980 financial year, the department had built 77 new schools consisting of 1 040 classrooms and a further 814 additional classrooms at existing schools.

Another achievement in black education had been

the growth of the secondary school population from 2,6 percent of the total school-going population in 1949 to more than 14 percent at present, the spokesman said.

If the intention had been to keep blacks in a subordinate position, he said, why, for example, was the number of black matriculants expected to double to about 45 000 this year?

21/05/80 ARYUS

Four schools resume boycott

SEVERAL coloured high schools resumed boycotts in the Peninsula today in solidarity with pupils at schools in African townships.

The decision by these schools, mainly in the Bellville area, is in defiance of a decision taken by school representatives last week to suspend boy-

colting for three weeks to give authorities a chance to redress grievances.

The schools affected are Elsie River High School, Valwood High School, Valhalla High School and Florida High School.

It was also reported that Bellville South High School, was involved, but the principal was not

available to confirm it.

The chief inspector of schools for the Administration of Coloured Affairs in the Bellville area, Mr J S Olivier, said the only report of a stayaway he had received was at Elsie River.

He said students had early today gathered in the school quadrangle and

refused to attend classes.

It was also reported that pupils at a number of schools in the Wynberg region, which includes Cape Town and Athlone, were today discussing the issue.

A spokesman for the pupils said other issues were the closure of Fort Hare University and pos-

sible support for Cape Town's meat strikers.

A number of Cape Town principals said pupils were dictating the daily curriculum and most pupils left school premises after the daily awareness programme.

One principal said his pupils had already told (Continued on Page 3, col 5)

(Continued from Page 1)
him they would not write the June examinations

The chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said, however, that reports he had received today indicated that class attendances were 'normal'.

He said because of circumstances, special arrangements were being made in connection with June examinations.

In Guguletu, Langa and

21/05/80 ARYUS
Boycott 50

Nyanga, however, the boycott of classes continued.

The secretary for education and training, Mr G J Roussouw, confirmed that the acting principal at Fezeka High School in Guguletu, Mr L Lubelwana, had requested to be relieved of his duties because 'he could no longer cope with the running of the school.'

The regional director of education and training, Mr D H Owens said the situation at schools in the townships remained 'very much the same' with pupils attending school, but refusing to take lessons.

'A delegation of residents met with department officials yesterday to discuss pupils' grievances and were to report back to a meeting today,' he said.

PW on need for speed (50)

20/3/80

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday that he hoped it would be possible to launch a more speedy investigation into grievances about the country's education system than a commission of inquiry.

This was disclosed by the president of Jaycee South Africa (Junior Chamber of Commerce), Mr Chris Quinton, who led a Jaycee delegation in talks with the Prime Minister earlier.

Mr Quinton said Mr Botha told the delegation that whatever group was appointed to study the Coloured Education issue, it would comprise representatives from all walks of life and across the political spectrum. — Sapa.

Board of Directors/ Raad van Bestuur: SIR RICHARD LUTY (CHAIRMAN), PROF. W.H.B. DEAN, DR. J.P. OUMINY, PROF. G.F.R. ELLIS, SIR HOPKIN W. HASELGAARD, PROF. M.F. KAPLAN, DR. W.A. LANDMAN, MR G.K. UNDSAY, PROF. H.W. V.D. MERWEDIRECTOR DR. D.J. WELSH

Intergrup Relations
Constructive Programme for Sound
Projects Officer
Mrs Shirley Turner

Yours faithfully

We enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

We are preparing a mailing list for our free quarterly bulletin, Intergrup, the newsletter of the Constructive Programme of the Centre for Intergrup Studies. We aim to reach as many as possible of the influential citizens of important towns and cities throughout South Africa. We should, therefore, be most grateful if you would let us have the names and addresses of members of the Council of your municipality.

Dear Sir

The Town Clerk
Town Hall/City Hall

24 March 1980

TEL. 65-4145
69-8531 Ext. 766
c/o UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
RONDEBOSCH
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
7700

p/a UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD
RONDEBOSCH
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
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CENTRE FOR INTERGROUP STUDIES
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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

STAR/PUTCO SCHOOL OPENS

THE Star/Putco School opened last Saturday with a programme designed to iron out the sort of

school work problems that frustrate many pupils.

Booking for the school can be made at the Bara-

gwanath Hospital main gate at 7.30 am on Saturdays. Prospective pupils should either submit their bursary application (see coupon) plus R5 for a subject, or R25 full fee for each subject.

BURSARY

The bursary offer is open to any student who fills in the coupon and has it approved by his or her headmaster. Putco generously donated R20 000 in bursaries and the number of bursaries on offer is limited to 1 000, so pupils should not delay applications.

The school is non-racial and run on the same lines as The Star Saturday school at Wits University

(although no bursaries are available at the Wits school).

Altogether six subjects (for both Standard 9 and matric pupils), are on offer at the school. These are English, Afrikaans, maths, physical science, biology and history. The Star Schools' expert teaching team will be at the school to give new insights into the subjects.

The official opening of the school was 8.30 am last Saturday, and it marked the beginning of the six-month programme which is to be held at the hospital every Saturday from 8.30 am to 2 pm, until exam time in November.

Post 21/5/80 (50)

Star School welcomed

STAR Schools — the most popular high school extra-tuition institute in the Transvaal — was welcomed to Soweto at the weekend.

The school, at Baragwanath Hospital, caters for scholars in Standards 9 and 10.

It has come to Soweto thanks to Putco — a publicly owned bus company — which has donated R20 000 in bursaries for the school.

The donation means that hundreds of scholars need pay only R5 for a subject for the year. (Putco pays the other R20 for each of them) — and for that, they get the cream of Transvaal teachers in Science, Maths, English, Afrikaans, History and Biology.

The school at Soweto, is to be known as The Star/Putco School and, like The Star School at Wits, is open to all races. Its telephone number is 39-6665.

Schools
boycott
spreading
again

Teargas was used today in renewed clashes between stone-throwing kwaMashu pupils and police as the boycott of schools spread.

In Bloemfontein police used teargas to disperse pupils from Legae Higher Primary School who were demonstrating against the detention of a teacher, a Mr Sejanamane.

In Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown pupils from 14 schools continued boycotting classes and at Mdantsane, in East London, white teachers threatened to resign.

In Dimbaza, near Kingwilliamstown, hundreds of pupils were forced out of their classrooms yesterday by groups of pupils from other schools.

