

EDUCATION

+

TRAIN

1975 - FEB 79

HANSARD 4

Q. column 249

24 February 1975.

Port Elizabeth College for Advanced
Technical Education

109. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he has considered changing the status of the Port Elizabeth College for Advanced Technical Education; if so, in what respect; if not, why not;
- (2) whether a second hostel has been approved for the College; if so, (a) when is it anticipated that building operations will commence and (b) what is (i) the anticipated date of completion and (ii) the estimated cost;
- (3) whether further improvements at the College are planned for the next five years; if so, what improvements.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No; in view of the existing building project which must first be completed.
- (2) Yes; (a) cannot be determined at this stage since it depends on the availability of funds; (b) (i) falls away; (ii) R780 000-00.
- (3) No.

Educ - Techn + Voc

Educ
& Training

75 - Feb 79

18 March 1975.

X Technical training facilities for Coloured persons

*21. Dr. E. L. FISHER (for Mr. W. G. Kingwill) asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) Which institutions in the Republic provide technical training facilities (a) in respect of higher technical education for Coloured persons and (b) for indentured Coloured apprentices;
- (2) how many students are at present attending (a) at each institution for higher technical education and (b) classes for indentured apprentices;
- (3) in respect of which trades are classes attended by indentured Coloured apprentices.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

- (1) (a) The Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, Bellville.
- (b) Athlone Technical College.
Bethelsdorp Technical College, Port Elizabeth.
L. C. Johnson Technical College, Durban.
Highveld Technical College, Johannesburg.
R. C. Elliott Technical College, Kimberley.
Branch—Pietermaritzburg Technical College.
Branch—East London Technical College.
Continuation Classes, Bloemfontein.
Continuation Classes, Worcester.
Continuation Classes, Queenstown.
Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, Bellville.
- (2) (a) Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, Bellville-- 1 008 students.

(b) Athlone Technical College	1 360
Bethelsdorp Technical College, Port Elizabeth	348
L. C. Johnson Technical College, Durban	553
Highveld Technical College, Johannesburg	145
R. C. Elliott Technical College, Kimberley	125
Branch—Pietermaritzburg Technical College	96
Branch—East London Technical College	58
Continuation Classes, Bloemfontein	19
Continuation Classes, Worcester	38
Continuation Classes, Queenstown	38
Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education (Printers)	163
Total	2 943

- (3) Instruction is given in all trade theories for which application is made by indentured apprentices.

Educ - Tech + Voc

HANSARD 10

Q. Column 718

16/4/75

Boitseanape Trade School

258. Mr. W. H. D. DEACON asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(a) How many Bantu students are taking a course for trade instructors at the Boitseanape Trade School near Mafeking, (b) what is the duration of this course and (c) how many students qualified as trade instructors at the end of 1974.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (a) 17.
- (b) 2 years.
- (c) 7.

1. Educ - Techn

2. Mafeking - Tra

Question.....
Write on both sides of the paper

HANDBARD 11

Q. 790 - 791

23 April 1975

Edu - Tech + Vocat

Vocational courses for Bantu girls in Republic/Transkei

218. Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(a) What post-Standard VI vocational courses are available for Bantu girls in the Republic including the Transkei, (b) how many schools provide each of the type of courses concerned and (c) how many girls passed in each of these courses during 1974.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Assistants in Pre-school Institutions	4		76
Home Management	3		37
Dressmaking (two year course)	9		76
Dressmaking (4 short courses per year)	10		250
Seamstress and Alteration Hand	1		9
Spinning and Weaving	2		Unknown*

* This course is offered at private schools and the results are not readily available. 77 pupils were enrolled for these courses.

Particulars in respect of schools in the Bantu homelands are included in the abovementioned statistics. As Bantu Education in these areas is controlled by the different homeland governments, the information was obtained from them.

Question.....
Write on both sides of the paper

Do

HANSARD II

Q. 792

23 April 1975.

Educ - Techn & Vocational

X **Technical/commercial courses for Indians**

248. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

How many secondary or high schools for Indians, other than the M. L. Sultan Technical College in Durban, offer a (a) technical and (b) commercial secondary course for Indians in (i) Natal, (ii) the Transvaal and (iii) the Cape.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) 2.
- (ii) 1.
- (iii) Nil.
- (b) (i) 39.
- (ii) 11.
- (iii) 1.

HANSARD 12

Q. 831-2

28 April 1975

Trade/technical schools for Bantu

272. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

What (a) are the numbers of and (b) is the enrolment at, trade and technical schools for Bantu in each province and each Bantu homeland.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

	(a)*	(b)*
Transvaal	8	1 087
Orange Free State	—	—
Natal	3	122
Cape	1	130
Ciskei	3	520
Bophuthatswana	6	543
Qwaqwa	2	126
Lebowa	4	507
Gazankulu	2	212
Venda	2	318
kwaZulu	10	1 477
Transkei	8	507
Total	49	5 227

Edu - Techn + Voc

* Technical secondary training included.

Particulars in respect of the Bantu homelands were obtained from the different homeland governments.

Question.....
Write on both sides of the paper

28 April 1975 .

Edue - Tech + Voc

**Trade schools for Bantu in Republic/
Transkei**

217. Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many (a) trade schools for boys and (b) trade sections attached to other schools are there in (i) the Republic and the Transkei and (ii) South West Africa, including the Dube Vocational Training Centre;
- (2) (a) what was the total enrolment at these schools in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) what is the date in respect of which these figures are given;
- (3) how many students passed in each of the various trade school courses available in 1974;
- (4) how many students passed (a) trade tests and (b) N.T.C. tests at the I, II and III levels, respectively, in 1974 in each of the courses available;
- (5) at which centres are these tests conducted.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1)	(a)	(b)	
	(i)	13	5
	(ii)	—	5
(2)	(a)	(i)	3 508.
		(ii)	291.
	(b)	First Tuesday of March 1974.	
(3)	Motor Mechanics	129	
	General Mechanics	106	
	Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering	262	
	Tailoring	50	

Leatherwork	45
Plumbing, Drainlaying and Sheetmetalwork	131
Motor Body Repairs Course	66
Upholstery and Motor Trimming	33
Carpentry, Joinery and Cabinetmaking	236
Painting and Glazing	12
Watchmakers	11
Electricians—(Block Training)	68

- (4) (a) 986. This is the total number of persons who passed trade tests. No students except those who completed the block training course for electricians qualify to do trade tests for artisan status. After completion of a trade course students have to undergo further in-service training (apprenticeship) and pass standard tests before they can be considered for full artisan status.

- (b) N.T.S. I: 10.
N.T.S. II: 32.
N.T.S. III: 2.

- (5) One trade school in each homeland. Prisons where necessary. The Bantu Affairs Administration Boards of:

West Rand,
Cape Midlands,
Cape Peninsula,
Vaal Triangle,
East Rand,
Port Natal.

Xhosa Development Corporation at Umtata.
Babelegi.
Dube Training Centre (Johannesburg).

HANDS 120 12

Q. 854

L. M. ...
Q. Educ.

30 April 1975.

WEDNESDAY, 30 APRIL 1975

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Expenditure per White pupil in special/
industrial/reform schools

280. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked
the Minister of National Education:

- (1) What was the expenditure per White pupil in (a) special schools, (b) schools of industries and (c) reform schools under his Department in the year ended 31 March 1974;
- (2) what was the total enrolment of pupils in (a) special schools, (b) schools of industries and (c) reform schools in 1974.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) My reply to question No. 8 dated 20 September 1974 contains this information.
- (2) (a) 3 899.
(b) 2 141.
(c) 168.

2 May 1975.

Educ - Technical & Voc

~~Illegal employment of children~~

The MINISTER OF LABOUR replied to Question *21, by Dr. A. L. Boraine:

Question:

Whether any instances of employment of children contrary to the provisions of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act have come to the notice of his Department during 1975; if so, (a) how many instances, (b) where did they occur and (c) what steps were taken in the matter.

Reply:

No instances were specifically reported to my Department. However, I received a letter dated 22 April 1975 from a member of the Coloured Representative Council drawing my attention to a report in the *Sunday Times Extra* dated 20 April 1975, and this matter is being investigated.

For written reply:

~~Technical/vocational training for Indian students~~

247. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many Indian students passed (a) a commercially-orientated (i) junior and (ii) senior certificate examination and (b) a technically-orientated (i) junior and (ii) senior certificate examination in 1974;
- (2) how many Indians passed the full (a) N.T.C. I, (b) N.T.C. II, (c) N.T.C. III, (d) N.T.C. IV and (e) N.T.C. V examinations during that year;
- (3) how many passed other technical or vocational examinations during 1974, with specification of the course.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) Nil.
(ii) 6.
- (b) (i) Nil.
(ii) 21.
- (2) As from 1973 the N.T.C. I, II and III courses are known as N. I, II and III and the N.T.C. IV and V as T. I and II courses.

The following certificates were issued:

N. I	189
N. II	155
N. III	63
T. I	0
T. II	0

- (3) National diplomas
 Medical Laboratory Technicians: 5.
 Public Health Nursing: 11.
 Health Inspectors: 9.
 Health Education: 4.
 Commerce: 16.
 Electronic Data Processing: 1.
 Art and Design: 3.
 Chemical Technicians: 1.

- National Certificates
- National Secretarial: 5.
 - Civil Engineering Technicians: 9.
 - Architectural Draughtsmen: 6.
 - Surveying (Building): 8.

- Other Certificates
- Hairdressing: 22.
 - Radio and Television: 29.
 - Chartered Institute of Secretaries: 2.
 - Institute of Certified Bookkeepers (Associate): 5.
 - Institute of Certified Bookkeepers (Fellowship): 3.

Do not write
in this
margin

Do not write
in this
margin

HANSARD. 13. Q. columns. 903-04-05
7 May 1975.

Ednc - Technical + Voc.

(i) a technical secondary school course and (ii) a secondary course with two or more commercial subjects, (b) what technical subjects are available and (c) how many pupils passed in each technical subject in 1974;

(2) how many boys qualified in 1974 for the (a) technical junior certificate and (b) technical senior certificate;

(3) how many (a) boys and (b) girls qualified in 1974 for the (i) junior and (ii) senior certificate with two or more commercial subjects;

(4) how many boys at technical secondary schools passed specialist courses for (a) watchmakers and (b) radio technicians;

(5) whether any boys passed in other specialist courses during 1974; if so, (a) in what courses and (b) how many boys passed each such course.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 5.

(ii) 55.

(b) For Form III Certificate	(c)
Applied Mechanics	42
Building Construction	11
Building Design	26
Technical Design	75

For Senior Certificate

General Mechanics	53
Machine Design	17
Woodwork	20

(2) (a) 68.

(b) 42.

(3) (a) (b)

(i) 427 329

(ii) 162 85

(4) (a) 11.

(b) No courses are offered to radio technicians.

WEDNESDAY, 7 MAY 1975

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Technical/commercial courses for Bantu in Republic/Transkei

216. Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) (a) How many schools in the Republic, including the Transkei, provide

(5) (a) (b)

Health Assistants	34
Health Inspectors	31
Water Purification and Sewage Plant Operators	12
Medical Laboratory Technologists	3
Civil Engineering Technicians	7
Agricultural Engineering Technicians	4
Surveying Technicians	17
Geological Technicians	8
Maintenance Workers for Water Purification Plants	13
Telecommunication Technicians	17

TRANSKEI. 13. Q. column. 905-06.
7 May 1975.

**Various training courses for Bantu in
Republic/Transkei**

241. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) How many students in the Republic, including the Transkei, (a) were enrolled for training in 1974 and (b) qualified at the end of that year as (i) health assistants, (ii) health inspectors, (iii) water and sewage purification operators, (iv) public health nurses, (v) medical laboratory technologists, (vi) radiographers, (vii) physiotherapists, (viii) civil engineering technicians, (ix) agricultural engineering technicians, (x) surveying technicians, (xi) mechanical engineers, (xii) civil engineers, (xiii) land surveyors, (xiv) geological mining technicians, (xv) maintenance workers for water purification installations and (xvi) other specialist technical or vocational courses, with specification of each course;

(2) at which institutions do Bantu students study for each of these courses.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1)	(a)	(b)
(i)	40	34
(ii)	43	31
(iii)	28	12
(iv)	69	27
(v)	42	3

(vi)	19	No final years
(vii)	20	No final years
(viii)	65	7
(ix)	65	4
(x)*	31	17
(xi)	3	No final years
(xii)	—	—
(xiii)	12	No final years
(xiv)	32	8
(xv)	16	13
(xvi)		
(aa) Electrical Engineers	3	No final years
(bb) Chemical Engineers	1	No final years

(2) Mmadikoti
(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (v), (viii), (ix),
(x), (xiv) and (xv).

Edendale
(i), (ii) (iii), (iv) (v) and (xv).

Garankuwa (branch of Mmadikoti)
(vi) and (vii).

University of Fort Hare
(xiii).

University of the Witwatersrand
(xi), (xii) and (xvi).

* Surveying Technicians.

Education - Technical & Vocational

1 Educ - Tech & Voc

~~2 App - Apprentices~~

Technical training for Coloureds X

228. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) How many (a) full-time and (b) part-time Coloured (i) apprentices and (ii) other students are attending the Peninsula Technical College;
- (2) how many other (a) apprentices and (b) students received full-time instruction during 1974 by means of group training for periods of ten weeks each;
- (3) how many (a) other apprentices attended departmental or continuation classes in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa and (b) students passed the National Technical Certificate Parts I, II and III, respectively, in this year;
- (4) (a) how many students passed each of the other courses available at the Peninsula Technical College in 1974 and (b) what are these courses;
- (5) how many students at multi-lateral high schools passed the examinations for the (a) technical junior certificate and (b) technical senior certificate in 1974.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) (i) 299.
(ii) 285.
- (b) (i) Nil.
(ii) 416.
- (2) (a) 2 531.
- (b) 37.

- (3) (a) (i) 249.
(ii) 6.
- (b) 991 N I; 647 N II; 234 N III.

- (4) (a) and (b)
- 86 Teachers Diploma (Commerce) 1st, 2nd and 3rd year courses.
- 17 Teachers Diploma (Technical) 1st, 2nd and 3rd year courses.
- 3 National Secretarial Certificate.
- 8 National Diploma for Health Inspectors.
- 18 National Diploma in Public Health Nursing.
- 9 Textile Trade Certificate.
- 14 Ladies Hairdressing.
- 8 Diploma in Public Administration.
- 4 Diploma in State Finance and Accounts.
- 6 Building Foreman's Course.

- (5) (a) 143.
- (b) 30.

Learning is the keystone

STAR
16/5/75

East Rand Bureau

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer yesterday unveiled the plaque of a technical educational block at St. Anthony's Cultural Centre, at Reiger Park Coloured Township, Boksburg.

Training at the centre will be aimed to meet the specific needs of local industry.

Opening the centre Mr Oppenheimer said this project could become a polytechnic on the East Rand.

He said South Africa could not develop by sing masses of unskilled labour, but that the vast natural potential of the country lay in its unused human resources.

IMPORTANT

"Unused because it has not been able to get the right training," said Mr Oppenheimer.

St. Anthony's was tackling the most important problem facing South Africa at the moment by providing the training necessary.

Mr Oppenheimer's ideas were enlarged upon by Mr Sonny Leon, chairman of the Coloured Representative Council, who said, "Education is the keystone for upgrading the social and economic standing of the Coloured people in the country."

Mr Leon said education would affect the quality of the Coloured labour force entering the market and lead to less waste of manpower.

However, he said, the extension of education would put the traditional colour bar under more and more pressure. He said the social and labour problems of Coloureds were related to their socio-economic position.

Mr Leon saw the solution in compulsory education and the training and discipline of post-school youth.

Natal Mercury 19/6/75

Report by African Institute

Flaws in survey on

Black worker

SOUTH Africa's most crucial labour problem lies with the "enormous growth rate" of the Black population, says a study on the Black Worker of South Africa released by the African Institute recently.

The publication that carries this statement professes to be objective and free of political bias, and many of its conclusions are both lucid and valid.

It is also, however, curiously uncritical of Government policy and legislation and of the White attitudes that shaped labour laws and practices. This flaw has significantly diminished the objectivity of this study by Dr. G. M. E. Leistner and Dr. W. J. Breytenbach.

Explaining the "distances" between Africans and the rest of the country's peoples, the authors find a dualism "typical" of the rest of Africa without pointing out that the "distances" in African countries tend to be related to natural abilities and opportunities rather than race differences.

DUALISM

The dualism in South Africa has been artificially perpetuated by law and law-sanctified social attitudes.

Dualism, it has been said, exists because of a deliberate policy of non-incorporation of the Black population.

Discussing the evolution of the labour pattern, the authors contend that the operation of market forces "came, in some measure, to be replaced by the convention that a White man's wage was usually five to ten times the wage of a Black man."

The study then states: South Africa's labour

history is largely a struggle to replace this convention by a pattern of remuneration and employment that reflects actual achievement while at the same time preserving industrial peace."

However, several noted academics, both here and abroad, have found South Africa's labour legislation to be among the most repressive in the world.

In fact, in terms of the Industrial Conciliation

could have been done in the field of education and training to expedite occupational change is a moot point."

Quite apart from the fact that the authors seem to contradict this conclusion later, they make no mention of the philosophy behind Bantu Education as enunciated by Dr. Verwoerd in the '50s.

Then Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd said Africans

By TIM MUIL
African Affairs Correspondent

Act, the African has no standing as an "employee" and therefore has none of the protection which is normally afforded an employee.

The Department of Labour which one could expect, not unreasonably, to protect the unrepresented worker, is primarily concerned with acting as an employment agency for industry.

Industrial peace is a euphemism for the priority given to White workers which has created a White working aristocracy, and for a situation maintained by law, custom and force.

The slim book notes that the Black population has had too short a time to develop the "occupational pattern typical of technologically more mature nations."

The authors then claim: "Whether more

highly responsive to them. White unions have helped to shape the Government's stance and hence legislation.

Turning to wages, the authors contend that the wage disparities stem from a skills disparity. While justifiably adding that nobody should be paid more than he is worth in terms of productivity, their argument implies no political or racial element in the current wages gap.

Other academics believe that the disparity in earnings does have a racial factor, and it was pointed out recently that in Europe and the United States the unskilled to skilled wage ratio was about 1 1/2 to 1. This book quotes figures of 3.18 to 1 for Whites and Blacks who are both unskilled.

In effect this study is saying that because the average White earns 5 1/2 times more than an African, he is 5 1/2 times more skilled. There are hosts of reasons for not having skills, and the authors themselves concede that most Whites are over-paid.

EDUCATION

A noted sociologist argued recently that to use productivity in the wages debate is ill-advised.

He noted that in a survey in Durban among 100 large firms it was shown that where Blacks replaced Whites, 55 percent of the firms had increases in productivity and efficiency compared with a mere ten percent that had decreases.

In their chapter on Black education, the authors show what is being done — and there is much—but provide no comparisons between African and White education.

They do not, for instance, show that the average amount spent educating Whites is about R150 a year while

that for each African about R27. While they enumerate the trade and technical schools available for Africans they do not show that the four-times smaller White population has about eight-times more technical and trade schools and colleges.

Finally, the African Institute's review on the book's dustjacket depicts the "simplistic view of the situation taken by journalists, but the study has no fewer than 31 Press references and quotations.

Natal Mercury 25/7/75

Coloureds want Indian courses

Coloured Affairs Reporter

MR. SONNY LEON, executive chairman of the Coloured Representative Council, yesterday called on Indian technical training institutes to open their doors to Coloured students in Natal.

He singled out the Sultan Technical College as one such institute.

"It has come to the CRC's notice that two Coloured students from Ixopo were recently turned away from the Sultan. This is disturbing when the CRC is opening Coloured educational institutes for Indians," Mr. Leon said.

He added that Indian children in the Cape were no longer being turned away from Coloured educational institutes because the CRC had

ended this discriminatory practice. In the Transvaal, the CRC had issued a directive to a Coloured technical school to accept African and Indian students.

Mr. Leon called on the South African Indian Council to "begin making a concerted effort to assist in the removal of racial discrimination in Indian institutes."

"We will be watching the SAIC to see how they are going to change the situation at the Sultan College. After all, one of the SAIC members, Mr. M. E. Sultan, is the president of the Sultan College Council."

Mr. Leon added that the constant acceptance by the Indians of the status quo clichés — "It's Government policy" — has become "outdated."

He said: "In the present climate of South Africa's moving away from discrimination, I don't think the Government will refuse a SAIC request that Coloured students in Natal be allowed to attend this Indian technical college."

CRC councillor Mr. Morris Fynn said that Coloured students originally attended the Sultan College when it was first opened.

Later, when Coloured students were barred by Government regulations, they were compelled to go to a Coloured technical school in the Cape.

"This has caused much anxiety to Coloured parents where daughters were concerned. We do not like to sent our daughters out of reach of our homes," Mr. Fynn said.

Mr. M. E. Sultan said yesterday that if Coloured students applied to the Sultan, the law required that the application first be referred to the Department of Coloured Affairs and then to the Department of Indian Affairs who made the decisions.

Borrow abroad: Horwood gives signal for industrial spending spree



Senator Horwood: He's made it easier to borrow on foreign money markets

SOUTH AFRICA is poised to enter the 1980s on the back of a R10 000 million capital spending spree that will entrench the country as the industrial powerhouse of Africa.

And to underline the urgency of this massive capital generation, Minister of Finance Horwood this week encouraged big business to borrow abroad.

For it is obvious the vast amounts required to finance the ambitious projects either under way or on the drawing board cannot be raised locally.

However, a prerequisite for large cash inflows from overseas is investor-confidence in the future of South Africa.

For this reason, detente moves are as important economically as they are politically.

The fruits of an improving image on foreign capital markets are already being reaped. Escom, which will need R915 million before the end of 1977, found no difficulty in raising R27 million from German investors last month.

At home, Senator Horwood made it easier for the private sector to borrow on foreign markets by relaxing previous restrictions on borrowing abroad and also improving facilities for forward cover.

Such moves will help finance the huge developments planned here. They include:

SASOL 2. This is expected to come on stream in 1980-1981 at a cost estimated at R1 050 million.

ISCOR: Long-term plans for expansion and modernisation of its three steelworks and seven mining centres have been estimated at R3 240 million. This does not include capital requirements for the ore export scheme or the proposed semis works at Saldanha.

IMPROVEMENTS to the Durban refinery: Shell and BP are planning to spend R50 million in the next three years.

ETHYLENE cracker at Durban: This will cost Sapref R60 million between 1976 and 1979.

POLYPROPYLENE plant at Durban: Shell is to spend R30 million on this by 1980.

PHOSPHORIC acid plant at Richards Bay: Triomf is to build this for R70 million.

COAL-BASED chemical plant at Sasolburg: AE & CI has received Government go-ahead to spend R220 million on this plant which is planned to come into operation in 1977.

TUGELA-VAAL water scheme: Estimated cost R178 million.

The list goes on: Sentrachem's polyvinyl chloride plant (R75 million), Safripol's coal-based acetylene plant (R100 million), Foskor's Phalaborwa plant (R40 million), oil exploration (R20 million).

Then there are the development programmes planned by the railways and harbours; tentative capital expenditure needs have been put at R870 million for this year alone, including the new oil pipeline from Durban to Johannesburg (R82 million).

Containerisation will involve huge sums. It entails buying 10 large and four small ships and upwards of 500 000 containers plus handling equipment. Saldanha Bay's dock complex is estimated at

College worse than war camp, say students

Rand Daily Mail 18/8/75

1 (5-9)
~~297~~

Staff Reporter

RESIDENT students at the Rand College of Education near Riverlea, Johannesburg, have been on a hunger strike since early last week in protest over "shabby treatment" by the school authorities.

The college, housed in the Old Crown Mines property along the Soweto "Highway" is a training centre for Coloured teachers.

The students said some of the major reasons for the boycott were "inadequate quality and quantity" of the food they get, and the school authorities' "invasion of privacy".

They said they paid R43 every quarter in boarding fees. "But we are not given our money's worth," one student said.

They said administrative guidelines laid down that each student should get 283 grammes of fresh meat and vegetables each day. "But we do not even get half this amount."

The student said eight of them were made to share one plate at meal times.

They also complained that the Whites in charge of the kitchen "either have

no idea of what type of food we want or they are not interested."

The food was cooked according to White tastes and was unacceptable to them, they claimed.

"There are many of our people without jobs who could fill the posts of Whites in the kitchen," another student remarked.

Another cause for complaint among the students was that 10 of them have to share one bathroom.

A room is shared by between two and four students but has only one wardrobe.

"We are not even allowed to lock the shared wardrobe. And neither are we allowed to lock our rooms when going for classes," a student said.

"We have absolutely no privacy in this place. The authorities go into our rooms and search them at will," said one student who described the hostel as "worse than a concentration camp".

Officials of the Coloured Representative Council's Labour Party have been bringing the students food parcels every evening.

"This is a Black students' struggle and we will stand by them," said Mr Mylie Richards, whom the students have tagged "sugar daddy".

The meeting between the students and the college's advisory council ended in a stalemate at the weekend.

Dr T. W. Bingle, the rector, said he was not allowed to make Press statements.

Coloured students end their six-day hunger strike

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS at the Rand College of Education ended their hunger strike yesterday after boycotting meals for six days.

The strike started last Tuesday when all the resident students boycotted meals in protest over what they termed "shabby treatment" by the school authorities.

Mr J. F. Mentz, director of the Department of Coloured Affairs in Johannesburg, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the student teachers had started eating yesterday morning after the author-

ities had agreed to look into their complaints.

Asked if the school had met the students' demands he said: "I would not say the demands have been met. But we have promised them that their complaints will be investigated and they agreed to go back to the dining halls."

I went to the school yesterday afternoon and arrived when the students were leaving the dining hall after lunch. They told me both sides had compromised.

"Our demands have not all been met. But those which could be met immediately have been

met," one student said.

"The food is now decent and we can eat like human beings, instead of eight students being made to eat out of one plate as was the case before the strike.

"For the first time in a very long time we were given chicken curry," he said.

The students told me they had taken into account the fact that some of the demands could not be met overnight.

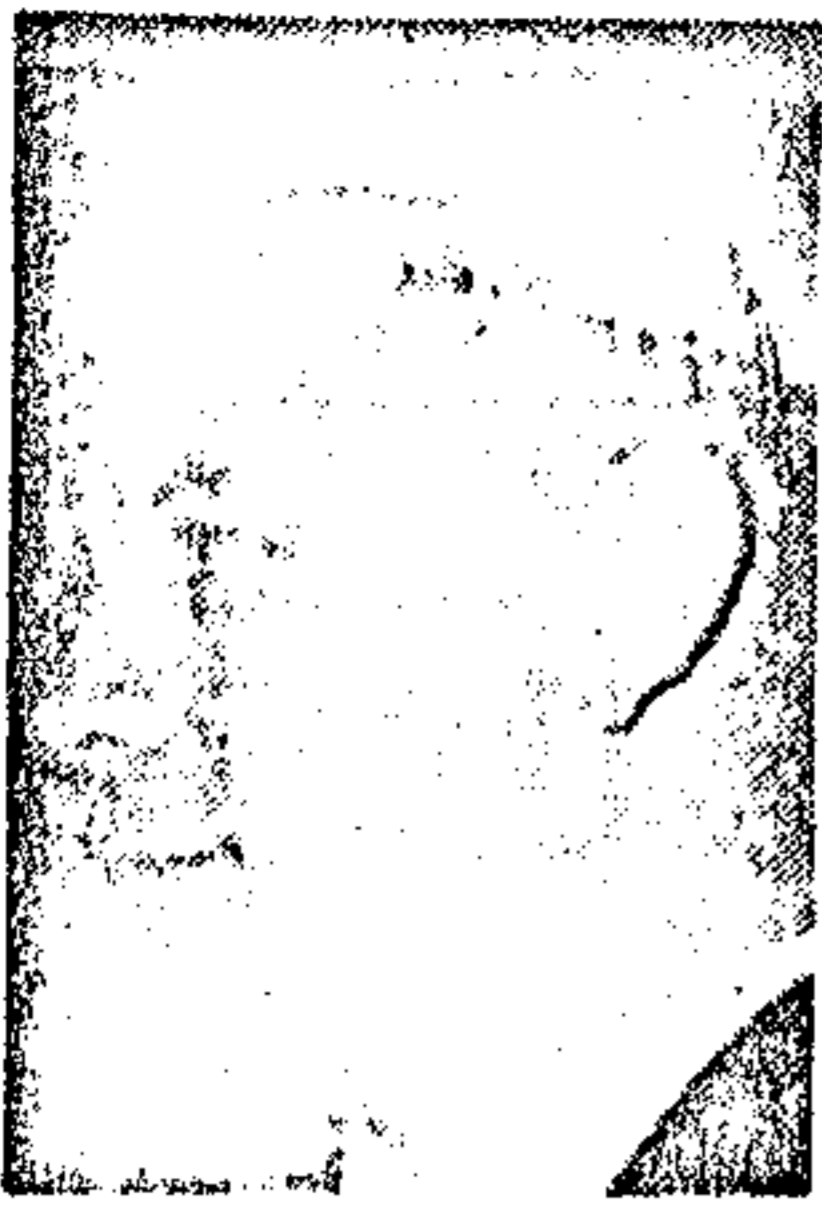
"But they have to look seriously into the possibility of improving the shacks in which we live — the so-called hostels."

I was shown a vacant piece of ground which I was told had been set aside for the men's hostel.

"The houses in which we live were meant to be temporary when we started here in 1972. But to this day nothing has been done."

Ten students share one bathroom in the men's hostels.

Mr Mylie Richards of the Labour Party said the party had advised the students to go back to meals "after we were promised something would be done."



DR STEYL

Daily Dispatch 2/9/75

Teachers defer pay decision

JOHANNESBURG — In view of the Prime Minister's appeal, it was decided yesterday at the congress of the South African Association for Technical and Vocational Education that no decision would be made regarding appeals for the increase of teachers' salaries.

The retiring president of the association, Dr I. Steyl, a former principal of the East London Technical College, said this in an interview after the association ended its congress, attended by 160 delegates from special schools, schools under the Children's Act, technical colleges and institutes, colleges for advanced technical education and commercial and technical high schools.

During the three days the delegates discussed various motions of which the most popular was pay rises for teachers and other members attached to schools.

However, no decision in this regard was made at the congress in view of the Prime Minister's recent appeal that no rises should be allowed in view of inflation.

The reasons for requesting pay rises on behalf of teachers was the increasing cost of living.

Dr Steyl said the matter would be referred to the executive committee of the association, which would use its own discretion.

Mr C. D. Theron of Kimberley, was elected new president of the association. Dr Steyl will remain on the executive committee for a year as retiring president. — DDC.

~~(1) 150A~~

(2) Educ - Tech + Voc

~~(3) 308~~

Can Fort Hare come of age now?

D. Dipatch 5/9/75

Reading through an account by T.V.R. Beard of Fort Hare's past student activism, one cannot but appreciate the role this university played in the past in providing black Africa with a core of leaders who helped in shaping the destiny of the continent. Among the more recent ex-students of Fort Hare who have played important roles in Africa are people like H.W.T. Chitepo of Rhodesia, Henry Chipembere of Malawi, Sir Seretse Khama, Z.K. Matthews and L.D. Raditladi of Botswana and Ntsu Mokhehle of Lesotho.

It is also noticeable that besides Bantustan leaders like Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, many black political leaders came from Fort Hare. To mention but a few there are Duma Nokwe of ANC, Dennis Brutus of Sanroc, Robert Sobukwe of PAC, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki of ANC. Many of these are now on Robben Island, banned or in exile.

In the meantime students in the present-day University of Fort Hare have been caught up in a perennial problem — whether or not to accept the formation of an SRC. This issue, hot and valid after the switch-over in 1959, has become stale and redundant, in the present context of Fort Hare student politics. It is nevertheless alive in the minds of students and has been in the distant background to many a strike at that university over the past few years.

It is difficult to work out why the students at Fort Hare refuse to have an SRC. In the past there have been many reasons put forward and not least among them is the fear that the SRC elected will have to operate on a restrictive constitution — one that does not allow them to

make statements freely to the press, to affiliate with whatever student organisation they choose, to run whatever publications they please and to receive visitors of their choice.

Also prominent among the fears of the students is the fear of victimisation. It is felt that in time of problems, influential SRC members are likely to be seen as instigators of student action rather than representatives of student opinion.

Whatever the reasons are, time has now come for the authorities and students at Fort Hare to attempt to see each other as part of the same university rather than representatives of different warring factions. Clearly both sides will have to compromise in order to rebuild a strong university community that must take part in the process of nation-building in which we are all involved.

The authorities must see their students as mature and allow them to draw up an SRC constitution comparable with other similar constitutions throughout the world. In fact, the authorities should give students as reference material the constitutions of English and Afrikaans universities in South Africa and abroad and let them fully be the architects of the kind of constitution they want. Needless to say, the authorities will want to make amendments but these must be reasonable and be fully discussed with the student community before being implemented.

The students on the other hand must accept that the sterile debate on the SRC question at Fort Hare cannot be solved by boycott alone. They must present to the authorities a well-motivated and fully argued-out suggestion of how the present deadlock can be broken.

Students have an important role to play in creating within the university an atmosphere of searching for truth. The best for this sort of exercise is a strong student leadership elected on the basis of an accepted constitution.

An SRC serves a multiplicity of purposes. Besides being an effective instrument for looking after students interests, it can be of importance in bringing innovations to university life that can only be thought of by the student. It also serves as a good instrument for integrating students to the mainstream of the social and political life of the rest of the community.

Thus it would be in the interest of the entire community to see Fort Hare once more taking its rightful place and having an output of students who will truly be the leaders of the community. Increased student articulation of their aspirations and increased dialogue with the authorities can only help to lessen the incidence of strikes at Fort Hare. Even when a strike does occur it can only be to Fort Hare's credit to see it solved for once through dialogue between students and authorities rather than through expulsions and baton charges by the South African Police.

The authorities at Fort Hare will also have to accept that they are running a university for blacks and as such must attempt as much as possible, given their limitations, to relate to the interests and aspirations of blacks in a positive way.

Up to now the history of the university has been a sorry one. From press reports, we learn that the South African Students Organisation is currently having negotiations with the authorities about resumption of normal activities on the campus. It is encouraging to note that new attempts are being made by the authorities to be pragmatic in their approach to the question of student activism.

— Mapetla Mohapi

Educ - Techn + Voc.

BLACK TRAINING BOOST

S.A. DIGEST 5/9/75

Work on the first phase of a R1.2-million schools project near Rustenburg, in the Black homeland of Bophuthatswana, is well under way and will soon offer technical and vocational training for young Blacks, reports the Johannesburg Star.

A training and commercial high school is being built at Thlabane, near Rustenburg. It will take 400-500 pupils to matriculation level, with the emphasis on technical education for boys and commercial education for girls. Hostels will also be provided.

A second centre, also in the Rustenburg district, will teach woodwork, machine-minding and operating, welding, and metalwork to 200 trainees a year, in 12 weeks' courses.

The R1.2-million cost is being absorbed by Rustenburg Platinum Mines, the largest platinum mining operation in the world, and the largest employer of Blacks in the Bophuthatswana homeland.

① 61
② 106

61



Mr Magengenene.

D. Dispatch - (VNOABA)
Helping the farmers ⑥

5/9/75

Herschel-born Mr Nicholas N. Magengenene is the first black to be appointed professional officer in the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

One of his duties entails planning crop production programmes particularly in relation to farmers' co-operatives.

The senior professional officer, Mr A. L. Mapham, said in an interview there were 33 farmers' co-operatives in the Ciskei.

"these co-operatives receive loans for seeds, fertilizer and other farming requirements. They will make a big impact in crop production in the Ciskei," Mr Mapham said.

Mr Magengenene is a graduate in agronomy from the University of Fort Hare. He completed his degree last year and in his final year he was given a bursary by the Ciskeian Government.

"I am merely concerned with the production of crop in the Ciskei. We hope to have

more co-operatives to help the farming community," Mr Magengenene said.

Asked what he was going to do now that Herschel is going to be part of the Transkei, he said: "I will remain in the Ciskei. At present I am making arrangements to buy myself a house at Zwelitsha where I am staying with my wife who is expecting her first baby in December."

Mr Magengenene obtained his secondary education at St Theresa Secondary School. He matriculated at Freemantle High School near Lady Frere in 1966.

White teachers will serve under Blacks — Phatudi

RDM 23/9/78

Staff Reporter

STILFONTEIN. — White teachers in Lebowa are to serve under Black principals, said the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cédric Phatudi.

Speaking to an enthusiastic crowd of more than 1 000 at Stilfontein at the weekend, Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to speed up Africanisation, particularly of teaching posts in Lebowa.

He said this was one department where Africanisation could be accelerated because it was easy to find suitable personnel to man higher posts.

"I have instructed the head of the department that White principals should be replaced by Africans and that White teachers in our schools should be prepared to serve under them."

The Chief Minister said there were three trade schools in Lebowa and the fourth would be in operation by 1978.

To speed up literacy among the people all doors leading to different types of education should be opened.

At the same meeting Chief M. Marishane, Lebowa's Minister of Educa-

tion, appealed to parents to send their children to school and to follow the teaching profession because there was a great shortage of teachers in Lebowa.

Chief Marishane said schools in Lebowa taught in English and he hoped that even schools in urban areas which do not fall under the jurisdiction of homeland government should also use English so they could fit into a united pattern of English as a medium of instruction.

The question of the medium of instruction in African schools throughout the Republic is topical, and has caused anxiety among parents, particularly in the urban areas.

Several school boards and committees in the urban areas have petitioned the Department of Bantu Education to allow parents to choose the medium of instruction for their children.

The majority of homeland governments have repealed the Bantu Education Act which emphasises mother tongue as the medium of instruction.

Educ - Tech + Voc

~~1-277~~

3 Education - Tech + Voc

Students wounded in riot

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA—Two African students were shot in a riot at the Nongoma vocational school, kwaZulu, as rampaging students allegedly threatened to kill the principal.

Both students — whose names have not yet been revealed — are in Benedictine Mission hospital.

It is understood that one of the victims is in a serious condition. The other is believed to be satisfactory.

The riots followed the expulsion of three students yesterday morning. Students stormed the administration buildings, smashing windows and furniture.

They overturned a land-rover belonging to the principal, Mr K J Killerbay, and used a knife to slash a tyre on a Government truck.

'KILL' THREAT

At the height of the riot a crowd of angry students advanced on the principal's office, threatening to kill him.

A teacher, standing in the doorway of the office, fired several warning shots, scattering the rioters.

But they regrouped and advanced on the office again.

Two of the students were wounded, both in the abdomen.

Monday 23/10/75

2 pupils shot in school riot

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA—Two African pupils were shot in the stomach during a riot at the Vocational School here yesterday.

Earlier in the day three pupils were dismissed and about 4 p.m. more than 200 went on a rampage overturning a landrover owned by the headmaster, Mr. Ken Killerby, and slashing the tyres of a Government truck. They then stormed the headmaster's office in the administration block. Inside the office were Mr. Killerby and another staff member.

During the rampage the headmaster was threatened. Shots were fired and two of the pupils were wounded.

About 6 o'clock last night Major H. C. Naude, of the Eshowe police, and Lieutenant C. F. Ferreira, the Nongoma station commander, spoke to more than 150 pupils in a school hall but later refused to comment.

A doctor at the Benedictine Mission Hospital confirmed that he had operated on a pupil with a serious bullet wound in the stomach.

Educ - Tech + Voc

~~1) 247~~

2) Educ. - Techn. + Voc.

① 107 (2) Educ - Tech & Voc

198 are guilty of Nongoma violence

Sen 24/10/75

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — In a special session of the Magistrate's Court held at the Nongoma Vocational College, last night 198 students were found guilty of public violence.

One student was ac-

quitted. Those found guilty were sentenced to fines of R60 each (or 60 days). They also received three months jail sentences conditionally suspended for three years.

All, except one of the students, pleaded guilty when they appeared before Mr J Nel last night.

Their appearance arose from an outbreak of rioting at the school on Wednesday, when students went on the rampage after three others were expelled.

At the height of the rioting, two students were shot and wounded.

Between 15 and 20 cases are still being investigated — including the two in hospital — and it is expected more charges will be brought later.

The shooting itself is being investigated and a docket will be sent to the Attorney General who will decide whether or not to prosecute.

30 held after school riot

Natal Mercury 24/10/75

African Affairs
Correspondent

ABOUT 30 pupils were arrested at the Nongoma Vocational School yesterday after a riot on Wednesday in which two of them were shot.

Major A. J. Naude of the police told the Mercury that he expected to arrest a further 150 before the investigation finished. They would probably be charged with public violence.

The riot at the school broke out over the expulsion of three students.

It is understood that the expulsions were connected with a protest over food last month after which about 400 students were sent home and told to reapply for admission.

About 250 of them went on a rampage while people living in houses on the school boundary waited for what they believed would be an attack. Some of the residents were armed.

TYRES CUT

The students remained within the school grounds, overturning a Landrover owned by the principal, Mr. Ken Kilerby, slashing the tyres of a Government truck and smashing up the administrative offices.

Shots were fired in the air and the students retreated but re-formed and stormed the principal's office. More shots were fired and two students were hit in the stomach.

IMPROVING

Although their names were withheld from the Press yesterday, doctors at the Benedictine Mission Hospital said their condition was serious but improving.

Major Naude said statements about the shooting would be taken and they would be referred to the Attorney-General. He did not know if anyone would be charged.

The police, who arrived after the shooting, were reinforced by about 50 on Wednesday night, but yesterday all was quiet at the school as pupils were rounded up.

- (1) Educ - Techn + Voc
- (2) ~~297~~
- (3) ~~107~~

RDM 24/10/75

Students arrested after riot

NONGOMA.—Police have arrested about 30 students following Wednesday's riot at the Nongoma vocational school during which two students were shot and wounded.

Those arrested were charged with public violence and further arrests could be expected, according to a police spokesman.

The scene at the college was quiet yesterday as

police stood by and statements were taken from the students involved. On Wednesday the students ran riot, smashing windows and furniture in the administration offices of the college, threatening to kill the principal, Mr K. J. Killerby, and overturning a Land-Rover. The rioting followed the expulsion in the morning of three students.

At the height of the rioting, shots were fired and two students were wounded. They are being treated at the Benedictine Mission Hospital here, where a spokesman yesterday described their conditions as "satisfactory under the circumstances".

Both victims, whose names have not yet been released, received wounds in the abdomen. — Sapa.

All is quiet

① Educ - Tech & Voc - Mercury 25/10/75

② 107

③ 297

at scene

of rampage

NONGOMA — The situation at the Nongoma Vocational School, where students went on the rampage on Wednesday, was quiet yesterday, with the police detachment having been withdrawn from the premises.

Major E. J. Ladwig of the S.A.P. Eshowe, said that investigations were continuing. He said so far 199 students had been charged with public violence and yesterday 198 were convicted of the offence by Magistrate Mr. J. Nel, at a special trial held in the school hall.

They were each fined R60 (or 60 days) and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

It is believed that the school will be closed for the remainder of the year.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Benedictine Mission Hospital here said that two students admitted with gunshot wounds were "as well as can be expected in the circumstances." The names were not available.

Police declined to discuss the circumstances of the shooting. —
(Sapa.)

Educ - Tech & Voc.

Varsity against medical move on Blacks

Mercury Reporter

THE NATAL University resolved unanimously to oppose a Cabinet decision to exclude Black students from the Medical School in Durban.

It is to seek a joint interview with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the Minister of National Education, Senator J. P. van der Spuy, to discuss the Cabinet's decision to phase out the admission of the students.

The council gave its strongest support to the opinion expressed by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine "to do everything possible to reverse the Cabinet decision."

It will also seek an interview with the Administrator of Natal, Mr. Ben Havemann, to discuss the problem.

The acting Dean of the Medical School, Prof. J. V. O. Reid, speaking on behalf of the council, said that he did not believe that it was in the best interests of the health of the nation and the training of African doctors — of which there was a severe shortage — to stop the admission of Black students to the school.

"An example of this is that there is one African doctor per 44 000 of their population group while there is one White doctor per 400 of the White population."

"The council believes that for many reasons the Medical School should continue to operate as at present and that the new Medical University of South Africa should form a second training centre for African doctors."

Prof. Reid added that during the last few years there had been a rapid increase of qualified Africans coming forward to the school.

"The rate of increase during the past two or three years has been much greater than it was about 10 years ago," he added.

Buthelezi upset over closure

NM 31/12/75

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday deplored the Government's decision to close Durban's medical school to Africans.

The KwaZulu Government has made representations to Pretoria when Garankuwa, in Bophuthatswana, was first mooted as a medical school for Africans.

The Zulu Cabinet said it was willing to accept the establishment of a Black medical faculty near Pretoria as long as the Durban faculty was not abolished.

Zulus, under King Cyprian, contributed money toward the establishment of the medical faculty in Durban. It was understood at the time that the faculty would be for Africans only.

Chief Buthelezi said that as long ago as 1963, while visiting Sweden, he had appealed to doctors to work among Africans. He made a similar appeal in Holland earlier this year.

"Even when I went to Black Africa I asked my hosts to help with the education of our children. Through this help I have been able to send many Africans, not just Zulus, to African and American universities for courses ranging from business administration to medicine."

The Durban medical faculty was regarded by Zulus as being part of their whole educational trust and its closure would be a tragedy for the nation. "We simply cannot afford the elimination of any more educational institutions," said Chief Buthelezi.

107

(6)

It is tragic that the medical education of Africans is to be phased out of the Durban Medical School

That school in its 24 years of existence has given the country no fewer than 216 African doctors. It has a strong desire to expand its facilities and take in even greater numbers.

We at Wits can only join our voices to the plea of the Durban Medical School and of the University of Natal to allow the School to continue admitting Africans.

The very idea of a separate medical university for Africans has no valid place in a South Africa of this day and age.

Just when somewhat freer contact between men of different races is beginning to enter the picture in South Africa, at that very moment a multi-million rand institution is to be established for medical, dental and veterinary education on a compulsorily segregated basis.

There are those who will say, "It is government policy for higher education to be segregated". But it is precisely that policy that is indefensible in today's world.

Of course, the country does need new medical schools. South Africa has only one medical school to every 4.3 million people, a mediocre showing compared with the average of one school to every two million or less in developed countries.

This would be pretty serious even if all six schools in the country were open to all parts of our 25 million population.

The fact that five of the

Blunder on Black medics

Mar 14/1976

The Durban Medical School should be expanded, not closed to Africans as the Government is currently doing. PROFESSOR PHILLIP V TOBIAS, Head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of the Witwatersrand writes on South Africa's desperate need for Black doctors.

Six schools are not allowed to open their doors to Africans (except by individual permission of the responsible Minister) makes the position far graver — especially when we recall that Africans comprise over 70 percent of the total population.

On the world optimum for developed countries, South Africa should have 13 medical schools instead of its present six. So any new medical school must be welcomed. But when it is racially restrictive — and when the corollary of its establishment is that Durban Medical School has to stop taking in African students — one is forced to decry the new development.

The number of African matriculants has risen so steeply in recent years, and the shortage of African doctors is so great, that there would be enough suitably qualified applicants to fill the Garankuwa School to continue supplying African medical students to the Durban Medical School — and, I may add, to the Witwatersrand University Medical School.