● The boycott of classes was resumed at some coloured high schools in the Cape Peninsula today in solidarity with boycotting pupils at schools in African townships.

It is also reported that pupils at schools in the Wynberg region were meeting today to discuss the boycott.

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ED

UCT

Closure of ⁽⁵⁴⁾ Fort Hare ^{(50) RDM} is condemned ^{21/5/80}

BLACK educationists and leaders yesterday condemned the closing down on Monday of the University of Fort Hare by the Rector, Professor J M de wet.

The students were given until 1pm on the same day to leave the campus following a two-week boycott at the university.

The publicity secretary of the Azania People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said the closing of Fort Hare was "indicative of the attitudes and intransigence of the South African authorities. By closing the varsity the authorities hope to break students' solidarity."

An executive member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr Tom Manthata, said: "The recent activities at Fort Hare have a clear-cut national content. This is a national expression of a need for change."

And University of the Witwatersrand lecturer Mr

T W Kambule, said: "The Government better start doing some serious thinking about immediately dismantling separate educational systems."

In other developments yesterday:

- Hundreds of pupils in Dimbaza were forced out of their classrooms yesterday by a group of pupils from a nearby school.

- Teargas was used to disperse pupils who stoned police in Kwamashu, near Durban. Teargas canisters were fired when pupils regrouped after more than 800 pupils had been addressed by the KwaZulu schools circuit inspector.

- Pupils from four black schools in Port Elizabeth and in Grahamstown continued boycotting classes.

- White teachers at schools in Mdantsane, near East London, threatened to resign over a pamphlet. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

Chinese tuition comes under TPA control

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Transvaal Provincial Council, rejecting an Opposition plea to probe the education of "minority cultural groups", this week passed legislation providing for the education of Chinese people.

The amendment to the Education Ordinance enables the Administrator to "establish, maintain or disestablish provincial classes and educational institutions for education and tuition of Chinese".

The MEC in charge of education, Mr David Brink, said afterwards the measure would not affect Chinese pupils wishing to attend white provincial schools.

"It provides for additional facilities," he said.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, Mr Peter Nixon, unsuccessfully proposed a motion calling for various amendments to be referred to a select committee.

He said it was time the province studied the problems of minority cultural groups, such as Greeks, Portuguese and Germans.

He predicted that a Transvaal Education Department mission, which returned from an overseas study recently, could recommend differentiation in education syllabuses for white minority cultural groups.

Mr Nixon also called for the select committee to review other amendments which the PFP opposed.

One of these gives the Director of Education powers to sack a teacher "if circumstances which have a detrimental effect on the school and the tuition of the pupils may arise through such a teacher".

Another amendment gives the director the right to terminate the permanent appointment of a woman teacher at any time after her marriage "should circumstances arise from the marriage or because of the fact that she is a married woman and can, therefore, not continue in the teaching post she occupies in a permanent capacity".

Mr Nixon, emphasizing that he did not wish to make a political football of the Chinese or any other community, said his call was based not on racial grounds but from the view of cultural minorities.

PFP spokesmen welcomed the fact that the province would be able to assist the private Chinese school in Johannesburg.

Mr Robin Carlisle (PFP Von Brandis), referred to the fact that the Chinese people are to be represented in the President's Council alongside whites, coloureds and Indians and said: "Suddenly, the Chinese are a political embarrassment to the National Party — now you want to bring them in."

He questioned why it was necessary for the province and not the Department of National Education to bring about legislation for Chinese education.

But Mr Willie Breedt (NP Pretoria Central) said the Chinese had a private school and added: "We are there to help them. They asked for such a school and they are thankful for it."

He said the Chinese people were being given an opportunity of going to their own school "if they really want to" and said the community wanted it for a specific purpose because it valued its culture and wanted to maintain it.

Mr Andries Human (NP Johannesburg West) pointed out that special education was provided for Indians who could be taught various Indian languages.

Bloemfontein boycott pupils go on rampage

277 256 50 NDM 22/5/80

AT least one man was injured and several buses, police vehicles and administration board vehicles damaged when black schoolchildren went on the rampage in Bloemfontein townships yesterday.

According to a statement by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, a few stone-throwers were apprehended and held for questioning.

Schoolchildren boycotting classes had formed groups in the townships and had acted lawlessly since 11am, the statement said.

All bus services into the townships were stopped.

"Since 1.30pm, students have barricaded the roads and stoned vehicles. An unidentified black has been found in the black township with a bullet wound in his leg. Not a single shot has

been fired by the police and the matter is being investigated," the statement said.

"A riot unit of the police is still at the scene and the position is under control.

"The police will launch essential measures to protect life and property. No buildings have been damaged or attacked. It is not yet known what the students' motives are. No placards have been displayed."

The police are offering protection from 7am today, on request, to students who wish to attend school.

Meanwhile, the boycott of classes continued yesterday at schools in the Cape Town townships of Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga and at schools in KwaMashu, near Durban.

A delegation representing parents in the three black townships in Cape Town — where pupils from four high schools have been boycotting classes since last Tuesday — this week met the chief inspector of the Department of Education and Training for the region, Mr P Scheepers.

He promised them that pupils' grievances would receive "urgent attention".

The 10-member delegation was appointed at a mass meeting of more than 700 residents, who heard pupils' representatives spell out their grievances.

In Durban, as KwaMashu schools went into their third successive week of boycotts, the Divisional Inspector for Police in Port Natal, Brigadier H H Mouton, yesterday assured black children who wanted to go back to school that they would be protected.

He said police in KwaMashu would maintain law and order and do their utmost to protect children against intimidators.

"Parents will be approached to speak to their children to convince them to go back to school. We want this matter settled peacefully," he said. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

Boraine calls for education inquiry

50

RDM 22/5/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A commission of inquiry should be appointed to try to resolve all South Africa's educational problems, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the National Education Vote, he said education could no longer be viewed in isolation.

"Recent events demonstrate beyond doubt that education as a whole in South Africa is in a crisis situation.

"Since the introduction of Bantu Education and despite improvements since then, blacks have and continue to express strong and often bitter dissatisfaction.

"The far-reaching coloured schools boycott underlines their deeply-felt grievances.

"Unfortunately, all is not well in white education either. There has been an unhappy and unhealthy breakdown between white teachers and the Government.

"I must appeal to the Government to institute a commission of inquiry to be appointed

by the State President, based on genuine educational criteria which will lead to a resolution of the educational crisis which faces us today."