South Africa today is

graduating, each year, some 110 White doctors per million Whites, about 70 Asian doctors per million Asians, about nine Coloured doctors per million Coloured people — and just under one African doctor per million Africans.

The discrepancy will become greater when, in a year or two, the Bloemfontein Medical School graduates its first class of all-White doctors.

The proposal that there be a single African "medical university" to serve the country's entire African population (while African students are phased out of the Durban Medical School) overlooks the terrible inconvenience of African students having to come from all over the country to get their medical education at Garankuwa.

White students are able to go to medical school generally in their own province and commonly close to their large population centres. Whites can have their choice of applying to five medical schools (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Bloemfontein, Witwatersrand and Pretoria). Blacks have no

choice in the matter at all.

This is a form of discrimination against our would-be African students that can never be offset by the trappings of one fine institution near Pretoria.

It cannot any longer be seriously believed that universities and medical schools in this country will go on indefinitely being racially segregated institutions.

Even those universities that formerly did not wish — of their own accord — to admit Black students, have now expressed their willingness to take in some Black students at the postgraduate level — and in a few instances have indeed done so.

This trend, I predict, will be widespread before the end of the 'seventies and within a decade, it is foreseeable (on an optimistic view) that every higher educational institution in this country will have been moved by the tide of affairs and the changing climate of opinion to open its doors to suitably qualified students of all races.

In the light of this, it is not surprising that the Government has decided to decree that all African medical students must in the future receive their education at one centre.

The ceiling set for that new school at Garankuwa Hospital has been given by the authorities as 160: it has been estimated by Professor J V O Reid, the Dean of the Durban Medical School, that saturation point will be reached in 1980.

Mr G J Rousseau, Secretary of the Bantu Education Department, has been quoted as saying that it would not be reached before 1983.

Either way, the new school is nowhere sufficient to meet the need for doctors of the large and ever-growing African population.

What are needed as urgent developments are the expansion of the Durban

61

Gloom is a bonus for college

NM 23/1/76

Mercury Reporter
GLOOMY economic conditions have sharpened competition on the labour market and the number of students enrolling at the Natal College for Advanced Technical Education is climbing steadily over last year's figure of 10 100.

Several new courses are providing an added attraction and an expansion programme is underway to provide the necessary accommodation and facilities for the full-time and part-time students, a spokesman for the college said yesterday.

He said enrolment in pharmacy had shown a spectacular 50 percent jump, while teacher training for the higher education diploma was up by 33 percent and art and design, including photography, was up 25 percent.

"Secretarial subjects show an increase of

about 20 percent with the legal secretary course proving particularly popular."

Engineering courses are well supported with about the same number of students as last year. Civil engineering shows an increase in spite of the slump in the building industry.

New full-time courses being offered this year include micro-biology in applied science (3 years); journalism in modern languages (2 years); hotel receptionist in secretarial (1 year); and distributive trade in management (sandwich course).

TV arts is a new part-time course to give students training in TV production and techniques.

The performing arts school at St. Joseph's will start as soon as the fine arts section completes its move to a building opposite the college in Smith Street, Durban.

In addition the library is being moved to Arthur Smith Hall where learning aids such as video tapes and films will be made available to students.

But in spite of this progress in advanced education, there will be about 80 vacancies for teachers in Natal's 64 high schools.

Educaton - Techn. + Voc

return to their classrooms today. This was revealed yesterday by the Natal Director of Education, Mr. P. R. T. Nel.

The worst hit subjects are mathematics and physical science in which there are eight vacancies each. General science and biology has six vacancies and accountancy five.

For Afrikaans, there will be 10 unfilled posts, four of them as a main subject and six as a second language.

"These figures are approximate. Until pupils have settled down and decided which subjects to take, it will be impossible to assess the position accurately," said Mr. Nel.

The position in the high schools, where some establishments may be two or three teachers short, brought no joy to the authorities, "least of all to a director," said Mr. Nel. "But we will be intensifying our search for teachers."

53

Hansard 3 col 128 9/2/76

Teaching staff of colleges for advanced technical education

145. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) What was the total number of members of the teaching staff of each college for advanced technical education in South Africa as at 31 December 1975;
- (2) how many members of the teaching staff of these colleges (a) resigned and (b) retired on account of reaching the retirement age, during 1975.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1)	Full-time	Part-time	2 (a)	(b)
Durban	178	293	15	3
Cape Town	153	398	6	4
Vanderbijlpark	48	36	2	0
Port Elizabeth	77	72	2	0
Pretoria	295	268	33	0
Witwatersrand	240	506	32	3
	991	1 573	90	30

Key to productivity ^{RDM} 25/2/76

"INCREASED productivity" is a catch phrase bandied about by economists and industrialists when talking about the fight against inflation. The key to productivity in labour terms is training . . . and better training.

With nearly 5,6-million Africans in a labour market of 8-million in 1970 and with South African production geared in the main to labour intensive mining, agriculture and manufacturing, it is clear that more sophisticated training especially of Blacks in the trades should be the concern this decade.

This week the Department of Bantu Education released a summary of State and industry training schemes and centres, underlining the concern for expanding training facilities, and the incentive to industrialists in border areas to use them.

Details were given as follows:

○ There are five training centres run by and geared to specific industries operating at present, with two more coming into operation by July.

○ Bantu Education has eight industrial training centres functioning in different parts of the country, with four new ones to be started in the 1976/77 financial year and a further four the following year. In addition, two training centres at Soweto are being expanded to double their size.

○ Homeland governments are being urged to make provision for similar centres. The Ciskei and KwaZulu governments have already made provision in their draft budgets for 1976/77 to establish training facilities at Mdantsane and Umlazi.

○ Since the inception of a scheme for the State to approve in-company training centres, 800 firms have asked for application forms from the Department of Bantu Education. Of the 300 completed applications, 270 schemes have been inspected and so far 140 approved and a further 30 due to be registered. A hundred were either withdrawn or referred back for alterations.

Such training schemes have to be approved and registered by the Depart-

ment of Bantu Administration, whether organised and run by individual companies, groups of companies or private institutions.

Clearly Government policy on training schemes and facilities remains flexible. There are numerous

industries which have not yet taken the initiative to launch into the proper training of Blacks. Perhaps the drive of the Collective Campaign against Inflation with the need for better productivity, will set them in motion.

- ① 258
- ② Manpower - Training
- ③ 249
- ④ Educ - Technical Vocational

Black Umtata seminary enrols white student

DD 28/2/76.

UMTATA — St Bede's Anglican Seminary here has enrolled its first white student.

He is Mr Ivor Shapiro, 23, a former member of the executive staff of the Christian Institute in Cape Town.

His wife, Erica, has been appointed a lecturer at the college.

Mr Shapiro, who was brought up in a Jewish family in Cape Town and went to Jewish schools, adopted Christianity while he was working for the Christian Institute as information officer.

Mrs Shapiro has degrees in psychology and has studied adult education and Christian education in America. She has worked for churches and universities in South Africa and in the US, mainly running courses for priests and laity.

When her husband decided last year to study for the ministry, they applied to come to St Bede's together and permission was finally granted by Archbishop Bill Burnett.

White students for Anglican priesthood normally study at St Paul's

College in Grahamstown, although it is understood there has never been a church rule enforcing apartheid in its teaching institutions. — DDR.

~~1250~~
~~227~~
3) Letuc - Tech + Voc.

REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES

RACE - ALL RACES DATE - AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

EC REGION PERCENTAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	96.79	46.01	44.56	49.93	57.59	48.99	49.24	47.79	50.92	71.68	40.92	48.54
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	54.01	42.48	40.95	35.73	35.29	58.29	52.81	51.35	47.26	56.06	60.68	49.41
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	67.38	61.89	54.85	74.59	65.60	76.40	74.57	53.44	86.40	58.15	64.78	87.42
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	72.64	74.53	78.19	56.70	42.09	55.87	72.11	58.80	61.19	47.47	36.78	54.77
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	53.12	54.19	54.73	55.80	58.96	52.61	53.86	51.02	45.20	54.11	44.57	70.46

53

Hansard 7 col 530
9/3/76

Port Elizabeth College for Advanced Technical Education

482. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he has considered changing the status of the Port Elizabeth College for Advanced Technical Education; if so, in what respects; if not, why not;
- (2) whether a second hostel has been approved for the College; if so, (a) when is it anticipated that building

operations will commence, (b) (i) what is the anticipated date of completion and (ii) what is the estimated cost.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No, since legislation must be introduced to meet certain pension requirements with regard to present college staff.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) No date determined yet.
 - (b) (i) Not certain in view of (a) above.
 - (ii) R1 000.000.

Durban Tech homes in

Natal's College for Advanced Technical Education has nearly finished the acquisition stage of its R60m development plan in Durban.

On its 14,58 ha new campus site, off Old Dutch Road, only two major properties in the main building area have still to be acquired. They are the Orchid Foods factory, which belongs to Bull Brand, and Denny Court, a block of sub-economic flats owned by Durban Corporation.

Both are almost in the bag. A deal negotiated with Bull Brand awaits Ministerial approval. Price is in the region of R1m and includes a leaseback provision for a minimum of five years.

For Denny Court, a basic valuation of R440 000 has been accepted in principle by all parties. However, national housing funds are involved so suitable accommodation will have to be provided for the tenants elsewhere.

By December the College had spent R3m on acquiring properties, either through outright purchase or expropriation, and on demolition and other charges.

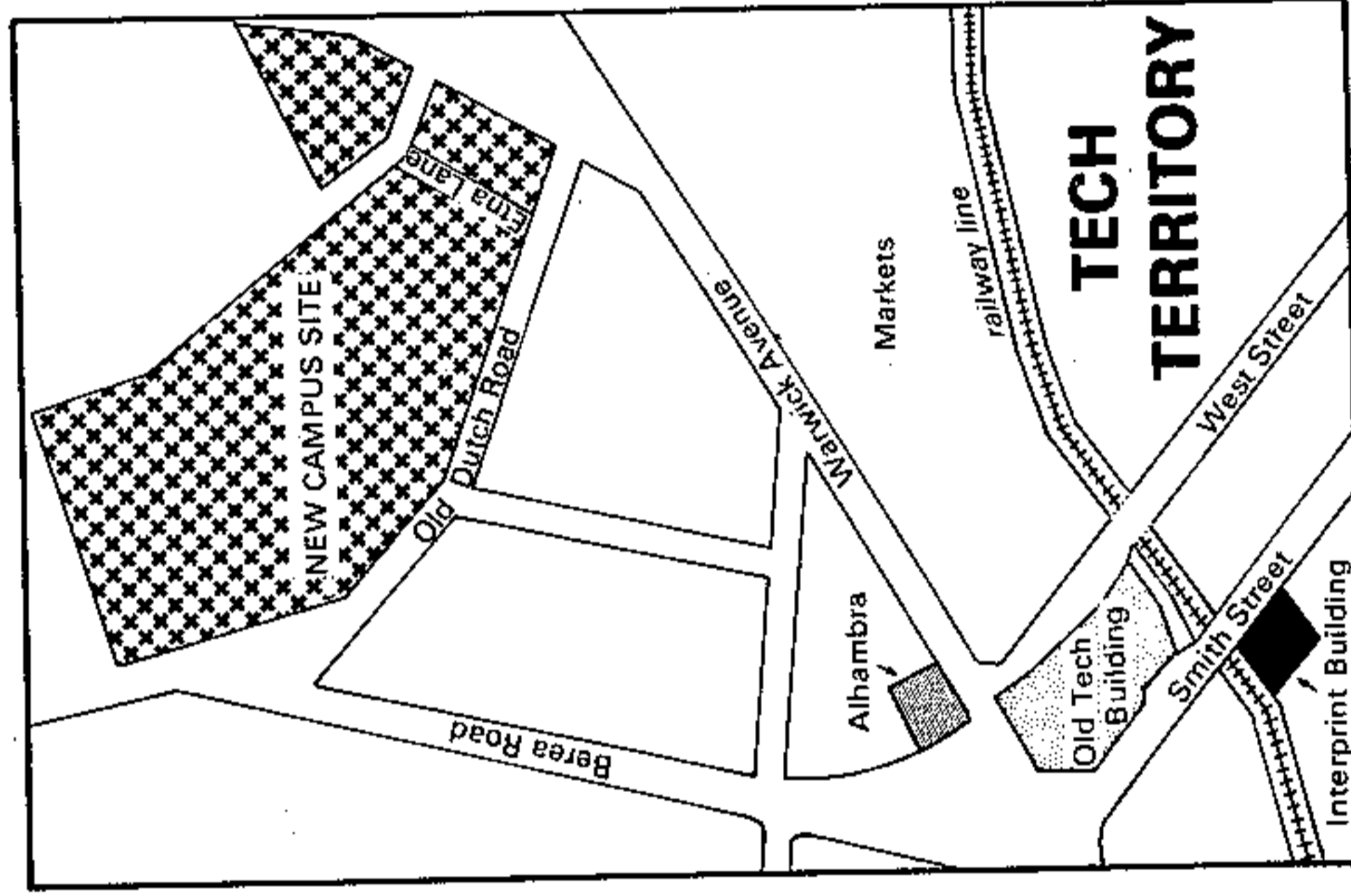
Still to be acquired elsewhere on the site are eight small Indian-owned properties between Etna Lane and Warwick Avenue (see map), including the Scala Centre, and seven properties in the Tayab Latif estate which will be expropriated if agreement cannot be reached with the trustees by the end of March.

The bill for the land acquisition, including roads and municipal lands, is expected to be about R6m. But the estimated R60m cost of the completed project could be considerably more the way costs are escalating.

A consortium of three firms of architects has been appointed. They are

Tomkin, Hanson & Harris; Chick, Bartholomew & Poole and Pauw Botha Wildenboer.

When space requirements, which await the Department of National Education's approval, have been cleared, these firms



will go ahead, but Tech director Alan Pitendrigh does not see a contract being signed before 1978. If there is no drastic cut-back in public spending, he expects builders to move in at the beginning of 1979 and the College to take occupation of the first buildings in 1980.

Timing by then may prove critical. The College recently leased the old Inter-

F.M. 12/3/76

print building from Durban Corporation, which had expropriated it for a spur to the Albert Park interchange. When the lease expires in five years, the Corporation will want to go ahead with its road-building.

The College is paying R1 500 monthly for the 5 100 m² of badly needed space in Interprint.

Durban is anxious to see the College off to its new campus as soon as possible because its inner ring road link with the Western Freeway is planned to drive through the present pharmacy block, gymnasium and students' clubhouse.

What happens to the old Tech building bounded by Smith and West Streets and Warwick Avenue is unresolved. Development of Berea Road as the city's main Black commuter station has turned developers' attention towards the site, but here history intervenes. When Durban donated the site, way back in 1907, for educational purposes, it was specified that when it was no longer required for educational purposes it was to revert to government for R10 000. This is a bargain the Treasury is hardly likely to pass up and the chances are that it will become a cultural centre of sorts.

It may be argued that the area is unsuitable, but one reply is that the Alhambra Theatre is run successfully by Napac across the road.

Of the College's other buildings, a queue mark hangs over St Joseph's, an old convent between St Andrews and St Georges Streets, leased from the Catholic Church at a peppercorn rental. The College is about to set up a new performing arts centre there in place of the Fine Arts School, being moved to Interprint. However, it will be on six months' notice.

The sooner Durban's Tech is wholly established on its new campus, the better.

E-Ducation - Tech & Voc

Big new farm school

19/3/76

Indaba reporter

An agricultural school, Phandulwazi, at Tyume will be officially opened before the end of the year.

This was revealed by the Ciskei Education Planner, Mr K. B. Tabata who said the school would probably start operating at the beginning of next year.

Mr Tabata said 1,8 million rand had been donated by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer towards the building of the school.

Mr Oppenheimer would be invited as the guest of honour at the official opening and would be given a Xhosa name, — Phandulwazi (Search for knowledge) after the school.

Mr B. Tyamzashe, the 85-year-old composer, had been asked to compose a Xhosa song for the official opening. Mr Tyamzashe said he had almost completed the song, Phandulwazi, which would be sung by the Tembalabantu High School choir.

- ① Educati - Tech. + Voc.
- ② 105

Careers boost for Blacks 22/3/76. RDM

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

TWO career projects, each with funding of R66 000 a year, are being planned with the aim of providing for Blacks to move into top jobs in industry, commerce, the universities and the professions.

The projects are:

① The Careers Development Project being planned by Ussalep (United States South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme) which will provide career guidance and create opportunities for Blacks to move into jobs in South African companies or pro-

fessional firms where they can gain the initial experience for specific careers.

② A training programme for academics from the five Black universities to do advanced studies (MA and Ph D level) at universities in the United States and in Europe. The Ford Foundation of New York has provided R132 000 for the first two years of a five-year programme. The money will be administered by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Yesterday Mr Harry Goldberg chairman of the Ussalep committee planning the Careers Development Project said funding

for the project was coming in from US companies and from South African groups.

The intention of the project was to try and place up to 50 men and women a year in jobs where they would have the opportunity to gain experience and get going in a career, he said.

The project would subsidise those of the applicants that needed assistance. A few might be sent to the United States for job opportunities or skilled training not available in South Africa.

Though the emphasis of the programme would be on opening up opportunities for Blacks in the pro-

fessions it could also include training for supervisors, foremen and artisans.

The director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred van Wyk yesterday announced the Ford Foundation project for academic training. He said it was hoped to send five to eight top graduates to US and European universities in the initial phase of the programme.

The rectors of the five Black universities are co-operating in the programme and a selection committee of Black representatives from each university has been appointed.

~~(1) 170~~

(2) Education - Technical

~~(3) Education - University~~

'All-race'

centre

shut to

Africans

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Department of Bantu Administration and Development has ordered a R1-million multiracial industrial training centre in Boksburg to close its doors to Africans within three months.

The centre allegedly contravenes the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

St Anthony's Easter Project at Reigerpark, a Coloured township, is the only centre of its kind on the Witwatersrand.

It offers training to about 2 000 people annually, more than 50 per cent of them Africans.

The project has the support of major industries including the Anglo-American Corporation, Consolidated Goldfields and Haggie-Rand. Nine founder member industries have each donated R40 000 to the scheme over the past four years.

PERMIT

The Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development has told the Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Boksburg that the Department of Community Development had not issued a permit to St Anthony's for any group other than Coloureds to attend classes and functions.

It added that if the Department of Community Development received a request for such a permit, it would be refused. The Department was opposed to Africans attending classes and functions at the centre.

(2) Education - Tech + Voc.
(3) 323

1 88

2 Education - Tech
+ VOC.

3 383

Regional

Boksburg tries to get permission

ROM

29/4/76

Staff Reporter

THE BOKSBURG Town Council has agreed to make "strong representations" to the East Rand Bantu Administration Board to allow continuation of African training at St Anthony's Centre in Reigerpark, a proclaimed Coloured area in Boksburg.

The centre was ordered recently by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to stop training Africans within three months because it allegedly contravened the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

St Anthony's which is in a Coloured township, comprises St Anthony's Easter Project, which offers technical training to about 2 000 people annually, more than half of them

Africans, and St. Anthony's Cultural Club, which gives academic training to 1 000 registered students, of which 96 per cent are Africans.

The R1-million centre has the support of a number of major industries some of whom have donated R40 000 each over the past four years.

The chairman of the Easter Project board of trustees, Mr Issy Kramer, said yesterday that in his opinion the centre was not contravening the Group Areas Act because Africans were not living on the premises.

It did not propose being defiant and if no definite moves to keep it open to Africans had been made by the June 11 deadline, the centre would probably stop training Africans but carry on negotiating for approval, he said.

If the East Rand Bantu Administration Board refused to negotiate with the departments concerned, direct approaches would be made to the Ministers, he said.

Various documents made public at a Boksburg Town Council meeting this week showed that departmental concern over the activities at St Anthony's began with a letter dated May 1975, from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Johannesburg.

This was three days after the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, had officially opened extensions to the centre.

The letter said it had come to the attention of the Department that "Vicar Apostolic of Roman Catholic Mission" in Reigerpark was offering technical training to Blacks (Africans, Indians and Coloureds).

As far as could be established, no approval for this had been obtained by the centre in terms of the Group Areas and Urban Areas Acts.

The commissioner was asked to inform the centre that approval had to be obtained to continue training.

Although additions to the centre were opened in May last year, effective technical training only began at the beginning of 1976.

Another letter from the department stated it was "strangely" evident that the manager of the Coloured township was allowing Africans into the area to train at the "cultural club."

In a reply to the commissioner, the clerk of the Boksburg Council said that although Reigerpark was a proclaimed Coloured area, other race groups were free to visit there as long as they did not "live in".

RDM 30/4/76

Ruling may end 10 years' work

Own Correspondent
MORE than 10 years of hard work by dedicated people could be lost if St Anthony's Centre at Reigerpark, Boksburg, shuts its doors to Africans as ordered by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The centre, which is in a proclaimed Coloured area, allegedly contravenes the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act. It has been ordered to stop training Africans by June 11.

A brief outline of the centre's history and activities was compiled by the training director of the Easter Project, Mr Peter Hirst.

In 1966 St Anthony's Cultural Club provided adult education facilities for Coloureds only. Due to demand, facilities were extended in 1967 to Africans and Indians.

With the support of local industry, the Boksburg Town Council and service clubs, the Adult Education

Programme now has 1 000 students.

Classes are at night and teachers are volunteers. Studies are from basic literacy to graduate courses.

The centre has the only facilities for Black adult education in the Boksburg area, apart from correspondence colleges.

The other section of St Anthony's is the Easter Project started in 1973 by a group of industrialists in conjunction with the Cultural Club to offer training aimed at increasing the productivity of local industry.

Effective training began in January this year with a building and equipment valued at more than R1-million.

The wide range of training is professionally organised and presented. The centre can train 2 000 people annually of which more than half are Africans.

1) 88

2) Education - Tech/Voc

3) 323

Strand to

CAPE TIMES

get new

college

7/5/76

Staff Reporter

A NEW technical college for the Hottentots Holland area is to be built in The Strand, Mr P L Claassen, Mayor of The Strand, announced this week.

The new college will offer courses in a variety of subjects and will replace the smaller Technical Institute of the Hottentots Holland, which can no longer cope with the growing number of students.

Mrs A G Joubert, who represents the Town Council of The Strand on the planning committee of the college, said yesterday the council decided to provide land for the college after meetings with officials of the Department of Education.

The new college would probably be built in the farming area of Altena.

Education - Tech + Vocational

STUDENTS' BOYCOTT

Sunday Times Reporter

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 16/15/76

ENDS

THE BOYCOTT of lectures by students of the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education was called off this week after the intervention of the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

The boycott of lectures in protest against Rector H J S van der Walt's refusal to allow the students to have their own elected Students' Representative Council on

the campus, lasted all last week.

The students wanted an SRC through which to channel their grievances, but the rector, on Friday afternoon, rejected their representations and told them they had either to accept a liaison committee operating on terms prescribed by him, or stay without it.

The students elected a committee of 10 and sent them on a deputation to the Administration of Coloured Affairs on Tuesday to air their grievances and state their case why they wanted an SRC.

Although the students were requested not to leak out to the Press what had transpired at the meeting, I understand that they had been given the assurance that the Administration will intervene in the impasse between them and the rector and that they will soon get their SRC.

Hand 19
8/6/76

53, 54

School leavers

982 Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Statistics:

1164

2.

(1) What percentage of school leavers entered (a) universities and (b) advanced technical colleges in (i) 1960, (ii) 1970 and (iii) 1975;

Yema

(2) what percentage of school leavers are expected to enter (a) universities and (b) advanced technical colleges in 1980.

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a

No.
or
If

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) and (2) Information as requested not available. The following statistics are, however, furnished:

	New enrolments at residential universities mainly for Whites	New enrolments as a percentage of matriculation or equivalent examination results	Matriculation or equivalent examination results of all education authorities
	Number of students		Number of persons
1967	13 230	44	20 277
1970	16 362	49	33 573
1974	23 929	57	42 103

audience expected?

- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Hansard 19
9/6/76

53, 50

Audio/visuals

2.
Ye

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals,

Technical training for Coloureds

1171

888) Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) How many students other than full-time and part-time Coloured apprentices, received full-time instruction at the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Training during 1975 by means of group training courses for periods of about 10 weeks each;
- (2) where are the technical colleges and continuation classes for Coloureds, excluding the Peninsula College, situated;
- (3) how many Coloured apprentices achieved full artisan status during 1975;
- (4) (a) how many students, excluding apprentices, are attending courses at technical colleges, including the Peninsula College and (b) what diplomas or certificates were awarded to such students at such colleges during 1975.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (1) 201.
- (2) Technical Colleges at Luderburg, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg and Kimberley. Technical Colleges at Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.
- (3) To be answered by the Department of Labour.

- (4) (a) 679.
- (b) Teachers' Diploma (Technical).
Teachers' Diploma (Commerce).
National Technical Certificate Parts I, II and III.
National Certificate for Technicians.
Higher National Certificate for Technicians.
National Certificate in Hairdressing.
National Certificate for Builders' Foremen.
National Secretarial Certificate.
National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance.
National Diploma in Public Administration.
National Diploma for Health Inspectors.
National Diploma in Community Health Nursing.
Certificate: Introduction to Cost Accounting and Accountancy Methods and Procedures.
Certificate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries (C.I.S.).
Certificate of the Institute for Administration and Commerce (I.A.C.).

d?
ome or room
ng
nd as
ject?
the

Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

uals

... What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

53

Training centre told to bar blacks 7/7/76 DP

JOHANNESBURG — The R1million technical training centre at St Antony's, in Reiger Park, Boksburg, has been given three months to bar blacks.

The centre, which is in a Coloured area, was originally given until July 2 to stop training blacks. It was advised by the Department of Bantu Affairs that the training of blacks was contrary to the Group Areas, the Bantu Education and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Acts.

The chairman of the board of trustees of the centre, Mr I. Kramer, yesterday confirmed that a meeting of the trustees was held last week to discuss the matter.

Mr Kramer said the trustees would continue negotiations with the secretary of Bantu Administration over the impending closure. The centre, which teaches basic workshop skills in a number of trades, is open to all races.

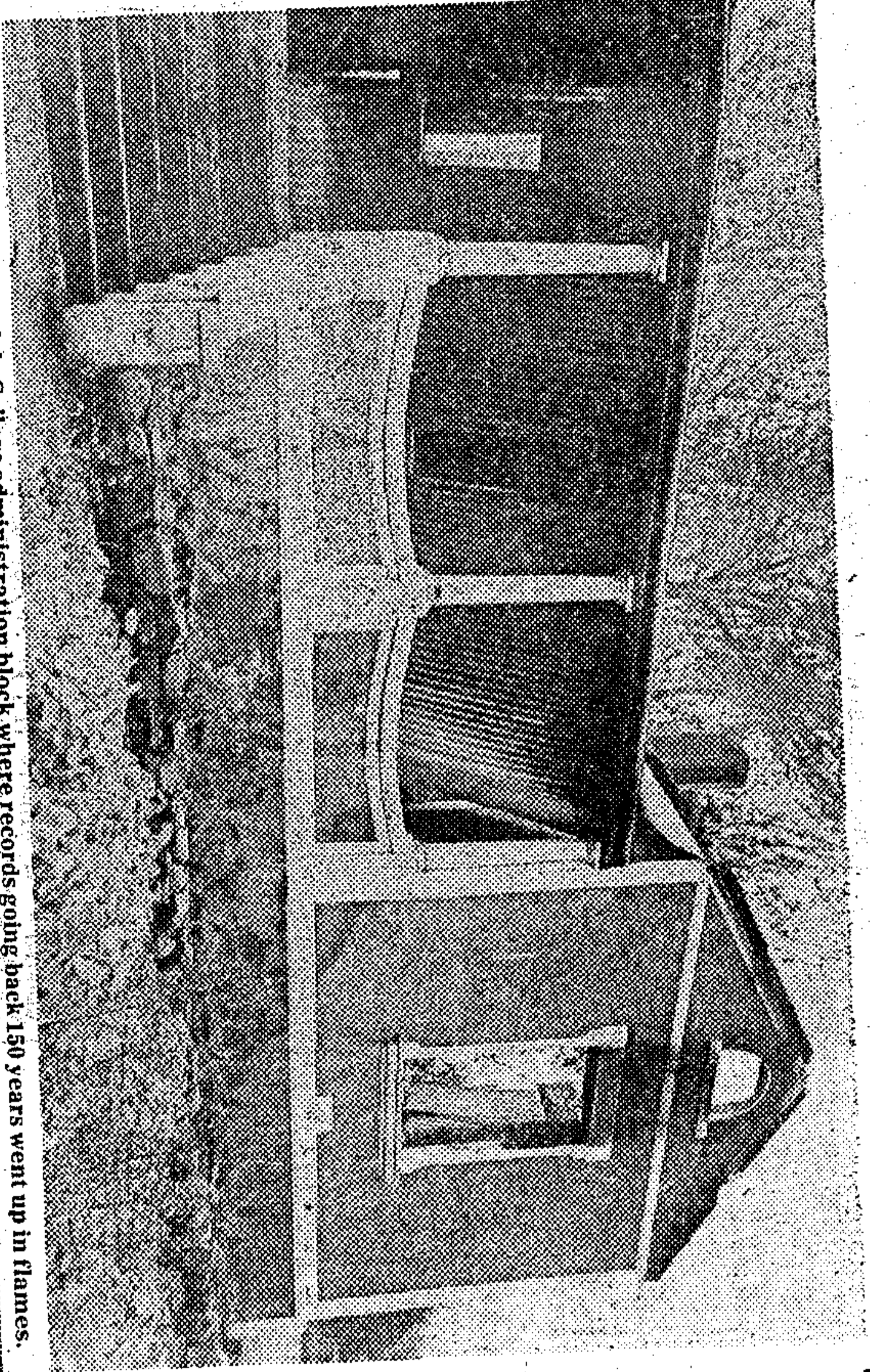
Among the foundation members, who financed the initial stages of the project, are Anglo American Corporation, General Mining, Standard Telephones and Cables and the Standard Brass Foundry.

The centre was officially opened in May last year by the head of Anglo American, Mr H. Oppenheimer. — DDC.

Buildings gutted at Lovedale

Lovedale

ALICE — Lovedale College has become the latest arson target here.



The remains of the Lovedale College administration block where records going back 150 years went up in flames.

Two buildings were gutted by fire at the Lovedale Teachers' Training College early yesterday.

The fires followed unsuccessful attempts at the weekend to burn down buildings at the adjoining University of Fort Hare and in the town of Alice.

Five Fort Hare students have been arrested.

The gutted buildings at Lovedale — an administration block, a building housing the Lovedale Press, a double-storey storeroom and office building — were razed by unknown arsonists who struck in the early

hours of yesterday.

The college principal, Mr G. D. Theron, said he was awakened by police just after midnight and told the administration building was on fire. He could see the blazing building from his bedroom window, but outside everything was quiet and there was no sign of student activity.

The second building was set alight at about 4.30 am, Mr Theron said, but again everything was quiet and there were no signs of any students.

The general manager of the Lovedale Press, Mr R. Raven, said the ground floor of this building was occupied by the press and stationery, school textbooks and a collection of old books he believed might have been valuable to the press. He estimated the value of the contents alone at about R20 000.

Mr Theron was adamant the arson had not been caused by his students, who remained quiet and orderly yesterday morning. There were no classes yesterday, but the college would open as usual this morning, Mr Theron said.

Mr Theron said he had earlier conveyed a message to the students from the Ciskeian Minister of Education, Mr D. M. Jonghanga, asking that the college remain open.

The first building contained the principal's office and the Ciskeian educational circuit offices.

taken and before we could come to a decision, police arrived.

"The police decided the issue for us by intervening in an issue that was purely a student matter," they said.

Col M. H. Ackerman, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Border, said the situation had been handled well by Maj T. Muller, District Commandant of King William's Town, who took charge when the disturbances started on Saturday.

Col Ackerman said about 250 students were responsible for the disturbances.

Five had been arrested and are expected to appear in court today.

The acting Rector of Fort Hare, Prof A. Coetsee, said most of the students were disappointed about the closing of the university. It would remain closed until further notice.

"When I explained to them that we could not continue in the circumstances they understood," he said.

He said the attitude of the students throughout the trouble had been without malice and only a few were thought responsible.

Some students thought the trouble was started by students from the Reef, particularly Soweto.

In a statement the university said the opening of the Umtata branch of

A former Lovedale principal, Mr W. M. van Wyk, said: "It is not so much the financial value that has one worried, but the important records — compiled over more than 150 years — which went up in flames."

Mr Theron estimated the damage at his offices at R70 000.

There had been no indications of unrest prior to the burning of the two buildings, Mr Theron said. At Fort Hare, all was quiet yesterday. A few students were still on the campus, preparing to leave.

Two students interviewed at the King William's Town railway station said the disturbances at Fort Hare started on Saturday as an ordinary meeting when a day of prayer relating to the Soweto riots were being organised.

"Most students felt we could not be sitting and praying while our brothers and sisters had died," they said.

"There was division among the students as to the line of action to be



The principal of Lovedale, Mr G. D. Theron (right) surveys the damage with a former principal, Mr W. M. van Wyk.

the University of Fort Hare, due to have taken place on Friday, had been postponed indefinitely. — DPC-SAPA

297
Edne 53
K... & Co

College 'calm' after night fires

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH.

Police yesterday said the situation was under control at Lovedale Teachers' Training College where damage estimated at R100 000 was caused by fires early yesterday.

Fort Hare University, where nearly 1 600 students were sent home by train early yesterday, was quiet and only a few students were still waiting for transport.

At Lovedale College the administration building was destroyed in a fire which started about 1am.

A 4.30am fire destroyed the first-floor offices of the Alice circuit inspector of Ciskei education, Mr A S Bomela.

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr D M Jongilanga, said classes would be resumed today but there were no classes yesterday.

The principal, Mr D G Theron, said he was convinced that his students were not responsible for the fires.

Police said a number of students suspected of being involved in the Fort Hare incidents had been detained for questioning.

Professor A Coetzee, Acting Rector of the university, said only a few students were thought responsible for the trouble. Some students thought the trouble was started by students from the Reef, particularly Soweto.

The university said the opening of the Umtata branch of the university, due on July 23, had been postponed indefinitely.

⊙ Daily bus tours through Soweto have been cancelled for the rest of this month because it is not "completely safe" to resume the tourist service, according to Mr D J Bosman, public relations officer for the West Rand Administration Board.

Rapid growth of

Cape Tech

AR 645
14/10/76

programme to finance the development project was launched in 1973, the college's jubilee year. So far R330 000 has been raised towards the R1-million goal by the end of 1978.

This figure represents 25 per cent of the total figure required to finance the first phase of the project. The remaining R3-million will be granted by the State in the form of a subsidy.

The expansion programme also provides for a library tower block on the site of the Mayor's Garden and puts forward a plan to incorporate the existing City Hall in the complex.

It proposes the closure of certain streets in the area to vehicular traffic for the creation of pedestrian-free malls which would be developed as garden areas with shrubs, fountains and trees. This would provide a quiet cultural and relaxed atmosphere as a setting for the complex.

Overhead walkway bridges connecting the various buildings of the college are envisaged in the plan. Parking and transport would be no problem, as the railway station, bus terminals and Grand Parade are all within easy reach.

The Cape College for Advanced Technical Education began as the Cape Technical College in 1923. In 1967 it was elevated to its present status in terms of the Advanced Technical Education Act of that year which provided for the creation of autonomous colleges while all secondary education was placed under the direct

By JOHN D. BATTERSBY
(The Argus Education Reporter)

THE Cape College for Advanced Technical Education is poised to embark on a R30-million expansion project which provides for the establishment of a cultural and educational complex in the heart of Cape Town.

There are at present 14 000 students enrolled in the 200 full-time and part-time courses offered by the college. The ambitious development programme will absorb the estimated 25 000 students who will attend the college by 1980 and the 40 000 by the year 2000.

The first phase of the project will begin on June 1 next year when the Cape Town City Council hands over the Old Drill Hall site which is directly opposite the existing college building.

A modern educational tower block housing laboratories and lecture rooms will be erected on the site. A consortium of architects has submitted a detailed plan for the proposed building which is at present being studied by the college's development committee.

AN ambitious R30-million expansion is planned by the Cape College for Advanced Technical Education. By 1980 it is expected that its student enrolment will have almost doubled to 25 000.

control of the Department of National Education.

There are now six colleges for advanced technical education in South Africa—three in the Transvaal, one in Natal, one in Port Elizabeth and one in Cape Town.

Of the 14 000 students at the college 2 000 are full-time and 12 000 are made up of people from all levels of the community, from professional and technical personnel to housewives and hobbyists. The college has a full-time teaching staff of 150 and a part-time staff of over 400.

The college educates and trains future managers, engineering technicians, pharmacists, artists and designers, commerce and domestic science teachers, secretaries, building supervisors, medical and paramedical technologists, health inspectors, medical and hotel receptionists and many others at post Standard 10 level.

In addition the college offers a comprehensive

range of extra-mural courses including carpentry, pottery, metal work, dress-designing, creative writing, broadcasting and public speaking.

With the phenomenal rise of industry and technology in the post-war era it is logical that priority should be given to technical and vocational education at the advanced level.

The greatest demands for non-university tertiary education are in the fields of the natural sciences, pharmacy, medical and para-medical technology, nursing and health services, the engineering and building industries, commerce and administration and in commercial art, graphic design and the field of home economics.

New courses are constantly being designed and established to meet the needs of our technological age.

The upgrading for the Cape College for Ad.

vanced Technical Education to an autonomous institution and the proposed expansion programme should help to dispel the strange notion that exists in South Africa that a university degree is always preferable to a technical diploma from a tertiary college.

A survey which spotlighted the chronic shortage of technicians in South African industry was conducted by the Federation of Associations of Professional Engineers in 1973.

In an encompassing survey involving 114 organisations it was disclosed that a total shortage of 10 000 qualified engineering technicians existed while the annual demand was about 1 700. At the time of the survey the backlog of engineering technicians was deteriorating.

For every graduate employed in industry and commerce a large number

of highly trained supplementary technical, commercial, marketing and secretarial staff are required.

A sign which points to the imbalance in the distribution of school-leavers is the high first-year failure rate at South African universities. A practically orientated individual who enrolls at university later to find that he is not suited to the academic and abstract form of education is often too embittered and crushed to take a technical or business course at a college for advanced technical education.

Such a person would have derived far greater benefit from studying at a technical institution but was probably dissuaded from doing so because of the widely-held notion that such institutions are inferior.

The Van Wyk de Vries Commission of Inquiry into White Universities recommended a closer liaison and better co-operation between colleges for advanced technical education and universities. It said that universities should concentrate on pure academic studies and research while the tertiary institutions should concentrate on vocational training.

TRAINING FOR ELECTRICIANS IN WESTLAKE

W/E ARGUS (BUS ARGUS 30/10/76)

WORKSHOPS to train 40 electricians at a time are to be opened at the trade training centre for adults at Westlake.

The centre will try to cram into one year what normally takes five and the extension aims to meet increased demand for electrical training.

More than 600 men applied for places on residential one-year courses of different kinds but the centre can take only 200, said the principal, Mr W. J. Greeff, this week when the Civil Engineering Training Board toured the workshops.

A course for diesel mechanics increases to eight the number taught. These include motor mechanics, fitters, plumbing, brick-laying, panelbeating, plating and carpentry courses.

TRADE TEST

After training and working a year with an employer, 80 percent of trainees pass a trade test, which is claimed to be double the national average for apprentices.

'Men have no difficulty in getting jobs — employers come to us every week looking for trainees because of the technical knowledge they gain and their standard of work. They are usually fixed with jobs before the school closes at the end of the year,' says Mr Greeff.

About 3 000 men have been trained since the opening of the Cape centre in 1953. Minimum age is 21 and among older

trainees was a man of 51. The Cape centre is the only one of its kind in the country and the Department of Labour is considering opening others in Johannesburg and Durban and a second Cape centre for Coloured workers.

SA technical education is 'shameful'

STAR

9/11/76

Pretoria Bureau.
The low standard of education in South Africa has prompted officials from 54 top industrial companies to petition the Government for urgent changes.

initiate positive steps towards a general rise in the standard of education, the expertise of artisans and the well being of the South African industrial sector as a whole.
In the opinion of some

of those present at the meetings a major stumbling block in the past has been the apparent indifference on the part of education authorities and the labour board to the real needs of industry.

Meetings were held in Pretoria recently at which representatives of technical colleges, the Department of Labour and Government and private sector industries agreed that there were serious shortcomings in many facets of the education of skilled artisans.

CONSENSUS

Minutes of these meetings have been handed to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of National Education.

An informed source said the consensus was that the level of technical education and the resultant educational preparedness of future artisans who would be the backbone of the South African economy was "shameful and critical — but not hopeless."

CHALLENGE

To meet the challenge apprentice training officers from the 54 companies — which employ more than 2 000 specialist apprentices — have come together in their private capacities to lobby for changes.

Their concern was to

38. Consider the following diagram :

Price | $P.Q = k$

~~11/11/6~~

53



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2410
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

PRYS 20c PRICE
OORSEF 30c OVERSEAS
POSVRY POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2410
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Vol. 139] PRETORIA, 14 JANUARIE 1977
14 JANUARY 1977

[No. 5376

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 3, 1977

INSTELLING VAN 'N KOLLEGE VIR GEVORDERDE TEGNIESE ONDERWYS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys, 1967 (Wet 40 van 1967), stel ek hierby 'n kollege vir gevorderde tegniese onderwys, wat bekend sal staan as die Port Elizabeth Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys, op Port Elizabeth in.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 3, 1977

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Advanced Technical Education Act, 1967 (Act 40 of 1967), I hereby establish a college for advanced technical education, which shall be known as the Port Elizabeth College for Advanced Technical Education, at Port Elizabeth.

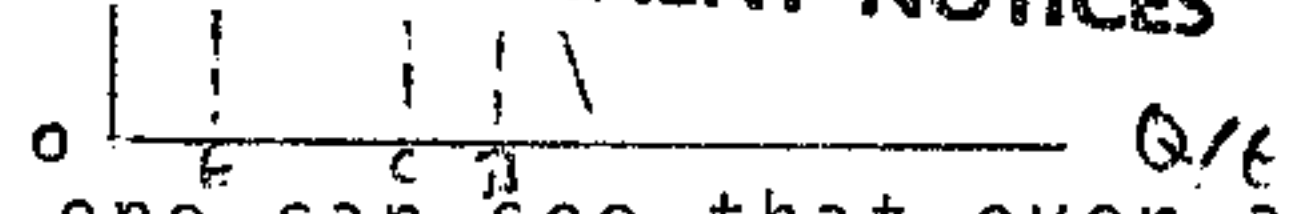
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-six.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

- 4. Buy GF = CB wheat.
- 5. Sell GF = CB wheat.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES



41. Given the diagram shown above (Q.40) one can see that over a ten year period, if it started with no stocks -

- 1. The government scheme would certainly not be self-financing.
- 2. The government would inevitably run out of wheat.
- 3. The government's scheme might or might not be self-financing depending on crop fluctuations during the year.
- 4. The scheme whilst stabilising incomes would make prices paid by consumers more unstable.
- 5. None of the above.

SALDRU FARM LABOUR CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ADDRESSES

A^{21/12/1972} provisional land gift offer to Indian college

- Africa Mr. R. c/o S
- Aires Mr. A. Dunbro
- Antrobus Mr. G. Eco
- Archer Mr. S. c/o
- Ardington Mr. A P
- Ardington Mrs. L. P
- Baffoe Mr. F. The I
- Bates Mr. R. 14 Park Cresent, Forest HI
- Behrmann Prof. H. University of Natal, P
- Birt Mr. M. c/o School of Business Scie
- Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRU, School of Econ
- Boonzaier Mr. E. 2 Baronrath Road, KENI
- Botha Mr. D. c/o Die Burger CAPE TOWN
- Boyle Mr. B. c/o The Argus CAPE TOWN
- Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro Investment Services
- Brokebsha Prof. D. Dept. of Anthropology Barbara, CALIFORNIA
- Brown Mr. P. P O Box 71, Hilton, NATAL
- Bromberger Mr. n. 7 Cavendish Close, Ca
- Budlender Ms. D. c/o Economics Dept. U.C
- Christie Mr. R. 20 Cook Street, OBSERVAT
- Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dept. of Eccnomics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 700
- Cummings Ms. P. 37 Carditt Road, University of Natal, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205
- Dinnell Mr. M. c/o Dept. of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
- Dorrington Dr. J. P O Box 47 PORTVILLE 6810
- Dorrington Mrs. P O Box 47 PORTVILLE 6810
- Evans Mr. A. P O Box 41, Viljoenskroon, O.F.S. 9520
- Finlay Mr. W. Tue Moss, Klein Constantia Road CONSTANTIA 7800
- Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs, Admin. Board. P O Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH
- Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat Newson Road, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205
- Frean Mr. N. c/o S.A.Cane Growers Association, P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000
- Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK S.W.A.

Mercury Reporter
LADYSMITH—The Town Council here last night agreed in principle to give about 10ha of land to the M. L. Sultan Technical College for a proposed technical college for Indians at Ladysmith.

The college is to be told the project has the council's full support. RITZBURG 3200

Mr. Pieter Harter, the Town Clerk, said although discussions have been held with the college principal no decision had been reached over the siting of a proposed college in northern Natal. SCH 7700

The council is to apply to the Administrator for the donation of the land which will be subject to certain conditions including the requirement that it be used only for the purpose of a technical college. OSCH 7700

The council is to apply to the Administrator for the donation of the land which will be subject to certain conditions including the requirement that it be used only for the purpose of a technical college. 7700

The council is to apply to the Administrator for the donation of the land which will be subject to certain conditions including the requirement that it be used only for the purpose of a technical college. EBA/ I C T. 8012
fornia, Santa

The council is to apply to the Administrator for the donation of the land which will be subject to certain conditions including the requirement that it be used only for the purpose of a technical college. REMONT 7700

The council is to apply to the Administrator for the donation of the land which will be subject to certain conditions including the requirement that it be used only for the purpose of a technical college. 7700

Tech enrols Coloureds

CAPE TOWN — A total of 15 Coloured students have been admitted to the Cape College for Advanced Technical Education and will start their courses today.

The decision by the college council last year was made after an official request by the Cape hospitals administration to allow Coloured radiographers to be trained at the college as there is a shortage of radiographers.

Courses in radiography are not offered at educa-

tion centres open to Coloureds.

The director of the college, Mr W. Sceales, said yesterday the decision had been unanimous.

However, the admission of the students was a "special instance" and "virtually an exception to the rule." There was no intention to press for total multiracial status at the college, he said.

Meanwhile, in Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley said the question of Catholic hospitals, old-age homes and orphanages go-

ing multiracial was much more complex than school integration and the outcome might be withdrawal rather than loss of credibility.

"There are so many different considerations that conflict with one another and, practically, it would be more difficult to integrate because it involves doctors, nurses and many others," he said.

To retain its credibility, the church might have to withdraw or hand over the institution to someone else. — DDC.

Coloured students

enrol

at Tech

FIFTEEN Coloured radiography students have been admitted to the Cape College for Advanced Technical Education. Their course started today.