Dr Boraine said although there had been four Ministers of Education in the past six years, he was sure that the present minister, Mr Punt Janson, had been scrupulously fair in his dealings with the teachers.

"However, my charge against him is that he doesn't seem to be in control of his department. He has allowed the Prime Minister and probably the Minister of Finance and others to interfere and to meddle and bedevil the teaching profession and the Department of National Education.

"This is highlighted by the 'document' which surfaced during the height of the dissension. This document has caused extreme bitterness in the profession.

"Despite questions which I have asked in the House, not only of the Minister but of the Prime Minister as well, it is still not clear who compiled the document and under whose or-

ders."

The results of the rift between teachers and the Government, and the "shabby treatment" the profession had received over the years, was bound to affect the retention and recruitment of teachers.

While the question of salaries had been at the heart of the controversy, there had been other disquieting features in the profession itself, such as the shortage of English-speaking teachers, specially in the Transvaal.

Dr Boraine alleged that the attitude of the Broederbond was largely responsible for this shortage.

He quoted from a "secret" Broederbond document which said the Afrikanerisation of English-speakers had to start in the schools.

The document said that this entailed the English-speaker accepting the Afrikaner outlook and philosophy as his, and integrating his ideals and life-style with that of the Afrikaner.

He would not say where he obtained the document, which had been compiled by the for-

mer head of the Broederbond, Dr Piet Meyer.

"There is no doubt that until this attitude is routed out completely, white education will continue to limp along and indeed become as divisive as other forms of ethnic education which are being imposed on other groups by the central government.

"One consolation is that in the recent protests, English and Afrikaans teachers have united to express their opposition against the Government's attitude towards teachers as a whole," he said.

Mr Andrew Pyper, NRP spokesman on education, said the disadvantages teachers had suffered during the past 10 years had not been eliminated.

"Their position in real terms is worse," he said.

Teachers were promised a new salary increase as from 1980 and it was stated that the increase would make up for the arrears suffered by them in comparison with other civil servants.

"It must be said categorically that the increases which were granted came nowhere near wiping out the deficit which exists."

The hard reality was that whatever disadvantages there were still existed.

He warned that unless a thorough investigation was made of the real situation in which teachers found themselves, the way could be paved for the emergence of a group of militants — something which the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, had referred to in the House on April 22.

Mr Pyper, who quoted numerous comparisons of teachers' salaries during the past decade, said that the consumer price index — with base 100 in 1970 — was now, according to the Department of Statistics, as at March 31, this year, 264,1 — an increase of 164,1%. — Sapa.

SCHOOLS' BOYCOTT

FM 23/5/80

Spaghetti lesson

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"It's a truce, not peace," said a Johannesburg coloured scholar of this week's (perhaps temporary) end to the coloured and Indian schools boycott in the Cape, Natal, and Transvaal.

Cape and Transvaal coloured scholars have given government until June 6 to satisfy what they term their "short-term" demands.

But the truce is an uneasy one, particularly in the Cape Peninsula. There, the immediacy of the scholars' boycott has been replaced by coloured and African resentment over high bus fare increases (some as high as 100%) and issues surrounding the strike by meat workers.

In addition, there has been more than just talk of flexing coloured consumer muscle. Last weekend, in solidarity with the scholars, coloureds boycotted white businesses in Paarl (one press report said Paarl looked like a "ghost town" as a result) and, reports indicate, similar action has been called for in Parow on May 29-30.

It appears the lessons of the Fattis- & Monis boycott could be on recall.

In African schools, the boycott continues sporadically. At the time of going to press, the four senior secondary schools in the Peninsula townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga were reported still out. In Grahamstown (where a local black vigilante was stoned to death by boycott-

ing students) and Port Elizabeth, several schools were out.

In Natal African schools, the situation is more volatile. Boycotting students have been denied community support through the actions of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi's anger at the boycott can be interpreted as unhappiness at the boycotting students' challenge to his authority. His position seems to be that the students need to accept political realities: that, without subjection to (Inkatha's) organisational discipline, students on their own have little chance of gaining their demands.

Attendance at the University of Durban-Westville is reported to be back to normal. But, with the University of Fort Hare in the Eastern Cape having been closed down (and the return home of more than 2 000 students), combined with the fact that first blood has been spilt, the black educational situation remains explosive.

28/65/80
Teargas at
school 60
Alcuzus

POLICE fired teargas canisters at rioting schoolchildren today to break up a three-day battle between two schools over a disputed goal in a soccer match.

The rioting began on Wednesday in the township near Witsieshoek, Free State when the two schools, Lerelashete Training College and Dinare Junior School played a football match.

After a goal scored by Lerelashete, the two sets of supporters began fighting.

Yesterday, while two pupils from Lerelashete were walking past Dinare School, they were attacked and beaten up by Dinare pupils. Both were admitted to hospital with severe injuries.

Police were called when pupils from Lerelashete went to Dinare to look for the assailants. The pupils, about 300-strong, dispersed when asked to by the police. Today fighting broke out again.

23/05/80 ARGUS 50

FEAR OF CRISIS AFTER EXPULSION THREAT

PRINCIPALS today reacted angrily and spoke of a 'crisis situation' next week after a warning by the Government that pupils at coloured schools would be expelled if they continued on Monday with the boycott of classes.

- 3. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper examination book)
- 4. Do not write in the margins.

Any dishonesty will

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J. H. T. Mills, confirmed today that he had issued the warning at a meeting of about 190 Peninsula and Boland principals and school committee representatives at the H. F. Vervoerd Building yesterday.

He told the meeting that the coloured school situation must return to normal and had urged principals to maintain discipline.

The situation had become a 'crisis of authority' and the pupils' action in some cases was aimed at the teachers.

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- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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23/05/80 ARMS

Crisis fear

(Continued from Page 1)

remove them. He also said that no guidance talks such as 'awareness programmes' would be allowed outside the normal curriculum.

Principals said urgent meetings would be held this weekend with school committees to prevent a 'crisis situation' developing on Monday.

'He has given us a task which we are reluctant to carry out and which is also impossible,' one principal said.

The meeting was said to be 'heated and acrimonious' and Mr Mills was criticised especially by chairmen of school committees for his directives.

Mr Mills outlined the future of 'coloured education' and told principals the ultimate goal was 'equal education.'

No schools would be built without halls, playing fields and other facilities and existing schools would be upgraded to this standard within five years.

There would be parity in qualified teachers' salaries within three years.

Mr Mills told the meeting he was unhappy about the role the South African Council of Sports was playing in schools sports.

At the University of the Western Cape students were informed by the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, that from Monday classes would be conducted normally and no further meetings would be permitted on the campus without his written permission.

In a memorandum he said that four weeks of academic work had been lost and we cannot lose any more without our academic standards being questioned.

'The university authorities have gone out of their way to accommodate student opinion.'

Not kept word

'Students have, on the other hand, not kept their word on all matters and in spite of protestations of non-violence, classes have been forcibly disrupted,' Professor van der Ross said.

Students, by boycotting classes, were doing themselves great harm.

Students who organised or addressed illegal meetings on the campus from Monday would be guilty of an offence.

A student spokesman said 'contingency plans' had already been drawn up in case of a mass expulsion or a close down of the university by the authorities.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, said the department had not yet decided what steps would be taken against pupils boycotting classes at schools in Nyanga and Guguletu.

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

Principals interviewed said Mr Mills had no clue of what the underlying issues were behind the boycott and his directives to them could lead to violence. Mr Mills had told them all pupils who refused to take lessons must be expelled and if they resisted or returned the Government will be called in to

No clue

also being improved. coloured teachers for Training facilities for expedited schools were being pair programmes for The building and re-

in five years. the field of teaching with- wiped out within the next school books should be told that the shortage of The principals were also on the need for this.

Mr Mills said there was agreement at the meeting

Books

'day to day' would be watched from He said the situation refused to elaborate. would be taken. Mr Mills maintained other action that unless discipline was The meeting was told authorities. well as the education-

Call for inquiry

50 RDM
23/5/80
Political Reporter

THE Opposition in the Provincial Council gave notice of a motion yesterday calling for an all-race commission to probe the state of education in the country, including the desirability of establishing one education system.

The notice, tabled by the PFP spokesman on education, Mr Peter Nixon, is one of several motions put forward by the PFP for debate next week.

Mr Nixon's motion endorses the calls for the appointment of a commission by the Government to enquire and report on the state of education in the country.

It also recommends that the commission be representative of all races.



Cape pupils warned: back to class or we close

STAR
23/5/80

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257

CAPE TOWN — Boycotting pupils at Peninsula high schools and students at the University of the Western Cape have been warned to return to their

At a "heated and acrimonious" meeting today of principals, school committees and the Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, pupils were threatened with expulsion if they refused to take lessons next week and the daily "awareness programme" conducted by them was banned.

In a memorandum to UWC students today the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, said as from Monday classes would be conducted normally and no further meeting would be permitted on the campus without his written permission.

He told them he was unhappy about the role the South African Council of Sports (SACOS) was playing in schools.

ANGRY REACTION

Angry school principals interviewed today said Mr Mills had no clue what the underlying issues were behind the pupils' protest and his directives to them could lead to violence.

They said urgent meetings would be held with school committees this weekend to prevent a "crisis situation" developing on Monday.

The principals said Mr Mills told them all "awareness programmes" must be ceased; if pupils refuse to take lessons they must be expelled; if they resist they will be physically removed and if there was a mass walk-out, pupils would be prevented from returning to the schools.

"He has given us a task which we are reluctant to carry out and which is also, impossible," one principal said.

Mr. Mills also outlined the future of coloured education and told principals the ultimate goal was equal education.

There would be a parity in teachers' salaries in

UNIVERSITY ACTION

At UWC, a student spokesman said "contingency plans" had already been drawn up in case of a mass expulsion or the close down of the university by the authorities.

Students of the University of Durban-Westville sent a telegram to the Prime Minister saying that unless the University of Fort Hare was reopened and all students "unconditionally reinstated" class boycotts will be reinstated.

Bloemfontein's black township was tense but quiet after a night of stone-throwing and arson in which 15 people were arrested and a constable's home burnt down.

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POST

Telephone 27-6081.

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THE call by Dr Alex Boraine in Parliament yesterday for a commission of inquiry into all aspects of education in South Africa deserves the support of every right thinking South African.

There is no doubt that the whole situation is becoming chaotic. The schools boycott which started a few weeks ago in the coloured community has now spread to some black schools in Natal and the Free State. In addition, Fort Hare University has been closed down. Trouble is also brewing in Turfloop.

This uncertainty and restlessness is playing havoc with the academic future of thousands of our people. All because the Government refuses to budge from the differentiated educational systems that are a strain to the country as a whole.

No matter how much the Government spent in upgrading the educational systems, as long as these are still controlled on racial lines, the longer the problems will continue to persist.

South Africa had a unitary system until the much hated system of Bantu Education reared its ugly head. The heavens did not give in simply because people were taught the same things, under a uniform syllabus and writing the same examinations. We were richer for the experience.

The Nationalists, forever obsessed with race and with colour, changed all that. There has never been calm and stability in our schools. The problem would vanish tomorrow if the Government committed itself to one system of education controlled by one department.

ECTED.

POST

Schools situation

50
~~327~~
Post 23/5/80

One shot, many hurt



Students in Bloemfontein demonstrate early this week. Things turned nasty when there was looting and burning.

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THE schools situation throughout the country was yesterday still grim, with new

students at the University of Zululand (Ngoye) were buying knives in preparation for a confrontation with Inkatha men.

Cars stoned, roads blocked

From Page 1

the Batho police station.

On Wednesday cars were stoned and roads blocked with boulders and concrete blocks as rioting schoolchildren rampaged through the streets of the townships, demanding the immediate release of detained youths.

In Pietersburg Turfloop students started what is intended to be an indefinite sit-in protest against separate education for blacks.

The sit-in follows a mass meeting on Wednesday evening where Bantu Education was criticised. The students then decided to stage an indefinite sit-in until the Minister of Education and Training issues a declaration of intent to abolish separate educational systems.

The students held another mass meeting late yesterday afternoon where an ad hoc committee was elected to co-ordinate the campaign against Bantu Education. The universities Students Representative Council (SRC) was banned in 1977.

Meanwhile, police reinforcements were congregating at the nearby Mankweng Police Station late yesterday afternoon. By 4.00 pm more than 30 police had arrived from different parts of the Lebowa homeland, under whose jurisdiction the Sovenga area falls.

Also yesterday, the Lebowa secretary for education, Dr J L van Dyk, criticised the action by the principal of Dr C N Phatudi Training College Mr B M Mpuru, to call the police to disperse students who were demonstrating peacefully at the school.