This follows a unanimous decision by the council of the college last year to allow them to enrol. The director of the college, Mr W. H. Scales, said today the students were admitted because there was no radiography course available at the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education in Bellville — the Cape College's sister Institute for Coloured students.

This was not the first time Coloured students had been admitted to the college.

'We had a Chinese student a couple of years ago and a Coloured teacher who wanted to do our advanced reading course,' Mr Scales said.

The college would consider future applications by Coloured students in courses which were not offered at other training centres open to them, he added.

'But even then we will not be absolutely wide open,' Mr Scales said. Every application would be considered on its merits.

The admittance of the radiography students was requested by the Cape Hospitals Administration, as there is a shortage of radiographers.

Mr Scales said it was not necessary to obtain permission from the Department of National Education for the admittance of the students, as the department had given the college council 'certain powers.'

understanding of the words of the document, in their literal sense. What does the statement say? This may seem a foolish question till one realizes that statements are often made in language foreign to the reader, in unfamiliar terms & unusual senses of familiar words. Technical terms, deal- ing with words & letters to outwitted customs & institutions, which even in ones own language is bad spelling, lack of punch can all mislead the reader. Hence the meaning of words, a difference from that spoken in the changes in language having determined what a historian must try to ascertain. For literal and fact we come. Much history rests on words and phrases. Many in different from their original se determine whether the authors taken literally or in some other allegorically. It is told he understood. To fail here to avoid misinterpreted

statement in view of what particular phrases and sent- tence of the document. Can misleading illustration

board editing reports of the Congress, during the first year of the conference. He had to outwit the congress by using a 'board of different

of having
order
not paper
of the
is in
is in
must also
quite
and we
what if
years
in London
also inclu-
addressations
ing
institutions,
technical terms, deal-
in unfamiliar terms

53 26/2/77
**student
petition**

EAST LONDON — The extra-mural students on the photography course at the East London Technical College are to send a petition to the Minister of National Education over the barring of a black student.

A journalist, Mr Preston Mareka, applied to join the photography course, but was turned down because he is black.

The students and their lecturer then got together to sign a petition saying they had no objection to a black person in their course. The petition will be sent to the Minister of National Education, Senator Van der Spuy. —
DDR

Hansard 2 col 154 4/2/77

53

Technical training centres for Bantu

84. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) Whether there are any technical training centres for Bantu students in (a) the Cape Peninsula and (b) the rest of the Western Cape; if so, (i) where are they situated and (ii) how many students can be accommodated in each institution; if not,
- (2) whether it is the intention to establish such institutions; if so, (a) where and (b) when; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) No.
(b) No.
- (2) Yes, a departmental industrial training centre.
 - (a) Guguletu.
 - (b) Funds for the project have been approved and erection will commence as soon as circumstances in the residential area return to normal.

Tech bars blacks

53

EAST LONDON — Blacks are barred from studying at the Technical College here.

The principal of the college, Mr D. de Beer, said only whites were allowed enrolment at the college. He said this was a Government ruling.

And one of the first to feel the crunch of this law was Daily Dispatch - Indaba photojournalist Mr Preston Mareka, 28, of Mdantsane who wanted to take a photographic course at East London technical college.

Fine arts lecturer, Mr Gert van Zyl said: "Sorry, that's the law." — DDR

Bruines woedend oor wit onderwysman

VAT HOUT WIEGI!

DR. PIETER BINGLE se toekoms in die Kleurlingonderwys lyk donker ná die dinge wat hy Donderdagnmiddag as rektor van die Randse Onderwyserskollege vir Kleurlinge voor Johannesburg se Rapportryerskorps kwytgeraak het.

As daar bewys kan word dat hy korrek gerapporteer is, rus daar 'n plig op die Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkings om hom sammuier in die pad te steek, sê mnr. Jacques Rabie, Transvalse lid van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad.

Ook die Kaaplandse Kleurlingonderwysersunie eis dan ingedien van sy voorsitter, mnr. Franklin Sonn, omiddelike ontslag.

Dr. Bingle het volgens Bolander, wat dr. Bingle moes bedank, het dadelik gesê sy eie verwagting van die Kleurling is nie so negatief nie. Hy

het groot waardering vir hulle "skelm agterdogtig en oneerlik"; "sonder verantwoordelike hede", en "net godsdiensstig wanneer dit hom pas".

Mr. Japie Dreyer, 'n oud-Bolander, wat dr. Bingle moes bedank, het dadelik gesê sy eie verwagting van die Kleurling is nie so negatief nie. Hy

het groot waardering vir hulle "skelm agterdogtig en oneerlik"; "sonder verantwoordelike hede", en "net godsdiensstig wanneer dit hom pas".

Inspekteur

Dr. Bingle was nie gistermiddag beskikbaar nie, maar twee Rapportryers wat Donderdagnmiddag by die noemaal was, het teenoor RAPPORT bevestig dat hy korrek aangehaal is in gisteroggend se berig in Beeld.

As dit so is, sê mnr. Franklin Sonn, voorsitter van die Kaaplandse Kleurlingonderwysersunie, dan sal ons daarop aandring dat hy onmiddellik ontslaan word. Hy voeg by dat sy unie sal eis dat die administrasie onmiddellik gesuiwer word van mense wat dalk nog dergelike sienswyse

het. Hoe kon 'n man wat so dink so lank in so 'n posisie geduld word?

Dr. Bingle word van April inspekteur van Kleurlingonderwys in Kaapland.

Hy word na twaalf jaar as rektor van die Randse Onderwyserskollege deur 'n Kleurling opgevolg. Dit is 'n verandering waarop ontverdede studente en die bruin gemeenskap aan die Rand al lank aangedring het.

Skroeiend

In die lig van die feit dat 'n Kleurling hom binnekort opvolg, word daar met besonde misnoeë gekyk na sy beweerde aansprak dat sy kollege die enigste is wat nie die afgelope jaar deur brandstifting en staking ontwrig is nie en wel, omdat daar 'n blanke aan die hoof van die ingang is.

En bier bou bul brûe

Van Ons Kaapstadse Kantoor

DR. PIET BINGLE, Rektor van die Randse Kleurlingonderwyserskollege, se gewraakte toespraak wat hy voor Johannesburg se Rapportryers gehou het, kon nie vir Kleurlingonderwys op 'n slegter tydskip gekom het nie. Vandeeweek nog het wit en bruin onderwysleiers op Wellington brûe gebou wat van groot betekenis kan wees.

stand het. Mnr. Rabie: "Hoeveel dekades is nie geplet vir verpligte onderwys vir ons kinders nie?"

Daar is gesê dat Kleurling net godsdiensstig is as dit hulle pas. Vergeet dr. Bingle dan dat die oorigte meerderheid van hulle tot die NG Kerk behoort?

Eerlikes

Mnr. Rabie vind dit onverstaanbaar dat sulke dinge gesê word deur 'n man wat afree as rektor om inspekteur van Kleurlingonderwys te word. As hy so voel, moet hy hom hewer los maak van die "skelms, agterdogtiges en oneerlikes", en onder die "eerlikes" gaan werk, sê hy.

Ook die Vrystaatse Kleurlinge het van hulle laat hoor. Mnr. Philipp Sanders, LKR, voormalige voorsitter van die VKR, leier van die Federale Party in die Vrystaat en voor-

oneerlik. Hy het ook geen verantwoordelikeheidsin nie", het hy gesê.

"Die Kleurling se swak eienskappe word met elke geslag elke uur van die nag versterk en om te steel is vir hom tweede natuur."

Dr. Bingle meen dat dinge onder die intelligentsia besig is om te verander, sê Beeld, en hy glo hulle het in sommige opsigte die reg om rumoerig te raket.

"Dit is faktore buite sy beheer wat hom maak wat hy is en sy swak eienskappe na vore bring."

kan 'n onderwysvereniging van die ander groep toesprek.

Mnr. Theron sê dat die voorstelle in 'n beroep verwat is wat na plaaslike onderwysleiers gestuur sal word. Hulle sal gevra word om op eie inisiatief besluite te neem en brûe te bou.

"Ek en mnr. Flip Meyer, die Direkteur van Onderwys, het saam met mnr. Hennie Smit, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkings, samesprekinge gehad oor die saak. Die voorstelle dra die seën van wit en Kleurlingonderwys," sê mnr. Theron.

Mnr. Theron het verduidelik dat die voorstelle, wat Kleurlingonderwys betref, vir al vier provinsies geld. Wat blanke onderwys betref, is dit net 'n Kaaplandse besluit.

Maar mnr. Meyer het aan die Kleurlingonderwysleiers die versekering gegee dat die ander provinsies se harte net so warm klop oor die aangeleentheid," sê mnr. Theron.

- Wellington se vergadering van een van die amper honderd raadgevende komitees vir wit en bruin onderwys deur die land het besluite oor hegte samewerking geneem. Die besluite is met ope agms deur Kleurlingonderwysmanne verwelkom, sê mnr. Willie Theron, Direkteur van Kleurlingonderwys.
- Die voorstelle vir samewerking is:
- * Skooldroepe sal onder toesig van onderwysers bymekaar kom om verskeie onderwerpe te bespreek.
- * Eksamenverreestelle kan onderling uitgeruil word.
- * Leerlinge kan gesamentlike projekte aanpak soos uitstalling en straatkollekte.
- * Die burgemeester van 'n dorp kan by geleentheid onderwysers en selfs leerlinge van beide groepe saam onthaal.
- * 'n Skoolhoof of onderwysman van die een groep

53

Technical education boosted

Educationists today welcomed the "new deal" for the six colleges for advanced technical education.

"This will allow the colleges to take their rightful place in higher education along with the universities as demanded by commerce and industry," said Mr C Bornmann, the director of the Witwatersrand College for Advanced Technical Education.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof, announced yesterday that R168-million had been allocated for building new campuses for the six colleges of advanced technical education.

DEMAND

Professor D H Meiring, director of the Pretoria college said this move had been initiated by his college because it was felt that being a mixed secondary and tertiary college was inhibiting the status and development of the college.

Professor Meiring and Mr Bornmann welcomed the extension of the powers of the college councils, particularly as far as appointing staff was concerned, as a "step forward in our progress to autonomy."

Mr Bornmann said these would give the colleges greater scope and "perhaps make people realise that the univer-

sities aren't the only places where they can get a professional training."

Both men welcomed the subsidy system as "more realistic" as it would be based on their expenditure and not their income as in the past."

Mr S C M Naude, the director of the Department of National Education said the committee was also investigating the possibility of making the Witwatersrand college's external or correspondence college a separate institution.

● A new deal for colleges — Page 10.

Technical college in PE upgraded

CAPE TOWN — Far-reaching steps to upgrade and expand advanced technical education in South Africa have been announced by the Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof.

The scheme includes replanning of five colleges at a cost of R168 million, the upgrading of the Port Elizabeth College for Advanced Technical Education, an increase in status for lecturing staff, greater autonomy for the colleges and the possible establishment of four more colleges.

The move was announced yesterday by the Minister after talks here with the directors of colleges for advanced technical education.

The Minister said that on April 1 this year, the Port Elizabeth college would be granted the same status as the colleges

in the Vaal Triangle, Cape Town, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Durban.

The Port Elizabeth college had cost R5,5 million and was being transferred to the institution's council, the Vaal Triangle college was being doubled and the other four colleges being replanned or resited at an estimated cost of R168 million.

Dr Koornhof said during the 1978/9 financial year the finances of the six colleges would be handed on the same subsidy system as universities. This was based on expenditure rather than income.

A new improved post structure for lecturing staff at those colleges had already been approved and would be introduced as soon as the economic climate had improved. — PC.

They don't want Bingle

CAPE TOWN. — The executive of the Coloured Representative Council will ask the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit to withdraw Dr Pieter Bingle's secondment to the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

A member of the CRC executive, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said yesterday that the executive had decided this week "that under no circumstances will they accept Dr Bingle in the administration."

Sapa

Read Paul's Mail
11-3-77

53

viii) development projects :

A great deal of
constructing
A whole series
the poor-urban
ment, promoting
the transport
problem in mi
a long way to

Advanced technical training for Coloureds

753. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations.

- (1) (a) What facilities for advanced technical training for Coloureds are there in each province, (b) where are they provided and (c) what is the present (i) enrolment and (ii) maximum capacity in each case;
- (2) whether any such facilities are planned: if so, (a) where will they be provided, (b) when will they become operative and (c) what is the estimated capacity of each.

about policies for re-
ve the whole population.
ncrease the welfare of
on, agricultural develop-
industry, expansion of
anned with the employment
uld be established to go

ix) socialisation

In the Soviet
workers redu
to find them
to take on w
whether more
(Robinson ar
Here is a f
Since South
certain num
no new dep
interventi

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

- (1) (a) Cape Province: 1 College for Advanced Technical Education and 2 Technical Colleges.
Natal: 1 Technical College.
Transvaal: 1 Technical College.
Orange Free State: None.

- (b). Cape Province:
The Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, Bellville South.
Bethelsdorp Technical College, Port Elizabeth.
R. C. Elliot Technical College, Kimberley.

Natal:
L. C. Johnson Technical College, Durban.

Transvaal:
Highveld Technical College, Johannesburg.

(c)(i) and (ii).

	(i)	(ii)
The Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education	115	275
Bethelsdorp Technical College	26	40
R. C. Elliot Technical College	20	40
L. C. Johnson Technical College	24	40
Highveld Technical College	7	40

(2) Yes.

(a) Extensions to the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education.

(b) 1980.

(c) 75.

owed to declare any of its
payroll, management has
an enterprise may be obliged
ble in the neighbourhood,

modern economics p.314).
blem of unemployment.
ot to employ above a
employ less involves
purpose of this sort of
ovel.

work on the subject of un-
ainty surrounds some of the
strates the effect this
eater clarity will be
e. What has been reason-
d in unemployment,
; at least partly due to
ployment as a 'free variable'.
ie weight given to fighting
ts. From the point of
tion which needs to be
e urgently needed.

X. A NON-FINAL NO

It should be c
employment in
estimates use
has on the un
achieved in t
ably well est
particularly
economic pol
Reducing une
inflation ar
view of Sou
changed soo

Hansard 14
col 1027

53

THURSDAY, 5 MAY 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Technical training for Indians

826. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many Indian secondary or high schools in each province offer a technical secondary course;
- (2) how many Indian students passed technically orientated (a) junior certificate and (b) senior certificate examinations during 1976;
- (3) how many Indians passed the full (a) N.I, (b) N.II, (c) N.III, (d) T.I and (e) T.II examinations during 1976;
- (4) how many passed other technical or vocational examinations during 1976 with specification of the type of course;
- (5) how many (a) full-time and (b) part-time students were enrolled at the M. L. Sultan College for Advanced Technical Education and its branches in March 1976.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Natal 3
Transvaal 1
Cape 0

The foregoing figures refer to schools offering technical secondary courses as defined by the Minister of National Education. In addition all departmental high schools offer one or more technical subjects such as woodwork, metal work, technical drawing and industrial arts.

- (2) (a) 106
(b) 31
- (3) (a) 352
(b) 288
(c) 120
(d) 683
(e) 443 .

- (4) National Diplomas
Sugar Technology 2
Analytical Chemistry 6
Medical Laboratory Technique—
Clinical Pathology 2
Microbiology 1
Community Health Nursing 6

Intermediate Diplomas
Electrical Engineering (Light Current) 2

National Certificates
Measurement Surveying 1
Architectural Draughtmanship ... 10

- (5) (a) 1 919.
(b) 4 335.

Agricultural schools/colleges in Native homelands

840 Mr. R. M. CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

53

(a) How many agricultural schools or colleges are there in Native homelands in South West Africa, (b) in which Native homelands are they situated and (c) how many Native students are enrolled in each of them.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c). Agriculture is a function that has been transferred to the South West African Homelands in terms of the South West Africa Act, 1968 (Act 54/1968), and due to the fact that the required information deals with matters which are now the function and responsibility of the Homeland Governments concerned, I am not in a position to disclose the particulars.

Prior to the transfer of the above-mentioned function to the homelands concerned, the position was as follows:
Number of agricultural schools or colleges: 2.

Homelands: Owambo and Kavango.
Number of students: Owambo: 11;
Kavango: None.

Hansard 18 col 1221 2/6/77

Bantu enrolled for specialist technical subjects

905. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many Bantu students were enrolled in March 1976 in each year of study for courses of training for (a)(i) civil engineering, (ii) agricultural engineering, (iii) surveying, (iv) geological and mining, (v) electrical and (vi) telecommunication technicians, (b)

water and sewage purification operators, (c) maintenance workers for water purification installations, (d) land surveyors, (e)(i) mechanical, (ii) electrical, (iii) chemical and (iv) civil engineers and (f) other specialist technical subjects with specification of these subjects;

- (2) how many students passed their final examinations during 1976 in each of these courses of study.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1)	Year of study				(2)
	1	2	3	4	
(a) (i)	22	22	15	19	14
(ii)					
(iii)	14	13	10	9	9
(iv)	7	8	10	—	7
*(v)	—	—	—	—	—
(vi)	8	11	16	—	10
(b)	23	—	—	—	12
(c)	27	—	—	—	24
(d)	13	6	2	2	—
(e) (i)	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	4	2	1	2
(iii)	—	1	1	—	—
(iv)	—	4	2	—	—
(f) Architecture	2	—	—	—	—
Quantity Surveying	3	—	—	—	—

*The course has not yet been introduced.

53

Commercial certificate courses in Bantu schools

903. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many Bantu schools in the Republic, including the homelands, provide commercial (a) junior and (b) senior certificate courses;

- (2) how many (a) boys and (b) girls qualified for (i) a commercial junior certificate and (ii) a commercial senior certificate at the end of 1975 and 1976, respectively.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 85.

- (b) 27.

(2)		(a)		(b)	
		1975*	1976†	1975*	1976†
(i)	1 246	1 353	1 193	1 582	
(ii)	225	78	117	37	

N.B.

* Transkei included.

† Transkei and Soweto schools excluded.

The examinations in Soweto were conducted during March 1977, but statistics in respect of these courses are not yet available.

Post Form I vocational courses

901. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(a) What post Form I vocational courses are available for Bantu girls in the Republic, including the homelands, and (b) how many schools provide each of the types of courses concerned and (c) how many of these girls passed each of these courses during 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i) Home Management		2	23
(ii) Dressmaking		8	84
(iii) Short courses in dressmaking:			
Children's clothes			
Skirts and blouses			
Simple dresses			
Fashionable dresses			
(iv) Seamstress and Alteration Hand		1	2
(v) Assistants in Pre-school Institutions		3	38
(vi) Supervisors in Pre-school Institutions		1	11

The minimum admission requirement for the courses is a Higher Primary Certificate, in other words it is post primary courses and not post Form I courses.

Standard 16 Q col 1145 20/5/77

Boitseanape Trade School

904. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (a) How many Bantu students are taking the course for trade instructors at Boitseanape Trade School near Mafeking and
(b) how many qualified as trade instructors at the end of 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (a) 29.
(b) 8.

53

	Republic	South West Africa:
Electricians' and wireman's course:		
NTC I.....	62	
NTC II.....	75	
NTC III.....	20	
Motor mechanics.....	129	6
Welding and metalwork.....	119	—
Leatherwork.....	37	
Dressmaking.....	46	
Upholstery and motor trimming.....	49	
Motorbody repairman's course.....	76	
Watchmakers.....	9	

Hansard 15 col 1106 13/5/77

53

Trade schools for Bantu

899. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many Bantu (a) trade schools for boys and (b) trade sections attached to other schools are there in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa;
- (2) what was the total enrolment in each trade course available and in each year of study at these schools in (a) the Republic and (b) South West Africa in March 1976;
- (3) how many students passed in each trade school course available in 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	15	2
(b)	6	4

(2)	(a)			(b)		
	Year of study			Year of study		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Concreting, bricklaying and plastering.....	419	307		45	39	
Plumbing, drainlaying and sheetmetalwork.....	176	175		19	23	
Carpentry, joinery and cabinetmaking.....	320	226		44	47	
Painting and glazing.....	69					
Electricians' and wireman's course.....	46	55	22			
Motor mechanics.....	203	146	137	12	10	6
Welding and metalwork.....	183	131		16	—	
Leatherwork.....	30	41				
Dressmaking.....	49	41	51			
Upholstery and motor trimming.....	78	55				
Motorbody repairman's course.....	129	88				
Watchmakers.....	14	12	11			

(3)	Republic	South West Africa
Concreting, bricklaying and plastering.....	199	27
Plumbing, drainlaying and sheetmetalwork.....	99	23
Carpentry, joinery and cabinetmaking.....	163	31
Painting and glazing.....	57	

Handcard 15 vol 1059 9/5/77

53

Reform/industrial schools for Bantu

876. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) How many reform and industrial schools, respectively, for Bantu (i) boys and (ii) girls are there in the Republic and (b) how many (i) boys and (ii) girls are at present accommodated at each such type of school;
- (2) how many Bantu (a) boys and (b) girls (i) were admitted, (ii) were released on licence, (iii) were discharged and (iv) absconded during 1975 and 1976, respectively, in respect of each such type of school.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

There are no industrial schools for Bantu as defined in the Children's Act, 1960 (Act No. 33/1960).

(1) (a) (i) 4.

(ii) 1.

(b) (i) 827.

(ii) 95.

		1975	1976
(2) (a)	(i)	461	550
	(ii)	294	260
	(iii)	202	225
	(iv)	234	281

		1975	1976
(b)	(i)	37	40
	(ii)	50	35
	(iii)	11	4
	(iv)	Nil	Nil

Hansard 15 col 1062 9/8/77

Trade tests and artisan status for Bantu

900. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(53)

- (1) How many Bantu passed trade tests and qualified for artisan status (a) as electricians, (b) as general mechanics, (c) as motor body repairers, (d) as upholstery and motor trimmers, (e) as watchmakers and (f) in other trades, excluding the building trade, during 1976;
- (2) what certificates are awarded to those who pass such tests.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 16.
(b) None.
(c) 2.
(d) None.
(e) Trade tests are not conducted in this trade.
- (f) Motor mechanics 5
Diesel mechanics 7
Tractor mechanics 4
Welders 3

- (2) Trade diplomas.

Mansard 15 vol 1060 9/3/77

53

Technical secondary schools for Bantu

898. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) (a) How many technical secondary schools for Bantu are there in the Republic, including the homelands, and (b) where are they situated;
- (2) how many boys obtained (a) the junior certificate and (b) the senior certificate with one or more technical subjects during 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 7.
(b) Jabulani (Soweto), Vlakfontein (Pretoria), Umlazi, Edendale (Pietermaritzburg), Thlabane (Rustenburg) and Mdantsane (East London).
- (2) (a) 120.
(b) 36.

Hansard 18 col 1244 3/6/77

53

Coloured pupils who passed examinations with technical subjects at multilateral high schools

1003. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

How many Coloured pupils in the Republic passed the (a) junior certificate and (b) senior certificate examination at multilateral high schools with one or more technical subjects in their courses during 1975 and 1976, respectively.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

(a) 1975	111
1976	165
(b) 1975	45
1976	41

HANS. 21 20/6/77

Col 1348 - 1349

53

Technical training for Coloureds

1005. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) (a) How many (i) full-time and (ii) part-time Coloured apprentices were attending the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are these figures given;
- (2) how many apprentices received full-time instruction at this College during 1976 by means of group training courses for periods of about 10 weeks each;
- (3) how many Coloured apprentices attended classes at other technical colleges or continuation classes in (a) the Republic and (b) South West Africa during 1976;
- (4) how many Coloured apprentices in the Republic and South West Africa achieved full artisan status and (i) passed the N.T.C.I, N.T.C.II and N.T.C.III examinations, respectively, during 1976;
- (5) (a) how many students, excluding apprentices, were attending courses at technical colleges in the Republic and South West Africa, including the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education at the latest date for which figures are available, (b) in respect of what date are these figures given and (c) what diplomas or certificates were awarded to such students during 1976?

1349

THE MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) (i) 92.
(ii) 50.
(b) 9 May 1977.
- (2) 405.
- (3) (a) 3 145.
(b) 20.
- (4) (a) The information is not readily available. The granting of artisan status falls under the control of the Department of Labour.
(b) N.T.C.I 924
N.T.C.II 726
N.T.C.III 292
- (5) (a) 820.
(b) 18 May 1977.
(c) Teachers' Diploma (Technical)
Teachers' Diploma (Commerce)
National Certificate for Building Foreman
National Diploma for Health Inspectors
National Diploma in Community Health Nursing
National Secretarial Certificate
National Diploma in Public Administration
National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance
National Technical Certificate (Part 1) for Hairdressers
National Technical Certificate (Part 2) for Hairdressers
National Technical Certificate (Part 3) for Hairdressers

20/6/77

Col 1351-2.

53

Courses at Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education

1038. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(a) How many students passed each of the courses available at the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, excluding the courses for the National Technical Certificate, in 1976 and (b) what are these courses.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

(a) and (b)	Course	Passed
	National Diploma in Community Health Nursing	20
	National Diploma for Health Inspectors	4
	National Secretarial Certificate	8
	National Certificate for Building Foremen	12
	National Certificate for Technicians (T1)	79
	National Certificate for Technicians (T2)	36
	National Certificate for Technicians (T3)	17
	National Higher Certificate for Technicians (T4)	16
	Teacher's Diploma (Technical)	7
	Teacher's Diploma (Commerce)	25
	National Diploma in Public Administration	1
	National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance	2
	National Diploma for Surveyors and Draughtsmen	None
	National Diploma in Printing Management	None
	National Diploma in Industrial Administration	None
	National Diploma in Public Health	None

National Certificate in Housing Management	1
Chartered Institute of Secretaries (C.I.S.)	None
Institute of Administration and Commerce (I.A.C.)	None

Blacks 'unlikely' to attend Tech

(53)

4. Plausib
In Augu
accepte
in Nover
for R40
penalty

Mercury Reporter
THE NATAL College for Advanced Technical Educa-
tion is "not averse" to admitting Blacks although cir-
cumstances made this unlikely, the director, Mr. A.
Pittendrigh, said yesterday.

M. M. R. W. 2/6/77

ed in Cape Town.
job in Parow is
g January. But
lville instead
ment of an agreed

Staff The Bellville job, bef
of an extra secretary to hand
an extra foreman for R4 000 p

He was commenting on
a report that the Port
Elizabeth Technical Col-
lege might open to
Blacks.

re the services
R3 000 p.a., and

The Company's existing workfo
will be adequate for both job

The Natal college could
only accept a Black if
requested to do so by the
department. concerned
with that Black's educa-
tion, Mr. Pittendrigh
said. To date this had
not happened.

ch earning R2 000,

Transport The Company has a
2 years ago. Depreciation is
mile.

The policy, laid down
after a Cabinet Council
decision, was that Afri-
cans and Coloureds could
only be admitted for
courses which were not
available at their own
colleges.

ught for R5 000 each
p.a. plus 10c per

It is estimated that the Bell
travel an extra 1 000 miles ea

The college had
received a few applica-
tions from Africans
which it had referred to
the Department of Bantu
Education. It had heard
no more of these, he
added.

the lorries to

Materials The Company has all
Parow job:

- 1 000 units of Type A at
- 500 units of Type B at

aterials for the

Type A would not be used for the Bellville job, but could be sold
for 50c each.

Type B has no alternative uses and zero scrap value, but 200 units can
be used for the Bellville job. In addition it will be necessary to buy
3000 units of Type C at R10 each for the Bellville contract.

Both jobs will take exactly one year.

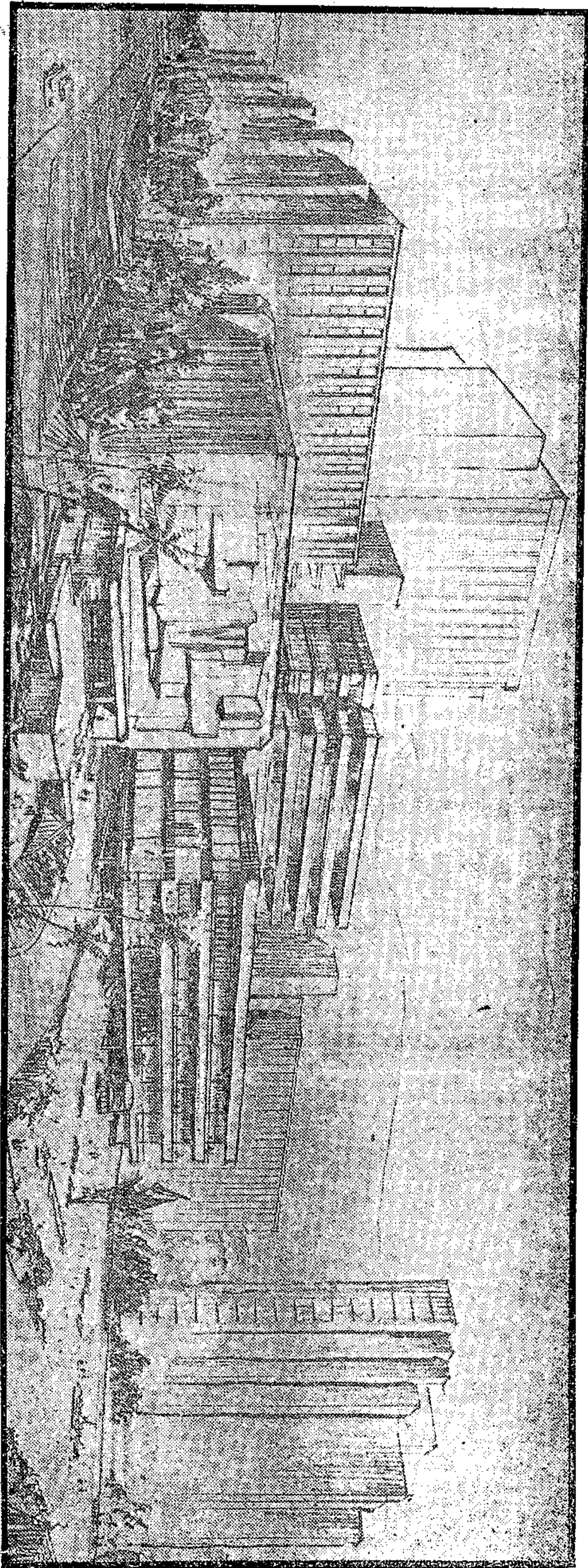
The Managing Director asks you to consider which of the two
alternatives is most profitable.

Draw up a table showing the opportunity costs involved in each.

What advice would you give?

(50%)

The Tech's R85m new home



AN artist's impression of the proposed R85 million premises for Natal College — formerly known as The Tech — for which the Education Department has given the green light for the first building phase to begin towards the end of the year.

Mr Barry Clements, public relations officer for the college, said: "The departments are scattered all around Durban and it was felt necessary to have the entire complex under one roof.

"We acquired 12 hectares of land, bordering Warwick Avenue, Botanic Gardens Road and Old Dutch Road, and have already appropriated 210 of the 220 residential sites necessary for the project, which has involved a considerable amount of slum clearance. The eventual premises are to house an estimated 10 000 full-time and 20 000 part-time students by the turn of the century."

AN original... course aimed at revolutionising industrial training and upgrading unskilled workers has been evolved at the Natal College for Technical Education.

The course which will find broad application in underdeveloped countries, was specifically designed to jump the gap between the largely uneducated and unskilled labour force and the growing requirements of industry for skilled workers.

But the director of the college, Mr Allan Pittendrigh, says it also has wide educational implications and will have a direct impact on teaching within various departments of the college.

The technique used in the course is the brainchild of industrial adviser Mr Les Cowie who is assisting the college specifically to develop it.

Mr Cowie argues that even if the huge disparity in funds allocated by the Government to black and white education was closed, it would take 15 years before the effect began to be felt and would do nothing to help the barely educated mass of the black adult population.

"Several firms have training courses but they meet endlessly with the problem that many black workers lack the basic educational concept and skills needed for them to be able to follow a training course," says Mr Cowie.

"We are talking of people of normal intelligence and normal aspirations with no prospect of acquiring the basic education necessary for them to progress.

"So we needed a training technique that would not rely on a basic education. And that is what we think we have got."

Educational technology in the form of teaching machines, taped and videotaped courses have been around a long time and much of it has been abandoned.

Miss Yvonne Jordan, an educational psychologist who manages the college's Industrial Learning Unit and has given Mr Cowie practical help in the programming of the training course, said: "Rather than our having led the field it is a case of having come up from behind."



People planning to "programme" people: Les Cowie, Miss Yvonne Jordan and Mr Allan Pittendrigh

Teaching them what they need to know

Sun. Trib. 14/5/77

53

"The problem of training blacks looked insoluble until Les Cowie came along. They lacked education, he said, and often couldn't read or write too well, but they had normal vision and intelligence, so we had to develop a way to train them visually and verbally."

Original

"In place of the instructor with the blackboard, notebooks and lot of talking we have organised videotapes, slide-sequences, overhead projectors and the real equipment in the factory."

What made Mr Cowie's use of this equipment original was:

● The degree of analysis and planning that went into programming a course.

● The degree of verbal participation by the students in an audio-visually presented course.

Cornerstone of Mr Cowie's training method is the theory of Swiss statistician Dr Vilfredo Pareto that 20 percent of any activity repeats itself

80 percent of the time. Thus 20 percent of the things that can go wrong with a car account for 80 percent of the things that do go wrong.

If you identify the 20 percent correctly you can, using the programming techniques to be taught by the college, train a man in a matter of weeks to do 80 percent of (for instance) a mechanic's job. The mechanic is retained as a supervisor and to undertake the 80 percent of the job that happens only 20 percent of the time.

As an example of the success of this theory Mr Cowie cites the training experience of a chemicals plant for which he designed a training programme. "The plant had a throughput (produced goods value) worth R1-million a day. First they taught engineers how to run the plant. Then they taught white matriculants and then black matriculants — both of which took them a year.

They ended training Standard 8 blacks, which they did in only six weeks, because we went for the 20 percent of the 80 percent and left the rest for the relatively few engineers to cope with."

Visual presentation speeds up the learning process as visual memory is much stronger and longer lasting than conceptual learning, Miss Jordan said.

Response

The organisation of the material draws a repeated verbal response from the student and either confirms or contradicts his answers. If he is wrong, the sequence is repeated by the class controller. The student is presented visually with an overview of the job to be learned — how it keys into the organisation — and then a detailed breakdown of the elements of the 20 percent to be taught him.

"It is not education," said Miss Jordan. "It is the programming of people to perform tasks. It's not a

substitute for education or the huge inadequacies in black education and so should not be treated as a replacement for the development of black education institutions."

Another factor that contributes to learning speed is that the teacher — or course controller — does not have to concern himself with what he is teaching or how he is teaching so he can concentrate on how the student is learning and on whether he is participating or not.

For this reason, the course controller does not have to be a highly skilled person and it seems within the system that he is himself programmed to some extent to exercise the behavioural controls over the learning process of punishment and encouragement. His job is largely to get people to concentrate on the programmed course and he doesn't have to know its content.

At present, industrial

training is largely conducted by people drawn from the shop floor and with no or little teacher-training, or by graduates with degrees in industrial psychology who have little experience of industry.

Cost

The course to be offered is to instruct training officers in industry how to plan and create effective training programmes for their own firms or organisations. The cost of the four-week intensive course — R840 — and the costs of setting up and running a training centre in a firm is fully recoverable on tax allowances, provided the training is for Africans.

Success of a programme will depend upon revision of its content as the firm's processes and procedures change, because whether the contents are good or bad, they will be thoroughly taught if the system is applied.

Another problem is freedom on the part of the course controller who can

readily plugs in the same programmes.

A danger of the course is that put to unscrupulous application it could become a formidable brainwashing instrument either within industry or by politically interested organisations.

Miss Jordan readily admits that this danger exists but doubts if industry would use it in this way. However, she says if the techniques taught in the course are put to such a use they will be very efficient.

Black unions, when and if they come into effective being, would be a possible safeguard against abuse.

Though the techniques are not a substitute for education, Mr Pittendrigh believes they will have extensive application within education. He said: "In the planned course, we teach how the senses feed information to the brain — and we do it in half-an-hour. By conventional teaching methods it

Barlow gee R700 000

skool in Ciskei

vir

DIE C. S. Barlow-stigting gaan meer as R700 000 op geboue bestee wat die eerste fase van 'n tegniese hoërskool in Mdantsane sal uitmaak. Die skool sal 'n gesamentlike projek wees met die Ciskeise Regering, wat onderneem het om die terreinwerk te doen en die skool toe te rus wanneer dit in bedryf is.

Onderhandelinge met die Ciskei Regering is al 'n geruime tyd aan die gang en besonderhede is nou gefinaliseer. Die opening van die skool word vir Januarie 1979 beplan.

Dit is die tweede projek van die C. S. Barlow-stigting. Die eerste was die aanleg van 'n ambagskool by Motetema wat aan die volk van Lebowa geskenk is.

Die stigting is daargestel deur Barlow Rand om die verskaffing van geskoolde mannekrag in Suid-Afrika aan te vul deur die bevordering van onderwys en opleiding van alle rasse-groepe. Aanvanklik word daar aandag geskenk aan geriewe vir die tegniese onderrig van swartes, Kleurlinge en Asiate.

Mynbou

Die aankondiging is namens die stigting gedoen deur mnr. C. S. Barlow, voorsitter van Barlow Rand, waar hy gesê het: „Barlow Rand verskaf werk aan 'n groot aantal mense van die Ciskei — veral in sy mynboubedrywigheede.

„Ons is oortuig dat die private sektor 'n belangrike rol het om te speel in ontwikkelingsplanne soos hierdie en dat hierdie tegniese hoërskool 'n waardevolle bydrae in die toekoms van die Ciskei en sy mense sal lewer.

„Die kursusse wat by die skool aangebied word, is van 'n praktiese aard en sodanige opleiding sal oor die lang termyn tot voordeel strek van die studente sowel as die Ciskei.

Houtwerk

Die hoërskool by Mdantsane sal aanvanklik 400 leerlinge huisves en 'n tweede fase sal voorsiening maak vir 'n addisionele 250 leerlinge. Kursusse wat aangebied word, sluit in houtwerk, metaalwerk, motorwerktuigkunde, elektriese werk en pas- en draaiwerk.

Barlow Rand se eiendomsafdeling en sy konsultante, met die noue samewerking van die Ciskei se departemente van onderwys en werke, sal die skool ontwerp en oprig. Die eerste fase behels 'n administratiewe blok, tien klaskamers, drie ingenieursteenkamers, 'n biblioteek, vyf werkwinkels, twee teoriekamers, drie laboratoriums, sportvelde en ander geriewe.

Geskenk

„Ek verwelkom hierdie ruimhartige geskenk van die C. S. Barlow-stigting,” het die Hoofminister, Hofman L. L. Sebe, gesê. „Die Ciskeise Regering het die oprigting van 'n tegniese hoërskool al geruime tyd in gedagte, maar was nie finansieel daartoe in staat nie weens die ernstige ekonomiese krisis van die afgelope paar jaar.

„Hierdie geskenk is die verwesenliking van 'n droom deurdat dit werkgeleenthede vir my mense op tegniese gebiede skep wat nooit voorheen bestaan het nie weens die gebrek aan die nodige onderwysgeriewe.”

Die voorsiening van tegniese onderwys van topgehalte sal nuwe horisonne skep vir beter besoldigde arbeid en sal die Ciskeise mense toerus om hulle rol te speel in die ontwikkeling van die

Before I started on this great project, I just could not figure out about this felt business. I eventually had to ask Nathan (one of my juniors) for help. I had to ask Nathan (one of my juniors) for help. I had to ask Nathan (one of my juniors) for help.

attend because of the late arrangements, I felt happy to feel that I was representing St. Mary's at the Service. The climax of an Ordination Service, I feel, is when the Bishop says the words, "I have chosen you for the service of God."

Ciskei to get Tech

D.D. 22/9/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government assisted by the C. S. Barlow Foundation, will build a technical high school at Mdantsane, which is expected to start functioning in January, 1979.

The joint project will see the Government carrying out site works and equipping the school, while Barlow Foundation will attend to the buildings, which will cost over R700 000.

The foundation, set up by Barlow Rand Limited to augment the supply of skilled manpower for all races in South Africa, established as their first project a trade school at Motetema in Lebowa. The Mdantsane school will be the second project.

The school's first phase will allow for the accommodation of 400 pupils while an additional 250 pupils will be admitted when the second phase is complete.

Courses to be offered include carpentry, metalwork, motor mechanics, electrics and fitting and turning.

The chairman of the foundation, Mr C. S. Barlow, said Barlow Rand employed a large number of Ciskeians particularly in its mining operations.

"Our belief is that the private sector has an important role to play in development schemes such as this."

The course offered at the school would be to the long-term benefit and advantage of both the students and the Ciskei, he said.

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said the gift by the foundation was the realisation of a dream which opened opportunities for Ciskeians to be employed in the technical field. — DDR.

try to... a tremen... FOR YOUR... Church.

Agency Helms

3. rates. In the... Sundays are... after Pentecost...

Komani to train ^{D.D.} ^{12/10/77} students

QUEENSTOWN —
Komani Hospital training school here will begin teaching senior students from University of Port Elizabeth from next year.

This was revealed here by the chief psychiatrist of the Department of Health, Dr P. Henning, when he formally opened the Komani training school.

The school, for psychiatric training, is the only one of its kind in the Eastern Cape and was established in February this year.

At the opening the first presentation of the Morris Ginsberg memorial trophy was made to Mr W. Gouws, a community charge nurse.

The trophy is awarded to the member of the hospital staff who has displayed the best interpersonal relationship. —
DDC.

53

FM 11/11/77

(53)

BANTU EDUCATION

Contentious college

With Soweto and other black areas gripped by boycotts of the Bantu Education system, people are wondering if the giant Anglo American Corporation hasn't plunged into troubled waters.

Their concern is caused by the ultra-modern Soweto Teachers' Training College which the corporation is building at a cost of some R1.8m, at the same time as the boycott of Bantu Education is spreading downwards to primary schools and upwards to teachers (*FM* last week).

An Anglo spokesman tells the *FM* that the College will be officially opened at the beginning of February next year and that it will be usable by May or June. He points out that the corporation has kept in touch with Soweto headmasters during building operations.

"I can't predict what will happen in the future. We assume that the people of Soweto would not turn down anything as elaborate as this college," he says. And he makes the point that the Bantu Education Department would never have built anything to match the college.

The spokesman added that Anglo's contacts in Soweto had indicated that the Jabulani Technical College, the only teacher training institution in Soweto so

far, was operating normally.

J K Molohe, vice-chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, representing the teachers who have resigned, when asked about the fate of the college, simply said: "It all depends on the steps the Bantu Education Department is going to take."

Indians for course

53

Mercury Reporter

NM 30/4/77

PERMISSION has been granted for the Damelin Management School in Durban to run mixed part-time evening courses from January.

Indians will now be able to attend the short, intensive courses run by the school which have previously been restricted to Whites.

"These are directed at middle management and the eleven courses include business, marketing and financial management. Previously we had to run separate courses," said public relations officer Miss Jenny Priestman.

STAR 29/12/77

53

Student expulsions anger Indians

The opposition Indian Reform Party in the South African Indian Council (SAIC) is protesting against the expulsion of 11 students from the Transvaal College of Education for Indians.

The expulsion follows a meeting the students held at the Nirvana Pleasure Resort on October 21

when police arrested 94 students and two journalists.

The expelled students were sentenced to 25 days' jail or a R25 fine suspended for five years.

Spokesmen for the Reform Party and members of the SAIC, Mr A Rajbansi and Mr Abu Ebrahim, said an urgent meet-

ing had been called for this afternoon to ask the SAIC executive to take action against the expulsion.

The students were expelled by the Department of Indian Affairs because they "either failed to make the necessary progress or were unsuited to the teaching profession."

Mr Rajbansi said: "The SAIC executive has the power to revoke this decision. We are therefore asking the executive chairman, Mr J N Reddy, to exercise this power."

The students received letters from the director of Indian Education notifying them of their expulsion and ordering them to repay a R500 bursary.

39. Symbolism II S
40. Valéry D
41. Art Nouveau S
42. Proust I D
43. Post Impression I S
44. Proust II D
45. Post Impression II S
46. Thomas & Heinrich Mann D
47. Burckhardt S
48. Futurism S
49. Science I D
50. Futurism S
51. Science II D
52. Constructivism S
53. Literature 1910 - 14 D
54. Lit. since Daumier S
55. The case of Romain Rolland D heroism
56. Photogr. S.
57. Theatre as a mirror of social conditions D
58. Photo. II S
59. Media and culture I D
60. Bauhaus I
61. Media and culture II D
62. Bauhaus II S
63. The Vienna circle D
64. Surrealist I S

Development of The Whole Man — SONN'S WAY



MR FRANKLIN SONN, the new rector of the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education.

MAKING people realise educational needs they are not conscious of — and involving the whole community in education — is the aim of Mr Franklin A Sonn, the new rector of the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education in Bellville.

He takes up his new post in March after returning from a study tour of the United States and Britain. There he visited a variety of higher educational institutions, including technical colleges.

Mr Sonn, 38, has been principal of Spes Bona, a technical high school in Athlone, for five years. He has been in the teaching profession for 17 years and was president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association.

In an interview he said: 'Colleges for advanced technical education are acquiring a new and dynamic status as centres of

learning. They fulfil a vital function in providing courses of study which are realistically and practically orientated towards specific job needs — but they also have a much wider role in the community as a whole.

'There should be a definite outreach from the Peninsula College to the community — to organisations and individuals — so that people can be made aware of the courses, both full-time and part-time, which are or can be offered.

'I feel that an important part of my job as rector will be in public relations, to meet and talk to industrialists, other employers and potential students.

'I would like to make people aware of educational needs they are not conscious of — to see that particular lines of study could help to improve their productivity and promotional prospects, or simply widen and deepen their general education.

Mr Sonn is particularly keen to promote part-time study. He obtained his BA (Hons) degree from the University of South Africa through a correspondence

course while he was a young teacher and he believes that people must be prepared to work to realise their full potential.

He comes from a teaching family (his father, Mr Pat Sonn, was headmaster of Bishop Lavis Primary school and all his other near relatives are or have been teachers), and he passionately believes in education for its own sake as well as a means for career furtherance and job skills.

He also believes strongly in the dignity and integrity of the individual and emphasises that he is determined to adhere to the cornerstone of his philosophy of education — the development of the whole man — in his new job as he has done hitherto in his teaching career.

He said: 'This aim should not be lost sight of, especially in institutions primarily established to educate and train people for future careers. I am dead against any system which over-

emphasises either the academic or job training aspect of education at the expense of the development of character, initiative, leadership and a sense of compassion.'

At present the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, which is only 10 years old and which has about 1 000 students, is mainly concerned with technical and

'There should be a definite outreach from the Peninsula College to the community. . . .'

commercial subjects. But it is being expanded. And Mr Sonn would like to see a wider range of study courses offered.

He said: 'As highly as I value training in technical and commercial spheres, I would welcome a broadening as has happened to older colleges of this type. If there is the demand, other courses can be planned.

'I intend to encourage the extramural activities which have already developed at the Peninsula College — particularly drama and music. Through these interests there can be a growing awareness in the value of education for its own

sake, in broadening one's horizons.'

On the administrative side of his job as rector, Mr Sonn said that he believed in promoting team work among his staff and in encouraging students to discuss problems and other matters with members of his staff and with him.