The college, near Burgerfort, was closed indefinitely on Tuesday following a two-day sit-in by students who also demanded to see the education inspector in the area.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has told the legislative

assembly that he had been reliably informed that some students at the University of Zululand were seen "buying knives in preparation for the graduation ceremony on Saturday".

According to Chief Buthelezi, the knives were allegedly going to be used against Inkatha members who would be accompanying him to the graduation ceremony at the campus.

The Chief Minister also read a telegram from the student body of the university asking him to "warn" Inkatha members who would accompany him to the university not to wear their Inkatha uniform or display any party symbol on the campus.

The telegram, signed by the Students' Representative Council, also appeals to Chief Buthelezi "not to bring his regiment to the campus".

"I want to repeat again that we have nothing against the students, because some of us have students at the university. But while we are against violence, we have the right to defend ourselves," Chief Buthelezi said.

The SRC denied any knowledge of students buying knives.

In the telegram to Chief Buthelezi, the SRC said: "We leaders of students are not aware of such plans of subversion against Inkatha members and we regret with resentment and apprehension such plans."

Twenty eight student leaders from Dimbaza — 25 from Kuyasa and three from Archie Velele — were being detained under the Ciskei Emergency Regulations — R252, the head of the Ciskei central intelligence services, Colonel Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He could not say whether the students would be released.

Students from Dimbaza started boycotting lectures late last week in support of the country-wide boycott of classes.

developments.

● In Bloemfontein's black townships the toll so far is one youth dead, a soldier, several police and people injured. The soldier is said to be in a serious condition.

● At the University of the North (Turfloop) students started a sit-in yesterday.

● In Natal the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that

● In the Ciskei, 28 student leaders from Dimbaza have been detained while Jabavu High School students continue a class boycott.

● In the Western Cape coloured students have restarted their boycott in support of boycotts in African areas.

At noon yesterday most of Bloemfontein's black townships were in a calm state, with only isolated cases of stone-throwing.

Riot police used teargas in one area, where crowds of people were milling around.

A newspaper reporter and photographer were not allowed near the scene and their vehicle was later the target of stone-throwers.

The dead youth has been identified as Daniel Mokoloko (16), a pupil at a local school. Police also announced last night that 20 people had been detained in connection with the unrest.

They have denied any involvement in his death.

Two women, who were shot in the legs by police, are at present under police guard in hospital.

Their condition is not serious. A charge of public violence has been registered against them at

* To Page 2

No bonanza for black booksellers

BLACK booksellers in the Cape Town area will not be sharing in the big book bonanza which follows in the wake of the recent stayaway from senior schools.

One of the pupils' grievances was that they had not been supplied with sufficient text books. The Administration of Coloured Affairs then set about righting the matter as quickly as possible. Mr A J Arendse, Director of Education, says that orders for books will later be placed with the publishers.

In the past, school principals placed orders for books wherever they preferred, and a lot of this business went to the few black booksellers.

Now one of the booksellers is annoyed that he is being by-passed.

Mr Frank May, managing director of Lion's Head Booksellers, criticised what he calls 'the book racket'. He says that quick delivery time is no excuse for by-passing the usual bookseller, as is now likely to be the case. What rankles most of all, he says, is that booksellers see their past generosity

to schools without ready cash being overlooked. Mr May, who is both publisher and bookseller, told Cape Herald that black booksellers had set up a traditional relationship with the schools.

At our own risk we supply the books, and they pay us out of their next allocation of funds'.

Others in the business tell the same story, and credit runs as high as R30 000. If the orders go only to the publishers, booksellers will miss out on business to the tune of R100 000.

Since last week school principals have been carrying out what they and booksellers believed was a 'survey' to discover how many books were required. Now it appears that the survey figures will be used to order books directly from publishers.

Mr May is convinced that it was no coincidence that the publishing houses who should rake in a considerable sum from the Administration's orders are all white-owned.

'Battle-lines drawn in the classroom'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Black schools were becoming battlegrounds where socio-economic and political issues were being raised, and unless it was recognised that issues greater than education were at stake the problem would not be solved, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said yesterday.

Opening the Committee Stage debate on the Education and Training Vote, he urged a Commission of inquiry into education in South Africa, "rather than looking at education for one group or another".

He praised the Department, its officials and the Minister for the progress that had been made in the past year as a result of the relative calm experienced.

"We must have calm and peace if we're to continue with this progress," he said. This could not be established until there was a clear idea why the unrest prevailed.

"There is a crisis in education which is not only manifest in black schools, but in coloured and Indian schools as well as in White education."

The Opposition was opposed to the use of any form of violence to settle disputes, but black education was extremely vulnerable because blacks were in the main opposed to the Government's policy, and education was in the direct firing line.

"It is unpalatable but nevertheless necessary to stress that many blacks believe that despite the enormous strides that have been made, they continue to receive the crumbs off the white man's table.

"I have no doubt whatsoever that we will never be able to change this perception until we change our educational structure," Dr Boraine said.

He regretted that in the restructuring and rationalisation process the Department of Education and Training had

been brought back under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"I believe a golden opportunity has been missed to bring together all departments of education under one head so that we can go forward in a total commitment to the best possible education system for all South Africa," he said.

Mr P J. Clase (NP Virginia) said the debate was historic in the sense that he agreed with much of what Dr Boraine had said.

He agreed that the Department of Education and Training should be an autonomous department under its own ministry, but not that it should be integrated in a single education department for all groups.

The linguistic and cultural connection between the education system and the community it served must be retained. The Government was committed to the concept of national variety and the right of each group to

have its own characteristic education system.

"That does not imply that it should be inferior to any other education department. The Government is bound to the ideal to establish on a co-ordinated basis equal education opportunities for all with the maintenance of cultural ties with each national identity.

"The educational system must pass on the culture and defend the identity of the group it serves," Mr Clase said.

As regards the unrest at schools, he accepted, along with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that there were justified grievances and a backlog of facilities.

But those were matters which would take time and could not be solved by pupils.

"This unrest is not concerned with the shortage of teachers, books or buildings. The pupils are being taken in by people who do not mean well for education," he said. — Sapa.

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROE (Geregistreer as / Registered)

p/a UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD
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Memo: PC/1/80.

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POLICE STONE-THROWING PUPILS IN NEW CLASSES

TEARGAS was used on Wednesday in Kwa-Mashu, near Durban, in renewed clashes between stone-throwing pupils and the police.