He said: 'I want my students to know that my door is always open to them. I hope to meet representatives of the Students' Representative Council on a regular basis. But I also want to meet individual students to talk about their purely individual problems. I am a great believer in discussion.'



BONNE ESPERANCE student, Dennis August, receives instruction from Mrs E Kritzinger on the formalities of five-star service. Acting as restaurant customers are Errol Taylor, left, and Samuel Hannie. The Bonne Esperance Secondary School in Cape Town provides training in hotel catering. Each candidate who obtains a Standard 5, 7 or 8 certificate at this school will, without further examination, be issued by the Hotel Board with an additional certificate, The National Caterers' Certificate I, II or III — which are recognised by the catering industry. The aim is to extend this course to Senior Certificate level to include hotel and restaurant management.

Technically...

TECHNICAL EDUCATION in schools and colleges for coloured students has improved and expanded tremendously during the past few years. Technically minded students can now follow their interests right through to university or college.

The introduction of differentiated education, accompanied as it has been by in-depth aptitude testing, has meant that an increasing number of technical subjects can be taken.

To enable boys to ascertain their aptitudes for technical subjects, they take general handwork in Standard 6. This includes classroom tuition in elementary drawing and trade knowledge as well as the development of practical skills in workshops.

Alternatively, young men who have either their Junior or Senior Certificates (Technical) can enter apprenticeship for various trades and they can undertake the Artisans' Competency Trade Test earlier than is applicable to apprentices who do not have these certificates.

In the south-western Cape the Spes Bona school (Cape Town) and Esselen Park school (Worcester) offer technical subjects. These schools have hostel accommodation.

The Bonne Esperance Secondary School in Cape Town provides training in hotel catering.

Each candidate who obtains a Standard 6, 7 or 8 certificate at this school will, without further examinations, be issued by the Hotel Board with an additional certificate. Candidates with Standard 6, 7 or 8 certificates can continue their education in continuation classes or at technical colleges. At present there are five technical colleges (at Athlone, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Johannesburg and Durban). There are branches at Maritzburg and East London, and continuation classes at Worcester, Queenstown and East London.

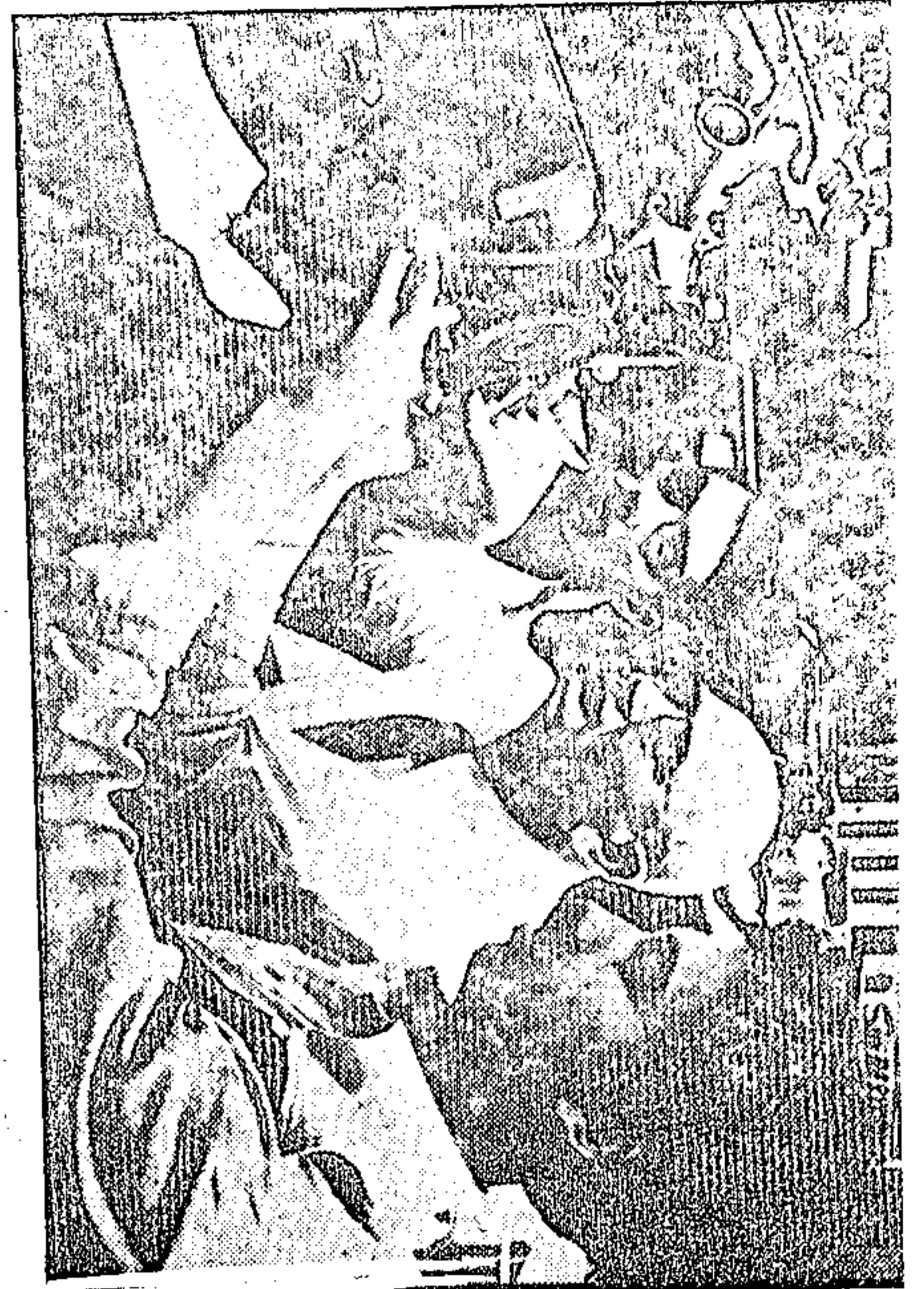
In 1974 the Training Centre for Artisans was established in Bellville. This provides an alternative system to apprenticeship. At present it is limited to the training of motor mechanics.

A Training Centre for Seamen organises courses to prepare seamen for examinations conducted by the Department of Transport (Marine Division).

The Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education has at present three different departments (technology, commerce and management, and science and para-medics).

Teachers of technical and commercial subjects are trained here. Last year 14 artisans, who have been teaching at technical colleges, studied here to obtain their technical teaching diploma. They continued to draw their full salary from the Department of Coloured Administration while on this course.

The aim is to encourage experienced artisans to become fully qualified teachers at technical colleges. From this year the department will also recruit directly from industry for this course.



STEVEN THOMPSSON and Howard Thomas are training to be motor mechanics at the Training Centre for Artisans in Bellville. Their instructor is Mr J J Niemand. This centre, opened in 1974, provides an alternative system to apprenticeship.



KEITH DOWERS, a student at the Training Centre for Seamen in Bellville which organises courses to prepare seamen for examinations conducted by the Department of Transport (Marine Division).



MR Desmond Owens, Director of Bantu Education in the Cape.

TECHNICAL TRAINING AT GUGULETU

AR 645 10/11/78
① 53

A TECHNICAL training centre for African schoolboys is to open on the outskirts of Guguletu next month. It will serve several schools. The eventual aim is to teach 5 000 pupils at this centre.

At this centre, which will start operating on February 1, there will be basic training in electrical work, bricklaying, woodwork and plastics, metal work and welding.

Two of these subjects are taken by boys in the last standard in primary schools (Std 5), while in the first year of secondary schools (Form 1 or Std 6), a change is made to two other subjects in this grouping.

Welding can be taken in Std 7 (Form 2). In Std 8 (Form 3), one or more of these subjects can be written as part of the external Junior Certificate examination of the Department of Bantu Education.

~~(2/1/78)~~
Pupils will be taken to the technical centre by bus to attend lessons there for 2½ hours a week. To start with, the centre will be situated in rented premises. But a site in Guguletu has been selected for a new building which will be started this year.

The African teachers at this centre are all experienced school teachers who have undergone a year's special training at Soweto, where a technical centre

Continued on page 2.

Guguletu technical centre planned

① 53 ②

Continued from page 1.

has been in operation for several years.

In an interview the Director of Bantu Education in the Cape, Mr Desmond Owens, said: 'While no education department can afford to lose sight of its primary responsibility — which is to provide mass education of an academic character as a foundation for job-orientated training — the Department of Bantu Education has in recent years provided a variety of opportunities for vocational and technical instruction.

With the introduction of differentiated education there is more opportunity than ever before for variations of curricula. Significant progress has been made in the development of wider choice offered by this system within the limits imposed by budgetary considerations and by the shortage of highly

qualified teachers at the senior secondary level.

'Boys who show an aptitude for technical matters will now have greater opportunity to follow their interests through the training offered at the new technical training centre.

'The department also encourages and subsidises more advanced in-service training in factories. Centres can be established by a group of associated industries, such as the one in Port Elizabeth, or individual companies are encouraged and helped to start their own in-service training schemes.

At present there are 300 schemes run by individual companies throughout South Africa, including 16 in the Western Cape. These schemes were started in about 1974. During 1977 about 75 000 African workers took part in individual company training schemes which among them offered 450 different courses.

Nun founded school

SIX years ago a Catholic teaching nun helped 10 students to prepare for their matriculation examination. From this small beginning has grown the adult education section of the St Francis Cultural Centre in Langa where 1 500 students of varying ages were taught last year.

This year the range of subjects is to be expanded further. A two-year training course for nursery school teachers is to be started in February as well as a two-year home economics diploma course which has been specially designed to equip women for work in hotels, hostels and institutions. A needlework-dressmaking course will also be introduced.

The principal of the adult education section of the St Francis Cultural Centre is Sister Veronica, formerly principal of the Loreto Convent school for girls in Sea Point.

In 1971 she was asked for help by two African men who were working for their matriculation examination. By the end

of the year Sister Veronica found she had a small class of 10 and at the beginning of the next year, 90 pupils were waiting for her when classes started again.

This is how the foundation was laid for a wide education programme from basic literacy classes through to the full syllabuses for matriculation and other senior standards as they are applied in full-time schools.

The matriculation students write the National Senior Certificate examination for which thousands of people of all races enter from all parts of South Africa each year. Most of the students have been writing two or three subjects at a time each year.

Sister Veronica said: 'The enthusiasm of these students, and their willingness to study and work hard, is truly amazing. They are so keen to improve their education.

'After a hard day's work, they come here for three hours a night. Classes in the evening are from 6.30 pm until

9.30 pm. But some arrive earlier to study on their own — in many homes, particularly those in which there are lots of young children, study at home is impossible.'

Students include domestic workers, messengers, labourers, clerks and schoolteachers.

Primary school teachers and others are improving their general education as well as gaining further teaching qualifications. Background knowledge is gained by attending various lectures given at the centre — lecturers from UCT take part.

The diploma course for nursery school teachers will at first be confined to trained primary school teachers who are already working in nursery schools. Later the course will be widened to include school leavers.

This year there will be a further expansion of the training of literacy teachers.

Sister Veronica now has a staff of 100 part-time teachers of all races. Many of them are from Catholic convents and schools. Others include teachers from other schools, including African secondary school teachers and clergymen.



■ SISTER VERONICA (left), principal of the adult education section of the St Francis Cultural Centre in Langa, with a member of her staff, Miss V Sityata.

Firms give literacy classes

AFRICAN workers for several Cape Town businesses are attending literacy classes at their places of work. Some firms have literacy teachers trained by the adult education section of the St Francis Cultural Centre in Langa.

These teachers are usually educated members of the staffs of these companies. They have been trained in literacy teaching by Sister Veronica, the principal of

the adult education section of The St Francis Cultural Centre and Brother Anthony, who acted as vice-principal last year.

Companies that have already taken advantage of the scheme include Amalgamated Packaging, Murray and Stewart, Nannucci Limited, HSK Contractors, Rennie Stevedores and the Cape Town Stevedores Association.

This year Sister Veronica is hoping more companies will take advantage of the literacy teachers' classes.

She said: 'Last year we had 150 pupils in our literacy classes. But there are many more Africans in the Cape Town area who would want to attend literacy classes if they were able to. Many cannot come to us because they are on shift work.

'So I want to ask more firms to follow the example set by several important concerns who are now allowing their trained literacy teachers to give classes on work premises, in some instances during work time and in others during the lunch break.

'Apart from the immediate advantages which literacy gives to workers — being able to operate their own savings accounts at banks and post offices, being indepen-

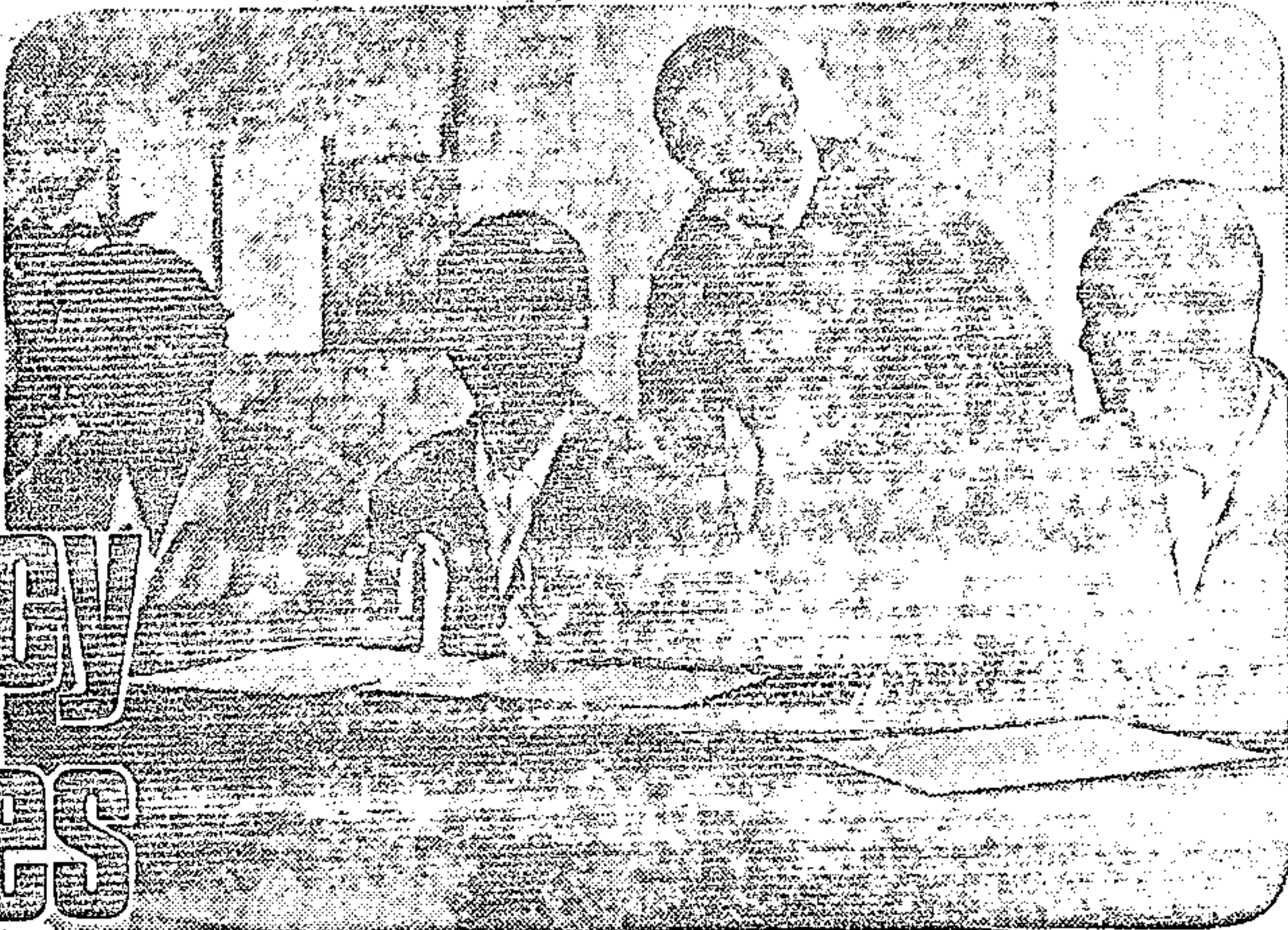
dent in their writing and reading — many of them continue with their studies some right through to matric.'

Companies who wish to discuss the training of literacy teachers with Sister Veronica can telephone her at the St Francis Cultural Centre (53-5796) or they can write to her (P.O. Box 42, Crawford).

The classes for training literacy teachers are held in the mornings, while literacy classes for general workers are held in the afternoons and evenings.

The new term starts on February 1, with enrolments accepted from January 16 for literacy classes and for other courses leading through to matriculation.

In practice enrolments especially for literacy classes, continue throughout the year. To allow for the different stages of progress



■ SISTER Veronica, principal of the adult education section of the St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa, with a literacy class. Her pupils are Mr S Mama, Mr J Nganga and Mr L Hlaleli.

achieved in literacy, there are four groups. Students are allowed to proceed at their own pace.

As soon as literacy is gained in Xhosa, the students are taken into a preparatory class to introduce them to English, Afrikaans, history, geography and the sciences. This class is also divided into groups to make allowances for different rates of progress.

The students then proceed to course one, which lasts a year. Six subjects are taught and they are brought up to the equivalent of Std 4.

Course 2, which also lasts a year, offer 10 subjects and this course brings the students up to the equivalent of Std 7 or Form II as it is also known. The subjects include Xhosa, English, Afrikaans, mathematics, physical science, biology, history, geography, business science and Biblical studies.

At the end of Course 2 the students write an examination and if they pass, they then follow the usual syllabus for the senior standards leading to matric.

AD. 25/1/78

Work starts on tech

(53)

EAST LONDON — Work has started on building a technical high school at Mdantsane.

The project is a joint venture between the Ciskei government and C S Barlow Foundation. The government is clearing the site, providing services and will equip the school. The C S Barlow Foundation is responsible for the erection of the buildings which are estimated to cost R720 000.

"The clearing of the site for our new technical high school heralds the beginning of a new era for many of our young men," said Chief L L Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, after a visit to the site.

"There is the University of Fort Hare at Alice to meet educational needs in academics and agriculture and we also have primary and secondary schools for general basic learning. Now the technical high school will fill a most important gap in the educational structure of Ciskei."

On a site covering 33 hectares, the school will be close to the Mdantsane railway station and will be reached by tarred road from the nearby main highway. It will offer

courses in carpentry, metalwork, motor mechanics, electrics and fitting and turning.

The school is being built in three phases. The first, to accommodate 400 pupils, will provide an administration block, ten classrooms, three laboratories, six workshops, a library block, cafeteria and other facilities.

The second phase will almost double the school's capacity and the third will see the building of a hostel to accommodate 120 pupils.

"Young men trained here will, we hope, have every chance of being gainfully employed," said Chief Sebe. "The school is scheduled to begin functioning in January 1979 and four years later the first students will have been fully trained. By this time it is to be hoped the scope for their employment will have grown tremendously and they will be able to apply their skills to their own advantage and to the advantage of Ciskei as a whole."

"We now see our dream beginning to come true thanks to the interest and generous assistance of the C.S. Barlow Foundation," said Chief Sebe. — DDR

53

WERKLOOSHEID OORSAAK

Tegniese Kolleges oorstroom

DLK BURGERS 25/11/78

Van Ons Kantoor

PRETORIA.

DAAR kom 'n deurbraak in die beskikbaarheid van opgeleide tegnisi in Suid-Afrika. Die jarelange antipatie teenoor tegniese onderwys het verdwyn en kolleges vir gevorderde tegniese onderwys word oorstrom met aansoeke van matrikulante wat hulle vir 'n tegniese loopbaan wil bekwaam.

Mr. S. C. M. Naude, Direkteur van Onderwys van die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding, sê dié neiging is al die laaste aantal jare te bespeur, maar die getal inskrywings by die land ses ses kolleges vir gevorderde tegniese onderwys het vanjaar alle verwagtinge oortref.

Volgens hoofde van kolleges met wie Die Burger gesels het, is die styging sowat 15 persent, hoewel dit in sommige kursusse selfs 200 persent is. 'n Groeikoers van net 3 persent word as ewewig-tig beskou.

Die toename word toegeskryf aan die werkloosheid in die land, wat Matrikulante laat besluit om verder te studeer; die verlengde diensplig, wat baie mans laat besluit om hul beroepsopleiding eers af te handel, en die beter beeld wat in die laaste tyd van tegniese kolleges en tegniese onderwys ontstaan het.

HUISVES

Volgens prof. D. H. Meiring, Direkteur van die Pretoriase Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys (K.G.T.O.), is die groei in sommige departemente 15 persent, hoewel die inskrywings nog nie gesluit het nie.

Mr. W. H. Scales, Direkteur van die Kaapse Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese

Onderwys, sê sy groot probleem is om die groeiende getalle te huisves. Die Kaaplandse Onderwysdepartement het 'n skool ontruim wat die kollege vanjaar sal gebruik.

Hy sê getalle het in elke departement gestyg. Hy verwag dat die uiteindelijke syfer 'n styging van 10 persent sal toon teenoor dié van verlede jaar.

Mr. F. D. van der Merwe, Direkteur van die K.G.T.O. in Port Elizabeth, sê sy inskrywingstal het met minstens 15 persent gestyg, ondanks 'n verdubbeling van klas- en losiesgeld.

VOL

Mr. A. Pittendrich, Direkteur van die Natalse K.G.T.O. in Durban, sê inskrywings vir farmasie en die sekretariële kursus is vanjaar die hoogste nog ooit by sy kollege. Die bestuurs- en professionele kursusse, sowel as die kursusse in toegepaste wetenskap is ook reeds vol.

Mr. M. W. Vorster, hoof van die Krugersdorpse Tegniese Kollege, sê dat hoewel inskrywings nog nie gesluit het nie, dit lyk of daar 'n styging van 15 persent sal wees teenoor verlede jaar.

Mr. L. O. Pienaar van die Joubertparkse Tegniese Kollege in Johannesburg sê sy kollege is tot oorloepens toe vol en wys mense weg.

X Teaching staff of each college for advanced technical education

88. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of National Education:

15. Wanneer u en/of de Wat doen u (a) What was the total number of members of the teaching staff of each college for advanced technical education in South Africa as at 31 December 1977 and (b) how many members of the teaching staff of these colleges (i) resigned and (ii) retired on account of reaching the retirement age during 1977? gaan u terug huistoe

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)(i)	(ii)	op elke plaas?
16. Caan u ter	Pretoria..... 322	22	1	
	Witwatersrand ... 256	24	4	
17. Watter dee	Natal..... 202	30	3	by die huis?
	Cape Town 181	3	4	
18. Hoe reis u	Port Elizabeth ... 84	2	0	
	Vaal Triangle... 57	8	0	se?

Van die een plaas na die ander?

Wie betaal u vervoer?

19. Het u bepaalde lone?

Hoe word hulle bepaal?

20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?

21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?

Weeklikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?

Wat was die verandering?

Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?

23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

Extention of facilities at Onderstepoort

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

7. Whether it is the intention to extend facilities at Onderstepoort in order to accommodate more veterinary students; if so, (a) when and (b) to what extent; if not, why not.

3. ... tal arbeiders in die toekoms te verminder
Hoekom?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

No;

(a) and (b) since the intake of second year veterinary students at Onderstepoort was already doubled to 90 as from the beginning of 1976.

4. Dink u 'n tekort aan arbeid sal ontwikkel, byvoorbeeld oor die volgende 5 jaar? Indien wel, hoe gaan u hierdie tekort teenwerk?

5. Bestaan daar werkloosheid onder afhanklikes van werkers op u plaas (d.w.s. is daar mense wat graag wil werk maar wat geen werk kan kry nie)? Indien wel, watter soort werkloosheid?

6. Die werkers op u plaas het afhanklikes onder 18 jaar. Hoeveel van hulle sal op u plaas kan werk, as hulle wil, wanneer hulle ouer is?

Skool

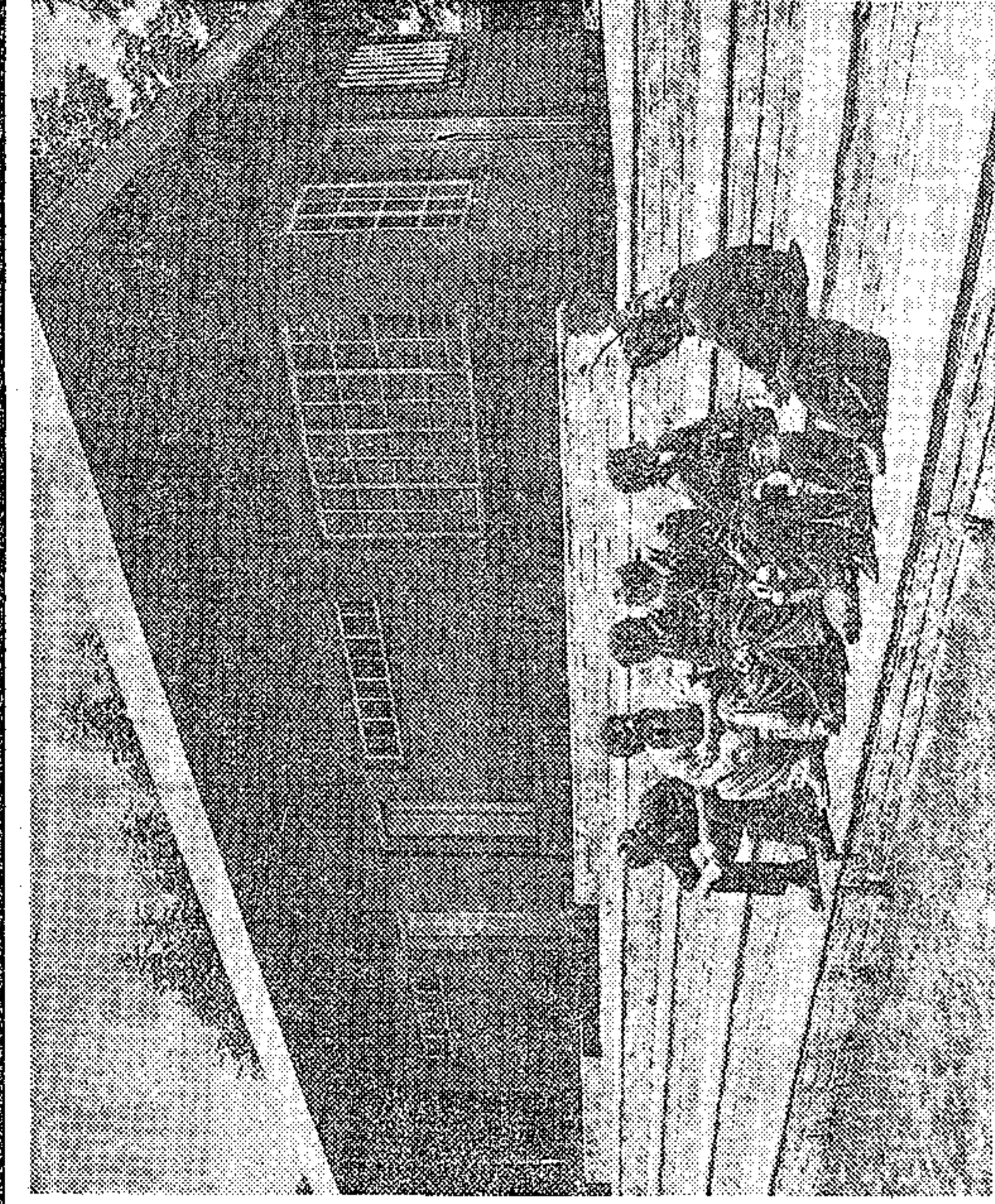
1. As 'n werker op u plaas kom werk soek, vra u hoe ver hy op skool gevorder het, of nie?

2. Merk u enige verskille in bekwaamheid op tussen werkers wat skoolgegaan het en die wat nie skoolgegaan het nie?

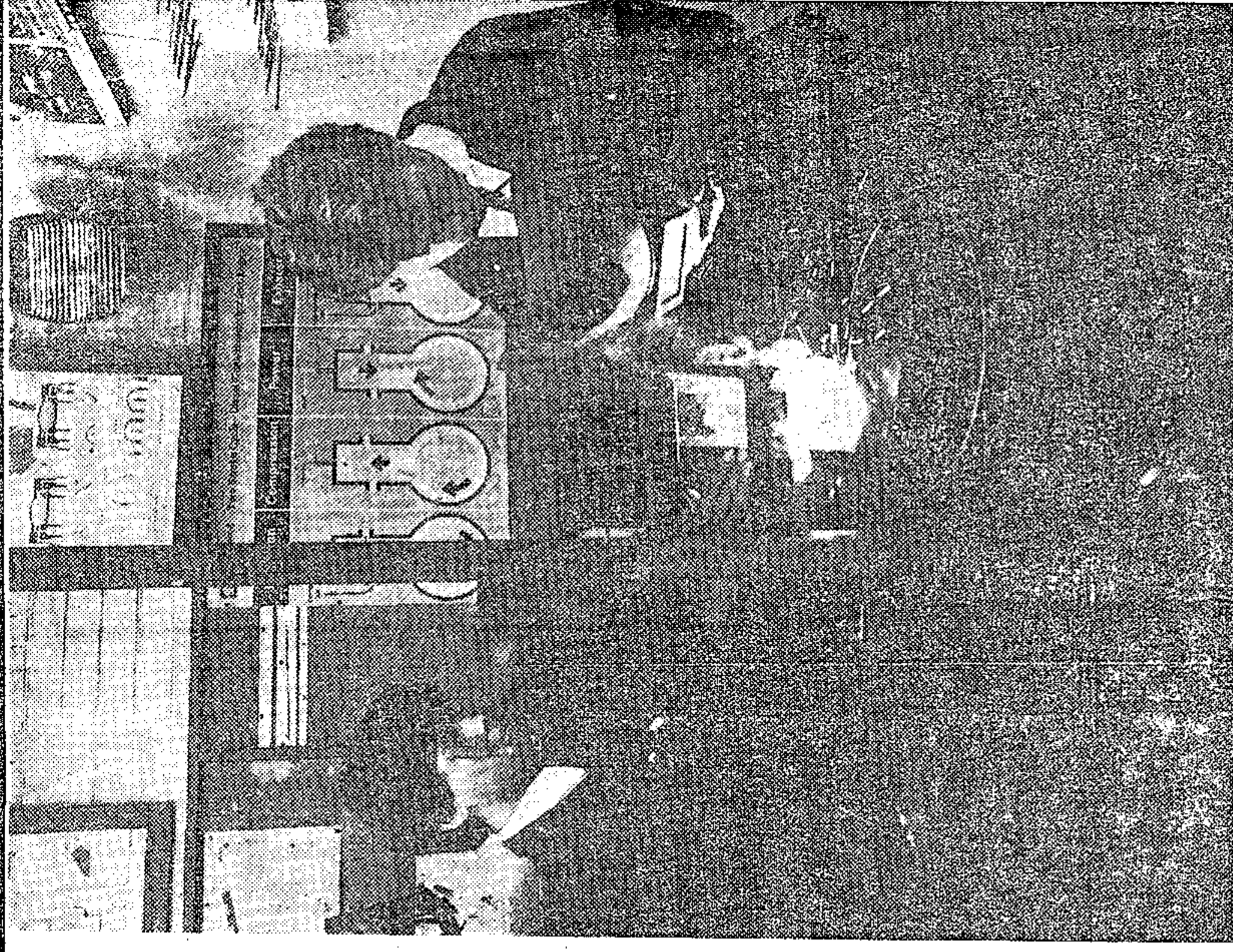
3. Gee u liever werk aan 'n werker wat 'n paar jare skoolgegaan het, of nie? Hoekom?



These schoolboys service their school's Kombi, repair the lawn-mowers.



These practical course pupils helped build this school sports pavilion, and they're proud of their handiwork.



Standard 9 pupils Pierre Gouws (left) and Tommy du Toit work on a machine for melting and mixing plastic.

ed of polemic over the Practical Matric, an enterprising matric class at Krugersdorp High School is taking distinctly practical steps. They are canvassing employers to find out what they think of the course.

Under the guidance of a teacher the pupils have drafted a questionnaire and sent it to 80 different institutions and organisations.

He asks the following questions: Will the Standard 10 Practical Course certificate be recognised as a circulation certificate? Will pupils who have a certificate qualify for work of clerical work? Will any distinction be made between these pupils and those who have a standard 8 certificate as regards salaries?

Will this certificate be put forward as an advertisement for apprenticeship as pupils who have passed the Standard 8 certificate?

Mr Hudson says he has "not a single doubt" that the Practical Matric is a "very worthwhile alternative" for non-academic children who would previously have had to leave school in Standard 8.

He says the extra two years at school give youngsters two more years in which to develop and mature as individuals. "They have the opportunity to become seniors in the school, to become prefects and to play in the first sports teams," he said.

"All these things, help children accept responsibility and gain confidence. They are very different people going out into the world at 17 than they would have been at 15." Mr Hudson says that

Determined to show that pupils with a more practical bent could do as well and even much better than their more academic-minded contemporaries in certain jobs, Krugersdorp High School is taking positive steps to put its beliefs on the line. ELIZABETH WILSON reports.

marshal their thoughts and to speak in both languages. They learn how to handle an interview, how to call a meeting, arrange an agenda, take minutes... "Literature is aimed at encouraging a love of reading rather than at detailed analysis," he said.

But chiefly the course is geared towards developing practical skills. Boys do woodwork and industrial arts. Girls do typing or domestic science.

Streets ahead

"In some subjects such as industrial arts, a boy in the practical course may get three times as much tuition as a child in the academic class," said Mr Hudson. "This could put him streets ahead as an applicant for a practical job." Mr Hudson maintains that employers should

first assess the type of post they wish to fill. They should decide if they need a practical person or an academic.

"If they have any doubt, they should set a test," he says. "Then they can see how the practical pupil scores against the other."

Other teachers agreed. Said the industrial arts master: "Surely if a boy applies for a job there is a foreman who can ask him questions. The boy who has done the Practical Course can walk into a factory and not be over-

Something of value...

They regularly service the school's Kombi and do repairs to the lawn-mowers. In the hostels they do woodwork and repairs.

Says Mr Hudson: "These children and their parents are well aware of what the course is aiming at and they believe in it. We never maintain we are going to give the child a specific job qualification — we do not do that with the academic course either. We always tell pupils they will need further qualification or training when they leave school."

Hansard S vol 327 2/3/78

X Bursaries for Black student teachers

53

232. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

2. Dink u dat ja of nee (a) How many bursaries were granted to Black student teachers in 1977 and (b) what was the total amount granted. u kinders is? Indien

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

1. Waaron gaan (a) 1 596. (b) R179 930.* e?

Aan n-nie skole bywoon nie *Preliminary figure for the 1977-78 financial year.

1. Hoe belangrik is dit vir u dat u kinders moet skoolgaan? Sal u die plaas wil verlaat indien daar nie 'n skool naby was vir u kinders nie?
2. Ontmoet u ooit die onderwyser? Indien ja, spesifiseer.
3. Bespreek u ooit die skool met u werkgewer?
4. Is die skool wat u kinders bywoon op 'n plaas of nie? Indien nee, spesifiseer waar.

Aan werkers wie se kinders : - skole bywoon

Training of Coloured teachers •

243. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured students in the Republic were enrolled as at 31 December 1977 or the latest specified date for which figures are available for each of the years of training for (a) the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate, (b) the Primary Teachers' Diploma, (c) the Lower Primary Specialist Certificate, (d) the Lower Secondary Teachers' Diploma, (e) the Secondary Teachers' Diploma (non-graduate), (f) the Secondary Teachers' Diploma (graduate), (g) the Adaptation Classes Teachers' Diploma, (h) post-graduate degree courses in education, (i) the Commercial Teachers' Diploma and (j) the Technical Teachers' Diploma;
- (2) how many teachers qualified in the Republic at the end of 1977 for (a) the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate, (b) specialist certificates at the end of one year courses for teachers with the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate, (c) the Primary Teachers' Certificate, (d) the Primary Teachers' Diploma, (e) the Lower Secondary Teachers' Diploma, (f) the Secondary Teachers' Diploma (non-graduate), (g) the Secondary Teachers' Diploma (graduate), (h) the Adaptation Classes Teachers' Diploma, (i) a post-graduate degree course in education, (j) the Commercial Teachers' Diploma and (k) the Technical Teachers' Diploma.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured persons 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 questions are as follows:

- (1) (a) First year (J.P.T.C.): 1 026.
Second year (L.P.T.C.): 1 221.
(2 year L.P.T.C.—Course substituted by 3 year J.P.T.C.—Course with effect from January 1977.)
- (b) First year: 887.
Second year: 684 full-time plus 62 part-time.
Third year: 333 full-time plus 194 part-time.
- (c) 227.
- (d) First Year: 119.
Second Year: 37.
Third Year: 15.
- (e) 8.
- (f) 68.
- (g) 39.
- (h) B.Ed.: 5.
M.Ed.: 1.
- (i) First year: 72.
Second year: 41.
Third year: 52.
- (j) First year: None.
Second year: 5.
Third year: 9.

N.B. Particulars at (a), (b), (c), (i) and (j) as on 1 March 1977.

- (2) (a) 1 142.
(b) 199.
(c) 576.
(d) 404.
(e) 13.
(f) 8.

- (g) 68.
(h) 21.
(i) B.Ed.: 5.
M.Ed.: 1.
(j) 54.
(k) 8.

Handwritten: 7 15 March 1978
Question 239 Col. 411 - 414.

53

5 MARCH 1978

412

the courses available at the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, excluding the courses for the National Technical Certificate, in 1977 and (b) what are these courses.

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:

(b) Courses	(a) Successes
1. National Certificate for Building Foremen	6 certificates and 13 subject successes.
2. National Certificate for Technicians (Part 1)	79 certificates and 249 subject successes.
3. National Certificate for Technicians (Part 2)	29 certificates and 48 subject successes.
4. National Certificate for Technicians ...	24 certificates and 38 subject successes.
5. Higher National Certificate for Technicians	7 certificates and 3 subject successes.
6. National Diploma for Surveyors 3 and Draughtsmen (a) 1st year	9 passes.
(b) 2nd year	4 passes.
7. National Diploma for Technicians (Civil Eng.)	20 subject successes.
8. National Diploma for Technicians (Analytical Chemistry) 1st year	37 subject successes.

X Students passing courses at Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education

239. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(a) How many students passed each of

the courses available at the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education, excluding the courses for the National Technical Certificate, in 1977 and (b) what are these courses.

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:

(b) Courses	(a) Successes
National Certificate for Building Foremen	6 certificates and 13 subject successes.
National Certificate for Technicians (Part 1)	79 certificates and 249 subject successes.
National Certificate for Technicians (Part 2)	29 certificates and 48 subject successes.
National Certificate for Technicians ...	24 certificates and 38 subject successes.
Higher National Certificate for Technicians	7 certificates and 3 subject successes.
National Diploma for Surveyors and Draughtsmen (a) 1st year	9 passes.
(b) 2nd year	4 passes.
National Diploma for Technicians (Civil Eng.)	20 subject successes.
National Diploma for Technicians (Analytical Chemistry) 1st year	37 subject successes.

9. National Certificate in Housing Management 9 certificates.
10. National Diploma in Community Health Nursing ... 8 diplomas.
11. National Diploma in Public Health
 - (a) 1st year 10 passes.
 - (b) 2nd year No students.
 - (c) 3rd year 6 diplomas.
12. National Diploma in Public Administration 3 diplomas and 64 subject successes.
13. National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance 2 diplomas and 14 subject successes.
14. National Secretarial Certificate 1 certificate and 37 subject successes.
15. National Diploma in Shipping and Forwarding Administration 15 subject successes.
16. National Diploma in Industrial Administration 22 subject successes.
17. National Diploma in Printing Management 3 subject successes.
18. Institute of Administration and Commerce (I.A.C.) 116 subject successes.
19. Chartered Institute of Secretaries (C.I.S.)
 - (a) 1st year 4 subject successes.
 - (b) 2nd year 2 subject successes.
20. Teacher's Diploma (Technical)
 - (a) 1st year No students.
 - (b) 2nd year 5 passes.
 - (c) 3rd year 8 diplomas.

21. Teacher's Diploma (Commerce)
 - (a) 1st year 60 passes.
 - (b) 2nd year 38 passes.
 - (c) 3rd year 52 diplomas.
22. National Teacher's Diploma (Workshop) 14 diplomas.

Subsidies in respect of films

305. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) What amounts were paid in subsidies during the financial year 1977-'78 in respect of films in (a) Afrikaans, (b) English and (c) Bantu languages;
- (2) in respect of how many films in each language were these subsidies paid.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) R668 810,
(b) R402 395 and
(c) R139 158;
- (2) Afrikaans: 67,
English: 15 and
Bantu languages: 14.

16. Inkomste
(sluit :
afhar

X Night schools/adult education centres

234. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training: die plaas wat dieselfde

(a) Bron:
(b) Totale :

- (1) How many (a) night schools and (b) adult education centres were operating under his Department at the end of 1977;
- (2) how many (a) teachers were employed at and (b) pupils attended each type of institution during that year;
- (3) what was the total cost of (a) the night schools and (b) the adult education centres for the year.

17. Aan kor
(a) Oppervla
besit)

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(b) Deel wat
(c) Vee (as v

- (1) (a) 59.
- (b) 20.
- (2)

	Night schools	Government centres for the education of adults	
(a)	253	865	okke
(b)	4 457	12 889	kape

(d) Beraamde
lewe va

- (3) (a) No expense for the Government. The night schools are self-supporting. er en gesin sou kon saai is: maande
- (b) R475 403.

(e) Beraamde jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:

The R300 000 Emdeni triple-school complex in Soweto in which TEACH is involved is virtually completed.

The scheme initiated by the Johannesburg College of Education entailed building a higher primary school and a junior secondary school next to an old lower primary school. The three schools will cater for 2 226 Zulu children from Grade 1 to junior certificate level (Standard 8).

More important than its size, are the extramural facilities intended to make Emdeni into a community centre.

Emdeni will have a gymnasium with a stage for theatre productions, a library with hobbies and projects rooms, a wood-work room, and an athletics track, encompassing two soccer fields.

Adults in the community will be able to use the library and gym hall at night as these buildings have electricity.

As a special project, six teachers will live on the premises in houses provided by the project to assist in afternoon sport to protect the school and to encourage the community to make full use of the multi-faceted scheme.

In the past, communities concerned with TEACH schools have wanted their schools to have an individual stamp. To have something different from the usual mud-coloured walls and bricks laid side-on for economy.

Emdeni is special. It is built of yellow face-bricks and has covered paths between its classrooms. A boundary opens on to hectares of green veld, giving it a feeling of spaciousness.

The construction was protracted. Work began in 1974 but was held up by the West Rand Administration Board withdrawing its workers to fix roofs blown off by storms. In the past two years

Soweto showpiece

The Emdeni school complex will be officially handed over to the Department of Education and Training at 10.00 am on Friday.

Among the speakers at the ceremony will be the Secretary for Education and Training, Mr G J Roussouw, the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Manie Milder, and the Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, who will represent the Teach Fund.

unrest forced workers to down tools.

But funds still came in from many sources. The staff and students of the Johannesburg College of Education collected R20 400 for the library and projects room.

The Bantu Welfare Trust gave R25 000 for the six teachers' houses in the complex, and the architects donated their services.

Basil Reed (Pty) Ltd bulldozed earth to construct an embanked sports field.

Barclays Bank gave R25 000 towards the 16 higher primary classrooms. Goldfields Consoldated contributed R52 186 for the 12 junior secondary classrooms, the woodwork and homcraft rooms, and the laboratories.

These last two amounts were supplemented by the WRAB.

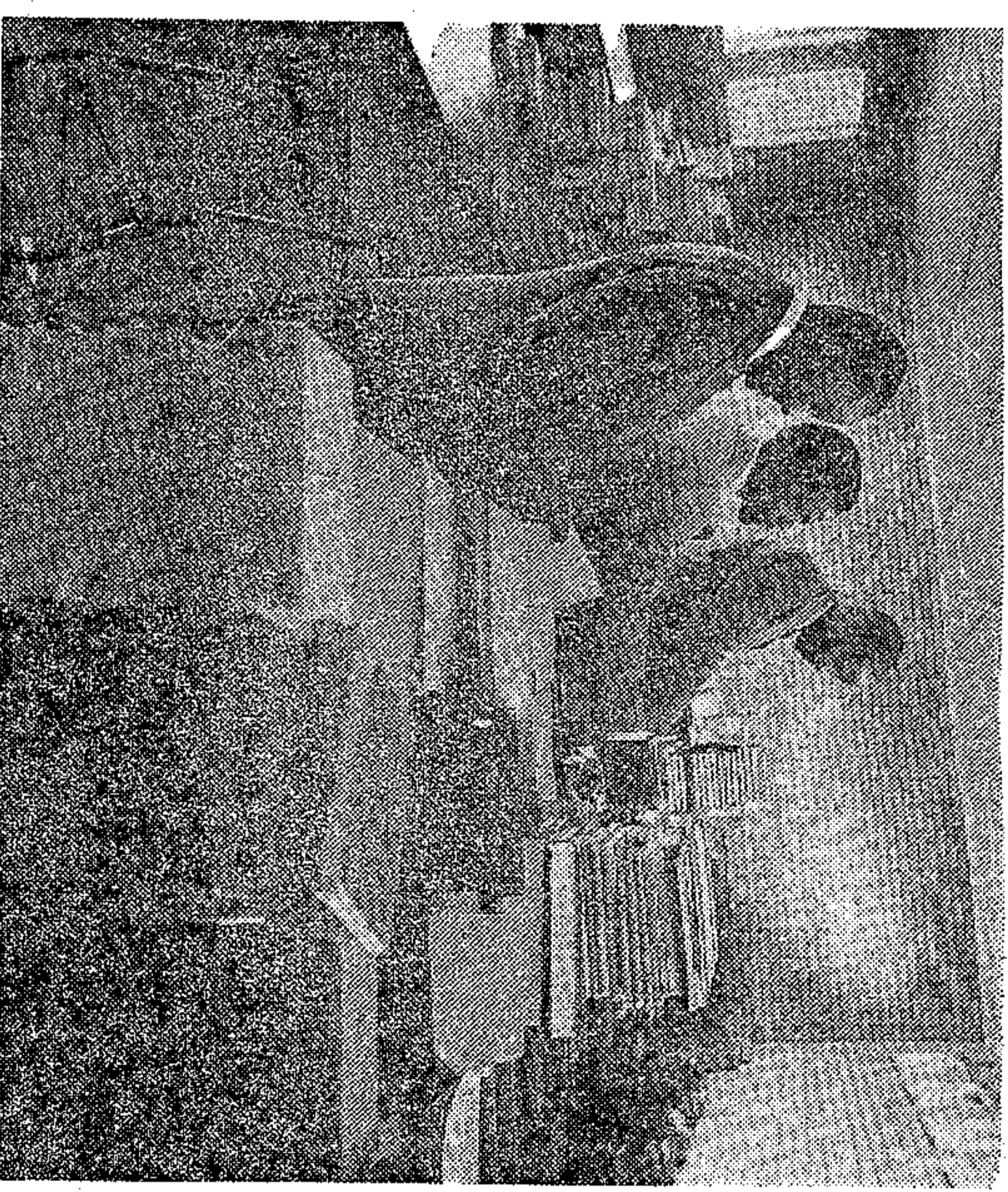
R40 000 was given by the Bantu Sports Club trust for the gymnasium hall.