And in Bloemfontein, the branch chairman of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Mr T e b o g o Godfrey Sejanamane and Ernest Nohemini Motshumi, who were detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, were released. This was after police used tear-gas on Tuesday to dis-

perse pupils from Legue Higher Primary School who were demonstrating against the detention of Mr Sejanamane, their teacher.

In Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown pupils from four schools continued boycotting classes while white teachers at Madant-don threatened to resign over a pamphlet. And in Dimbaza, hundreds of pupils were forced out of their classrooms on Tuesday by groups of pupils from other schools.

In a meeting the previous day to disperse pupils from streets and from holding illegal meetings.

They allowed rabble-rousers to hold illegal meetings because they seem to think that the protest is not against the education system but against me personally, said Chief Buthelezi.

Students at the University of Zululand are afraid that the graduation ceremony to be held on Saturday may turn out to be a political rally.

There was violence on the campus as early as Monday, when alleged Inkatha supporters were assaulted and a car belonging to Dr B S Ngubane was severely damaged by stone-throwing students. It is believed that Fort Hare University students

have arrived at the university to help with an intended protest at the graduation ceremony when the chancellor of the University, Chief Buthelezi, will confer degrees on a large number of students.

The students do not want Inkatha supporters brandishing sticks and knives at the ceremony. According to Mr Mike Hadebe, chairman of the Students Representative Council, they are looking forward to a ceremony of a totally academic nature.

The students on Tuesday adopted a resolution calling on Chief Buthelezi to restrain uniformed Inkatha supporters from attending the ceremony.

The acting Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Free State, Colonel I J Fischer, said that Mr Sejanamane had not been released as a result of black pupils' demands but because he was simply due to be released.

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu-Natal, again blamed Port Natal police for the escalation of the boycott in Natal.

Mr S S L Mtolo, chairman of the KwaMashu Community Council, said on Wednesday that the council had urged police to initiate, a open society.

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The Bloemfontein demonstration is believed to have involved five schools and more than 500 pupils.

One hundred thousand signatures call for reopening of Fort Hare

Black education situation tense

STAR 24/5/80

256
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By Dennis Rink

The countrywide protest against "inferior education" appears to be gaining momentum with the growing involvement of major black universities, despite the return to classes this week by many coloured and black pupils.

And coloured politicians are worried that Government steps against students and pupils who still refuse to return to their classrooms may result in an explosive situation.

Students at the University of the North (Turfloop), who joined the protest on Wednesday, yesterday sent a message to the Secretary for the Department of Education, Mr G J Rousseau, in Cape Town.

The message called for the "immediate scrapping of the ethnic education system" and the implementation of a "unitary system of education for all the people of South Africa."

At the University of Durban-Westville, students sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, saying that unless the University of Fort Hare was reopened and the students reinstated unconditionally, they would begin their boycott.



Pupils injured

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN— Hundreds of protesting pupils were injured when riot police armed with batons moved

Hare was reopened and the students reinstated unconditionally, they would begin their boycott again.

According to a student representative more than 100 000 people have signed a petition calling on the university authorities to reopen Fort Hare at midnight on Saturday.

The kwaZulu Minister and Chancellor of the University of Zululand, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has ignored a warning not to arrive at the university's graduation ceremony today without an entourage of uniformed Inkatha members, writes Derrick Thema from Empangeni.

Clash

Police, riot squad reinforcements and several police vehicles including "hippos" converged on the university today as a clash appeared imminent between students and Inkatha members.

Armed with stones and chanting: "We don't want Gatsha" the students stopped Inkatha members from entering the campus.

In spite of the assurances by SRC's chairman, Mr Reginald Habebe, that the students planned no demonstrations, the graduation ceremony appeared to be heading for disaster with the clash between the students and police and Inkatha members imminent.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier D van Lill, said students at the University of the Western Cape and Peninsula colleges and schools had resumed their boycott of classes. Pupils at high schools have been threatened with expulsion if they refused to attend school next week and did not stop the daily "awareness programme."

Almost 1000 students converged on Cape Town's city centre today as part of a planned school boycott protest march.

Shopkeepers in the Golden Acre shopping centre panicked when the crowd moved into the centre clapping hands and chanting. The scene was very orderly but two large department stores closed their doors.

In Soweto, the Civic Association, in conjunction with the Committee of Ten, will hold a public meeting in Jabulani, Soweto, tomorrow afternoon to discuss the situation at Fort Hare.

Expelled students from Fort Hare are expected to attend the meeting and give their views on the "inferior" type of "ethnic" education offered to blacks at the various institutions.

of protesting pupils were injured when riot police armed with batons moved in-to-break up a protest in Cape Town centre today.

The organised protests, in the form of disruption of business, were held in several large shopping centres in the Peninsula.

In Bellville riot police also dispersed a large crowd of pupils by baton charging them.

Earlier today about 3 000 protesting pupils gathered in the concourse area of the Golden Acre centre in downtown Cape Town. They entered the basement of a supermarket where they loaded groceries into trolleys and pulled goods from the shelves.

NEW SCHOOLS' BOYCOTT LOOMS

C. Harold 24/5/80

10/2/80

A NEW schools boycott looms in the Peninsula as students and pupils at many high schools and the University of the Western Cape discussed pledging solidarity with boycotting students in other parts of the country and striking city meat workers.

At some high schools in the Bellville area, pupils have already refused to attend classes and in Athlone pupils at two schools returned to classes after staging placard demonstrations this week.

The Committee of 81 was due to meet on Wednesday afternoon to discuss whether to resume the boycott.

The committee recently decided to stop the boycott and give the authorities three weeks to meet a number of demands they

issued in a manifesto 'to the people of Azania'.

Meanwhile, all principals and school committee chairmen are believed to have been summoned to a meeting at the H F Verwoerd Building on Thursday afternoon, according to school sources.

The new wave of protests appears to have been prompted by the closure of the University of Fort Hare, the shooting of a youth at KwaMashu, the strike by meat workers in the Peninsula and the continuing boycott at African schools in Langa and Guguletu.

In the Bellville area, several schools were reported to be boycotting classes.

Sources at Elsies River High, Elswood High, Valhalla High and Florida High confirmed that pupils were boycotting.

But it could not be confirmed if Bellville South High and Uitsig High were boycotting.

Coloured Affairs' Bellville office said they had

received a report of a stayaway only at Elsies River High.

MARCH

Pupils at Alexander Sinton High School interrupted their 'awareness programme' classes on Tuesday afternoon to stage a protest march in the school grounds.

Pupils said on Wednesday morning that before classes started they were watched by police from a van outside the school grounds.

The police left after they assembled and went into their classes, they said.

At Spes Bona High School in Athlone, all pupils were back at class on Wednesday after some pupils, apparently not in favour of the decision of the Committee of 81 to return to classes, continued the boycott on Monday.

At Belgravia High School, pupils are believed to have refused to go to classes on Wednesday morning after hearing that Alexander Sinton pupils had boycotted classes.

But they apparently returned to class after hearing that Sinton pupils were not boycotting.

At Rylands High, pupils are also reported to have walked out of class.

And at Hwaf Training College, students decided on Wednesday afternoon that they would back the Committee of 81 if that body decided to resume the boycott.

SOLIDARITY

At the University of the Western Cape in Bellville South, students gathered at the amphitheatre on Wednesday to discuss whether or not to resume the boycott of lectures in solidarity with Fort Hare and Kwamashu students, and the striking of meat workers.

Students decided at a mass meeting on Tuesday to take 'positive action' to express their solidarity with the meat workers and Fort Hare students.

Fort Hare was shut indefinitely on Monday fol-

Anger at KwaMashu shooting

Following a two-week boycott of lectures.

The students decided to consult with the Committee of 81 and hold another mass meeting on Wednesday where it would be resolved what action to take.

Student sources said the mood on the campus was to boycott lectures.

Sources said the incidents at KwaMashu had shocked the UWC students and this would be one of the issues to be discussed at Wednesday's meeting.

Residents send letter to school principal

HEAD

C: Herald 24/5/80

TOLD



OF

Cape Herald reporters

DISSATISFACTION

RAVENSMEAD residents have sent a strongly worded letter to the principal of a local primary school warning him of the community's strong dissatisfaction at his treatment of Standard

6 pupils during the recent schools' boycott.

They have held back a petition signed by more than 500 residents calling on the authorities to dismiss the man.

The petition was signed at a mass meeting in the Ravensmead Civic Centre on Monday night attended by about 1500 people as part of an awareness programme in the area. The hall was crowded long before the meeting started and people were singing 'freedom' songs.

Mrs F de Villiers of the Domestic Workers' Association, one of the speakers, blamed parents for hiding behind the achievements of their children. She said that unless

the parents did something positive to prove that they supported their children, they would lose their respect.

POWER

The Rev Desmond Ardenorf told the crowd that the people at the top had the power and the money — and would never give it up without a fight.

The group with the smallest number manages to keep the majority down by providing comforts for some of the people, dividing the people into different groups and by making false promises,' he said.

'Unity is one way of breaking down oppressive barriers.'

The petition calling for the dismissal of the prin-

cipal will be discussed at another meeting next week. Further plans for a 'shop where you live' campaign and a boycott of white stores in Parow on May 29 and 30 will be discussed at the meeting.

UCT

25/5/80

Police charge pupils: 105 held

SUN TIM

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN
POLICE in camouflage uniform made a baton charge on hundreds of protesting students in Cape Town and Bellville yesterday morning.

A police spokesman accused the students of looting and said 105 were arrested.

Sapa reports that hundreds were injured when riot police drew their batons, clubbed screaming students and forced them into a narrow stairwell.

One young girl, at the bottom of the pile, had a deep gash in her face where her spectacles had been crushed.

Others were unable to get up without help.

Business came to a standstill and traffic was disturbed in the central city area soon after 9 am when about 3 000 protesting students converged on the city.

By mid-afternoon, two city hospitals reported that a few students had been treated for wounds from the baton charge.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Cape Town, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said he was unable to say how many people had been detained.

Student action in the business areas throughout the Peninsula yesterday morning was part of a plan aimed at crippling Saturday morning trading mainly at white-owned supermarkets, according to student sources.

The students were protesting at the closure of Fort Hare University, the handling of the current meat workers' strike in Cape Town, and the education authorities' ultimatum demanding that they go back to school this week or face expulsion.

According to reports, students packed supermarket

© To Page 2

A policeman manhandles a protestor in Cape Town

Police scatter students

SUN TIM

From Page 1

trolleys without paying for the groceries, placed goods on the floor and overturned the shelves at businesses.

Only those protesting in Cape Town and Bellville were baton-charged and arrested, according to a police spokesman.

Reports from students say that they were peacefully dispersed elsewhere.

After the planned "supermarket sabotage" and a short march up Adderley Street, the students moved into the Golden Acre complex where every shop was closed eventually.

Police arrived on the scene and tried to persuade non-students to leave the complex. They mounted guards on all the exits and at some, refused to allow students out.

A force of about 50 riot policemen in camouflage uniforms arrived in six armoured vehicles, equipped with tear smoke machines.

Part of the contingent then entered the complex.

The charge was mounted after the chanting students had ignored police loudhailer requests to disperse.

"I think it will help everybody if we gather outside and discuss our problems," said Colonel H Lee of the riot squad.

After a warning that "police action" was about to begin, the charge was ordered.

Students and bystanders scattered as the police swung their batons and drove them towards the exit. A large plate-glass window was smashed by the fleeing crowd.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, released the following statement on student unrest in the Cape and Natal in Pretoria yesterday.

"At 10 am about 1 500 coloured youths entered the OK Bazaars in central Cape Town and began looting the shop.

"Security guards and police succeeded in clearing the shop, but no estimate of losses is known.

"Afterwards about 3 000 youths gathered at the nearby Golden Acre centre in Adderley Street and began damaging property by smashing windows, ripping off adverts and looting shops.

"Two platoons of the riot squad headed by Colonel P van Rensburg went to the scene and repeatedly ordered the crowd to disperse.

"Traffic in the immediate area was disrupted and large crowds gathered which added to the general chaos.

"The demonstrators refused the police warnings to disperse and Col Van Rensburg ordered his men to disperse the crowd.

"This was effectively done when the police stormed them with batons.

"Seventy-six people were arrested under the Riotous As-

semblies Act and no serious injuries have been reported.

"At about the same time several hundred youths entered the Grand Bazaar in Bellville, and started looting the shop.

"Police cordoned off the area but most of the youths managed to escape in the crowd. Twenty-nine arrests were made.

"At 11 am about 600 youths stormed into the Kenilworth centre and apparently also tried to loot shops, but shopkeepers locked their businesses and the youths scattered when police arrived.

"A large crowd of youths at Pic 'n Pay in central Cape Town were dispersed without trouble when police arrived.

"In Paarl, at about 10 am, a crowd of youths stormed into a chain store.