The last R28 000 was made up of many donations that people send to TEACH every year. Some

of this was used to install electricity, making Emdeni one of 20 of Soweto's 308 schools that are electrified.

Other contributors are: R3 000 — Sanctuary Trust; R8 000 — Irwin Chapman for the steel roof structure, R350 — from Donn Products for ceiling boards, R1 200 — for special ceiling boards from eventite.

For the future, TEACH is trying to gather money for 11 schools that Bantu Education says are urgently needed in Soweto.



Mr Silvester Masingo (left), Mr N L Ntshahle (right) and another teacher sort books for the library at the new Emdeni school.



Smiling pupils at the Emdeni school seem to find something amusing in textbooks during a domestic science lesson.

Three schools

in one,
and a

community

centre too

Handwritten notes:
 we - desk
 economic growth
 a theory of
 I, NO coal
 coal
 coal
 words coal

Students end hunger strike

Cape Times 15/4/78

(53)

ABOUT 200 students at Bellville Teachers' Training College decided at a mass meeting yesterday to end a four-day hunger strike which followed a three-day boycott of classes by most of the students at the college in a protest against the hostel father.

The decision to call off the hunger strike followed a report-back by representatives of the hostel committee, a body appointed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs to liaise with the students on its behalf. The hostel committee gave assurances that it had requested the administration to institute an independent investigation into the functions of the hostel father, Mr F Opperman, and other hostel staff.

Mr Opperman was not available for comment.

53

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 16/4/78
By NORMAN WEST

TALK

THE RECTOR of a training college has been given until tomorrow to start an investigation into grievances of the college's 500 students — otherwise, they will resume their class and hostel food boycott.

This

The 200 Bellville Training College hostel students ended their four-day meals boycott on Friday following an undertaking by the rector, Mr Dan Ulster, to investigate their grievances.

the

The food boycott followed the class boycott of all 500 students over various grievances, which started on April 6 and ended on Wednesday.

The students claimed the hostel food was inedible and that it sometimes had hair and pieces of insects in it.

Gove

The Fisheries Section of It is responsible for all construction of fish ponds

During their boycott they cooked their own meals in borrowed pots on an open fire on the campus.

he Ministry of Agriculture. ty, starting from the heral management.

Today the fish ponds in L is attached to the govern The government runs the h purposes, and also a farm is planned. We have done to see if the conditions

They also started an emergency fund and bought basic foods like bread and potato chips, while some lived on pies and hamburgers.

nto two sectors. One sector ector belongs to the villagers. ich is used for experimental feteng, where a big project Tshakola on a smaller scale

The other sector belongs the Fisheries Section for good site and suggests th Design and construction i engineer. The engineer c of pond, slope of pond, v done by hand or it can be Soil Conservation Section

Meals dished up for them in the hostel mess were left untouched.

On Friday afternoon, however, Mr Ulster promised an independent investigation and the student body decided to call a truce, pending the outcome.

The village either applies to fisheries Section finds a s a fish pond in this area. by us and partly by an t we indicate to him the size onstruction can either be wned by the government's

Among other grievances submitted in a memorandum to the rector, students claim:

● The superintendent of the hostel, Mr Freddie Opperman, metes out punishment in the form of disciplinary action like detention over the weekends without giving students a chance to state their cases.

● The student supervisor affronts the dignity of the men students by insisting on smelling their breath on

Difference between a pond

There is a big difference a difference in size. A an outlet for draining. control the fish populati conservation purposes or easily drain the water i sick. Dams often have s difficult to net.

covered a new medi

guitar that Johnny

mother gave him his

father died and his gra

It was only when his gra

musical repertoire.

ly than guitar in

featured more promine

Until Johnny was 12, pia

too strong.

ture of the guitar pro

business course, but tak

going to go on and tak

bright student, and w

was an exceptional

Jefferson High Scho

In Los Angeles, he attend

Bright

Father in Los Angeles (s his home base).

read

es a

go to

igious

let it

the

exas,

that

-and

arted

ugh,

te all

the

happ

, his

ght

r&b

fish pond. It's not just ble shape for netting and evel of water. You can as been built for soil do all this. You can't sh aren't growing or they're bottom so fish may be

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

FRANSIARA 10 -14- April 1978.
Question 5 Col. 621. & 622. (53)

TAI K MITT
Cicira College, Umtata

TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

*5. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for (a) setting the examinations written by the students of Cicira College, Umtata, and (b) marking the papers when they have been written;
- (2) when were the results of the final examination at the College, written in November 1977, made known to the College by his Department.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1)(a) and (b) Yes, examinations for the Junior Secondary Teachers' Certificate.
- (2) The results were sent to the College on 16 February 1978.

The hon. member is probably referring to another examination which was also conducted at the College. In this respect the reply is as follows:

An examination in respect of the newly introduced senior secondary teachers' course was also conducted at Cicira College in 1977. The examination papers were, however, set up and marked internally. As problems had been experienced with the standard of the examination papers, the scripts were first sent to my Department for evaluation. The results of the 26 candidates who wrote the examination

ion with Mr Bar-David in which he explains ho.

is part of the Ministry of Agriculture. heries activity, starting from the ing on to general management.

are divided into two sectors. One sector the other sector belongs to the villagers. in Maseru which is used for experimental kolo near Mafeteng, where a big project project at Tshakola on a smaller scale right.

villagers. The village either applies to nce or the Fisheries Section finds a e establishes a fish pond in this area. d out partly by us and partly by an the plan; but we indicate to him the size ply, etc. Construction can either be machinery owned by the government's

APRIL 1978

622

Di were only recently finalized and sent
Th to the College on 10 April 1978.

am

a dam and a fish pond. It's not just a difference in size. A fish pond has a suitable shape for netting and an outlet for draining. You can control the level of water. You can control the fish population. In a dam which has been built for soil conservation purposes or irrigation you can't do all this. You can't easily drain the water if you see that the fish aren't growing or they're sick. Dams often have stones or reeds at the bottom so fish may be difficult to net.

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

PIETERSBURG — Blacks would have to accept teaching as the fundamental profession to achieve the desired improvements in their education system, the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said here last night.

He was addressing the annual congress of the

27/4/78 D.D. (53)
Treurnicht on teaching

association of white teachers in black education.

"Improvements and the raising of standards can only be achieved by persuading the black man, who has now become the main teaching force, that

in order to achieve the aims and realise the ambitions of his people in full measure, he will have to accept education as the fundamental profession, requiring the best talented among the youth of a nation." Dr Treur-

nicht said.

"There is no royal road to success. The instrument for improvement, for the raising of standards, lies with a corps of well-qualified, dedicated teachers who have specialised in high school subjects and are inspired by idealism to serve their people through education," he said.

First black student enrolls for Natal

sun. Times 7/5/78



Mr Andrew Mathe, with two fellow students

college training course

THE first black student at Natal's College for Advanced Technical Education in Durban was enrolled last week.

He is Mr Andrew Mathe of Pietermaritzburg and he joined six other students — all white — on the intensive four-week industrial training course which aims at revolutionising training techniques.

Mr Mathe, a training officer for Huletts Aluminium, speaks enthusiastically about the course which includes programming learning techniques with film strips, audio-visual aids and closed circuit television.

"I'm quite sure there will be a big pay-off on this type of training in industry, particularly in this country where so much of the labour force is illiterate," he says.

"Visual aids are all important in this regard.

Industrial training isn't just a matter of putting up signs to inform workers they should wear, say, protective ear muffs," says Mr Mathe, who is studying in his spare time for a degree in psychology — he already has an arts degree and law degree. "You have to appreciate that symbols and colours mean different things to different ethnic groups for example."

The training course, which is unique in South Africa, was made available to Mr Mathe after "a few hassles with Pretoria" according to Mr Barry Clements the public relations officer for the technical college.

"We're delighted to have succeeded in welcoming our first black student to the college," he says. "We already have two coloured women students, Miss Denise Docherty, who is doing cost accountancy, and Miss Christobel Ogle, who is studying for the

Chartered Institute of Secretaries Diploma. All three have the full use of all college facilities of course, and we are expecting more blacks to seek admission as our courses expand. Provided they cannot get the required qualification in the black colleges, there would seem to be no reason why they should not come here."

The industrial training course, although still in its infancy, is becoming increasingly sought after by training officers such as Mr Mathe, who supervises the training of over 1200 people in the aluminium plant at Pietermaritzburg.

"There is a serious communication problem in industry in this country," he says. "Blacks often do not understand basic business principles and they need to be educated to appreciate the problems of management and how they fit into the work environment."

Household 19 13 June 1978
 Question 739 Cols. 934, 935 & 936.

53

935

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE 1978

935

- (2) whether any new centres are being planned; if so, (a) where will they be situated, (b) how many students will be catered for in each centre and (c) when is each centre expected to be functioning.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) There are adult education centres in operation in the following areas:
 Soweto—5.
 Batho, Bloemfontein.
 Daveyton, Benoni.
 Langa, Cape Town.
 Mamelodi, Pretoria.
 New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.
 Mkanaskop, Grahamstown.
 Imbali, Pietermaritzburg.
 Kagang, Potchefstroom.
 Thabong, Welkom.
 Lamontville, Durban.
 Jouberton, Klerksdorp.
 Reigerpark, Boksburg.
 Denver, Johannesburg.
 Tembisa, Kempton Park.
 Kagiso, Krugersdorp.
 Mkhakeng, Raedfontein.
 Sebokeng, Vereeniging.
 Kwa-Thema, Springs.
 Kganya, Bethlehem.
 Marshalltown, Johannesburg.
 Khutsong, Carletonville.
 Lynnville, Witbank.
 Alexandra, Johannesburg.
 Saulsville, Pretoria.
 Duncan Village, East London.
 Ginsberg, King William's Town.
 Ateridgeville, Pretoria.
 Kaulchong, Germiston.
 Lengau, Kroonstad.
 Sharpeville, Vanderbijlpark.

- (2) Yes.

(a)	(b) ^a
Hambonathi, Tongaat	325
Eshlatathe, Greytown	250
Katstad	50
Klearwater, Pinetown	100
Delfast	25
King William's Town	25
Wativille, Benoni	200
New Village, Seborton	250
Morash II, Pretoria	100

- Wintoland
 Delmas
 Mabopane
 Dalfour
 Volksrust
 Middelburg, Lydenburg
 Ladybrand
 Welkom
 Jansburg, Somerset
 Bloemfontein
 Bethlehem
 Phibeni, Hellburg
 Mkhayeli, Middelburg
 (Transvaal)

^aPreliminary estimations.

- (c) Within the next six months.

Star 15/6/78.

JOBS helps the Soweto cobblers

R192 for tools

Labour Reporter

The training of cobblers at the self-help workshop of the Entokozweni Community Centre in Soweto has been stepped up with support from JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help for the unemployed.

A JOBS donation of R192 has provided tools and materials for apprentices who in the past spent most of their time looking on while their more experienced colleagues did the work.

Their instructor, Mr Labius Nchwe, has been spurred on as well by a JOBS undertaking to pay him three months' wages for the crash course he intends to provide.

The idea is to train about 11 apprentices to the point of skilled production within the three months.

About three quarters of the R192 paid for materials and the rest paid for tools.

Mr Nchwe, a building contractor who devotes some of his spare time to



the shoe repair project of Entokozweni, says he could train another 20 apprentices at the same time if he had more tools and materials.

But JOBS has limited resources and wants to see some progress before injecting more capital into the project.

At the present production rate the open-air workshop, operating with ramshackle tables and no machines, repairs an average of four pairs of men's shoes and the heels of a dozen women's shoes daily.

In the afternoon the apprentices have been getting lessons in net weaving — helmet, tennis, soccer and basket ball nets. Five of the more skilled net makers can earn R6 to R7 a week at their present production rate of helmet nets alone, but there is plenty of room for improvement.

"Once they are skilled, they may find full-time employment in net factories," said Mr Lordwish Letswalo, the social worker in charge of the cob-

bling and net projects. "But the idea is to put them virtually full time on shoe repairs for the next three months."

The cobblers' immediate needs include three rasps, four carpet knives and

several workbenches.

They would also appreciate some shelter.

"We would be quite prepared to sacrifice our volleyball pitch to make room for a shelter if one were made available," said

Kenneth Ngema (16), of Soweto, had little to smile about — until two people who read about his plight in The Star sent cheques worth R25 to JOBS for him. He is one of more than 20 people repairing shoes as a self-help project at the Entokozweni Community Centre. He wants to buy tools to enable him to work at home.

Mr Richard Mbatha, director of Entokozweni.

Anybody who is able to help can write to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041, or telephone 41-5420 (mornings only).

Mr Andrew Tyisi, who needs R55 to pay for his lodging at the Lovedale Teachers' Training College until the end of the year, has received two offers of financial assistance after a report in The Star.

But so far there have been no offers of holiday jobs for him and about 50 other black students who are in danger of having to give up their studies for financial reasons.

Anybody who can provide holiday work until mid-July should call Mrs Ina Perlman or Mrs Rhona Latinsky at 724-4441.

★ ★ ★

A work seeker, Mr Hobson Dube, has offered his services free of charge after looking for work at St Columba's employment service (Telephone 41-5420) and seeing a JOBS article in The Star.

★ ★ ★

Father Tom Kelly, parish priest of the Rosebank Catholic Church, has been "highly impressed and gratified" at the response of his pari-

shioners to his appeal for scrap materials for JOBS.

He was amazed at the amount of sewing scraps, good pieces of material and leather goods ranging from old shoes to a golf bag.

"They must put in a lot of work to use up all the materials we have put through," Father Kelly said.

★ ★ ★

Ideas for two self-help projects have been suggested to JOBS by Mrs Z Street of Johannesburg.

One is a machine with which old bottles can be converted into vases or drinking glasses. This would keep at least one, but perhaps two, people busy — a homebound unemployed person or a cripple.

The other idea consists of four prototypes of crocheted women's garments which Mrs Street found in the Far East.

Mrs Street brought them to South Africa with the intention of submitting them to people who are involved in home industries.

JOBS

Bellville students stage protest

ARGUS 16/6/78

① 53

② ~~45~~

HUNDREDS of Bellville Training College students marched through the college's corridors today trying to disrupt mid-year examinations.

They sang 'freedom songs, banged on doors and turned water hoses on students writing examinations.

This followed decisions at a mass meeting today not to write examinations, to hold a commemoration service at midday on the second anniversary of the Soweto uprisings and dedicate the rest of the day to mourning those killed in the riots.

Many students, however, decided not to go along

with the decision of the student body and went to write the examinations.

The college's acting-rector, Mr. Dan Ulster, said he had given the students permission to hold a meeting.

They decided at the meeting they wanted to write their examinations next quarter and wanted one of the lecturers to conduct a Soweto memorial service, he said.

He could not agree to the requests and told the students that those who wanted to write the examinations could do so.

He made the announcement to hundreds of students gathered in the college's hall. While he spoke many started to make their way to the examination rooms.

FIRE HOSES

After Mr Ulster left the hall the rest of the students decided to disrupt the examinations and started marching about singing and banging on the doors of the examination rooms.

Some students turned on fire hoses and squirted water through windows on students writing examinations.

They were stopped by the president of the students' Representative Council, Mr. Neville van Rheedea, but later grabbed another hose when Mr. van Rheedea and other SRC members were speaking to Mr. Ulster.

A window was smashed by water being hosed into the room.



RUBBISH IN ROOM

Where the doors were locked, the students forced them.

A rubbish bin was emptied into a room.

Mr Ulster said he had not decided what would happen to those who refused to write examinations.

Mr Ulster said SRC representatives calmed the students.

'They have dispersed now and everything is quiet again,' he said.

The examinations were continuing.

- Mulder's call — Page 5.
- All calm in Soweto — Page 1f.

AN incident during today's student unrest at the Bellville Training College. Students scattered as a trainee teacher rushed out of one of the examination rooms, grabbed a water hose and turned it on students who had tried to disrupt his examination.

The two-tier bunks must be able to be dismantled. They are increasingly not sleeping in them if the men are not using the unused top bunks. Employees should provide foam or other suitable mattresses.

All dormitories should have a structure built already. It surely goes without saying that all dormitories should have adequate floors.

All floors must be adequate. Most covered floors can in fact be made of effective dormitory heating electric plugs should be fitted. Heaters in their rooms if electric light. The dormitories should have electric light.

All dormitories should have a wall that can be ascertained by a survey. It can be done however, at least the wall from the rest of the dormitory. It should have an extra wall and door wall, in such a way as to separate it from the rest of the dormitory with aluminium sinks and pipes.

A complete overhaul of all dormitories. It is suggested that an architect should be employed to set requirements for the basic needs of the dormitories. Proper sinks, proper toilets, proper drainage.

All dormitories should be paved. A certain amount of concreting should be done for the men to walk both to and from the dormitories to tramp through mud. A plan to improve the general appearance of the area.

For the most part lacking even occasional trees and grass. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.

Boycotters forfeit State bursaries

NEARLY 300 Bellville Training College students who boycotted mid-year examinations on June 16 to "remember Soweto", were told yesterday that their solidarity on "Soweto Day" had cost them their term subsidies from the State.

While the news was being broken by the acting rector, Mr Dan Ulster, three police vans were on stand by across the road from the college.

"I don't know who called them or why they were there. Some students pointed out the vans and asked me to have them moved. I spoke to the policemen in the vans and they obliged and drove off," Mr Ulster said.

The Administration of Coloured Affairs had notified him that those students who had refused to write their examinations on Friday, June 16 - and subsequently missed the papers written on the following Monday and Tuesday - had forfeited their quarterly bursaries because of their protest.

After assembly yesterday, the last day of the term, Mr Ulster conferred with the Student Representative Council and then went to the classrooms reading out the names of those who had written their examinations.

"Those whose names were not read out were told to report to the school hall," he said.

Mr Ulster then broke the news in the hall to the majority of the 478 strong student body that they had lost their bursaries.

"Nearly every student in the college has qualified for and receives a R300 per annum bursary from the administration. This amount is paid out quarterly."

The students affected would

bunks are in any event. It is that the men are not sleeping in the bunks are disliked, and are wasting its money by buying medium thick covered mattresses.

Dormitories have the entire basic structure. It is suggested that proper flooring should be put on. A leak should be repaired.

black rubber covering of floors should be adequate. Some form of heating should be provided. Whenever possible, it should be arranged that the men can use electric heaters. Each room requires its own electricity. There should be as far more than one electric heater in each room.

ties. What these should be. If nothing further is done, the dormitories would be completely separated from the rest of the campus.

ie on : be expected to make up the amount themselves.
ere : It was still possible that they could also make up the percentages of the final year mark they had lost by not writing at the midyear.
All : These exams did not count for anything like 50 percent so, if they work at it, these students can still pass the finals." Mr Ulster said.

in bl : at once that ablution blocks should be provided as well as provide adequately. It is suggested that necessarily includes hot water, proper floor covering.

d proper drainage. A certain amount of concreting should be done for the men to walk both to and from the dormitories to tramp through mud.

should be consulted on a plan to improve the general appearance of the area.

are presently grey and sterile. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.

NEW HORIZONS

TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT

AN excellent approach to the increasingly-complex business world is a course now available at the Natal College for Advanced Technical Education.

The Department of Management, the largest department, has introduced a basic one year course in conjunction with the South African Association of Management Institutes (SAAMI).

SAAMI is an association of 16 affiliated professional institutes. The basic one year course, the National Preliminary certificate in Business Education, will in most cases replace the first part of the curriculum of some of the institutes.

So many students come to the College to gain business training. There are many specialised directions - like accountancy, cost accounting, marketing, electronic data processing etc.

Very few of these students had any school knowledge of these subjects and it is the

purpose of the one-year course to familiarise students with as many of these business spheres as possible so that they can discover for themselves of which particular specialisation they favour.

Recently the Natal College offered 6 subjects for the certificate of which 4 must be passed to obtain the certificate.

For example - if the following 4 subjects are passed namely Afrikaans or English, accountancy, mercantile law and economics, the student will be exempted from part A of the curriculum of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries (CIS).

He will be allowed to go into his second full-time year of study. He gains recognition therefore for the first year.

Many students abandon tertiary education after a year without achieving anything. This certificate will therefore meet this requirement, and it enjoys full recognition from commerce and industry.



ONE subject that is included in many technicians' courses is microbiology. Here a group of students at the Natal College study the subject. They can use the knowledge they gain in agriculture, as health inspectors, or as hydrologists.

Technicians: the trouble-shooters

MANY school-leavers have only the haziest idea about job categories in the working world they face. A typical area in which this is prevalent is the distinction between artisan, technician and engineer.

The artisan is the person skilled in the practical processes attached to a particular trade. He is the man who does the job. In general, the engineer is better qualified in the theory underlying engineering practice but lacks the practical skill of the artisan.

The technician forms the liaison between the engineer into a suitable form for practical application by the artisan.

Although sometimes also termed the 'middleman' the technician is not necessarily mid-way between the two categories of personnel.

The training appropriate of this age of technological advancement places technicians with their theoretical knowledge and broad practical experience in closer proximity to the engineer in the gap between artisan and engineer.

In general the technician works under the immediate direction of the engineer and consequently requires a thorough knowledge of his discipline.

The technician courses in engineering sponsored by the Department of National Education ensure a high standard of knowledge.

The qualifications of technicians are such that with further study and the necessary degree of responsibility they may acquire engineering status.

The ever increasing rate of industrial ex-

pansion in South Africa has resulted in a new importance being attached to the engineering technician with a growing awareness of the necessity for efficient training.

Technicians could fill positions such as assistant engineers and 'trouble-shooters' and other responsible positions in industry.

Technicians in carrying out their duties must also be able to exercise competent supervision over the work of skilled artisans.

The minimum entry qualification for a technician course is a pass in mathematics and physics or physical science or an equivalent subject at Matriculation, Standard 10, N3 (NTCIII) or equivalent level.

The courses leading to the National Certificate/Diploma for Technicians are offered at all colleges for advanced technical education - the Certificate course is also offered at technical colleges.

The courses cover a period of three to four years during which one or two years is spent at college and two years undergoing practical in-company training, preferably on the sandwich system whereby in general a term at college alternates with a term of practical training.

The advantages of the sandwich form of training include the full-time nature of the theoretical course, a good student-lecturer relationship, inclusion of laboratory work normally impossible with part-time attendance, the alternate practical/theoretical work resulting in a better understanding of the classroom tuition and the early acceptance of the student by his workmates, supervisors, etc. in the works.

Blacks to get plans training

ASW 14/10/78

53

By ANAND NAIDOO

PLANS are under way to establish a technical course to train black architectural draughtsmen from the beginning of next year.

The Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects, which is behind the move, said yesterday the initial groundwork for the establishment of the course has been completed.

A pilot scheme is to be introduced at the Witwatersrand College for Advanced Technical Education from the beginning of 1979 for black matriculants or those with equivalent qualifications.

The standard required by applicants for entry into the course will be set by the Department of National Education.

Certificates issued to the black students who successfully complete the course will be the same as those issued to all successful students and will be recognised nationwide.

The Witwatersrand College will exercise control over the number of students who will be accepted for the course each year.

Instruction will be provided by the college on two days of the week and students will gain experience by being employed in an approved office for the other three days.

However, the institute has pointed out that job opportunities for trainees were lacking at present, especially as the economic situation had shown only a slight improvement.

The spokesman said that the motive for establishing the course was:

- To make architectural technical skills readily available to the people of the black townships;
- To create within the townships a body of informed opinion which could serve in positions varying from civic officials to planning advisors.

UNIVERSITEITE EN KOLLEGES:

Thom vra nuwe beskouing

burger 25/10/78

53

Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger

VANDERBIJLPARK.

DAAR moet weggekomp word van die beskouing dat universiteite vir slimmes en kolleges vir gevorderde tegniese onderwys vir dommes is, het prof. H. B. Thom, voormalige Rektor van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, gister hier gesê by die arbeidskragsimposium.

By universiteite gaan dit meer om die oorspronklike skeppende gees en by kolleges meer om die praktiese uitvoerende vaardigheid. Universiteite en kolleges hou egter nie altyd by die aanvaarde patroon nie, het hy gesê.

VOORGRAADS

„Universiteite bied voorgraadse diplomakursusse wat 'n praktiese toepassing het, soos in handelsvlakke, huis-houdkunde, handwerk of kunsvlyt. Vir toelating tot hierdie diploma-kursusse is 'n matrikulasievystellings - sertifikaat soms nie eers nodig nie. Hiermee kom universiteite ootseggelik op die gebied van die kolleges en doen hulle werk wat nie by universiteite tuis hoort nie,” het prof. Thom gesê.

Kolleges begewe hulle soms op die gebied van universiteite om sogenaamd „na bo” te reik.

Een kollege het selfs voorgestel dat daardie inrigtings tot tegnologiese universiteite omgeskep word. Die Vereniging van Kolleges vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys het die „baie radikale” voorstel gedoen dat grade vir sommige kollegekursusse toegeken word.

Prof. Thom het gesê daar is 'n skeidslyn tussen kolleges en universiteite, maar dit is

nie 'n horisontale lyn nie. Daar is nie 'n perk waarvoor 'n kollege nie mag gaan nie.

Samewerking wat reeds tussen die twee inrigtings bestaan, moet verder uitgebou word. Die inrigtings moet byvoorbeeld in staat wees om studente uit te ruil. Dit is op die oomblik die opvallendste behoefte aan samewerking tussen universiteit en kollege, het prof. Thom gesê.

Weens leemtes in die keuring van studente aan albei inrigtings, is daar aan universiteitstudente wat baie beter sal aard in die praktiese beroepsgerigte studie van die kollege, en anders om.

Sommige studente aan kolleges sal weer welslae behaal in die teoreties gerigte studie van universiteite. 'n Omvattende stelsel van studiekrediete moet oorweeg word, sodat die student van een inrigting na die ander kan oorgaan. Universiteite het reeds begin om sekere kollegekursusse vir graaddoeleindes te erken.

Ingenieurs sal aan kolleges opgelei word

VAN DER BIJLPARK.

KOLLEGES vir gevorderde tegniese onderwys gaan feitlik universiteite vervang as verskaffers van die land se praktiese ingenieurs en eersterangse tegnisi, het mnr. S. C. M. Naudé, Direkteur van Opvoeding van die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding, gister hier gesê.

Hy het gesê sy departement gaan sekere aanbevelinge in die praktyk toepas, wat onlangs deur die Goede-kommissie van Ondersoek na die Opleiding, Aanwending en Status van Ingenieurstechnici gemaak is.

Mnr. Naudé het aan 'n simposium oor die optimale benutting van arbeidskrag gesê dat baie funksies van kolleges ingrypend verander sal word.

Dit sluit in veranderinge oor die kwalifikasies wat vir studente beskikbaar sal wees, hoër salarisse vir beter opgeleide onderwysers en die toepassing van 'n groot uitgawe-program, asook die bou van afsonderlike kollege-„kampusse“.

Voor sy toespraak het mnr. Naudé gesê die beoogde stappe sal aan universiteite die geleentheid bied om onderwys meer akademies te benader.

Van 1980 sal kolleges in staat wees om twee nuwe kursusse aan te bied.

In ooreenstemming met die

Goede-kommissie se aanbevelinge en gegrond op hoër tegniese en tegnologiese vereistes sal die kursusse drie en vier jaar se studie behels en respektiewelik bekend staan as die Hoër Nasionale Diploma en die Nasionale Diploma in Tegnologie.

Ook word voorsiening gemaak vir registrasie ná 'n tydperk van praktiese ondervinding.

SALARISSE

Met verwysing na die salarisse van onderwysers het mnr. Naudé gesê dat meer as R2 miljoen opsy gesit is om verhogings te finansier, wat gegee sal word sodra die posisie met betrekking tot swart onderwysers se salarisse opgeklaar is.

Hy dink nie die huidige stappe sal universiteite se rol in opvoeding verminder nie.

In ooreenstemming met die aanbevelinge van die Van Wyk de Vries-kommissie, beskou hy die kolleges en universiteite as „gelyke“ organisasies. — (Sapa.)

Kollege bly toe vir nie-blankes

12.

NIE-BLANKE studente gaan nie toegelaat word aan die Hugenote-Kollege van die N.G. Kerk op Wellington nie, hoewel dit die enigste opleidingsentrum in die land is waar 'n graadkursus in Christelike dienswerk aangebied word.

Die besluit van die Algemene Sinode van die N.G. Kerk beteken dat lidmate van die nie-blanke N.G. Kerk nêrens 'n graadkursus in Christelike dienswerk kan volg nie.

Die Sinode het besluit dat die moontlikheid ondersoek moet word dat die Minnie Hofmeyr-Sentrum uitgebrei word om 'n graadkursus daar in Christelike dienswerk aan te bied.

Die Sinode het ook 'n amendement van ouderling D. A. Krüger en dr. J. D. (Koot) Vorster aanvaar waarin die beginsel van gelykwaardige opleiding gesteun word.

Die Sinode besluit om nie in hierdie stadium die deur vir anderskleurige studente oop te maak nie, maar om alle pogings aan te wend om hierdie geriewe by die bestaande nie-blanke inrigtings te skep.

Die Sinode het verder besluit om:

* Die leen van beskikbare werkkragte van blanke universiteite aan nie-blanke inrigtings ernstig te oorweeg;

* Deur versigtige optrede in dié verband kan die blanke lidmate rus ontvang in 'n wêreld van kommer en frustrasie.

'n Voorstel dat nie-blanke studente aan die Hugenote-Kollege toegelaat moet word, omdat dit die enigste inrigting is wat 'n graadkursus in Christelike dienswerk aanbied en dat die skepping van eie geriewe vir nie-blanke studente ondersoek word, is met 'n groot meerderheid verwerp.

practice

generally employers have shown a marked preference

rather than the works committee. According to the

18 liaison committees in existence at the end of

mere non-statutory works committees which were

definition of 'liaison committee'. By the end of

773,²⁷ while at the end of 1974 the number had

liaison committees, 750 were located in the

atal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in

By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been

n-fold increase does appear remarkable.

of the Personnel Research Division within the

ychology at the University of the Orange Free State,

into the constitution and functioning of liaison and

urvey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064

of liaison committees and he received a suitable

response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437

liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the investigation

were grouped in the following industrial sectors:³¹

TABLE 2

Sector	Industrial Classification of Participants	
	Number of Organisations	%
Manufacturing	257	79,0
Mining	9	3,0
Construction	9	3,0
Commerce	13	4,0
Services	27	8,0
Local authorities	11	3,0
	326	100,0

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.

27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.

28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.

31. Ibid, p.17.



Twee groepe kwekelinge het reeds die vaktots afgelê. Die resultate spreek vanself. In Junie verlede jaar het 'n groep van 37 almal in die toets geslaag. In November van dieselfde jaar het 38 van die 40 kwekelinge geslaag. Dié

DERDE GROEP BYNA KLAAR

Bruin vaklui kry puik opleiding

BELLVILLE. VEELSYDIGHEID en veiligheid is die wagwoorde by die opleidingsentrum vir bruin vakmanne in Bellville-Suid. Dit kan 'n mens dadelik sien aan die groot aantal verskillende soorte motors waaraan die sowat 120 kwekelinge ywe-

rig werk. Feitlik elke fabriekaats motor is in die werkwinkel te sien.

Die kwekelinge word intensief opgelei in elke faset van 'n motor. Hulle word in groepe verdeel wat op 'n roterende basis geleentheid kry om die verskillende fasette te bestudeer. Altyd word beklemtoon dat hul werk die veiligheid van die bestuurder en sy passasiers kan bepaal. Elke defek moet foutloos herstel kan word.

Die kwekelinge se opleiding behels praktiese ondervinding en teorie. Die sentrum het vanjaar 'n nuwe teoretiese kursus ingestel. Dit staan bekend as die motor-dieseltrekker-kursus. Dis die eerste in sy soort in die land waar die kwekeling voorheen vier afsonderlike vakke bestudeer het, doen hulle nou slegs die bekombineerde een. Onnodige teoretiese kennis word op dié wyse uitgeskakel.

Die kwekelinge se opleiding duur drie jaar. Aan die einde van hierdie tydperk ondergaan hulle 'n verpligte vaktots by Olifantsfontein in Transvaal. Slaag hulle in dié toets, word volle vakmanstatus aan hulle verleen.

wat nie slaag nie, kry ná ses maande weer 'n kans. Tans is die derde groep kwekelinge na Olifantsfontein gestuur. Hulle ontvang op 30 November hul sertifikaat.

Dié sentrum het van die bes toegeruste werkwinkels in die land. Praktiese ondervinding by nie-werkende masjiene en al die ander komponente van 'n motor. Daarna word daar aan die motors gewerk.

Daar is 'n aantal belangrike verskille tussen die opleiding van die kwekelinge en dié van vakleerlinge in die motorbedryf. 'n Vakleerling sal sy opleiding op een fabriekaats ontvang. 'n Kwekeling werk aan alle denkbare fabrikate. Die tydperk van 'n vakleerling wat saam met 'n werktuigkundige werk, is beperk. Kwekelinge word genoeg tyd gegun om elke faset deeglik te leer ken.

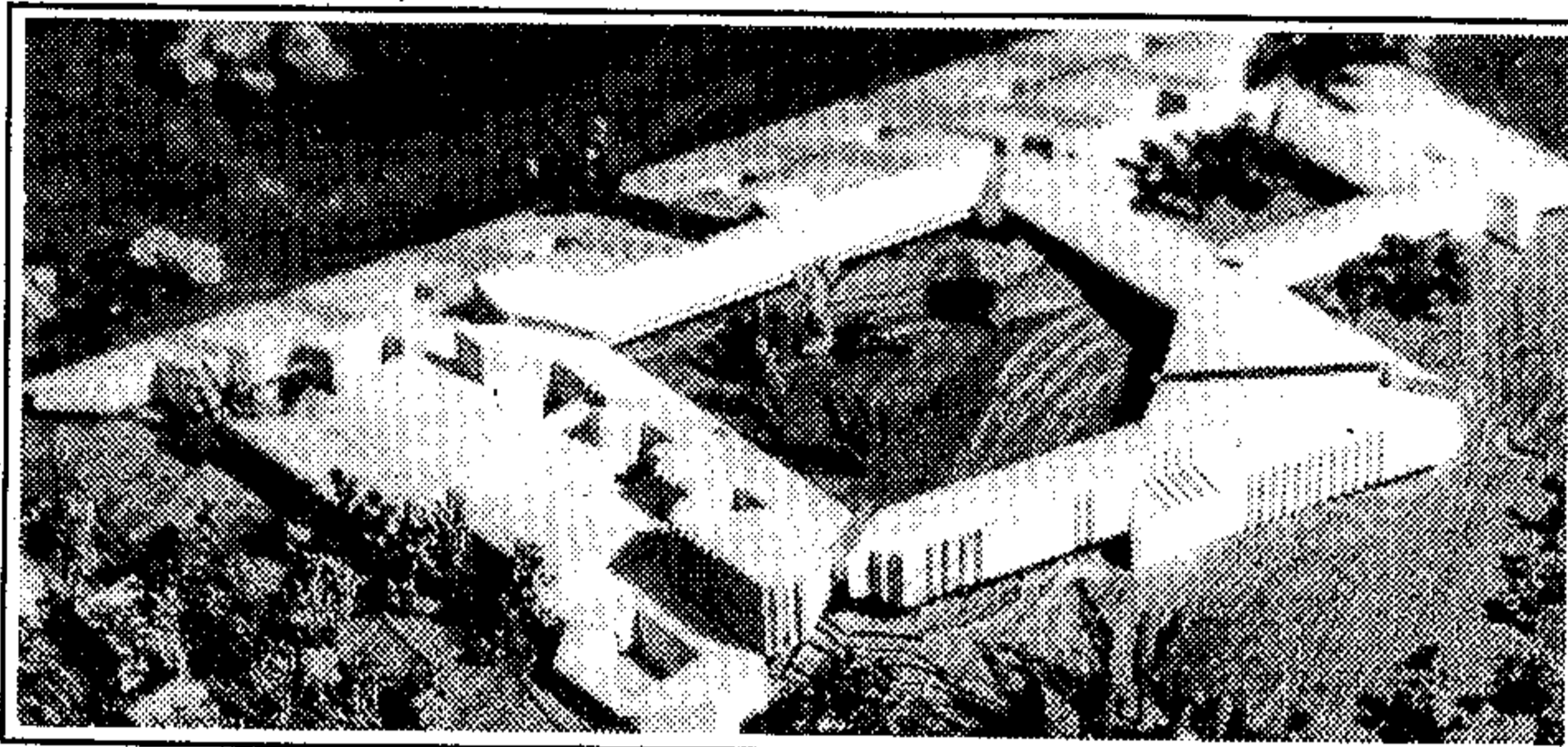
MNR. J. J. NIEMAND, onderwyser by die opleidingsentrum vir bruin werktuigkundiges in Bellville-Suid, verduidelik hier aan twee kwekelinge hoe om elektroniese foute in 'n motor op te spoor. Net die beste toerusting word gebruik. Die twee kwekelinge, mnre. Edward Roman (links) en Hilton Scheepers, gebruik hier die Crypton-ontledingmasjien.

In other words, a rather narrow definition. African. workers involved were covered either by an agreement, or an arbitration award, or a conciliation board in force, the machinery which the Industrial Conciliation preferred to settle a dispute provided the Central Board reported on the dispute to the Minister who was empowered the Wage Board. In the case of a wage determination applicable to other racial groups would be used if in operation for less than two years. Our disputes with no stoppage of work involving these were usually settled by Bantu Labour Officers. Here work stopped, but which could not be regarded as involving 22 774 Africans. There were also 246

from most al employers ginal Bill 25 t Bill. 25 3 for 1973. tel Horrell

'n Geleentheid vir u swart werknemer

53



'n Model van die voltooide kollege.

om 'n opgeleide tegnikus te word

Die Mangosuthu College of Technology sal vanaf 1979 diplomakursusse vir tegnisi in elektrotegniese ingenieurswese (swaar- en swakstroom) aanbied.

Die Mangosuthu College of Technology is naby Durban, by Umlazi in KwaZulu, geleë en behoort teen 1981 voltooi te word.

Die beplanning en oprigting van die kollege, onder die beskerming van die KwaZulu-regering en die Departement van Onderwys en Kultuur van KwaZulu, word deur 'n konsortium van private nywerars on-

der leiding van die Anglo American Corporation en De Beers Consolidated Mines gefinansier.

Die geriewe vir chemiese ingenieurswese word gefinansier deur: Die Suikermeulenaarsvereniging, Mobil Oil S.A. (Edms) Bpk. en AECL, en die afdeling vir Handel/Sekretarieel deur die Rembrandt-groep.

Kursusse

Kursusse aan die kollege voldoen aan die vereistes van die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding en suksesvolle kandidate sal Nasionale Diplomas en Sertifikate vir Tegnisi ontvang. Hierdie kwalifikasies sal soortgelyk wees aan dié wat aan alle ander Kolleges van Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys in die Republiek verwerf kan word.

Die kursusse wat aangebied sal word, is:

- Elektrotegniese Ingenieurswese
 - i) Swaarstroom ii) Swakstroom (vanaf Jan. 1979)
- Siviele Ingenieurswese (vanaf 1980)
 - i) Siviele Ingenieurswese ii) Konstruksietoetsing iii) Bou-opnemers
- Meganiese Ingenieurswese (vanaf 1981)
 - i) Meganiese Ingenieurswese ii) Meganiese Tekenwerk iii) Produksie-ingenieurswese
- Chemiese Ingenieurswese (vanaf 1981)
- Handel/Sekretarieel (vanaf 1981)

Aanvanklike vereistes

Werkgewers word genooi om namens daardie werknemers aansoek te doen wat na hulle mening by die kursusse in elektrotegniese ingenieurswese sal baat. Die toelatingskwalifikasie is Standaard 10 met Wiskunde en Wetenskap, of 'n NTS 3.

Voor die voltooiing van die koshuise in 1981, sal studente naby die kollege inwoon. Hulle sal vir tydperke van ses maande klasse bywoon, waarna hulle vir ses maande na hulle werkgewers teruggaan vir indiensopleiding. Die sertifikaatkursus duur drie jaar en die diplomakursus vier jaar. Daar is geen beperking ten opsigte van ouderdom, geslag of etniese groep nie.

Die kursus begin in Januarie en die sluitingsdatum vir aansoek is 15 Desember.

Werkgewers en belangstellendes kan aansoekvorms bekom van mnr. J.N. de Beer, Departement van Onderwys en Kultuur. Privaatsak X04, Ulundi 3838.

Mangosuthu

college of technology

Admark Recruitment Advertising 4452.

Report 12/11/78

us with figures for their whole operation and not just that part physically located on the Witwatersrand.

Table 22. Number of African technicians and number of firms in Durban

sample which would employ these technicians were they

(1) immediately available (2) available in 1981

assuming full economic recovery.

Africans employed if :		Technicians		Firms	
(1) immediately available	(2) available in 1981	Technicians	Firms	Technicians	Firms
4	7	1	3	1	7
7	14	3	5	3	14
3	8	2	3	2	8
3	14	5	5	5	20
1	7	3	5	3	14
2	3	-	-	-	3
5	18	2	5	2	18
1	4	-	-	-	4
1	2	-	-	-	2
3	6	1	1	1	6
10	15	3	3	3	15
9	26	6	9	6	26
2	5	-	-	-	5
3	7	1	2	1	7
2	3	-	-	-	3
1	1	-	-	-	1
3	6	1	1	1	6
3	3	-	-	-	3
1	1	-	-	-	1
2	3	-	-	-	3
2	162	-	35	-	162
2	4	-	-	-	4
1	3	-	-	-	3
1	2	1	1	1	2
1	1	-	-	-	1
3	9	2	2	2	9
7	30	2	13	2	30
5	9	-	-	-	9
2	5	1	1	1	5
TOTAL CERTIFICATES		17	62		
TOTAL DIPLOMAS		35	162		
NATIONAL CER. OR NATIONAL					
Electrical Engi		1	1		
Electrical Engi		-	-		
Mechanical Engi		13	13		
Mechanical Engi		2	2		
Structural Drau		1	1		
Building		-	-		
Building Foremen		-	-		
Electrical Engi		1	1		
Mechanical Engi		13	13		
Mechanical Drau		2	2		
Structural Drau		1	1		
Building		-	-		
Building Foremen		-	-		
TOTAL DIPLOMAS		35	162		
NATIONAL CER. OR NATIONAL					
Sugar Technology		-	-		
Food Technology		1	1		
Microbiology		-	-		
Chemical Technol		-	-		
Chemical Plant O		2	2		
Analytical Chemi		-	-		
Chemical Technic		9	9		
Mechanical Draug		3	3		
Structural Draug		1	1		
Construction Sup		-	-		
Engineering		-	-		
Refrigeration &		-	-		
Production Engin		5	5		
Automotive Engin		-	-		
Mechanical Engin		5	5		
TV and Electroni		-	-		
Industrial Instrumentation		3	3		
Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)		1	1		
Electrical Engineering (Light Current)		5	5		
NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS					
OR NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN :					
Technicians		17	62		
Firms		35	162		

Exam paper case

53

PORT ELIZABETH — A lecturer at the College for Advanced Technical Education, Mr John Fred Hill, 41, admitted in the regional court here yesterday that he forced the lock of a drawer, took examination papers and showed them to students before their examinations.

Mr Hill, a lecturer in civil engineering, pleaded guilty to stealing examination papers of the quantity surveying course on November 9, which were the property of a Mrs Templeton.

After being questioned by the magistrate, Mr P. J. van der Merwe, the court found Mr Hill was not guilty of theft but of unauthorised use of the examination papers.

Mr Hill said he used an iron rod to force the lock of the drawer. He then made copies of the examination papers and put them back undamaged.

The case was postponed until December 15 for record and sentence. Mr Hill, who was not represented, was released on R50 bail. — DDC.

CORRECTION

TECHNICAL (SB)

7 3 79

12 12 75

X

Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education

Housecard 5 (327 - 330) 7/13/79

301. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

53

(a) How many students passed each of the courses available at the Peninsula

(a) and (b)

Course	Type	Number Passed
Teachers' Diploma Commerce 3rd Year	Full Time	37.
Teachers' Diploma Commerce 2nd Year	Full Time	60.
Teachers' Diploma Commerce 1st Year	Full Time	73.
Teachers' Diploma Technical 1st Year	Full Time	10.
Teachers' Diploma Technical 3rd Year	Full Time	5.
National Teachers' Diploma Workshop	Full Time	8.
ICA/CIS	Full Time	29 subject successes.
ICA/CIS	Part Time	35 subject successes.
National Diploma in Public Administration	Part Time	41 subject successes.
National Diploma in State Finance and Accounts	Part Time	6 subject successes.
National Secretarial Certificate	Full Time	0.
National Diploma in Shipping and Forwarding Administration	Part Time	7 subject successes.
National Diploma in Industrial Administration	Part Time	4 subject successes.
National Diploma in Printing Management	Part Time	4 subject successes.
National Diploma in Organization and Work Study	Part Time	14 subject successes.
Short Business Courses	Part Time	No examination.
National Diploma in Public Health Nursing	Full Time	8.
National Diploma in Public Health	Full Time (1st Year)	63 subject successes.
National Diploma in Public Health	Full Time (2nd Year)	37 subject successes.
National Diploma in Public Health	Part Time	3 subject successes.
National Diploma for Technicians (Anal. Chemistry) (T1)	Part Time	20 subject successes.
National Diploma for Technicians (Anal. Chemistry) (T2)	Part Time	17 subject successes.
National Certificate for Technicians (T1)	Full Time	42.
National Certificate for Technicians (T2)	Full Time	33.
National Certificate for Technicians (T3)	Full Time	12.
Higher National Certificate for Technicians (T4)	Full Time	5.

National Diploma for Surveyors and Draughtsmen 1st Year	Full Time	16 subject successes.
National Diploma for Surveyors and Draughtsmen 3rd Year	Full Time	9.
National Certificate for Technicians (T1-T4)	Part Time	96 subject successes.
National Certificate for Building Foremen	Part Time	8 subject successes.
National Certificate in Housing Management	Part Time	3.

College for Advanced Technical Education excluding the courses for the National Technical Certificate in 1978 and (b) what are the courses.

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:

SWA blacks can become artisans

(53) RDM. 8/3/79.

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — For the first time in South West Africa, young black men will now be able to study for the National Technical Certificate (NTC) — the recognised qualification for apprenticeships in technical trades.

Already 51 students have started classes at a R1 500 000 technical centre in central Owambo, 20 km southeast of Oshakati at Ongwediva, which is being developed as the regional capital of Owambo.

The complex — the Valombola Technical Centre — was a gift to the people of Owambo from Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM).

CDM operates diamond mines north of Oranjemund and for more than 50 years Owambo workers have made up a large percentage

of the workforce on the mines.

The courses at the new centre are designed so that students can reach second and third NTC levels. After apprenticeships the holders of these certificates qualify to write trade tests and become artisans.

This year practical and theoretical training is being given in four trades — plumbing, carpentry, welding and motor mechanics.

Drawing, applied science and mathematics are also included in the syllabus.