"Police and shop security guards managed to disperse the crowd without incidents.

"At the University of Zululand about 150 students besieged the university's gates to prevent students and visitors entering the premises for a graduation ceremony.

"Police with dogs succeeded in dispersing the students without incident.

"Everything is now quiet with no further incidents reported," Lieut-Col Mellet said.

Exam- iners' Initials		
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WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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Rapport

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in Kaapstad en Bloemfontein

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DRINGEND

'n OMVATTENDE ondersoek na onderwys, in alle opsigte en betreffende alle bevolkingsgroepe, kan nie gou genoeg kom nie. Maar dit gaan om meer as die plofbare klasboikotte van bruin en swart kinders en ontevrede onderwysers. Dit gaan om die gevaar dat Suid-Afrika sal sit en droom van ekonomiese opbloei, terwyl opgeleides ontbreek om daardie droom werklikheid te maak.

Só word kansse verspeel en word werkloosheid groter, wat weer teelaarde vir geweld, anargie en erger word.

'n Unisa-opname toon juis dat Suid-Afrika op so 'n verlamme tekort aan opgeleide werkers afstuur. Die navorsers sê o.m. kursusse en kwalifikasies wat deur universiteite en teknikons aangebied word, moet herondersoek word.

In ander kringe is daar die standpunt dat snobisme jeens die vaardigheidsprofessies maak dat duisende wat in die arbeidsveld gebruik kan word, hul tyd mors met die verwerwing van nuttelose grade.

Daar moet plan gemaak word dat universiteite nie net studente inneem ter wille van getalle, aansien en staatstoelae nie.

Oorsee, veral in Amerika, Europa en Asië geniet die tegnoloog en die vakman dieselfde status as die universiteitsproduk. Waarom nie hier in Suid-Afrika nie?

Waarom moet ons die tegnologiese veld in groot mate aan andere oorlaat? 'n Grondstoflose land soos Taiwan skitter op dié gebied. Waarom nie ons nie? Ons het die grondstowwe en die mense... So kan werk aan derduisende verskaf word.

Beroepsvoorigting op skool moet geen afskeepvak wees nie. Ons verneem 'n omvattende beroepsgids verskyn binnekort. Dit sal baie help, net soos deurlopende beroepsleiding wat vraag en aanbod met mekaar in verband bring.

Ook van groot waarde is die sterk moontlikheid dat alle arbeid spoedig onder een departement sal ressorteer.

Ons wil pleit dat onderwys en opleiding vir alle bevolkingsgroepe ook onder een koördinerende liggaam kom, wat ten nouste met Mannekragbenutting sal saamwerk.

Suid-Afrika kan dit net nie bekostig dat hierdie sake op losse voet bly nie.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners' Initials		

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

By Assistant Editor
Rashid Seria

WHY are you boycotting? We fired this question at three youngsters passing our car at a traffic light.

The reply came without any hesitation: 'For equal education.'

This was the Thursday primary schoolchildren had come out in support of the boycott.

'What do you know about unequal education?' we asked.

'We know,' they said, 'we get broken books at school and our teachers work so hard but they get less than the whites.'

They rattled off several other reasons, including some complicated statistics on the different amounts spent on white and black education. Yet, they could not have been older than 10.

PARENTS

Parents need not be told about this. They have heard it all at their dinner tables.

What did the boycott achieve?

THE boycott of schools is to end soon. Cape Herald asked a number of pupils and students about the failures and successes of the boycott. None of those interviewed wanted names mentioned.

If anything, the awareness created by the schools' boycott has reached right down to the very young in our community.

But as many pupils and students interviewed this week said: 'It is a superficial analysis of our gains. A much deeper look is necessary.'

Surprisingly, those interviewed did not even consider the transfer of the Hanover Park principals as a 'victory'.

'That was no victory for us. It was part of the strategy of the system (the Government), to take the wind out of our sails,' a student said.

'Since 1976, there has been no real student unity — and people were saying we had become apathetic.'

'Although the authorities have tried to play this up as a "coloured" boycott, this is not so.'

'It's been a boycott of all students including the whites who are also being indoctrinated to fill certain roles in society. They realise this. That's why we received support from the University of Cape Town.'

'And we have given our alternative. We want an equal and unitary education in a democratic South Africa.'

'Only if this country is democratic, will a unitary education be possible. Of the teachers, a student said no one would have dreamt two months

ago that some teachers would down tools in support of students.'

'We also brought together teachers from different teacher organisations and they have now decided to form a new body, relevant to community,' he said.

'Many teachers also see their roles differently now — not instructors working according to a set-down syllabus but educators prepared to make the syllabus relevant to the present situation.'

Another student said: 'Community unity was probably our most important achievement.'

COMMUNITY

'After the way the community came out in support of us, things will never be the same again.'

'The unity became so strong afterwards that the authorities backed down

on threats to close the schools, expel college teachers and take action against striking teachers.'

'They feared what would happen if the community reacted,' he said.

Much awareness took place at the community meetings and ideas like 'politics' not for pupils, were broken down, another student said.

'Parents heard of inferior education, the role of dumpan bodies like management committees and CROs was discussed and rejected, and they were told why their children refused to go to places which applied for benefits.'

A pupil said: 'At almost all the meetings, resolutions were adopted rejecting the present education system as being aimed at producing cheap labour.'

'It was amazing how parents stood up at meetings' and said they now knew why most of them had to do the lower-rung jobs.'

What did the students themselves show?

'The amount of discipline and responsibility we illustrated during the boycott was a significant achievement.'

'We virtually ran the schools for a month on our own, without the help of the teachers.'

'At each school we had to arrange programmes to every day for more than 1000 students and that's no joke.'

PEACEFUL

'We saw to it that the demonstrations were orderly and peaceful, arranged awareness programmes, screened films, composed songs, arranged

poetry sessions, organised our own funds and so on. And what's more important, we controlled the pupils, manned the school gates, saw to it that they remained in the school grounds, and reprimanded those who jumped over the fences.'

A pupil said: 'There'll be no question of forcing school uniforms on us, or giving us corporal punishment any longer. Those are things of the past.'

'Also the unilateral type of communication with our teachers has been broken down.'

QUESTION

'The days of the teachers thinking of themselves as authoritative figures giving us education are over. They now accept that we can question what we are being taught.'

'Our SRCs are not only being recognised now, but are also respected,' another said.

'It's so strange to see the principal, senior teachers sitting around a table listening to the SRC. It's a whole new world in the school,' she said.

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