The centre will be available to both public and private sectors.

The Owambo Government's policy is to give preference to local inhabitants keen to study at the centre. However, men from other areas of SWA will be admitted when places become available.

SADF look at nature

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Defence Force is to launch a nature conservation week in South West Africa from March 19 to March 23.

It is being undertaken by the SADF to make soldiers and the people of the territory more nature-conscious, the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said this week.

During the conservation week a limited number of commemorative envelopes promoting the campaign will be handed out.

There will be essay competitions, film shows, tree-planting drives and 1 000 doves will be set free to symbolically carry the nature conservation message.

Hansard 5 (361) 9/3/79.

Decentralizing of facilities for advanced technical education for Indian community

*16. Mr. B. W. ~~B.~~ PAGE asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

53

Whether consideration has been given to decentralizing facilities for advanced technical education for the Indian community; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Yes, to the Transvaal but a feasibility study indicated that the demand is not sufficient to justify the provision of facilities for advanced technical education at this stage.

61

53

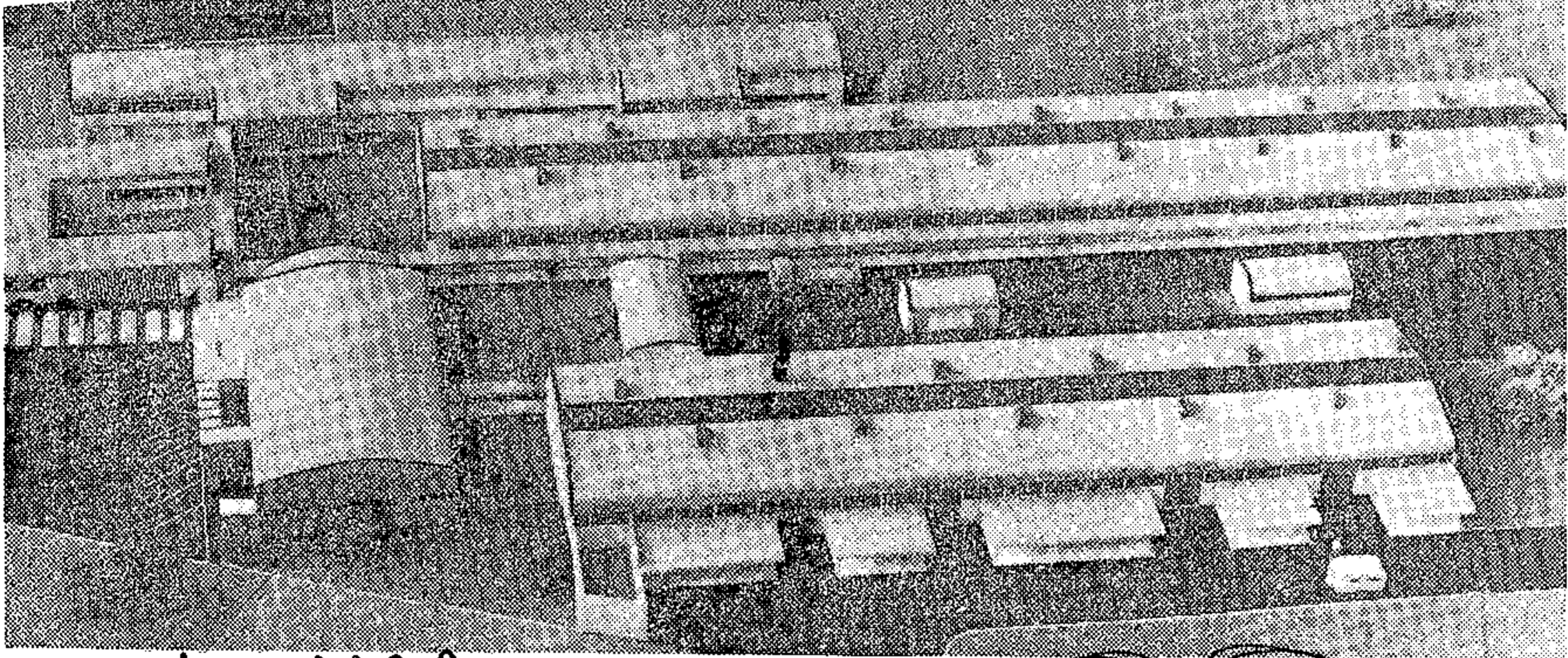
Salaries of teaching staff at colleges for
321 advanced technical education (53)

*4. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether any representations in regard to the salaries of teaching staff at colleges for advanced technical education were received during 1978; if so, what was the nature of the representations;
- (2) whether an adjustment of the salaries of the above-mentioned staff during 1979 is contemplated.

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

- (1) Yes; that salaries be adjusted in proportion to the new salary structure for teaching staff at schools which came into operation on 1 January 1978;
- (2) yes.



DA INDA B A
27/4/79

A model of the technical institute.

53 ~~BTC~~

R1,6m tech aims for students

By Barney Mthombathi
PORT ELIZABETH — The announcement that a technical institute is to be built to cater for African students has emphasised the pivotal role played by the Urban Foundation in the campaign to uplift urban Africans.
 The building of the R1,6 million New Brighton Technical Institute is the biggest project to be undertaken by the Eastern Cape branch of the foundation.

Twenty-eight projects — of which 10 have been completed — were undertaken last year, involving expenditure of more than R150 000.
 The foundation has 20 projects lined up and this may be expanded to 40.
 The regional manager, Mr W. J. Davies, said an important aspect of activities was to establish participation by people with whom projects were undertaken. The foundation did not like to be ac-

cused of paternalism, nor was it a hand-out organisation, he said.
 "There are many people who are still suspicious about our activities and it is difficult to convince them," he said.
 We have therefore undertaken to get many successful projects off the ground to show that we are genuine in our dealings with them," he said.
 Mr Davies said there was a lack of understanding between black people and the white administration.

Elizabeth because of lack of staff.
 "We need to start as many projects as we can, and get qualified personnel to keep those projects running," he said.
 The foundation was still investigating the need for pre-school facilities in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. Facilities for mentally retarded children were also receiving attention.
 Other important short-term projects included the improvement of existing housing stock in African and Coloured areas, core house expansion in Coloured areas, possible development of Zwide 5 and the Red Location in New Brighton.

"We, as a catalytic agency, are prepared to spend our money to bridge this gulf," he said.
 All projects that were undertaken by the foundation were complementary to each other. The foundation had initiated an upgrading programme for black mathematics teachers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. This would help introduce maths as a subject to African schoolchildren.
 It is hoped that the two technical orientation centres in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage — run by the Department of Education and Training — would act as reservoirs for the technical institute.

Mr Davies said projects would also be undertaken in George, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, East London, Adelaide and Cradock this year.
 Mr Davies said their building of classrooms in Walmer Location should not be interpreted as indicating that the foundation had "inside" information that the location would not be moved. They were building the classrooms because the people needed them.
 Walmer residents had collected R500 towards the building but Mr Davies said he was reluctant to use it. Residents have also undertaken to paint the classrooms. The paint had been donated.

Schoolchildren were being exposed to elementary concepts for at least two and half hours a week.
 Mr Davies said children from these centres would be drawn into the institute.
 The 7 000 square metre institute, situated adjacent the Struandale industrial complex, will offer technical curricula from standard six to matric. Mr Davies said they were still R500 000 off target but was hopeful that the money would be raised before the end of the year.

"Walmer residents need classrooms, a community centre and social worker because most of them are pensioners," he said.
 He said the R500 collected by the residents would be used to buy an electric lighting generator to be used for adult education.

...later June or July.
 The centre will offer advice on matters like the legal and financial implications of the 99-year lease for urban blacks, home improvement and advice to traders and businessmen. A manager was needed to man the centre, he said.
 The foundation intends to develop a block-making yard in Zwide 5.
 Mr Davies said the work of the foundation was concentrated mainly in Port

Building was in progress and the school was expected to open next January with 100 students. The ultimate capacity of the institute is 600 students.
 The foundation also intends building an advice centre in Kwazakhele which will start

Piet Retief High School — Adelaide

New era in education

(53) WJ 2/14/79

ADELAIDE — A new era in education dawns here today when the R6 million Piet Retief High School is officially opened by the Administrator of the Cape, Dr. L. Munnik. This school is the only one in the Cape Province to offer five different study directions under one roof — housecraft, technical, academic, practical, and business direction.

At present the school houses 340 pupils, but has been designed for 500.

The buildings form an imposing entrance to Adelaide, straddling the main Queen Street entrance and spilling over two street blocks.

The school has three rugby, cricket and hockey fields, six tennis courts, a large swimming pool, and two netball fields.

The school at present

offers ten different sports; rugby, cricket, netball, hockey, swimming, tennis, judo, golf, squash and cycling.

The school also employs a resident school psychologist teacher and music is a full school subject.

In the short time the school has been operating it has drawn pupils over a wide area in the Eastern Cape. Parents from Queenstown, East London and Grahamstown in particular support the school well.

The principal is Mr Gertr Maritz and he is assisted by department heads Mr Dirk Benade, Mr Daanille

Pretorius and Miss Mara Gerber.

Three old schools in Adelaide — Adelaide High, Technical School and Housecraft School — closed their doors in December 1977 and amalgamated to form the new school.

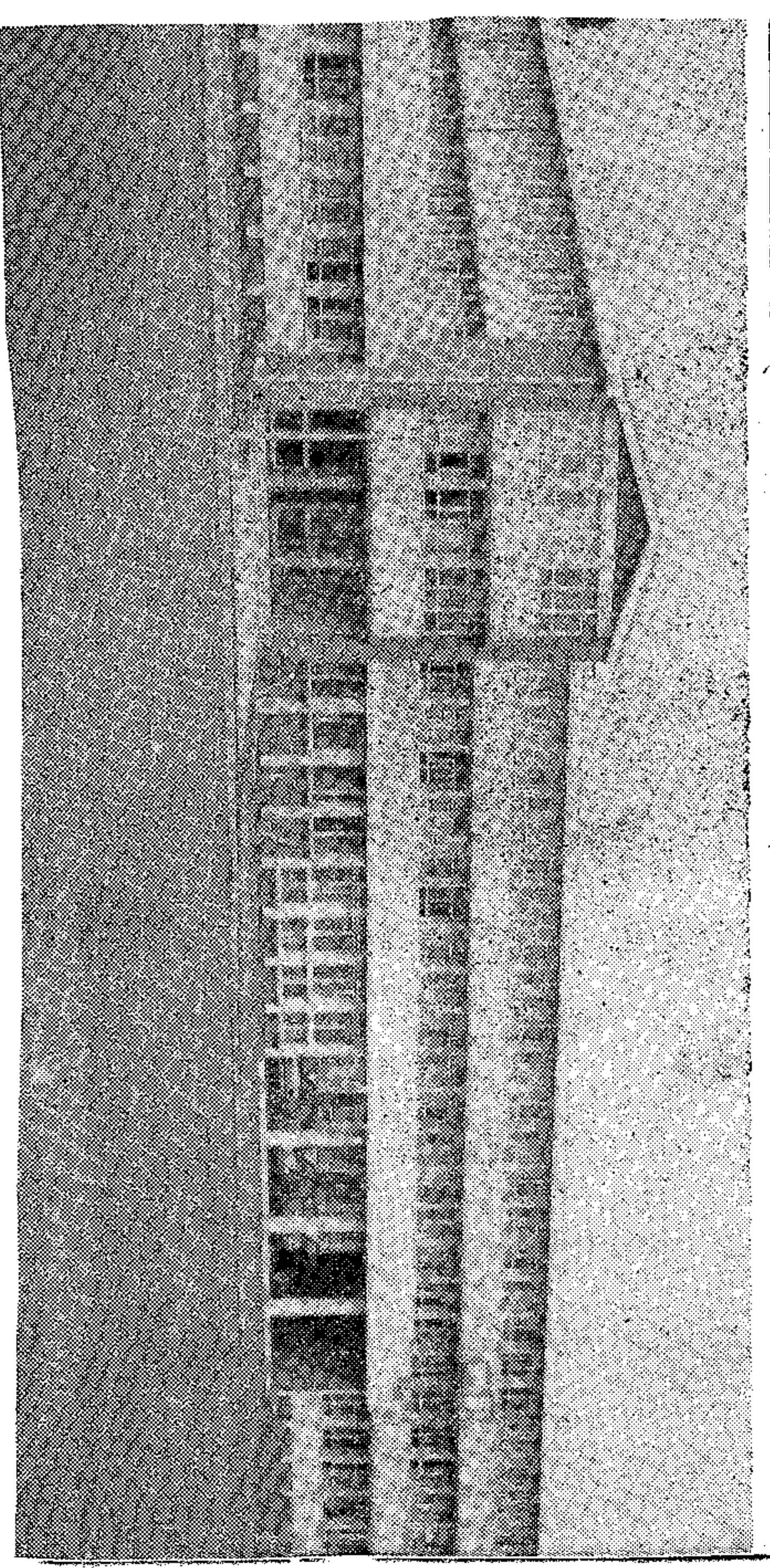
The Primary School has moved into the High School building.

The chairman of the new school committee is Mr G. van der Vyver, with Mr D. du Toit deputy chairman.

The other members include Mr P. Rademeyer, Mr J. de Beer, Mr W. Lombard, Rev J. Badenhorst and Mrs R. Hone. — DDC



The picture at the top of the page shows House Gideon v.d. Vyver, the girls' hostel for 250 boarders. Above: looking up the main avenue linking the girls' hostel with the school and the church.



Gala day for opening of the new school

ADELAIDE — The opening of the Piet Retief High School promises to be a gala affair.

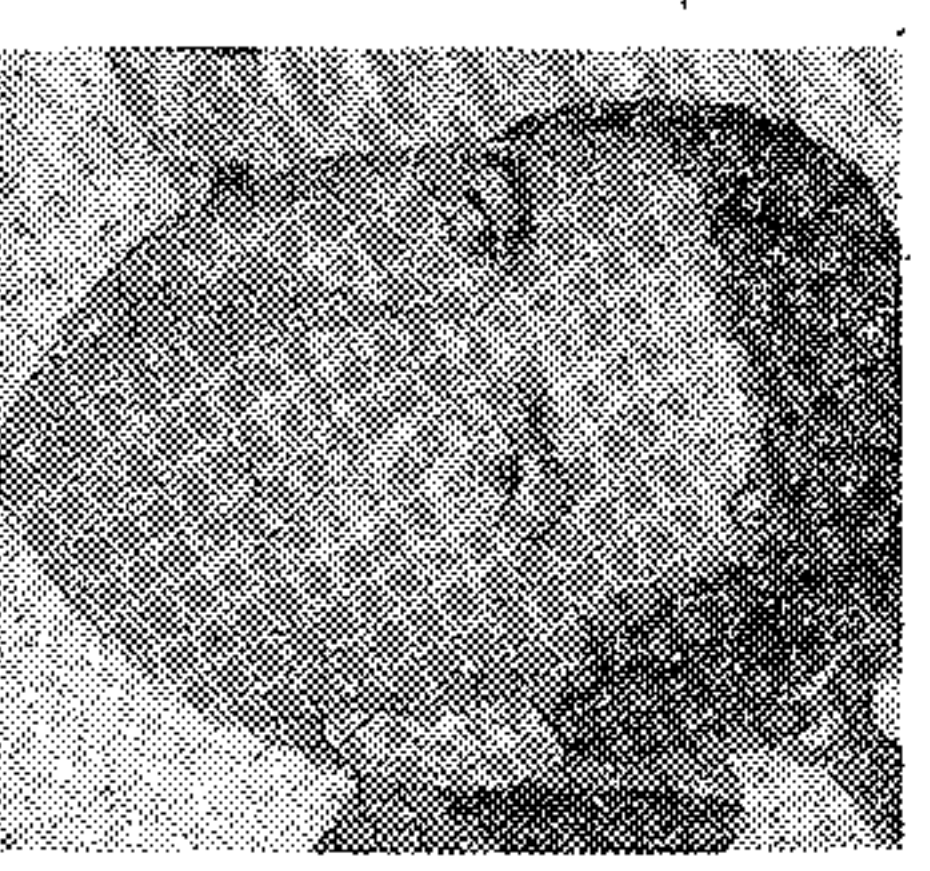
Today, guests will be

entertained to a tea party at the new girls' hostel. After this they will tour the new campus which is spread over three street blocks.

The Mayor, Councillor P. Rademeyer, will entertain 150 guests to a civic luncheon in the town hall, where the guest of honour will be the Administrator of the Cape, Dr Munnik. The staff of the new school and their spouses will also attend.

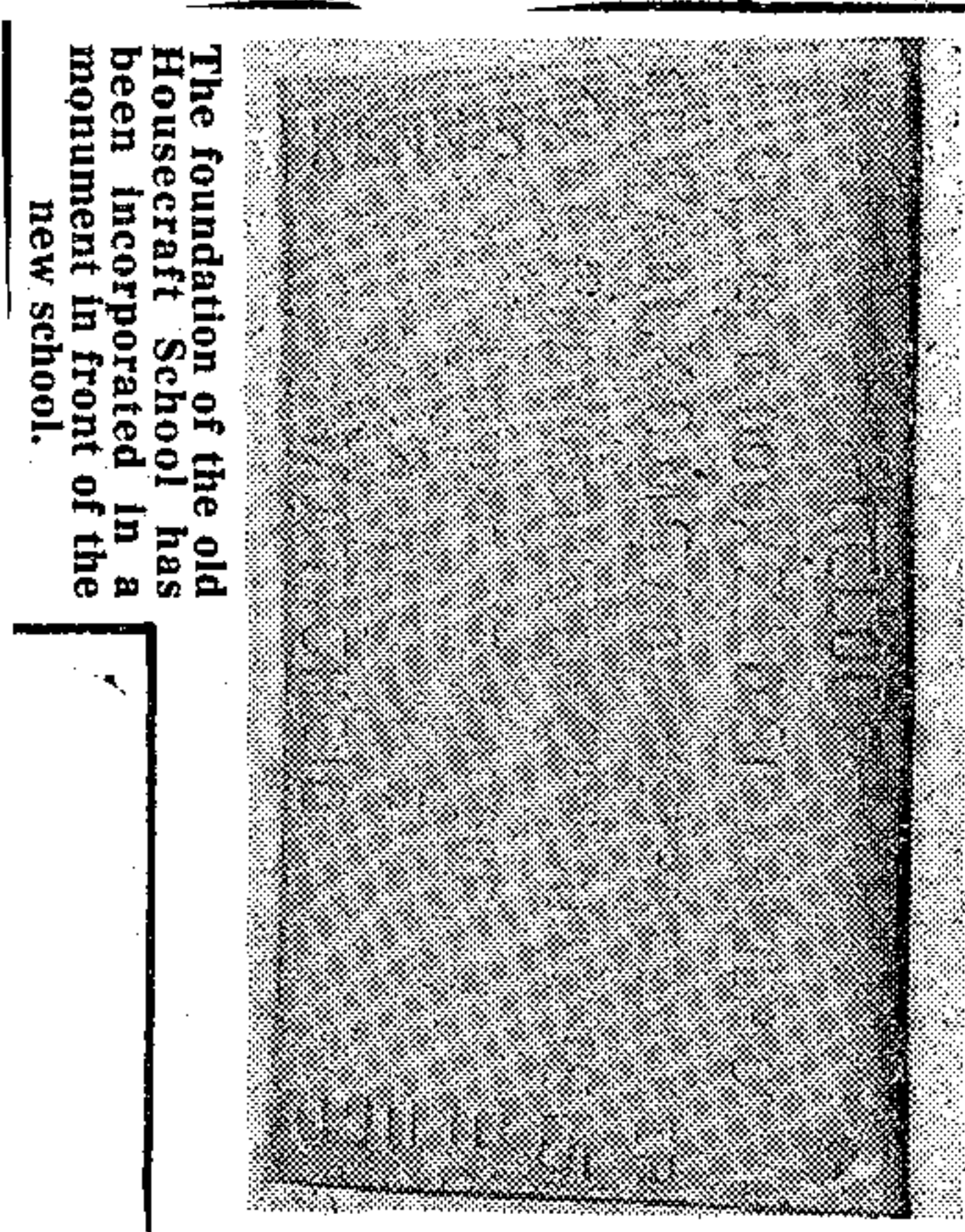
After a flag-raising ceremony Dr Munnik will officially open the new school at 4 p.m., followed by a garden tea party open to all on the sportsfields on the banks of the Koonap River.

Later in the evening the string orchestra of Professor Jack de Wet of UPE will give a recital in



Mr P. Rademeyer, Mayor of Adelaide.

Saturday will be a sports day with netball, hockey and rugby teams from Hangklip competing against Piet Retief. Two under-20 teams from UPE and Free State University will round off the day. — DDC.



The foundation of the old Housecraft School has been incorporated in a monument in front of the new school.



53
~~253~~

For full text see
Act 1979

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuisblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Price 20c Prys
Overseas 30c Oorsee
POST FREE—POSVRY

Vol. 167]

CAPE TOWN, 9 MAY 1979

[No. 6429

KAAPSTAD, 9 MEI 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1001.

9 May 1979.

No. 1001.

9 Mei 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 40 of 1979: Indians Advanced Technical Education Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 40 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys vir Indiërs, 1979.

Act No. 40, 1979

INDIANS ADVANCED TECHNICAL EDUCATION AMENDMENT ACT,
1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[

]

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Indians Advanced Technical Education Act, 1968, in order to substitute the name "technikon" for the name "college for advanced technical education"; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 1 May 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of
section 1 of
Act 12 of 1968

1. Section 1 of the Indians Advanced Technical Education Act, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby 5 amended—

- (a) by the deletion of the definition of "college";
- (b) by the substitution for the word "college", wherever it occurs in the section, of the word "technikon"; and
- (c) by the addition, after the definition of "Secretary", of 10 the following definition:
"technikon" means an institution for advanced technical education established or deemed to have been established under this Act."

Amendment of
section 2 of
Act 12 of 1968.

2. Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended— 15

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection: 15
 "(1) The State President may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, establish at any place a **college for advanced technical education** technikon for Indians."; 20
- (b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection: 20
 "(2) The functions of a **college** technikon shall be— 25

- (a) to provide— 25
 - (i) such advanced technical education and training and such teacher training; and
 - (ii) such secondary and other education on a full-time or part-time basis, 30
 as the Minister may approve; and
- (b) **if it is the successor of the Technical College** mentioned in section 4 or of any institution or continuation class referred to in section 5, to provide to full-time pupils, and for such period as the Minister may direct, such education as 35 defined in section 1 of the Indians Education Act, 1965 (Act No. 61 of 1965), as was provided by such Technical College, institution or con-

~~16~~

~~173~~

~~171~~

53

Citizenship bar

to would-be black artisans *21/5/79*

Blacks still cannot become artisans unless they take out homeland citizenship.

This is the situation facing aspirant apprentices from the townships.

Recommendations in the recent Wichahn Commission report may change this regulation, which allows only homeland governments to issue artisan certificates to blacks.

But to do the artisan trade test a black must first have homeland citizenship, according to the forms given to township applicants.

At present there is only one technical institute outside of the homelands where a black can get practical and theoretical training before entering an apprenticeship. That is the George Tabor Institute in Soweto.

Other technical institutes are located in the homelands but a dozen more are planned for urban areas.

Under the Apprenticeship Act of 1944, there are no race bars to anyone obtaining training and certificates, but individual trade unions have refused to admit blacks for training.

The Wichahn report also recommends that blacks be trained to work in the townships to meet the demands of urban developments.

53



tests at Norwood's ORT careers guidance unit.

students undergo aptitude, educational and reasoning

A proud inheritance

By Iain Macdonald

Hands, hearts and the double-edged sword of training and education are the world-wide legacies left by five-million poverty-stricken Jews in Russia.

Jews living in "Pale of Settlement" states in Russia, during the violent latter years of the 19th century, banded together to teach their fellows simple skills they had learnt the hard way.

Shoemakers, tailors, pedlars and traders, these "people of air" with nothing to live on petitioned the Czar to form an organisation for the economic rehabilitation of Russian Jews.

From these desperate beginnings, the Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) was born, nearly a hun-

dred yrs ago.

To, with a branch in Johannesburg and other South African cities ORT specialises in trades and technical skills of the modern era, educating 700 students in 27 couns.

Basic aim remains unced — to provide trial and education for privy Jewish people while not become the doc dentists and lawyer their communities.

ORT chairman Mr Baunsh, said his org gain gave vocational gur to about 300 pend provided 30 to 40 times annually.

often had difficulty explaining ORT," he sa cope is wide and del so much on the le agricultural, me- ct and educational sibilities that a defi- nificant.

"We run 700 schools in 12 countries and have large programmes in Israel, France and Latin America.

"We're financed by individuals, charitable foundations and inter-governmental organisations throughout the world. Our budget this year is around R64-million," he said.

ORT's history is one of struggle and achievement, of tense times in the Warsaw Ghetto, of encouragement for the broken humans of Nazi Germany's concentration camps, of the establishment of schools in Israel and consequent growth into the largest international voluntary vocational training network in the world.

South African officials connected with black education have been impressed by what they've

seen of ORT's training methods in action, both here and in Israel.

"We don't have a school in South Africa as we don't want to duplicate existing technical school facilities," Mr Wunsch said. But ORT does work with local technical training and educational groups.

"There is a problem here in that people look down on a technical education, saying "my child must be a doctor or lawyer," he said.

"Many more children should go to technical schools or get technical training.

"We run a vocational guidance bureau under the leadership of an industrial psychologist and an educationalist," he said.

The career unit, as it is called, is run from a small house in Norwood and children come to it for

tests through "word of mouth and credibility," according to one of the staff.

A unit counsellor said, "It is very important to give people direction, to confirm and clarify what they feel they need, and to help build confidence."

"We test children in small groups, then give individual interviews. There is a battery of tests to check reasoning, verbal, mechanical and clerical abilities.

"We then advise the student which occupational direction seems best for him. It's often just a matter of confirmation and of getting priorities right," the counsellor said.

ORT works with municipalities and governments, providing skilled manpower to handle most technical situations. It also has a large technical assistance pr-

gramme worldwide, which concentrates on aid to African countries.

It educates young people and adults and helps them find dignity through non-elitist emphasis on the man in manpower.

Primarily for Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora, ORT schools world-wide are open to everyone, and with more than 20 000 graduates each year, 4 000 workshop instructors and teachers, it gets to the grass roots of technical training in a big way.

Next year ORT will be a hundred. With the tenacity and flexibility of eternally-needed services it's come a long way from those bitter Baltic states. On the way it's drawn more than a million people from poverty, fulfilling the legacy of those down-trodden but triumphant five million.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---000---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---000---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

lettuce, apple, orange sections,
vine mayonnaise, soya sauce
ve, add dressing to salad;

Sebe will open new school

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, will today officially open the Buchule Technical High School in Mdantsane.

The buildings of the school were erected by the C. S. Barlow Foundation at an estimated cost of R720 000.

The school offers courses in carpentry, metalwork, motor mechanics, electronics and fitting and turning. Tuition starts with standard six and seven classes. The examination subjects are Xhosa, English, Afrikaans, mathematics, science and technical drawing.

The school accommodates 400 pupils.

The C. S. Barlow public relations officer, Mr J. R. O. Cammell, said yesterday the ceremony will be attended by all the Ciskei Cabinet Ministers and the secretaries of the government departments.

He said before the official opening by the chief minister, the chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr A. M. Rosholt, from Johannesburg, will hand over the school to the people of the Ciskei.

Also expected to be present will be the secretary for Education and Training, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, from Pretoria.

Other dignitaries will include the deputy chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr K. C. Comins and other senior executives, the Mayor of East London, Mrs E. Kemp, the chairman of the Mdantsane council, Mr A. M. Bam, officials of the Ciskei Education Department and school inspectors. —
DDR

---000---

Paying the price for inferiority

BLACK advancement has at last come to be an accepted and necessary fact of economic life. But are blacks, after all the long years of non-acceptance, properly equipped for advancement?

The answer, bitter with irony, is no. And the reason is the poor standard of black education.

The Nationalists have always been quick to criticise the former colonial powers for failing to prepare the people of Africa for independence. But because they themselves have so neglected the education of blacks at home and, indeed, built inferiority into the system, the racial change now coming about is fraught with the same problems found elsewhere in Africa.

Twenty-five years of "Bantu education" have wreaked havoc, says Professor Gideon Jacobs, director of the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of the Witwatersrand. His school cannot get a single black candidate. Black students, he says, would be "totally embarrassed" in a Master of Business Administration course.

Meanwhile Anglo American Corporation and De Beers expect to spend more than R3-million in the next five years on training selected black undergraduates as potential managers in finance and engineering. That will be the cost, in effect, of "re-educating" just a few of the products of black schooling.

Admittedly the Department of Education and Training is pushing ahead with massive building projects. Some R97-million is being spent on teacher-training institutions and community schools. But 5 216 of the 29 000 teachers in government schools lack a teaching qualification, while their academic qualifications range from degrees, complete or incomplete, down to junior certificate.

In Soweto, where black secondary school pupil numbers will have tripled in a single year, there will be 50 secondary schools open next year — and a shortage of up to 350 teachers. The suggested use of white national servicemen has exasperated black educationists who see the root of the problem as inferior education. Certainly the damage done by the huge gap between Government spending on black and white education becomes ever more pronounced as the Department tries to cope with high pupil numbers and low teacher standards. Prof Jacobs has called for a national strategic plan to meet the twin problems of education and jobs. Rightly he sees unemployment as a greater danger than terrorism, and education as the key to black entry into the entrepreneurial class which underpins the free enterprise system.

Black education is the mother of stability. Dare we, comfortably astride the gold boom, still disregard her as a poor relation?

SB RDM

Elated Sebe opens technical school

4/10/79 Post

BY CHRIS MORE

53

LOWLANDS will become the future economic power in South Africa.

This was said by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, when he officially opened the Buchule Technical High School in Mda-nisane, near East

London, recently. The school is jointly sponsored by the Ciskei Government and the C S Barlow Foundation, which was set up in 1975 by Barlow Rand Limited.

The executive chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr A M Rosholt, handed over the buildings, valued at about R800 000, to the people of the Ciskei. Barlow Rand

co-ordinated the administration and construction of the school. The Ciskei Government cleared the 33 ha site on which the school was erected, provided site services and supplied the necessary furniture and equipment. The whole project cost about R1,1 million.

The technical high school will be developed in three phases. The first phase was completed in January and comprised an administration block, ten classrooms, two drawing rooms, a library block, cafeteria and various other facilities to accommodate 400 pupils.

GYMNASIUM

The second phase will extend the school's capacity and the third phase will include a hostel for 120 pupils, a gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis court, two rugby fields and an athletic track. The school will have a hall and the total classroom space is expected to accommodate 300 pupils.

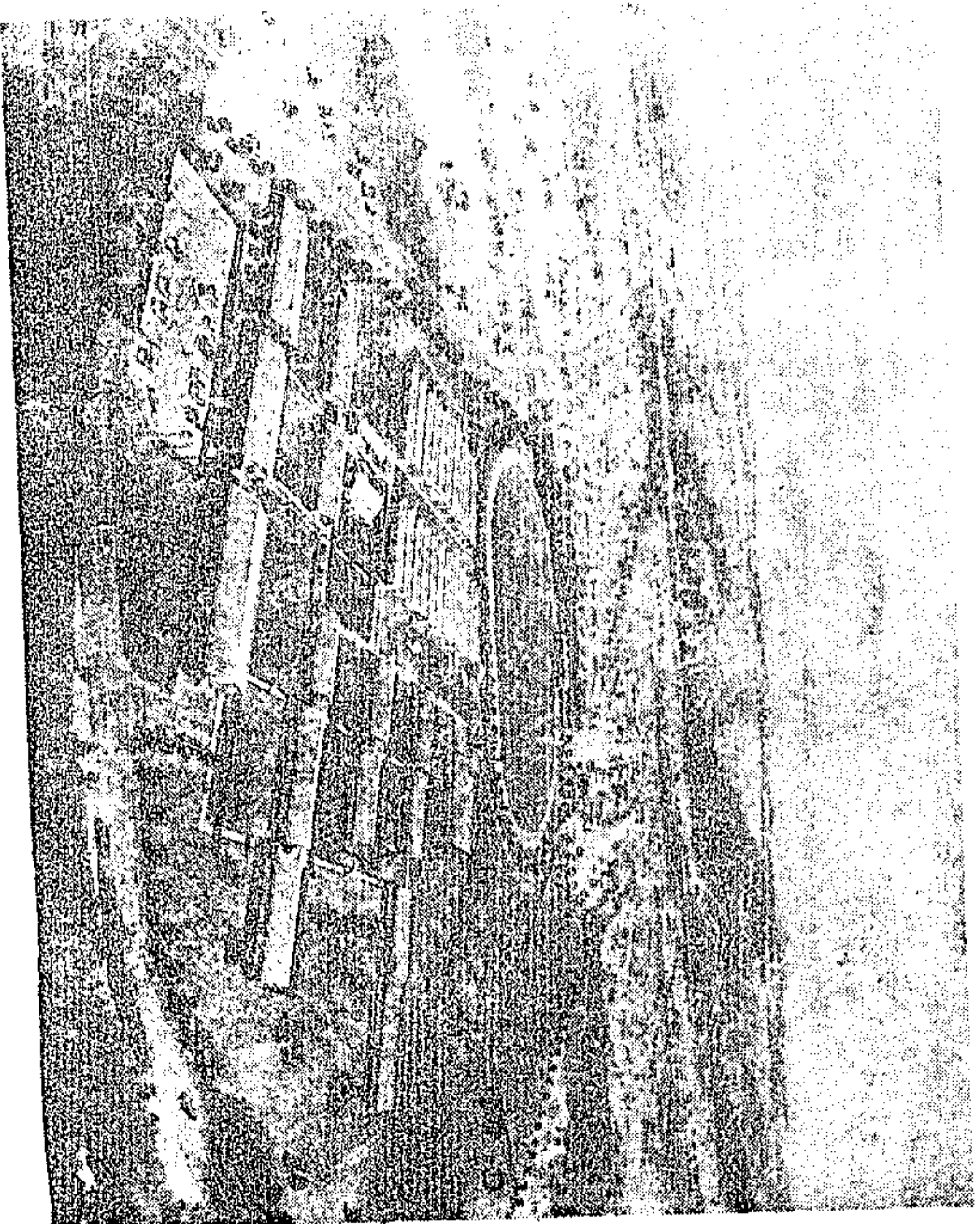
The school started operating in January this year. The school is expected to produce its first graduate in 1982. The principal of the school is Mr C W van der Vyver, formerly of Edendale Technical College near Pietermaritzburg. He has a staff of two black and seven white teachers.

Dr Lennox Sebe described the establishing of the technical school as "the beginning of a new era for many of our young men and for the Ciskei."

"The lack of technical training has always hampered the development of the Ciskei. Our academic and agricultural needs are catered for by Fort Hare University in Alice,

and Buchule will now provide us with the technicians and engineering graduates who will be the cornerstones of the industrial growth of the Ciskei," he said.

The school will, according to the Ciskei Secretary of Education, Mr K B Tabata, provide an education which will enable matriculants to follow a university career if they so wish. It will also be a feeder for the colleges of advanced technical education.



Artist's impression of the R800 000 Buchule Technical school.

BY RAIN OR DRIZZLE OF A DIVISION OF THE ACCOUNTING TO R70 000, all of which was taxable, the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a loss, which can be set off against the taxable other sources of R50 000? Draw up the amount assuming the deferral method is used. Note 4, assume now that the company has a set off depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8. income statement for the 19.8 financial year liability method deferral method tax rate remains 42%

By CHRIS SOSIBO

PREGNANCY has become a major problem at the prestige Inanda Seminary, and the principal of this girls-only boarding school, Mrs Constance Koza, says she will have to look to "methods relevant to our present times" to fight it.

"We had our traditional cultural methods in the old days, but I think we must discuss this problem with parents and take a new look at the times in which we live," Mrs Koza said.

She expressed her concern over the rate of pregnancy at the school in a confidential letter to parents which invited them to attend a prayer day meeting at the school on October 13.

At this meeting they will be asked to pray for solutions to certain problems facing the school — the one remaining private institution for black pupils in the country. It was stated in the letter that every month since January, a child had become pregnant and left the school.

The letter indicated that if this was not looked upon seriously, there

0 10 0

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Posh schools' baby boom

A PREGNANT CHILD EVERY MONTH — HEADMISTRESS

might soon be a child leaving school every week. Other things the principal expressed concern over were:

- Some parents want their children to be given concessions to visit home any time of the year.
- Some parents visit their children any time of the day or night, and at any time of the year.
- Some rich parents pay for their children to travel by plane and they expect them to be met at the airport and delivered to the airport whenever they wish.

Parents give their children pocket money ranging from R10 to almost R100. A child in possession of this amount, says Mrs Koza, can do almost anything in the world. She said the letters were sent to parents for their consideration and in order to prepare themselves to discuss the problems at the school. "Our children live in a different period and with different problems to ours, and yet they are still the hope of the future," she said. Mrs Koza said she felt it would be a failure on

the part of the parents not to correct the values of the children, because it is in the children that our future lies.

She went on: "The present value system is going to form the value system of the black South African in the future, and I think some of it is distorted. I am subject to correction, but I honestly believe that we owe it to these children to guide them."

Mrs Koza said it was the responsibility of the teachers of Inanda to set a standard. As the only private school in the black

community, and one founded on prayer, its priority should be to produce responsible Christian scholars for South Africa. It was this reason that it had been decided to change the open day to one of evaluation and prayer.

Inanda Seminary was opened on March 1, 1869, by Mary Edwards, an American missionary, and had 19 students. Today it has about 377, aged between 10 and 20. There are also about 22 students doing secretarial courses. These include married women.

53

Technical skills vital

OPENING OF JABULANI WORKSHOPS

IT IS a shame on South Africa that many of its black talents in technology were sent abroad for training because of racial discrimination when the country had some of the best teachers.

This was said by Mr Ben Mokoatle, board member of the Transvaal Region of the Urban Foundation, at the official opening of Jabulani Technical High School workshops at the weekend.

Mr Mokoatle said

By CHRIS MORE

the quality of education afforded blacks in this country was questionable. It was not the type of education that could contribute towards the betterment and development of our country.

In the technical world blacks were cut out and denied the right of participation. The result of this was that blacks did not know who they were, where they were and why they did not move from where they were.

TESTIMONY

A country without technical know-how, technicians and artisans, will forever be poor. The neighbouring states were testimony to this fact.

Their lack of technically viable skill had resulted in economic stagnation. What blacks needed in this country was technical knowledge and the skilled manpower to satisfy the

requirements of the country.

Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, said the opening of the workshops was the coming of age of education for blacks which would be of interest not only to Soweto but to South Africa.

The country is endowed with mineral wealth and the use of the minerals depended on the availability of trained technicians. It was therefore the task of the people to prepare the technicians of the future. These would be the leaders of tomorrow, Mr Strydom said.

The workshop buildings are sponsored by the Old Mutual Company. The company donated R250 000. The workshops are a project of the Urban Foundation. It received sponsorship amounting to about R0,7 million for this particular project. Another leading company that donated was the Ford Motor Company, which made a gift of motor car engines.



Mr T Reekie of Old Mutual opens the plaque of the Jabulani Technical High School.

PURCHASE

Ciskei high school training centres

NO 125
53
8/10/74

DATE

We have second

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
--- As from the beginning of next year, the Zwelitsha Training School near here will train high school teachers.

Dr Rubusana Training School at Mdantsane, will start training high school teachers from the beginning of 1982.

Could you

- (1) Name
- (2) Department
- (3) Please

Hitherto, the school has been training primary school teachers only. Another school which has been training primary school teachers only, the

At the moment, there is only one school in the Ciskei, apart from Lovedale, which trains high school teachers --- the Lennox Sebe Training College. --- DDR.

..... requesting a new/
..... following information for our records
.....
.....
..... is required

Is this machine for a

- (1) Part-time post
- (2) Full-time post
- (3) Additional post
- (4) Does this position demand excess work load

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine

the of the F nativ raise of ra proje budge Where sourc by me usual 2. Cl So fa objec ives to be more Over way t probl to re There exper 2.1 Progri prest is d gerti This

GOVERNMENT NOTICES **SS**

DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS

No. R. 2277 12 October 1979

COLOURED PERSONS EDUCATION ACT, 1963
AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

In terms of section 34 of the Coloured Persons Education Act, 1963 (Act 47 of 1963), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, hereby further amend the regulations made under the said section 31 and published under Government Notice R. 1898, dated 21 November 1963, in Regulation Gazette 257, dated 4 December 1963, as amended, with effect from 1 May 1979, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister of Coloured Relations.

SCHEDULE

1. The index of the contents of the above-mentioned regulations is amended by the substitution for the words "Colleges for Advanced Technical Education" in Chapter E of the word "Technikons".

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN KLEURLING-, REHOBOTH EN NAMA VERHOUDINGS

No. R. 2277 12 Oktober 1979

WET OP ONDERWYS VIR KLEURLINGE, 1963
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Kragtens artikel 34 van die Wet op Onderwys vir Kleurlinge, 1963 (Wet 47 van 1963), wysig ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkings, hierdie regulasies uitgewydig ingevolge genoemde artikel 31 en afgedruk by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1898 van 21 November 1963 in Regulasieoerant 257 van 4 Desember 1963, soos gewysig met ingang van 1 Mei 1979 verder soos in die Bylae hiër van hierdie kennisgewing.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkings.

SKEDULE

1. Die inhoudsopgawe van bogenoemde regulasies word gewysig deur die woorde "Kolleges vir Gevorderde Tegnieese Onderwys" by Hoofstuk E te vervang deur die woord "Technikons".

66699

2. Regulation A1 is amended by—
- (1) the deletion of subregulation (ix);
 - (2) changing the numbers of subregulations (x) to (xxxvi) to the numbers (ix) to (xxxv), respectively; and
 - (3) the insertion of the following new subregulation (xxxvi):
“(xxxvi) ‘technikon’ means a vocational school established in terms of section 3 of the Act and which has assumed the designation ‘technikon’ in terms of regulation A5 of these regulations;”
3. Regulation A5 is amended by—
- (1) the substitution for the words “College for Advanced Technical Education”, where they appear in the heading, of the word “Technikon”; and
 - (2) the substitution for the words “college for advanced technical education”, where they appear in the regulation, of the word “technikon”.
4. Chapters B, D, E, F, S and T are amended by the substitution for the words “college(s) for advanced technical education”, where they appear in the following places in such chapters, of the word “technikon(s)”:
- (1) Regulation B3 and B29.1 (a);
 - (2) regulation D4;
 - (3) the heading of Chapter E and regulation E1;
 - (4) the heading of Chapter F;
 - (5) regulation S22.2, the heading of regulation S25, regulations S25.2bis, S25.4, S25.6 (c), S25.7, S26.4, the heading of regulation S27, regulation S27, the heading of regulation S29, regulations S29.1, S29.6, the heading of regulation S30, regulations S30.2, S31.1 (d) and S31.2; and
 - (6) regulation T5.1 and T5.2 (iii).

2. Regulasie A1 word gewysig deur—
- (1) subregulasie (xvii) te skrap;
 - (2) die nommers van subregulasies (xviii) tot (xxxviii) onderskeidelik te verander in nommers (xvii) tot (xxxvii); en
 - (3) die volgende nuwe subregulasie (xxxviii) in te voeg:
“(xxxviii) ‘technikon’ ’n beroepsskool wat kragtens artikel 3 van die Wet ingestel is en wat die benaming ‘technikon’ ingevolge regulasie A5 van hierdie regulasies aangeneem het;”
3. Regulasie A5 word gewysig deur—
- (1) die woorde “Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegnieese Onderwys” waar dit in die opskrif voorkom, te vervang deur die woord “Technikon”; en
 - (2) die woorde “kollege vir gevorderde tegnieese onderwys” waar dit in die regulasie voorkom, te vervang deur die woord “technikon”.
4. Hoofstukke B, D, E, F, S en T word gewysig deur die woorde “kollege(s) vir gevorderde tegnieese onderwys” waar dit in die volgende plekke van sodanige hoofstukke voorkom, te vervang deur die woord “technikon(s)”:
- (1) Regulasie B3 en B29.1 (a);
 - (2) regulasie D4;
 - (3) die opskrif van Hoofstuk E en regulasie E1;
 - (4) die opskrif van Hoofstuk F;
 - (5) regulasie S22.2, die opskrif van regulasie S25, regulasie S25.2bis, S25.4, S25.6 (c), S25.7, S26.4, die opskrif van regulasie S27, regulasie S27, die opskrif van regulasie S29, regulasie S29.1, S29.6, die opskrif van regulasie S30, regulasies S30.2, S31.1 (d) en S31.2; en
 - (6) regulasie T5.1 en T5.2 (iii).



Mr Nelson Botile

Botile has new pro

THE chairman of Orlando YMCA, Mr Nelson Botile plans to open a Control Data Learning Centre at DOCC from January 1980.

Mr Botile said the aim of this project is to bring education to the children so that they do not have to go to the city centre for training.

He said that he had negotiated with a Mr

James Miller of Control Data (USA) during his short visit overseas for the learning centre to be brought to Soweto.

Mr Botile added that the International YMCA have put aside about R250 000 to begin the centre. He said he was waiting for the Post Office to install the terminals.

"Two graduates, assisted by a staff of qualified teachers, will train stud-

ents from Standard Three to Matriculation in school subjects and computer programming from 3 pm to 9 pm on weekdays. The teaching staff will be provided by the Johannesburg branch of Control Data Learning Centre," said Mr Botile.

The liaison officer of the centre, Mr Phetuli Ntaote, explaining the difficulties encountered because of the difference in education standards,

sharper in future

F. M. 19/10/79

MOTIVATION TECHNIQUES

Gamesmanship 53

The cry is for improved black professional skills. How, therefore, to overcome years of educational inequality, and the effects of what has been termed "the culture of poverty"?

A team of consultants led by Professor Martin Nasser of Unisa's School of Business Leadership claims to have come up with one positive answer. Pilot projects involving workers from Sigma Motor Corporation and Rustenburg Platinum Mines have shown that the "achievement motivation" of blacks can be significantly improved.

The team took as a point of departure work by Harvard's Professor David McClelland, which found that communities with a high need for affiliation tend to have less success in economic advancement than those with a high need for achievement.

In SA, tribalism, poverty, or the need to help one another in depressed living conditions, would place blacks in the first category. SA's whites are from birth initiated into the second.

According to Nasser, "we realised that

Financial Mail October 19 1979

business offers the perfect opportunity for helping people develop into self-starters." Accordingly, "we designed a number of business games and problem-solving exercises, some of which are closely related to black culture, for example farming and cattle trading.

"Initially the participants played the games in groups, and they got to understand basic economics by actually physically handling models of their items of trade. After having competed in groups, they started competing against one another as individuals. This taught them that they had to take risk and initiative if they wanted to win.

"At a later stage they had to relate their business game experience back to their own jobs, to how this could affect their own career paths, and to how they could promote profitability in their firms."

Classes comprised 12-20 trainees attending 12 five-hour sessions over roughly six months. Nasser claims that "in the case of the Rustenburg Plats group, achievement motivation increased by an average of 124,8% for the whole group, while the need for affiliation decreased by 24,7%."

The Rustenburg trainees were mainly young male Africans with matric (with maths and science), while those from Sigma had a wider range of age and educational levels, and also included two coloured women. However, results were similar.

Jeremy Nel, JCI general manager, manpower resources development division, who was involved with the Rusten-

burg project, speaks of the "tremendous potential for the application of this programme, particularly in the mining sector ... It could also be of value in the economic development of Bophuthatswana if the value system of local workers could be moved towards achievement orientation."

Professionals decide: Technikon site 'not in City's best interests'

By ROGER WILLIAMS,
Chief Reporter

ARCHITECTS, engineers, town planners and other professional participants in a symposium arranged by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce in the Civic Centre yesterday expressed strong opposition to the proposed resting of the Cape Technikon on a 21 ha site in the heart of District Six.

The consensus at the symposium was that the District Six area would not be in the best interests of Cape Town and of the community as a whole, and that the Technikon Council be asked to reconsider possible alternatives that would be more acceptable.

At the same time there were appeals from several speakers including a former director of the Cape Technikon, Mr. W. H. Seales, who is a member of the City Council, for a more sympathetic attitude towards the Technikon Council and its present director Dr. J. C. Shippey.

Mr. R. M. Friedlander, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, who was in the chair, summed this up at the end by saying:

'Invidious'

"Contrary to the belief that battle lines have been drawn in this issue, it has been shown in this discussion that there is a great deal of sympathy with the Cape Technikon, which now finds itself right in the middle in an invidious situation. Mrs. Eulalie Stolt, chairman of the City Council's Housing Committee, said she was convinced the Technikon Council had decided on the District Six site for no better reason than that they know for sure that they can have the site. The Department of Health had, she said, refused without any stated reason to part with land that would become available on the Valkenberg Hospital site at Observatory, which was probably the most acceptable alternative site for a new technikon.

Viewpoint

The City Engineer, Mr. Jan Brand, and his predecessor Dr. S. S. Morris were among those who said that from a professional viewpoint they found the District Six plan unacceptable. Mr. Brand illustrated his talk with slides including a perspective illustration of what the proposed technikon complex is likely to look like, if developed in the District Six site.

week, he said, it was shown that the total area required by the technikon was 21 ha, and that this accounted for 22 per cent of the overall District Six group area.

There were 348 houses on the proposed technikon site, occupied by 354 families or 2 500 people who would be lost to an area which in the City's interests needed to be repopulated.

Mr. Brand said the proposed site was not as close to the railway station as had been suggested, "and I don't think people are easily going to walk that distance."

and while there premises — had been close collaboration between the technikon and the City Council till then, there had been no such collaboration since the switch of plan early this year.

A second option, said Mr. Brand, was to look at the Seales plan again. Dr. Solly Morris said it appeared to him that planning of the entire District Six area needed to be revised. Economically the whole of Cape Town's central business district had suffered by the uprooting of established communities near the central city, and

Six, as many people as possible should be allowed to re-establish themselves in the area, and thus bring back to the central city some of the essential lifeblood of which it has been sorely depleted.

try to find an equitable answer to this important issue. Mr. Brian Rees, director of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town: "What the figures say to me is that in the next 10 years there is going to be a massive demand for technical education by the coloured community — and I would be most surprised if the Cape Technikon is not in 10 years time a multiracial institution.

25 percent of it." Mr. H. Wolffe, vice-president of the Cape Technikon and a past president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Assocom): "I have spent many sleepless nights thinking about this matter, and I have come to the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of the community as a whole if the Cape Technikon went to District Six. The consortium (of planners and architects) came up with a number of options and the majority of the technikon council felt this was the best site."

Mr. Brand said he considered 21 ha far too small, in that this site would not provide for future expansion, and would eventually be hemmed in on all sides by new buildings.

These were points made by other participants in the symposium.

Mr. A. H. Henkman, chairman of the City Council's Utilities and Works Committee: "It

In this light it would appear ludicrous to locate an institution in the City centre when the bulk of its pupils are going to be from the Cape Flats.

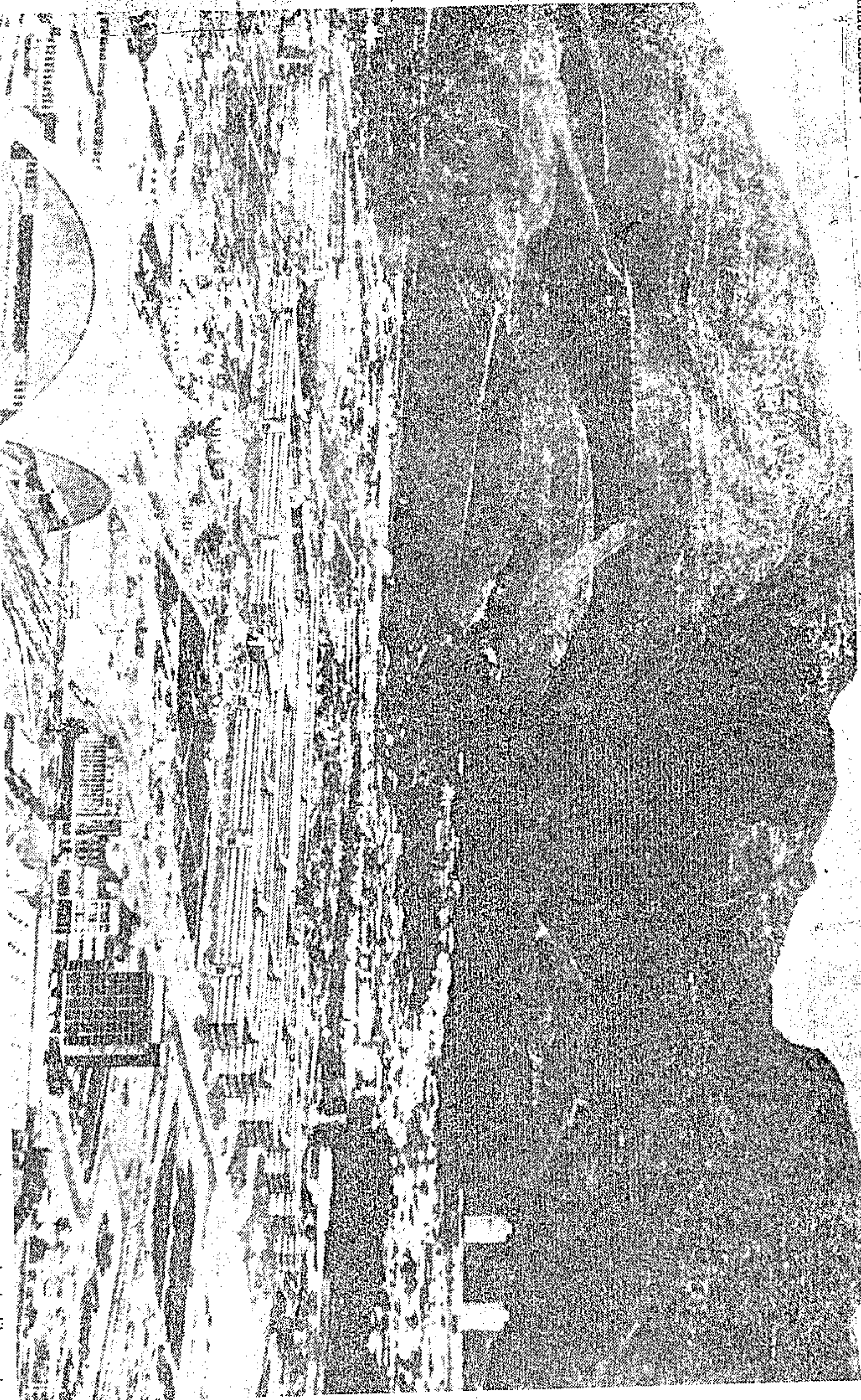
Professor Neville Dubow, head of the Michaelis School of Fine Art at UCT: "District Six, whether we like it or not, is a symbol — and the technikon if it goes ahead with its plans will also become a symbol of civic shame, brought about mainly by short-sighted opportunism on the part of those who are running the technikon."

Mr. W. H. Seales: "It is accepted throughout the world that the swing is towards technikons, which in our case have become essential to the economy of the country. What worries me is that technikons in other parts of the Republic are already far ahead in their planned expansion, and in the case of the Cape Technikon everyone is going to suffer through a negative and destructive approach towards its attempt to solve its problem."

"This issue is being delayed and postponed to the detriment of the Western Cape."

Mr. Revel Fox, prominent City architect who recently resigned as a key member of the consortium planning a new Cape Technikon: "It is useless to harass the technikon without offering it alternatives. I think the resolution from this symposium should be to stop knocking Dr. Shippey and his council for not moving away from District Six when they clearly have little choice — and rather for all interested persons in Cape Town to use their efforts to ensure that a comparable or better alternative be made available to them."

Footnote: Dr. Shippey and Mr. G. Colyn, leader of the consortium commissioned to design a campus in District Six, were to have been on the panel of speakers at yesterday's symposium, but they withdrew after the Technikon Council decided last week that the institution should not take part in the discussion.



The City Engineer's department has produced this perspective illustration of what the proposed Cape Technikon complex may look like when complete — if it is developed in the heart of District Six. The City Engineer, Mr. Jan Brand, who was a member of the panel of speakers at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce symposium in the Civic Centre yesterday, projected this picture onto a screen while stating that in his opinion the scheme was undesirable, for a number of reasons.

He also foresaw serious parking and congestion problems in the area, with a need for something like 2 600 parking places to serve the technikon. While the Cape Technikon had till late 1978 appeared eager to go ahead with the "Seales plan" — to expand onto the Old Drill Hall and other sites adjoining its present central-city land there.

He would like to see the technikon re-establish itself nearer the Peninsula's population centre of gravity, which was in the Mowbray/Athlone area. The Valkenberg site would appear to be a good one from this point of view, and he suggested the State be asked to reconsider its refusal to part with some of its land there.

the re-establishment of the Cape Technikon in District Six would further aggravate the position by removing even more people from their present homes.

From a town planning point of view, it is unquestionably preferable that, rather than create a relatively large, sterile void in the centre of District

is clear that the needs of the City and those of technikon are one, and they must be seen as such if the interests of the community as a whole are to prevail. It is in that spirit that I appeal to technikon, to the government and the City Council to co-operate actively and constructively, with one another and with commerce and indus-

BY ANDREW MCNULTY

AN EXCITING breakthrough in the development of black workers has been achieved by a programme designed at the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership (SBL).

The programme consists of a series of business games and has been implemented with dramatic success in two pilot projects at Rustenburg Platinum Mine and the Sigma Motor Corporation.

Training officers and senior employees of the two companies are enthusiastic that graduates of the programme have shown a marked improvement in their working performances and have made big strides in upgrading attributes for which black workers and managers frequently get poor marks — slow decision-making, poor punctuality, lack of assertiveness, low risk-taking propensity and lack of innovation, creativity and initiative.

Jeremy Nel, general manager, manpower resources at JCI, which operates Rustenburg Plats, says: "There is tremendous potential for the application of this programme, particularly in the mining sector."

Economic system

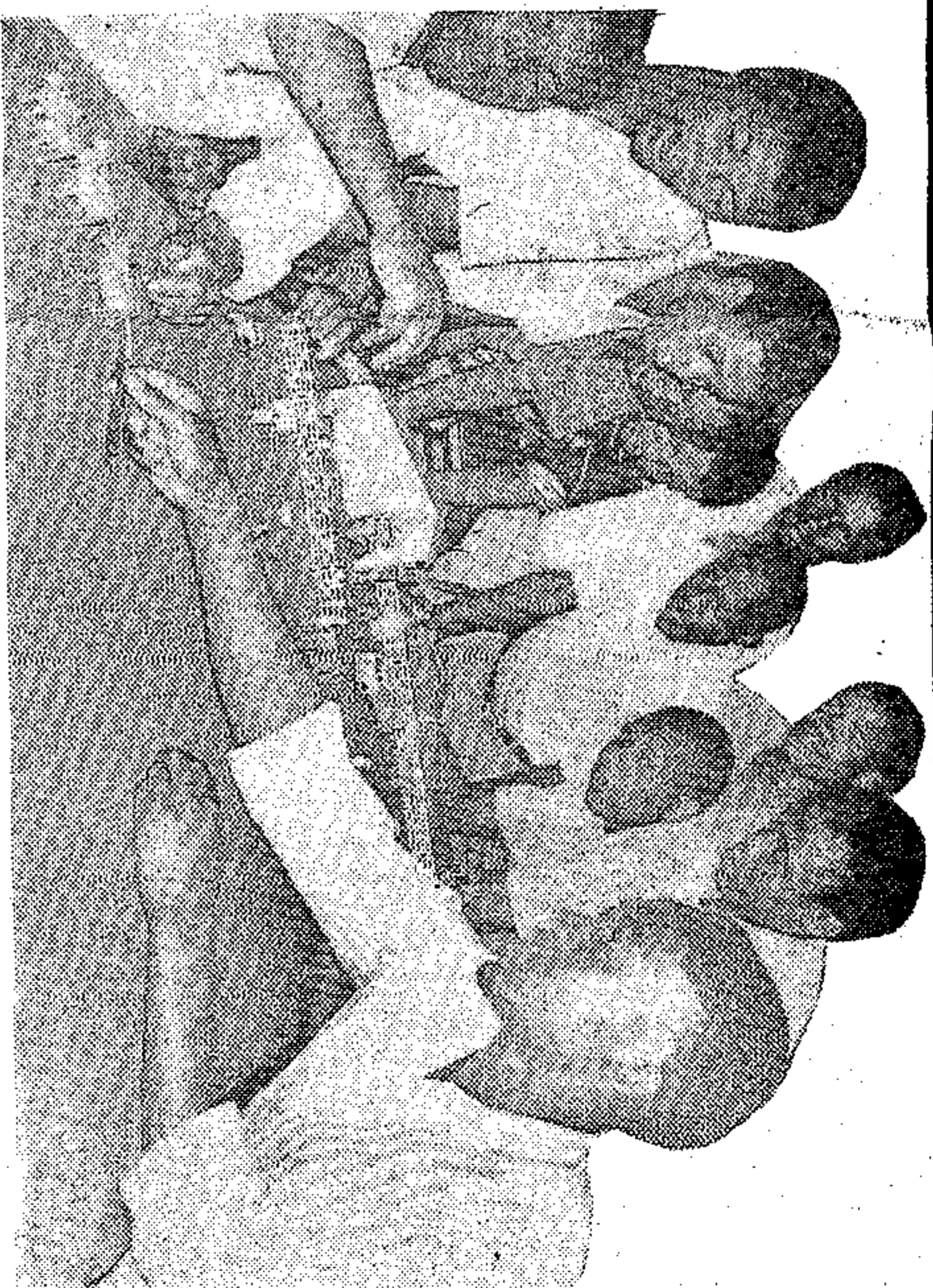
"In addition to developing the achievement motive in the individual, it provides the participant with a basic business orientation and emphasises the importance of profit in business.

"This enables the participant to better relate himself to his organisation and to relate his organisation to the total economic system."

The pilot groups were selected at random from their peers. At Rustenburg they consisted of trainee mine surveyors all matriculated with maths and science; at Sigma, academic levels ranged from standards five to 10.

The results were similar in both cases. The new approach rests

'Games' to motivate blacks a dramatic success



on an acceptance that failings so often criticised are personality traits resulting from the black workers' tribal and cultural background, and his customary attitudes towards working in a social group.

A team of researchers led by Prof Martin Nasser of the SBL evolved a South African approach to the world-wide problem of adapting less sophisticated and educated people to the demands of competing in an industrial economy.

The team built on the pioneering work of Prof David McClelland of the Harvard Business School, who separated people into categories of those with a high need for achievement and those with a high need for affiliation.

Those with the high need for affiliation (the n-Aff group) are typically not individualist but are group oriented, looking to the group for security.

This affiliation tendency could be caused either by traditional culture such as tribal culture in South Africa, or by poverty and uncertainty in urban slums forcing people to depend on the

group to survive.

This group — anywhere in the world — tend to be poor competitors and lack the ability to progress economically in an industrial society.

In contrast, communities with a large number of people with a strong need for achievement (the n-Ach group) tend to be successful economically.

Limited research

These relationships have been researched over the past 30 years and, in South Africa, the approximately 15% of the whites who are n-Ach form the managerial and entrepreneurial group.

The limited research done on South African blacks so far indicates that less than 1% of them are high in the need for achievement.

Prof Nasser's team concludes that this low achievement orientation, possibly reinforced by attitudes and behaviour of whites, could be a major impediment both to the economic development of blacks and to their

success in positions of autonomy and responsibility.

The business environment expects its members to take calculated risks, assume responsibility and be punctual and assertive. But these characteristics are generally weakly developed in the South African black because group decision making, deference to superiors and close group affiliation are inculcated as important values.

Harsh economic conditions impel even urban blacks towards the achievement and discourage "the achieving individual".

Business games which include problem solving exercises — some of which are closely related to black culture, starting from an agrarian backdrop — were designed as the best means of changing the value base of the groups at Rustenburg and Sigma.

Participants were first taught to understand thoroughly the meaning of concepts such as profits, capital, working costs, marginal productivity and corporate objectives.

"Initially they played the games in groups and they got to understand basic economics by physically handling models of their items of trade, for example oxen and ploughs, before an exercise led them towards opting to mechanisation and selling the livestock to buy tractors."

"Further steps led them towards tertiary industry."

"After having competed as groups they started competing against one another as individuals. This taught them that they had to take risks and show initiative if they wanted to win."

Career paths

"Later they had to relate their business game experience back to their own jobs, to how this could affect their own career paths, and to how they could promote profitability in their firms," Prof Nasser says.

Participants were divided into classes of between 12 and 20 trainees, selected by the employers and the SBL research team.

They attended 12 five-hour classroom sessions fortnightly over 5 to 6 months. Their need for affiliation and related characteristics, as well as on-the-job performance, were measured before and after the course.

Prof Nasser says: "Improvements on all characteristics measured exceeded expectations. In the Rustenburg group, achievement motivation increased by an average of 124.8% for the group while the need for affiliation decreased by 24.7%."

"With two individuals, the achievement need increased by 270% and 275%."

But most important, job performances improved markedly, correlating directly with the rises in achievement motivation.

The trainee surveyors in the Rustenburg project were evaluated by line management and training staff in terms of 10 standard job-related factors and showed improvements in all but particularly in self-sufficiency, punctuality, problem-solving, resourcefulness, respect for tools and

equipment, work rate and accuracy.

Second and third-year trainees showed greatest advances, their ability for self-management and administration seeming to leap ahead.

Mr Nel sees wide possibilities for the programme. "We have identified many areas with potential for effective extension of achievement motivation in our group."

Similar programmes

"It could also be of value in the economic development of Bophuthatwana if the value system of local workers could be moved towards achievement motivation."

Prof Nasser says similar programmes are being considered by diverse organisations including those in mining, computers, manufacturing, retailing and agriculture and by homeland governments and firms in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Fraud squad investigates business school

b. Post
26/18/12
53

By CHRIS SOSIBO

FRAUD squad detectives in Durban are investigating a claim of 25 black students that they paid R25 for enrolment into a non-existent business training school.

A spokesman for the detectives told SUNDAY POST this week that although no arrest had been made, the matter was being investigated.

The case has been opened by students — boys and girls — who are each demanding the registration fees, alleged to have been paid to Mr N R Freeman of Direct Marketing Consultants, the company which ran the business training school. They claimed that since

they enrolled at the school two months ago, they had been wasting their money travelling to town, only to be told by the principal that lectures would start soon.

Tired of waiting the angry students, accompanied by Mr Fred Khuzway of F1232 Ntuzuma, who was a recruiting officer for the college, reported the matter to the fraud staff detectives last Friday.

Mr Freeman claimed that he could not find an ideal place for his offices and lecture rooms. Also he did not have enough lecturers to teach the students.

"I did not know that R20 means so much to these people," said Mr Freeman.

Bellville Technikon is

for signs

and

19/11/79

Education Reporter

WHILE controversy over the siting of the city Technikon rages, the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville South is going forward with an ambitious 10-year expansion programme in order to accommodate 8 000 full-time students.

The first phase of the programme is underway and R2,5-million is being spent on 15 classrooms, seven studios, six demonstration rooms, eight science laboratories and five technical laboratories. Other facilities that will be built include a number of hostels, a student centre, a library, an administrative block and a hall.

To cater
Mr J A Tromp, vice-rector of the Technikon, said they were investigating the possibility of satellite campuses to cater for people in the Paarl/Wellington and Strand/Stellenbosch areas.



A committee
In addition, various large firms had formed a committee to work out a further course to suit their needs in computer work, he said.

'We are expecting these courses to be popular. Computer personnel can earn up to R15 000 a year,' Mr Tromp said.

Other courses being offered for the first time next year at the Peninsula Technikon include national diploma courses in medical technology, food technology, horticulture, analytical chemistry and textile technology.

'From next year we will also be concentrating on part-time courses and are encouraging companies to send their employees to us on a part-time basis rather than set up in-training schemes themselves.

'If we haven't the courses they need we adapt our courses to suit them,' Mr Tromp said.

He said that this year the Technikon had worked in close conjunction with big firms and industry and as a result a number of new courses had been drawn up for next year to cater for their needs.

'For example, in the computer field there is a 28 percent shortage countrywide of systems analysts, 28 percent shortage of analyst programmers and a 21 percent shortage of computer programmers.

The value

'The computer field is developing very rapidly. The value of installed computer equipment showed an increase of 55 percent countrywide last year — from R325-million to R504-million.

'To cater for the shortage of personnel we are offering computer courses of three months, one year and three years for the first time in 1980,' Mr Tromp said.

Mr Tromp said the new courses had been specially designed by commerce and industry, which had helped to draw up the syllabuses.

MR F E DE BRUYN (left), senior lecturer in the Department of Commerce and Management and Mr J A Tromp, vice-rector, discuss the plans of the first phase of the Peninsula Technikon's expansion programme.

representative each from Sached, Unisa's School of Business Leadership, Afrox, Anglo American, SA Breweries, and SA Cyanamid, will oversee the development and running of the course.

The response from companies, and mainly those subscribing to the Sullivan Code, has so far been quite good, said Sached's Denise Wilkinson.

The course, which will cost R350, is open to all matriculants with three years business experience, and is designed around the entry requirements of the SBL's one-year Management Development Programme. It is meant to upgrade blacks' learning base, and to combat their high drop-out and failure rate on business courses.

"Poorly developed language skills and a tendency to rely on memorisation rather than analytical thinking are only two of the reasons why black matriculants are not successful when undertaking business and other post-matriculation education", explains Sached's director, John Samuel.

The emphasis will be on language development — oral fluency, reading efficiency and writing, as well as basic arithmetic and accountancy.

Meanwhile, about 12 of the 35 black graduates currently undergoing preliminary, intensive training at Wits University's Graduate School of Business, will next year be enrolled for the MBA.

F.M. 23/11/79

53

BLACK ADVANCEMENT

Sached's booster

Blacks with MBA qualifications number no less than two in SA — a reflection not only of their distance from the world of business and decision-making, but of poor educational standards.

Stepping into the breach is the non-profit SA Council for Higher Education, Sached, which launches its first five-month booster course for about 30 black employees on February 1.

A steering committee made up of a

53

Bricklaying has ceased being a man's preserve

By CHRIS MORE

WOMEN are fast breaking into what was known as "the man's world".

Mrs Lynky Malebo (53), a Krugersdorp school-teacher, is one such woman.

She has enrolled for a special bricklaying course at the Chandor In-Service Training Centre, Krugersdorp, and will complete her course tomorrow.

Mrs Malebo yesterday told POST that she enrolled for the course because she had always been keen on building.

"Our grandmothers used to build the walls of their mud houses. I cannot see why we should not do the same. We even have a slight advantage over them in that we have most of the material we need at our disposal and it is more sophisticated," she said.

At first she thought the work would be strenuous for a woman but has since discovered that it is not so. She had difficulty in handling the building instruments in the initial stages of her training. But that was because she did not have the know-how. The situation is different now. She can start a structure on her own and reach the stage just before the roofing.

There are 59 other students enrolled for the course who include Mrs Malebo's husband, the Rev John Malebo.

Mrs Malebo attended the course after her husband had attended the first lesson. He told her how interesting the course was and without wasting time, she enrolled.

The course is held under the instruction of Mr Frans Ramusi of Molapo Technical College. It is held on Saturdays and lasts 12 weeks. Students pay R10 for the entire course. They are subsidised by the Urban Foundation, which pays the instructor and buys the material used.

In a previous course, 60 other students qualified from the course. There was also one woman in the last group, Mrs Mary Modise. She is also a school teacher in Krugersdorp. This group included the principal of Tsholetsega Higher Primary School, Mr Ntsu Janamane.

The graduation ceremony for the 60 students will be held at the Chandor Centre on Saturday, December 1, beginning at 5.00 pm. The Urban Foundation Education manager, Professor Bob Leshoai will be the guest speaker at the ceremony.



Mrs Lynky Malebo at work.

Technikon: City may offer site

386

385. Certificate of comp
(1) When a liquidator of a cc
and complied with all the re
Master for a certificate to tha

(2) The Master shall, v
that he consents to the reducti
or to its cancellation.

Municipal Reporter

THE City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, has been asked to look into the possibility of offering the Cape Technikon 12 ha owned by the city council next to the Valkenberg Hospital site, for immediate development.

386. General powers.—

- (a) to execute in th
other document
 - (b) to prove a claim
and receive pay
 - (c) to draw, accep
in the name an
except with the
(3) or (4), or f
in terms of sub
upon the comp
 - (d) to summon any
tories of the co
sanction with r
consider necess
 - (e) subject to the pr
for the protecti
the company as
course of his du
- (2) Subject to the con
any lease in terms of which th
- (3) The liquidator of a
- (a) in a winding-up
creditors and me
given under secti
 - (b) in a creditors' vo
of creditors; and
 - (c) in a members' vo
of members,

shall have the powers mention

(4) The powers referred

- (a) to bring or defen
or other legal pro
any law relating t
that immediately
the authority refer
such terms as he t
outstanding accou
- (b) to agree to any rea
debtor and to acc
settlement thereof
such debt;

But The Argus under-stands that a contract to buy a 20 ha site in District Six may be signed by the Technikon within the next few days.

The Secretary of the Department of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, said today: 'The sale of land in Zonnebloem to the Technikon has been finally approved and the signing of the deed of sale is a formality.'

FINAL

'There is no going back now. The decision is final.'

The President of the Technikon council, Mr J E Triegaardt, said that he had yet to see 'a more suitable site' for a new Technikon campus than the land in District Six.

At the end of yesterday's monthly council meeting the president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr R M Friedlander, disclosed that representatives of the chamber had met representatives of the Technikon council last Friday to discuss the siting of the new campus.

SUITABLE

Mr Friedlander said the chamber believed the most suitable site would be that now occupied by the coloured mental hospital at Valkenberg, which was to move to Mitchell's Plain.

He understood that the site of the white mental hospital would still be required by the Department of Health.

He suggested that this should be offered to the Technikon for immediate development while negotiations for the hospital site were in progress.

But Mrs Bronnie Harding, who represents the city council on the Technikon council, warned that any action would have to be taken in the next two or three days or it would be too late.

spect thereof;

exchange or promissory note vided that no liquidator shall, ority referred to in subsection the business of the company pose any additional liabilities

7 or the creditors or contribu-ning its or their authority or h other purposes as he may

nd (5), to take such measures f the affairs and property of

ate may take in the

SECRECY

of a reso

ual liqui-able or

urity gra-the dir

thority

thority

'Mrs Harding was not at liberty to explain why, because she was sworn to secrecy,' the council's information officer, Mr Reuben Andrew, explained later.

Mr Triegaardt said this morning that he was unaware of any plans to sign a contract in the next two or three days.

He said he was '99 percent certain' that a contract would be signed to buy the land in District Six.

of the company any action subject to the provisions of inal proceedings: Provided idator and in the absence of Master may authorize, upon eedings for the recovery of

ade to the company by any ebt due to the company in e for the payment of any

Admission to college on merit, says rector

Argus 4/12/79
53

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Applications by black students for admittance to the Pretoria College of Education would be treated on their individual merits, the Rector of the college said.

Dr Ken Paine was reacting to reports that black students may be admitted to the Johannesburg College of Education next year if the necessary permission was granted.

'So far we have had applications from white students only. In due course, however, when the Pretoria College becomes better known, we will probably receive applications from black, coloured, Indians and Chinese students,' Dr Paine said.

'I will discuss each application with the Director of Education, and each will be treated on its individual merits.'

'I do not foresee too many difficulties in admitting students of other races, as each college is given a fair measure of autonomy.'

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50,000 deaths registered. These occur in about 10% of the deaths in Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates for England and Wales representative of a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death rates for the seventeen International Classifications of Causes of Death.
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.

population under the hypothesis of a particular cause of death of the relative effect of

The calculation of specific population inter-censal mortality has been projected for 1970 and taking into account the Allowance for Africans, only part of the magisterial district gross population estimates by economic region.

Probe into education

The Commission of Inquiry into university and post-secondary education in urban township is inviting evidence from interested individuals and organisations.

The present Administrator-General of Namibia, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, was originally appointed chairman of the commission. At the time he was principal of the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit.

He has now been replaced with Prof F P Reijer, rector of Medunsa.

The commission is inquiring into "the planning of tertiary education

in the larger urban townships."

In an advert in FOST yesterday the commission invited "persons, organisations and other bodies interested in university and post-secondary education, especially in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging areas, wishing to give oral evidence to communicate with the secretary."

Those wishing to give evidence have to submit written memoranda before January 10 next year.

The secretary can be contacted at Pretoria telephone 48-6811 extension

50. He is Dr P J Venter, formerly of Medunsa.

The other members of the commission are: Prof P S Dreyer, of the University of Pretoria; Dr R Cingo, chairman of the advisory council for Education and Training; Prof D J du Plessis, principal of Wits.

Dr A B Fourie, chief director of the Department of Education and Training; Prof W M Kgware, principal of Turfloop; Prof E J Marais, principal of Port Elizabeth University; Prof G Marais, of the University of South Africa.

Dr H Nabo, of Fort Hare; Mr J Niemeier, of the Department of Education and Training; Prof A C Nkabinde, principal of Ngoye; Mr E M Tau-bane, a school principal and Prof F van der Walt, principal of Potchefstroom.

Post
12/12/79

53

EDUCATION - Technical +
Vocational

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

Hansards

Schools of industry

(53)

Han 17 Q.C. 857

(1978)

I

693. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of National Education:

9/6/80

- (1) How many (a) boys and (b) girls are at present (i) accommodated at and (ii) listed as absconders from schools of industry;
- (2) how many (a) boys and (b) girls absconded from schools of industry during (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980 to date;
- (3) how many (a) boys and (b) girls were transferred from schools of industry to reform schools during (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980 to date?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

		(a)	(b)
(1)	(i)	1 212	989
	(ii)	126	82
(2)	(i)	458	165
	(ii)	390	199
	(iii)	217	108
(3)	(i)	41	21
	(ii)	42	15
	(iii)	15	5

Hansard

8

Quest

Col. 521

28/3/80

53

FRIDAY, 28 MARCH 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Technikons: lack of accommodation

8(521) 28/3/80 53
1. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of National Education:

How many students were, owing to lack of accommodation, unable to enrol at technikons in the Republic for the current year of study?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

It is not possible to furnish an accurate figure. However, accommodation problems do exist especially because most of the technikons are planning or are in some stage of executing plans for new campuses. The leasing of accommodation is also a problem since enrolments are not known at an early stage. I wish, however, to assure the hon. member that the matter is receiving continuous attention.

(Handwritten signature)

Hansard 8 Quera Col. 513

27/3/80

53

Cape Technikon: new campus
8(513) 27/3/80 (52) (51)
392. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) What is the total area of the land in District Six, Cape Town, that has been offered to the Department of National Education for the establishment of a new campus for the Cape Technikon, (b) how many houses are there on the land at present and (c) how many persons occupy these houses at present?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) approximately 17 ha
(b) 220
(c) the number of persons is not known, but the houses are occupied by 384 families which is in itself an indication of serious over-crowding.

53

Hansard 6 Quest Col 347

12 3-80

Agricultural colleges: cost to State per student

*16. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the cost to the State per student for the two-year diploma course at agricultural colleges for the financial year 1979-'80?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Cost to the State per student for the two-year diploma course at agricultural colleges for the 1979-'80 financial year is not available at this stage. The figures will only be available towards the end of 1980.

The average cost to the State per student at the various agricultural colleges for the 1977-'78 financial year was R555.00.

Hansumel

53

Teacher training institutions 321
(5) 294 335. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether any new teacher training institutions were established by his

MARCH 1980

300

Department during 1979; if so, (a) where and (b) how many students were enrolled in each institution;

(2) what was the total number of students enrolled in teacher training institutions in the Republic in March 1979?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) Yes.

(a) One institution at Mabopane-East.

(b) 291.

(2) Colleges 14 551
Universities 790

Total 15 341

In the heart

By P. J. de Bruin,
Principal of the Maitland Technical College

THE Maitland Technical College, with its modern building complex on a large site and its numerous facilities, is situated in the industrial heart of the Cape Peninsula.

The college is a stone's throw from Cape Town, Bellville, Parow, Epping and Wynberg and is within easy reach of Paarl and the southern suburbs.

Students at the college have at their disposal all the necessary facilities for technical training, and accommodation for men is provided in a modern hostel.

The requirement for admission to pre-tertiary education is laid down as the Standard VIII Certificate (Standard Grade) a pass mark in Mathematics and Science being a further requirement for admission to certain courses.

The term Technical Education is used in a wide sense and includes various branches of engineering, applied science, management, arts and design subjects.

The college offers chiefly career orientated courses. This means that special emphasis is laid on the application of knowledge. Although the approach is less academic and formal, a substantial knowledge of science and technology is assimilated. The knowledge is obtained with a view to its possible application in practice.

Training systems at the college are of such a nature that they benefit the student in his vocation and may be divided into:

- **Full-time attendance** for eleven weeks. The majority of students receive in-serve training in order to comply with the requirements of the Apprenticeship Act. Any other student is welcome to attend such courses without having to serve an apprenticeship. Success in these courses, prior to commencing an apprenticeship will contribute materially to shortening the period of apprenticeship. The student must devote his time fully to the courses which occupy the whole day.
- **Part-time attendance** makes provision for persons who are in full-time service of an employer and who wish to improve their qualifications by attending classes outside of working hours.

BRANCHES OF ENGINEERING CIVIL ENGINEERING

This deals with roads, bridges, docks, airport runways, railway tunnels, dams, canals, sewerage and drainage systems, gas and water supplies and large structures. Generally, one can say that the technical man deals with the construction and maintenance of large, high-cost projects concerned with the control and adaption of man's physical environment in the interest of his comfort, health and efficiency.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

This is usually divided into the two main fields of power and electronics.

The power side includes the electrical contracting

industry, the manufacture, installation, maintenance and control of electric generating plant, transformers, switchgear, electric motors, power cables, long distance high voltage transmission lines, electric locomotives and electrical machinery of all kinds.

Electronics cover the field of light current apparatus used in the radio, television, navigational, communications, medical and all scientific and industrial control equipment.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Wherever machinery is used, openings exist for technically trained men. They deal with the manufacture of every type of mechanical appliance such as machine tools ranging from the simple lathe to 50 000 ton hydraulic presses, industrial handling equipment, automatic production line machinery for factories, mining plant, road and agricultural machinery, refrigeration and air-conditioning plant. They also build boilers, pumps, air-compressors, steam and water driven turbines, oil and gas engines, aircraft, ships and railway locomotives.

TECHNICAL FIELDS IN THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

Should you like to join the motor industry, you can become a front ranker in the march of progress with front rank career opportunities that will gain you full artisan status and pave the way to even greater opportunities in supervisory, executive and managerial positions.

A large proportion of the present leaders of the industry began their careers as technical men working with the tools of their trade. Many successful men will admit that the basic craft knowledge and skill they acquired during the years of their training have stood them in good stead throughout their subsequent careers.

The choice of trades includes: auto body repairing, automotive sheet metal work, engine fitting, motor cycle and scooter mechanic, panelbeating and spray painting, vehicle body building, automotive electrician, automotive machining and fitting, diesel mechanic, motor mechanic, tractor mechanic.

TECHNICAL FIELDS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Training in one of the building crafts is a stepping stone to a lucrative and satisfying working life

for any young man with normal aptitudes. It is the first rung on the ladder to almost any position in the building industry, including those at the very top. Training in the building crafts is a means to an end — the starting point in a career which will be moulded progressively by skill, initiative, perseverance and by the numerous personal qualities which in the end determine a man's success or failure.

The choice of trades includes: bricklaying, carpentry, joinery, letter-cutting and stone decorating, painting and decorating, plastering, plumbing, shopfitting, stone masonry, wall and floor tiling, woodmachining.

TECHNICAL FIELDS IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

A wide range of challenging job opportunities exists in the printing industry. Opportunities are available for advancement from journeyman status right up to top management level. Men and women with various abilities are needed to fulfil the requirements of this demanding industry. Numerous apprenticeships are available in the printing industry which cover letterpress, lithography, gravure, silkscreen, and other subjects.

PERIOD OF APPRENTICESHIP

This can be anything between three and five years depending on the particular trade, the standard passed at school and then on the apprentice's advancement in his technical classes at the College.

NEW DIPLOMA COURSES

The year 1980 sees the introduction at the college of the new NTC 4 courses leading to the National Technical Diploma. A wide range of subjects is to be offered on a full-time as well as a part-time basis. The pre-requisites for obtaining this diploma are 12 subject credits spread over NTC 4, NTC 5 and NTC 6, together with two years appropriate practical experience. These new courses fill a long-felt need for apprentices to improve their technical qualifications so that they can advance to more responsible positions in industry.

Among the subjects to be offered in January 1980 are:

Mathematics N4; Mechanical Drawing and Design N4; Mechanotechnics N4; Machines and Properties of Metals N4; Electrotechnics N4; Electronics N4; Industrial Electronics N4.



activity
capacity
nurse.

Publications, p. 11; Census of Health Services 1972-73, GP
cit., Table 1.1; and South African Statistics 1974, Table 4.2.
In calculating averages for countries with incomes over \$1000
per capita, Arab nations have been excluded.

Technikon confusion over blacks

By ARNOLD GEYER

CONFUSION reigns over the Government's policy regarding the admission of black students to Technikon.

Many students have been led to believe that Technikon is open to all races — only to have their hopes dashed by letters refusing to accept them and saying that only whites may register.

Several black applicants have received letters from the Witwatersrand Technikon's registrar, Mr C Scholtz, saying "this is an institution for Whites only". But others have been told by college and Government officials to go ahead and apply.

No less than seven different policy interpretations were received when the Rand Daily Mail approached spokesmen for the Witwatersrand Technikon and the Department for National Education:

● The director of the Witwatersrand Technikon, Mr C Bornman, said it was not correct to describe his college as "exclusively white".

● Mr Chalmers Nolte, senior lecturer in business and labour law at the Technikon, said there was no policy, only a "total state of confusion" which gave rise to "hurtful embarrassment".

● I raised the policy on allowing black students at a staff meeting almost a year ago. As yet there is no clarity."

● Mr P Bekker, head of the Technikon's professional and management department, said it was "an open institution" and told students to apply.

Black students had to ask their "own" education departments for permission to apply to the Department of National Education to study at a Technikon. Once the department had accepted their application it would be referred to the college's council for final approval, he said.

● A spokesman for the Department of National Education in Pretoria, Mr Louis Naude, said the registrar's description of the Technikon as "for whites only" was definitely contrary to his department's policy.

● The Secretary for National Education, Dr J T van Wyk, said the Technikon were "basically for whites only", but it was possible in exceptional cases for student to enrol once the Technikon councils had granted permission.

The contents of the registrar's letters did not therefore contradict Government policy, he said.

● The registrar, Mr Scholtz, admitted he had written the letters and added bluntly: "This is a white institution and will remain so." When told that spokesmen for the Department of National Education had taken exception to his letters, he conceded that there were "exceptional cases and that our council could permit a few full time, but no part time students".

● The Technikon's public relations officer told students "our institution is for whites only" and suggested to two Indian students, resident in Johannesburg, they "go back to Durban where there is a college for you".

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): *Community Medicine*. Volume 2: Health Information, Press, London.
2. *Uses in Health Education*, Oxford
3. *Vital Statistics of the Government Printer*,
4. *Statistics of the Government Printer*,
5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.
6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.
7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : *Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970)*, Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.
8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : *Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations*, Seminar Press, New York
9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.
10. Doll, R. (1976) : *Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine*, Volume 2. Ibid.

Govt slated for confused policy at Technikons

By ARNOLD GEYER

BLACK educationists and politicians yesterday condemned the Government's "bureaucratic jumble" over its policy on admitting black students to Technikons.

And the Progressive Federal Party said the Department of National Education's "contradictory and confused" policy statements were dangerous.

Several black applicants received letters from the Witwatersrand Technikon saying the institution was for "whites only", while others were told by college and Government officials to go ahead and apply.

When approached, spokesmen for the Witwatersrand Technikon and the Department of National Education gave several different policy interpretations.

These ranged from "open to all races" through "no policy at all — only a total state of confusion" to "definitely for whites only".

The former principal of Orlando High School, Mr T W Kambule, said the policy was "tragic and shameful".

"Black students are being seriously misled by the constant talk of change which every time turns out to be nothing more than mere words", said Mr Kambule, who is now a lecturer in mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"Some students have lately really become more hopeful because of all the promises made by Cabinet Ministers, but the

refusal to listen to the knocking at the door results in disillusionment and resentment."

Education was one of the most important areas needing urgent change, he said.

The PFP spokesman on national education, Dr Alex Boraine, said the "confused statements are a classic example of the general confusion in the Government itself".

"This is not only to be condemned because it is misleading people, but also because it is in itself dangerous against the background of the ever-increasing polarisation between black and white."

Dr Boraine said it was clear there were many officials completely out of step and opposed to the "feeble" steps taken towards change.

The Labour Party secretary and member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Mohammed Dango, deplored the "dishonesty and camouflaging tactics" of Government and Technikon officials.

"We desperately need technically qualified people in this country. Many people are led to believe they could further their education, but after being rejected time after time they drop out and become bitter.

"In this field there has been no change whatsoever and people are becoming convinced that change is not possible," he said.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, could not be reached for comment.

Technikon no 'pawwi' — registrar

THE Cape Technikon will not allow itself to become a pawn in any political dispute over District Six, according to the Registrar Mr J van Zyl.

Mr van Zyl said in the Technikon's recently published 1979/80 journal the college had no motive, other than educational ones, in the matter of the site.

He explained how the site in District Six (Zonnebloem) came to be chosen. Traditionally, the Technikon was involved with part-time students who did not require much in the way of student services. Thus, when expansion became necessary in the 1960s, the Drill Hall site (opposite the present Technikon building) was the natural choice for an annex to the existing building.

CHANGE

This tradition, however, started changing a few years ago and a new pattern of student enrolment developed rather dramatically about two years ago, said Mr van Zyl.

The intake of full-time students soared and the Technikon Council realised that it would not be able to satisfy the needs of a large number of full-time students on a down town campus.

Hence the decision to reconsider plans to develop the Drill Hall and other adjoining sites arose, said Mr van Zyl.

A consolidated campus providing all the services required by full-time students — academic, residential, recreational and sporting — seemed a better alternative.

FOUR SITES

Of four sites, the council concluded that a District Six site should be considered first because:

- ① About 18 to 20 hectares were required to accommodate all the facilities envisaged for the new campus;
- ② The chosen site must be accessible from all areas of Greater Cape Town and District Six was well serviced by road, rail and bus;
- ③ District Six's proximity to the present Technikon site (within ten minutes' walk) would make control much easier once development of the new site began, for development on the scale envisaged is likely to be spread over some years;
- ④ The capital costs of acquiring adjoining sites to develop the existing campus would be prohibitive.

ons, shells, dilatines;
Ultra Bakery,
ittines;
cake cups;
our; Koeborg
Record Sifted Flour,
landelayo:
yo ukuze kubekho
hi bale Fem bagashe
o mayingathengwa
ektri. Kodwa ke lowo

ommerce ubhalla

tando nothethathethawano

igasetyenziswa.
unye nabasebenzi.

de baphinde
ngunawo nazo zonke

onke amalungu awo

liso yakwa
ical College.
undi bavelu kwezi

ileyo kubekho

wa, omnye wabo uthu
bebala kubantu
kwabo. Ngosuku

eni abasebenzi
yongamagodka abantu

ndawo yabantu yiyo
ano neUnion.
ezibetele ekunoku-

bebesayinile
humi) obizwa

zu kwamandla yaye
e iyure ezisi -
ado nothetha

centi bahlanu,
kothwa kwabasebenzi
& Monis efektri!

Printed by S.R.C.
Published by Comm.
Somerset West.
Wrench Town Bakery
Checkers, Poto' Ge
Princess macaroni,
Fattis and Monis
Mille pack Mealie
Record Unsifted Fl
Record Self Raisin
Ngubani ufattis &
imveliso, kodwa ir
abasebenzi abangal
ngabamnyama njengc
ungumphati wefem l
Ufattis & Monis up
wakhupha istatemen
Umbutho walapha ek

kunye nabasebenzi.
Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement uce
Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Moni
Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo int
bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imvel
Umbutho oyi South African Council of Spor
izikolo ezinoxibelelwane kunye nabo ukub
Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Asso
ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefektri de
Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.
Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde bages
zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training
abafundi base University nakwano kolegi ab
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyi! Ieyo
"Siphah sonke yaye injongo zethu zinye."
abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefektri. A
lokugala loqwayimbo indoda imele icala los
bamnyama bame bem kwicala lebebala ababat
abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngoku
Nangona aba bagxothileyo ingabantu bebala
lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abase
lfektri! Ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekus
thi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri ley
amaphapha anika Union igunya lokuba benze
ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union
Abesamagunyen! kumbutho weUnion onamalungu
ziya kwenza ngushuulinu efemini.
ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthu ezi
thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali! Ibeyi - R4
kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le uni
abahlanu ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobange
ebalivile South benogwayimbo. Into ebange
Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi a

"Inferior facilities for blacks"

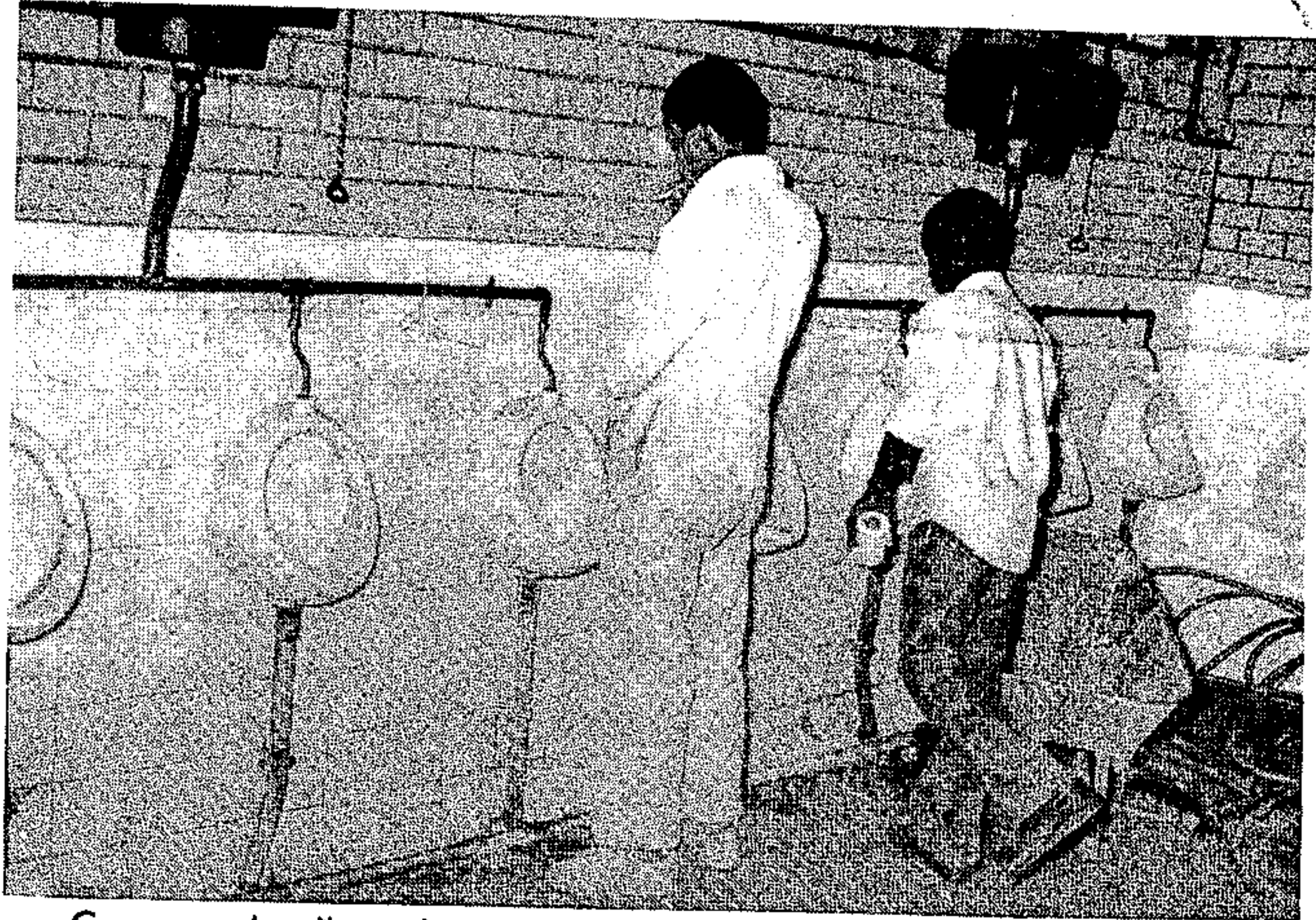
By CHRIS MORE

BLACK instructors at a Soweto industrial centre are forced to share toilets with students while their white colleagues have separate ones.

The black instructors have also claimed being discriminated against on the use of the school telephone. They also have their own staff room where they make their own tea, while their white colleagues have tea made for them.

The principal of the Mollapo Industrial Centre, Mr. S. H. Z. Louw, denied segregation was on the basis of colour or race. He said it was on the instructors' grades. Seniors did not use the same facilities as juniors.

All black instructors are juniors while all whites



Communal toilets shared by black instructors and students at the

Mollapo Industrial Centre.

53 Post 13/2/67
are seniors, he said.

Mr. Louw further said black instructors had requested him to allocate a separate staff-room for them as they did not want to share the same room with their seniors. This was flatly denied by the black staff. They allege the facilities have always been segregated at the centre.

Black teachers say they had complained before about the sharing of toilets with students and were given a separate toilet. This was

later converted to serve lady teachers doing in-service electronic training at the centre. The situation is now the same as it had been before they complained.

There is one toilet which they allege is reserved for "special black visitors."

One teacher said: "We have been humiliated beyond limits, having to share toilets with students."

"There is no way you can control them as the doors to their to-

Pics: Absy Mntsl

ilets do not always have locks. We have complained many times to the principal about this but nothing positive is forthcoming on the matter," he said.

He said they were also forced to prepare their own tea during breaks and at lunch.

"We are not treated the same as our white colleagues. There are many differences and we have tried to take the matter over with our principal but the efforts were fruitless," said the teacher.

Jaffe does not suggest means whereby care of the quality he regards as essential can be provided on a universal basis within financial limits, or problems of cross-cultural communication overcome.

4.2 OTHER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Although papers on the role and training of doctors were more numerous than those relating to any other category of health workers, there was a general agreement at the conference that reliance on doctors to provide primary health care - even if larger numbers were available and with a change in the orientation of their training - could not fulfil the needs of underserved areas. Some other alternatives are presented below.

4.3 STAFFING CLINICS

Soweto clinics ceased to function during 1976 when it became impossible to rely on the presence of doctors. This stimulated training and deployment of primary health care (PHC) nurses in the clinics. Wagstaff (*21) outlines a programme to evaluate the medical and social acceptability and the cost effectiveness of this system.

The nurses are trained in groups of 8 to deal with either adult or child care. The training has a practical, problem-oriented approach, and lasts as long as it takes (usually 2-4 months) for the nurses to master the skills of history-taking, examination, comprehensive patient care and counselling. The nurses deal with 80% of cases presented, referring 15%-20% to the doctor; only 5% need be referred to the hospital. Communication is improved as there is no need for an interpreter. The effects of this programme on health service structure and costs include a reallocation of roles within the health team. The doctor becomes a consultant, trainer, evaluator and monitor. Thus doctors' higher level of knowledge and training are fully utilised. Those who were interpreters perform other tasks: weighing, temperature-taking, etc. The pharmacist also assumes a controlling and supervising role as the nurse give out her own medicines; she is relieved of "counter dispensing" and there is no extra queue for the patients.

Consultations are longer - 15-20 minutes - as time is allowed for counselling on family planning, nutrition, immunisation (though this must actually be administered elsewhere), etc. Four nurses now deal with the number of

patients formerly seen day each). (It is still seen can be afforded).

status survey of the cc closer to the ideal of than was formerly the c the residents, have an are actively involved: Hospital Superintendent. The programme is still Medical and Dental Cou should be cleared to li accordance with the in

This programme contras conducted at Red Cross functions of a GP for

Rural clinics and small hospitals in Rhodesia are usually staffed by medical assistants (Pugh, *48). These are usually men, with two years' secondary education and a three-year practical course; they can give anaesthetic, suture, set bones and cope with some emergency operations. Pugh also reports that a well-trained and motivated assistant can cope with 80% of the clinical problems presented. Sapire (*61) describes the intensive course by which medical assistants are upgraded to the point where they can run a clinic in the way sisters had done previously.

Sapire cites her previous finding that the greatest obstacle to sustained family planning, especially in rural areas, was that contraceptives were not readily available. This means that medical assistants, who are well-trained in administering and advising on contraceptives, have from their village clinics made them more readily available; however lay distributors have taken this process still further (see below).

Lesotho, Swaziland and most Black rural areas in South Africa are served by clinics, increasingly on a residential rather than a mobile basis. One or two nurses staff the clinics. Training programmes for nurse clinicians are being evolved in Transkei and in Swaziland. 'Nursing assistants' are trained at the Good Shepherd Hospital for primary health care (Ntiwane *39). The pattern of clinics run by nursing staff therefore appears to be accepted practice in rural Black communities and farming areas of South Africa.

Camp switch upsets

By NORMAN WEST

THE executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council is upset about a Government decision to convert the Training Centre for Coloured Cadets at Faure into a military camp for coloured soldiers.

The CRC wanted the centre, which has always been unpopular in the coloured community, turned into an industrial school.

In 1977, a CRC-appointed committee found that training at the centre, near Cape Town, consisted mostly of monotonous and exhaustive drilling exercises, which led to a high number of absconders and suicides.

The committee came to the conclusion that the camp

CRC

served "no useful purpose" and recommended its transformation into an industrial school.

The matter was to have been raised on Wednesday at the CRC executive meeting, but the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs informed the executive the takeover of the centre by the South African Defence Force was already "a fait accompli".

The commissioner, Mr A P de V Kempen, said he had been informed that the Minister of Public Works, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has agreed to allocate R2-million for a new industrial school at Pacaltsdorp, outside George.

53 Star News (Extra) 17/2/80

CRC plan for cadet centre is overruled

THE GOVERNMENT has reversed a decision by the executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council to change the Training Centre for Coloured Cadets at Faure into an Industrial school.

Instead, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has informed the executive that the camp, which is situated at Faure, near Cape Town, will be converted into a Military Camp for coloured soldiers and handed over to the South African Defence Force.

By NORMAN WEST

Executive angry

This decision has angered the CRC executive, particularly since they were also at the same time informed that the Camp was originally established by an Act of Parliament and that their action in trying to change the status of the Camp from that of a Training Centre for Coloured Cadets into an School of Industries was "ultra vires".

A row erupted between the Prime Minister and Mr Norman Middleton, CRC member in charge of Social Welfare and Pensions, on November 9, last year, over the Government's intention to utilise the camp as an extension of the Faure Military Base for coloured soldiers by the SADF.

All the CRC members who met the Prime Minister in Pretoria that day were party to a unanimous decision by the CRC to close the Centre arising from a resolution adopted on August 9 last year.

This followed a recommendation by a special CRC Committee of Enquiry, the Adams Committee, about conditions at the Centre.

Applications returned

As a result, all applications already received for admission to the Cadet Camp for this year, have been returned by the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen.

The Centre was established and maintained in terms of section 2 of the Training Centre for Cadets Act, No. 46 of 1967, "for the training of cadets for any kind of employment..."

But the Centre has always been extremely unpopular among the coloured community.

The Centre was understood by the man-in-the-street to have the aim and object of providing employment for the unemployed habits of industry.

However, the Erica Theron Commission into Affairs affecting the coloured community, observed in its report:

"The Training Centre for Coloured Cadets is not coming up to its original expectations... the question of the continued existence of the institution in its present or modified form should be investigated..."

The CRC appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Lofty Adams, former chief whip of the Labour Party, on September 28, 1977, to investigate the Training Centre for Cadets.

Drilling

The Committee found that training consisted mostly of monotonous and exhaustive drilling exercises and marching. This has led to a high number of absconders (who were jailed when found) as well as suicides and attempted suicides.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the camp served "no useful purpose" and recommended its transformation into a School of Industry and Place of Safety. There is only one Industrial School for Boys in South Africa, at Ottery in the Cape, which caters for 600 boys.

Although the matter was to be have been raised this past Wednesday at the CRC executive meeting, the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs has informed the CRC executive that the takeover of the Centre by the SADF was already "a fait accompli".

Mr Kempen said he had been informed by Mr Marais Steyn that the Minister of Public Works, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has agreed to allocate R2 000 000 in the 1980/81 financial year for a new school of Industries at Pacaltsdorp, outside George.

Mr Steyn had given permission for the transfer of the Centre to the Department of Defence as a Military Training Centre for coloureds.

The Department of Public Works has also requested the Administration of Coloured Affairs to vacate the Centre by

e South
are
nbers of
rs of
says
ead to

, say
tiate
It
ck of

o were on
ndorsed
r 'Coloured'
artment
hered
le were all

lidity
Hewat,
workers to

mbers not to

odies and
ie workers and

ng and

with the

of Commerce -

tor of the
products
anagement have
striking

roduces the
r, Cake flour,

s with the
, wafers,
, narrow, plain
r pasta
Pick 'n Pay no
umber of
y in Elsie
Somerset West.

Technikon credits

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. -
The University of the Witwatersrand has become one of the first universities in the country capable of recognizing credits obtained at technikons -- formerly known as technical colleges.

In terms of the University of

the Witwatersrand Amendment Bill, introduced by Dr Zach de Beer (PFP Parktown), the university may accept "the training or portion thereof given at a technikon" for degree purposes at the university.

This means that a student from a technikon may come to the university and receive credit for courses completed at the technikon -- subject to the approval of the university council.

This move could be a prelude for granting formal degrees at technikons, although there has been no firm indication of this yet.

The full provision in the bill reads: "... The university may recognize for degree, diploma or certificate purposes the training or portion thereof given at a technikon or other institution with a division of higher education, subject to such conditions as are approved by the council on the recommendation of the senate."

Hansard Questions 3 (135)
20/2/80

53

Students enrolled at agricultural colleges

*18. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) How many students were enrolled at agricultural colleges in 1979;
- (2) whether provision has been made for increased enrolment in 1980; if so, what provision?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) 666 students were enrolled at agricultural colleges in 1979.
- (2) No provision has been made for increased enrolment in 1980 but additional facilities are being erected or in the process of planning.

Hansard 3 Questions

17/172 22/80

§ 53

Technikon in Port Elizabeth

261. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether further extensions to the technikon in Port Elizabeth are envisaged; if so, (a) what extensions are planned for each of the next five years and (b) what will be the cost for each year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes;

(a) Extensions

New hostel for 240 students
Enclosure of stoeps and passages
Extensions to library
Extensions to cafeteria
Air conditioning in art classroom
Fire prevention system
Alterations to administrative block

(b) Years and approximate cost

1978-'79	1979-'80	1980-'81	1981-'82
R50 000	R649 700	R1 010 200	R34 400
	R35 000		
	R80 000		
	R15 000		
	R 7 300		
	R20 000		
	R112 000		

Admit men to college —teachers

ARBUS

7/3/80

53

Education Reporter

AT a meeting organised last night by the South African Teachers' Association (SATA) to discuss the serious shortage of English-speaking men primary teachers, a special committee was formed in an attempt to get the Cape Town Teachers' College opened to male students.

Members of the committee are Mr Fritz Botha, MPC, Mr B Rose from the Bergvliet primary school committee, Mr H Langley, a member of the Cape School Board and Mr K Andrew, MPC.

For several years Sata has, through the joint council of the Sata and the Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysersunie, negotiated with the Education Department for the admission of men teachers to the Mowbray college.

Sata feels many male matriculants, who are initially keen on primary school teaching, lose interest when they learn that they cannot train in Cape Town.

VACANCIES

They feel this is one of the reasons for the serious shortage of English-speaking male primary teachers, who at present can only train at colleges at Graaff-Reinet and Port Elizabeth.

Neither college has been able to fill its quota in recent years.

The attitude of the Cape Education Department has been that the opening of the Cape Town Teachers' College is not warranted because there were still vacancies at the two colleges.

Technikon staff defend Shippey

By TONY ROBINSON

THE president of the Cape Technikon Council, Mr H Wolffe, has hit out at "continuous efforts by certain people and bodies" to derogate the Technikon and discredit its director, Dr T.C. Shippey.

In a statement issued yesterday he said the latest efforts by the District Six Rent, Residents' and Ratepayers' Civic Association and the District Six Ministers' Fraternal could result in racial disharmony at a time when people should be striving to create a better future.

Mr Wolffe said: "I have spoken to Technikon staff members who were present when the interview with Father Basil van Rensburg took place in Cape Town on 18 September last year.

"They have assured me, and are prepared to declare under oath, that nothing was said that in any way could be construed as being offensive or derogatory to our coloured people.

A wide range of topics was discussed in a very frank and open manner, but the whole conversation took place in a very amiable atmosphere. I have ascertained that apart from Father Basil, no other representatives of the above-mentioned bodies were present at the meeting."

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	YEAR	PAGE
15013-9						29 02 80	3	1
15036	S.A./L.L.B.							
101034R	HACK	BRVAN GREGIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS		4	101934R
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	(67)	5	1154740
11338E	JACOBS	DEWISSE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN-DUTCH LAW I	1	(76)	4	114338E
1030693	LEVIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3		(53)	4	1030693
102544V		HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	5	100344V
		DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(50)	4	094440C
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(50)	4	102253V

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UGET

53
1/10
29/8/80

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 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 66

Divisional

ARGUS 25/3/80

Council

(53)
#

row over

Technikon

A MOTION calling for a grant to the Capé Technikon to be withheld until it reconsidered the siting of its proposed new campus in District Six was defeated at the monthly meeting of the Divisional Council today.

A recommendation by the finance committee that the annual grant to the Technikon be increased from R1 000 to R1 500 was accepted in response to an appeal by Technikon's director Dr T C Shippey.

Mr W A Ratcliffe said that although he appreciated the value of the Technikon as an educational institution the council should give serious consideration to withholding the grant.

'I feel strongly about withholding the grant from an institution which persists with plans to relocate its campus in an area presently occupied by about 2 500 people,' Mr Ratcliffe said in moving the motion.

'The Technikon also goes against a wide body of opinion about the unsuitability of a Technikon in the area,' he said.

Duty

Mr J H M Bridgman said he believed it was the council's duty to register its objection to the siting of the Technikon.

'One of our main problems is housing and here we have a fully-serviced area, which can accommodate 30 000 to 40 000 people.'

'I cannot agree with what the institution is proposing to do and I feel we should place on record our objection,' he said.

'Squabbles'

The chairman of the council, Mr Ivan Hampshire who opposed the motion, said: 'We should not get involved in the squabbles of political and religious bodies and it is incorrect to say that 2 500 people will be uprooted.'

'We must try and uphold the tradition of this council not to get involved in political matters.'

The motion was defeated by 10 votes to three.

In a letter submitted at the meeting today, Dr Shippey said the Technikon aimed to start build

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
15036	H.A. ALLAN				
15037	HARPER	GEORGE	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
15038	LEAI	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE 13	(53)
15039	HEWY		503202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
15040			503202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

EXAMINATION RESULTS - FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15036

AROUND 28/3/80

(53) 81

384 families would have to go

Political Correspondent
 APPROXIMATELY 17 ha of land in District Six had been offered to the Department of National Education for a new campus for the Cape Technikon, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn, said yesterday.

Answering questions put to him by Mr S S van

der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), Mr Steyn said there were 220 houses on the land.

The number of people living there was not known, but the houses were occupied by 384 families, which was an indication of serious over-crowding.

In answer to other questions from Mr van der Merwe, Mr Steyn said 1013 vacant plots for coloured people were available in the Peninsula but none for Indians.

These figures did not include privately-owned erven.

Many vacant plots in existing Indian group areas were owned by pri-

vate individuals and bodies but land owned by the department and local authorities in such areas was almost fully developed.

Attention was being given to proclaiming another area for Indians but it would take a number of years before building sites were available.

NATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARIS							AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 1
YEAR : 1							15010		
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL						
NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2	(61)	1	085913J			
KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	152249N			
BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	154500U			
ZULEIGA	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(60)	1	157349G			
FUAD	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	157349G			
	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	F	(50)	1	157349G			
MARIA JOAO CAROLINA	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	155374K			
CLIVE ANTHONY	115101	FRENCH I	F	(39)	1	153885R			
HENRY NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162594H			
CRAIG REIN	110101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS		1	117046Z			
LINDA JEAN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(53)	1	157724P			
	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE)	1UP	(54)	1	157724P			
	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(51)	1	157724P			
CAROLINE ALISON JANE	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	ABS		1	162809R			
CLIVE CARL	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(61)	1	153940B			
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(37)	7	115210D			
	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F	(46)	1	115210D			
SYLVIA MARITA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(36)	1	159729U			
	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)	1	159729U			
MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	155052K			
LORELE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	138311N			
KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161780Y			
MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(53)	1	157700N			
	110101	HISTORY I	F	(44)	1	157700N			
MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	153399N			
TIMOTHY JOHN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	153399N			
	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(42)	1	162250J			
	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	F	(50)	1	162250J			
IMOGEN ALETHEA	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	UP	(50)	1	150215G			

UCR

about removing race discrimination in labour? Is the new labour deal ushered in by last year's Wiehahn Commission report in danger of self-destructing?

Those questions would have seemed absurd to most labour observers a year ago. But they are increasingly being asked, albeit in private, by some of those who believed firmly this time last year that major change was on the way.

They have been fuelled by speculation that black skilled workers will be relegated to "second class status" compared to their white counterparts.

"If we do this, I don't see how we can justify it to anybody. It would be simply indefensible," a prominent businessman complained recently.

"You cannot tell black workers that they can become artisans in the "white" areas and then add, George Orwell fashion, that some skilled workers are more equal than others," he argues.

In other words, you cannot tell people that they are allowed to do the work but are not allowed to fully reap the benefits of doing it.

Fears about the future of black artisans seem inexplicable to many.

Besides recommending the recognition of black trade unions and the end of job reservation, the Wiehahn Commission last year approved the training of blacks for skilled work in the "white" areas.

A new Wiehahn report on training is due soon and is expected to reiterate this proposal, while recommending the repeal of the Black Building Workers Act, which excludes blacks from skilled building jobs in the "white" areas.

And while black unions have complained that the new labour dispensation is simply a new way of weakening them, it has been assumed, even by government critics, that the training of skilled black manpower is one area to which the authorities are totally committed.

After all, the government continually announces new plans to train blacks.

But allowing people to do skilled work doesn't have to mean affording them skilled status.

Wiehahn — and the government — have thus far spelled out principles. As so often with change in SA, it is the details of how principles will be applied which are often more important than the principles themselves.

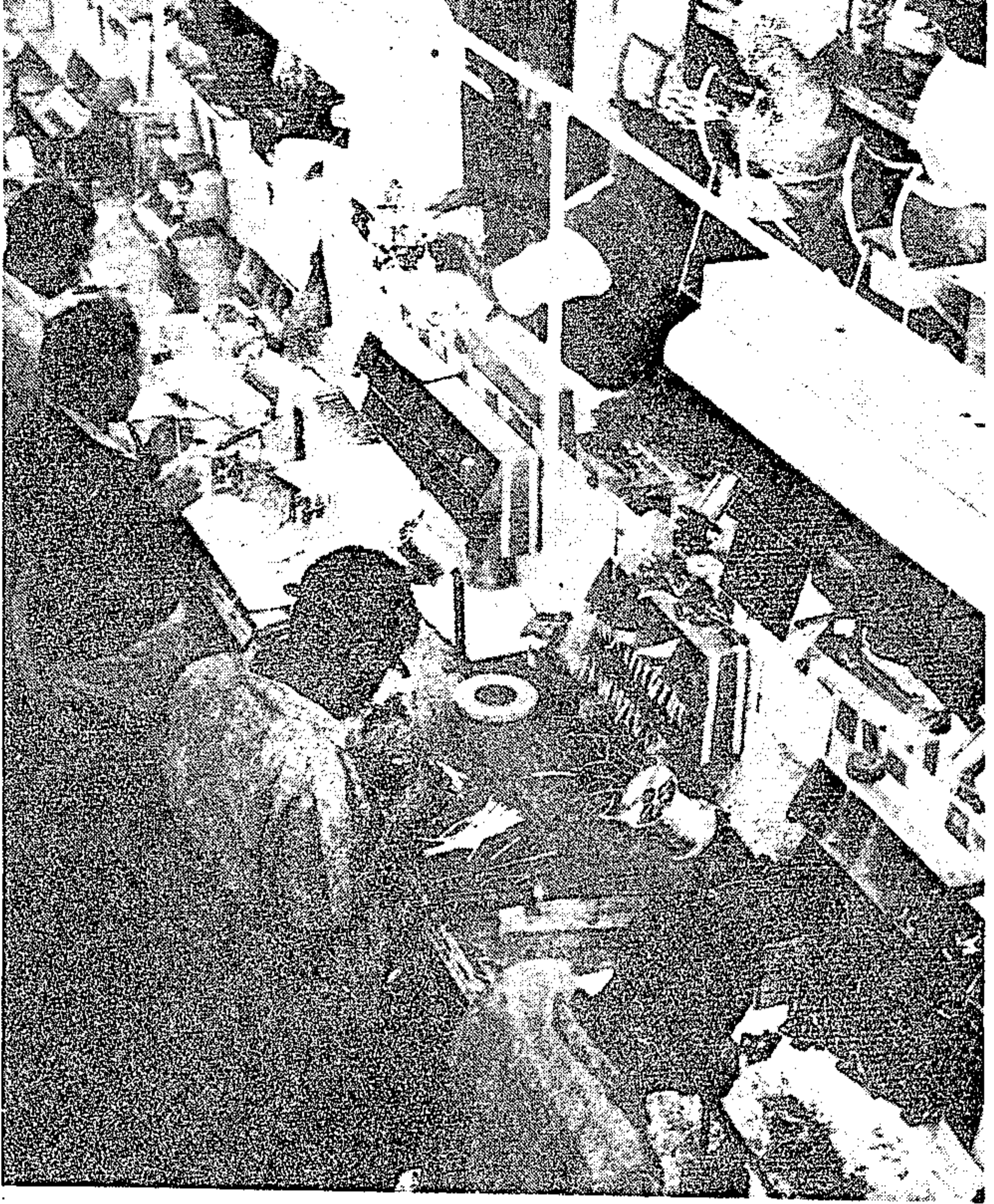
Last year, the heady post-Wiehahn days saw the announcement of principle. This year, the small print will begin to emerge. And there is more than a little concern about what it might say.

But how real are these fears that skilled blacks may be welcomed aboard, but then told they have to sit at the back of the bus again?

They are based primarily on information that the government will be asked by its advisers to allow skilled black training — but in separate institutions.

And that, observers insist, will lead to the development of two training systems — a superior one for whites and an inferior one for blacks.

There are already signs that two systems are in the offing. The government is planning to build 12 new technical institutes for blacks. According to officials, these institutes will



Labour deal for blacks in danger?

CAPL TIMES 2/4/82

53
78
79

The government last year agreed that blacks could be trained for skilled work in the "white" areas. But the "small print", which is expected soon, could relegate skilled blacks to "second-class status". **STEVEN FRIEDMAN** analyses expected developments.

be used for artisan training.

At present, there are only two such institutes in the "white" areas and the plans show a marked stepping-up in facilities for black artisan training.

But they also show a long-term commitment to separate black training.

In addition, trade unionists report that some employers are already introducing an "artisan aide" system in some factories.

This system, currently in use in a few industries such as the mines, allows blacks to do parts of an artisans job, but denies them artisan status.

A "two-tier" system is, then, definitely more than an idle thought.

At present, the chief obstacle to black artisan training is the fact that blacks cannot attend technical colleges where apprentices receive their training.

Government labour advisers are expected to recommend that blacks only be allowed into these colleges as "a transitional measure", and then only if there are no other facilities for them.

That would exclude them from the training facilities enjoyed by whites who are trained in terms of the Apprenticeship Act.

While apprentices spend much of their training learning the nuts and bolts of their job from a skilled man, it is their theoretical training which wins them their artisan's "ticket".

Instead, "workers who for some reason do not have access to technical colleges" (blacks in non-officials) will be trained either in In-Service Training Centres or in centres established under the Training of Artisans Act.

Centres were set up to cater for

black workers.

At present, they are not equipped for full artisan training and many observers believe they would not be equal to the task.

The Training of Artisans Act enables whites who have missed the apprenticeship boat to become artisans. Men who have worked in industry for some years are offered a year's training and then become artisans.

The proposed technical institutes could become centres under this Act. This would mean that blacks would by-pass the full apprenticeship route.

It is accepted by observers that those white workers who miss this route do not have the same status in employer eyes as ex-apprentices.

This "second-class" status would become the lot of black workers simply because they are black, observers argue.

Other expected developments

approach. Firstly, the government is likely to be asked to increase the educational qualifications for apprentice status from Std 7 to Std 8.

This is a long-standing trade union demand, suggested as a means of improving standards.

But it would put apprenticeship out of the reach of many black workers, making it easier to slot them into the "second-grade" system.

There will be a "decentralization" of trade tests. This could enable "lower-level" centres to issue their own certificates, making it unnecessary for some workers to be trade tested. But employers would, of course, be aware of the difference in standards.

In addition, there is a widespread belief that standards of apprenticeship training will be increased while those of the second system would be eased.

It is possible now for apprentices to become artisans without passing their trade tests.

The authorities would apparently like to decrease the number of apprentices who by-pass the tests, thus increasing ex-apprentices' status.

But perhaps the most significant expectation is that the government will be asked to order an investigation into the "deskilling" of skilled jobs.

Part of the artisan's task would be removed from his job definition and handed over to semi-skilled workers.

It would thus be easier to enable black workers to perform skilled tasks, while not granting them skilled status.

There is even a suggestion in some official circles that a distinct "graded artisan" system be developed.

Officials are likely to argue that separation does not mean inferiority.

The in-service centres and the in-service centres could be upgraded to offer the same theoretical training as technical colleges now offer whites.

Indeed, black workers could be fully apprenticed and attend theoretical classes at separate, but equal, institutions.

The deskilling proposals could be defended on the grounds that technology has rendered some tasks which were skilled no longer skilled.

In other words, the separation principle need not mean that blacks will be relegated to becoming second-class skilled workers.

But men like Anglo American vice-chairman Gavin Rely — and many white unionists — insist that training can only be equal if it is integrated.

The standards in the black centres can never be the same as those in the white ones, they say.

In crude terms, the (white) man with the full certificate will always get the job first.

But some white unions are also likely to see such a system as a danger for their members because it would "dilute" skills and make it easier for employers to replace them with semi-skilled workers.

Blacks, of course, would simply see a separate system as inferior. After two decades of Bantu Education, that is hardly surprising.

If the authorities really are considering this system, they would, therefore, be provoking the wrath of important groups.

It seems inexplicable that they would do this. But many signs are pointing in that direction.

A TECHNICAL college specialising in clothing and textiles is being mooted for Cape Town by manufacturers to meet a fast - growing employment crisis.

The Cape's 315 clothing factories took on an extra 489 workers last month to raise the labour force to a record 50 555.

But there are vacancies for skilled workers everywhere in spite of more and more firms starting their own training schemes so that they can take on inexperienced workers.

Manpower has grown by 10 000 in seven years and industry sources estimate it could mushroom by another 10 000 in the next five, apart from a big growth expected in textile jobs.

2 000 jobs

At least 2 000 new jobs will flow from the Hang Ten clothing export contract which will earn Coronet Industries R50-million a year by 1982. The bulk of this work is being farmed out to other manufacturers, creating more jobs and factory expansion.

**GETTY MAY GET
GLOTTING
WORKERS' TECH**

By TOM HOOD

Several other big export orders plus growing home demand are adding to the pressure which has mopped up all spare labour.

The Hang Ten contract alone could take up every-one trained in the past two years at the industry's training centre in Salt River, a manufacturer estimated.

We need more than double that number, he said. Ideas for a trade college with full-time instructors on the lines of overseas specialist technical colleges are being mooted by several manufacturers.

Fully booked

This, they say, could be financed easily. The Government is anxious to boost training and pays

generous grants while clothing and textile companies would pay a higher training levy.

The training centre, meanwhile, is fully booked to the end of the year and manufacturers are reserving places for 1981.

People are desperate to get on courses for machinists, pattermaking, designers and mechanics but they are full, said a spokesman for the Clothing Industry Training Board.

We are turning away four people for every one who is placed. The Board has also helped to set up training schemes in several factories.

Evening classes are drawing many workers from pay clerks to odd-job men in their spare time so they can qualify for better jobs and higher pay.

Handwritten notes:
 1988
 1984
 5/3
 5/14/80
 1984
 1984

Meet on school expulsions

By CHRIS MORE

THE expulsion of about 300 students of the Bonamelo Training College in QwaQwa is to be discussed at a meeting of parents and students at the weekend.

The meeting, called by the Rev Abiel Moleleki of the Methodist Church, Alexandra, will be held at the Methodist Church in Vuka Section, Sharpe-

ville, on Sunday April 13 at 1 pm.

Rev Moleleki said that parents had made two attempts to negotiate with QwaQwa authorities but failed to reach them.

The meeting on Sunday will try to find a solution on what should happen to the students left stranded.

According to some students, the school authorities had sent telegrams to only about 70 out of the 300 students living outside the QwaQwa area to

return to school. On arrival at the school they discovered that some of their colleagues had not been called back. Of the 70, only 30 remained at the school. The rest returned home.

The students also said the expulsion did not affect students who lived in QwaQwa.

They said the cause of the disturbance at the school this year was the failure of the new principal to listen to their grievances.

Post 10/4/80

HA
53

College puzzles
Escom workers
18/4/80

Labour Reporter

TRADE unions with members at Escom were puzzled yesterday by the announcement that it is to build a R40-million training college.

According to a Press statement released by Escom on Wednesday, the college will include artisan training among its courses.

But unionists said yesterday that Escom already runs an artisan training centre. Although the unions had suggested that an additional hostel be built at this centre, they doubted the need for new facilities at a second centre.

The director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, Mr Ben Nicholson, expressed surprise yesterday at the fact that Escom was announcing plans for a new centre before the Wiehahn Commission's report on training had been released.

The report would spell out a new training dispensation for South Africa and it was premature to plan a new college before these had emerged.

Meanwhile, it is not yet clear whether artisan training at the new centre will be racially integrated.

According to Escom's Wednesday statement, training would be open to black staff "within the framework of the law".

Unionists confirmed yesterday that negotiations aimed at permitting greater black job advancement were under way between Escom management and unions which have members there.

(1.16) and all F

ed marginal utility of wealth, ed marginal utility of a dollar he expands or contracts his

(1.15)

to maximize :

(1.14)

where :

(1.13)

folio $(\alpha_1^I, \dots, \alpha_F^I)$ subject to

et value V^I , the individual's

of tradable shares $(\alpha_1^I, \dots, \alpha_F^I)$ of the

Individual I has an untradable endow-

where there are F distinct types of tradable assets, each consisting of some total

Consider instead a "stock market economy". This will be defined as a situation

allocation.

state claims, hence in equilibrium the trades t^I result in a Pareto-efficient

(1.12) each agent has the same marginal rate of substitution between every pair of

of the others). We shall call this a regime of Complete Contingent Markets. From

independent (i.e., that none of them could be expressed as a linear combination



MR JANSON

STAR 19/4/80

Focus on 53 technikon education

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The need for technological progress among all races would ensure an upsurge in the importance of Technikons, the Minister of National Education, Mr Janson, predicted in Johannesburg.

Delivering the main address at the graduation ceremony at Rand Afrikaans University, the Minister spoke about the complementary roles of technikons and universities.

He said the growth of technikons need not be a threat to universities.

South Africa's heterogeneous population made it important that with the help of speeded development in the technological field, better work and living standards be created for as many people as possible.

In the interests of stability it was of fundamental importance that developing nations in the sub-continent should take part in the continuation of welfare and development.

In the light of increasing threats of international isolation, the development of the country's tertiary technical education was accordingly of great importance.

Under these circumstances it would be unrealistic to place a low ceiling on the educational and research activities of institutions such as technikons.

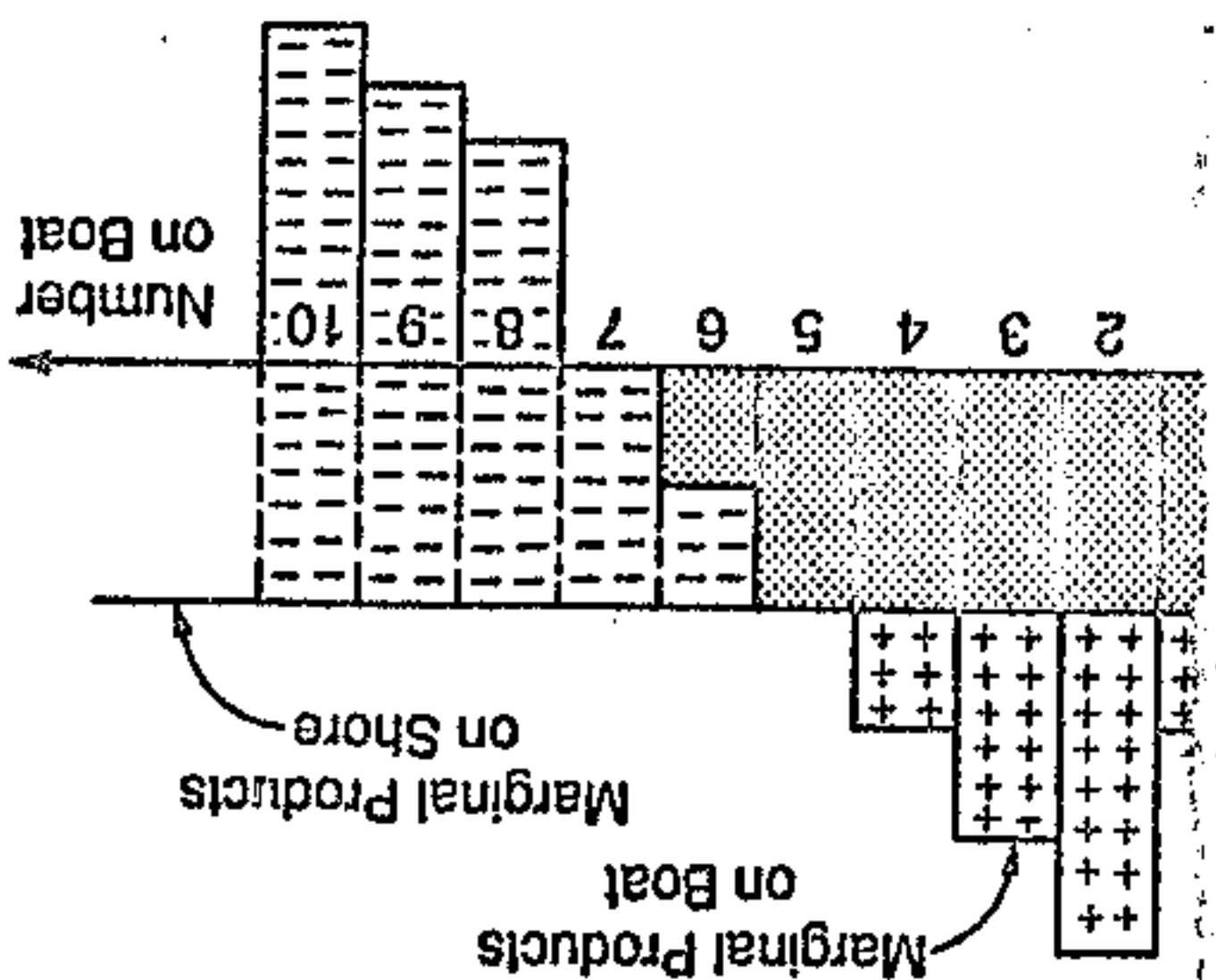
On the other hand the urgency of the situation made it necessary that training and research manpower be employed in a rational way which implied that training at technikons and universities should not be duplicated.

late essentials, assume that 1000 similar a community do nothing but fish from each always catching four fish daily no how many people fish. A boat is found; now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is d only in how many fish are caught; from shore or a boat is equally pleasant. us. Table 9-1 summarizes the details. over and sole user of the boat catches

tasks that occupies a businessman's n or regulation; and an incredible array to persuade politicians on proposed ps, storage, keeping tax and accounting

al bars represent the marginal product (in fish) the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the mar- us signs denote the gain by having fishermen on while the areas marked with minus signs are the having too many people fish on the boat.

Marginal Products on Boat



participants are identical in ability. In exploring these basic issues, we c features such as whether the enterpr small or large, unionized or nonunion glomerate or single-product, local or tional, new or old, retailing or manu corporation or proprietorship. We pass ministrative problems like how to selel; to plan production schedules; to ar

determined. We first examine a few co niques; we assume temporarily that al those firms are organized and intert trolled, and how each member's rewar firm. We also inquire into what influ teamwork, on a team that is known as Instead we examine how people are than one person could push it for twic

why two people pushing a car can pus plained here. (We need not explain, fo increased output from joint physical case jointly creating their strategy. The ing nurse. Five lawyers work together

surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, a Four people perform surgery on a helmsman, as engineer, and handler c controller. Three of us operate a fishi steel mill, I as crane operator, you as pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us produce something. Two of us, hav people or with other people's resource

hanced output, teamwork. People work chapter; now we examine another so We examined specialization in the

Joint, Team Production

Richard & Alan Exbury

College
343 53
would
ADM 24/4/80
advance

Soweto 'culture'

Staff Reporter

A COLLEGE should be established in or near Soweto to meet the needs of blacks and address their distinctive educational problems, Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, Professor of African Literature at the African Studies Institute of the University of the Witwatersrand said last night.

Prof Mphahlele was speaking at the University's graduation ceremony in Johannesburg.

A college such as he envisioned could become a centre for Soweto's cultural life and fulfilment. The Rand Afrikaans University performed this function for the Afrikaans community and expressed their cultural aspirations, but blacks had no university that expressed their own personality, he said.

Prof Mphahlele said that for a black person to pretend that teaching white people at a white university was a way of promoting the noblest tradition of "universal education" as distinct from "black or white" education, was to fly in the face of history at a time when the majority of blacks and whites, "including those who run our lives", were far from ready for it.

"I am fully aware that the Vice-Chancellor and part of his administration are ready for dramatic changes. They try to keep their ear to the ground in order to listen to the needs of black education.

"And I happen to know that the Vice-Chancellor is concerned that Wits should snap out of its narcissistic cocoon to reach out to the larger South African community," Prof Mphahlele said.

But although the university had an office for special projects and a centre for continuing education which hoped to attract more black students than ever before, the Vice-Chancellor's efforts needed more radical and widespread support.

"Wits can do infinitely better, especially with mid-career courses, for example trade union organising, community health, nutrition, community organisation, these for the enrichment of the working person's knowledge and skills," he said.

Even if the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Natal and Rhodes were to open their doors to more qualified blacks immediately, this would still fall short of the number of students who wanted to pursue a post-secondary career.

"Black students would still be minority groups in the white universities. Would staff and students be ready for the residential and social mixing that are the corollary of the interracial learning environment?" he asked.

"I should like to see a college in or near Soweto that can unreservedly meet our needs as blacks, address our distinctive educational problems, ease the slower students into the mainstream without making him or her feel like a subject of therapy," he said.

The American style of community college, which is non-residential and functions day and night, was ideal, Prof Mphahlele said. It was tailored for the immediate needs of the community and provided terminal and preparatory two-year programmes for the student who did not necessarily want a degree.

Louw call

to support

ARGUS 6/5/80

(53)

Technikon

Provincial Reporter

THE Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, has appealed to church and other societies to support the proposed Technikon to be built at Zonaebloem, in District Six, on the grounds that it would be of benefit to the whole community, regardless of any later development in District Six.

Speaking to the Parent-Teachers' Association of Jan van Riebeeck High School, Mr Louw said the Technikon was essential when considered against the urgent need for dynamic industrial development in the Western Cape to give employment to thousands of residents of all races.

'Unless we create job opportunities, and do so with urgency, in the Western Cape we will rapidly

reach a disastrous unemployment situation.'

Mr Louw said he would address the Western Cape Economy Conference (Stagnation or Growth), organised by The Argus, tomorrow, at which local brain-power would seek ways to bring about an industrial revival.

MANPOWER

'But what will that help if we do not have effectively equipped manpower?' Mr Louw added. 'We have a critical shortage of trained technicians, without which we cannot make industrial and economic progress.'

Mr Louw said that in his office as Administrator he was not involved in politics, and was not speaking about the political future of District Six. But the site bought for the Technikon was the best possible.



UNIV EXAM

Technikon: Plea by Louw rejected

113 572 (3) 9105/80 MK145

CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question asked (in the order in which it has answered); leave columns (2) and blank.

All answer books r

Number of book:
Number of this

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
36	11 1/2	
16	12 1/2	
20	10	
Examiners' Initials		

Surname EL- (In block letters)

First Name(s) MERVYN

Date 17/10/78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject ECONOMICS (to be copied from the heading on)

Paper No 1 (to be copied from the heading on)

ORGANISATIONS concerned about District Six have reacted sharply to an appeal by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, to stop criticising the siting of the Technikon in the area.

The District Six Ratepayers' Association said Mr Louw's statement showed a lack of sensitivity to the people's suffering under the Group Areas Act.

The Technikon in District Six will never become an ornament to be proud of. It will be a monument to the death of a community, of which all Cape Town will be ashamed, the association said.

3 000 TO GO
The Ministers' Fraternal of District Six said it would not heed Mr Louw's appeal. More than 3 000 people would have to be uprooted and three historic church buildings destroyed to make way for the Technikon.

By 1990, the centre of gravity of Cape Town's student population will be the Cape flats and southern suburbs, the fraternal said.

With escalating transport costs, the most suitable siting of the Technikon would be near the centre of gravity and not in District Six.

PROVOCATIVE
In the present climate, the fraternal said, the Administrator's statement was provocative.

The Friends of District Six organisation said the proposed site of the Technikon was opposed by thousands of Cape Town people, the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce.

Building the Technikon on one of the alternative sites suggested by the City Council would be a positive and necessary act of reconciliation.

IMPACT STUDY
The Environmental Advisory Board has called for an impact study on the Technikon, suggesting it might have an adverse effect on surrounding residential land.

When the City Council recently submitted a list of possible alternative sites suggested by the City Engineer, it was

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page of the block on this cover question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ballpoint pen is not acceptable. Red or green ink underlining, emphasis which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper) with the examination book(s) and the examination book(s).
4. Do not write in the left margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will result in disqualification and to possible exclusion from the university

disqualification and to possible exclusion from the university

ARGUS 09/05/80

Louw — plea was (53) 'not political'

Provincial Reporter

THE Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, today emphasised that his plea on behalf of the Cape Technikon had been non-political, and any decision on a re-zoning of District Six and its future development rested on the Government.

Mr Louw said he had not discussed the political future of District Six because this was a Government matter. His plea for the Technikon on a site in District Six included the words, 'no matter what later development will or may take place in District Six.'

The new Technikon would be able to accommodate more coloured students, and the siting should make it easily accessible.

DISASTER

'I emphasised that a well-equipped Technikon was urgently needed to train technicians, or we would be heading for an unemployment disaster.'

'I am concerned at the lack of economic progress and the socio-economic situation, particularly that

of the less privileged non-whites in greater Cape Town.'

In reply to the Ministers' Fraternal claim that 3000 people would have to be uprooted, Mr Louw said that in the first five years of the Technikon's development, at most, five to 10 ruined houses 'would disappear.' This portion of his original speech had not been reported by the Press.

THESE CASES

'In regard to these cases, the Department of Community Development had undertaken to provide alternative and better accommodation.'

The Ministers' Fraternal also said that three 'magnificent and historic church buildings' would have to make way. 'In my speech I pleaded that the

Moravian Mission complex and the Klipkerkie, of historic significance, should be protected and restored,' Mr Louw added.

JOB PROSPECTS

He said the Technikon's students enrolment could more than double, and could create thousands of jobs.

'Therefore, throughout my speech, I left the opportunity open for politicians and others to fight among one another to their heart's content over the political future of District Six if they wished, but that in the process societies, churches and local authorities should give a reasonable chance to the Cape Technikon, which had already bought its site,' Mr Louw said.

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including 'by the way', '1979', and 'District Six'.

Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin, including 'Louv', 'District Six', and 'Technikon'.

Handwritten notes at the bottom left, including 'I paid for' and 'unemployment'.

Large handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including 'The balance sheet', 'whole number', 'Result of', and 'increased by'.

NOTICE 320 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

THE BLACK EMPLOYEES' IN-SERVICE TRAINING ACT, 1976 (ACT 86 OF 1976)

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPOSE A LEVY IN AID OF THE APEX PUBLIC IN-SERVICE TRAINING CENTRE, BENONI

The Minister of Education and Training intends, in terms of section 14 (3) of the Black Employees' In-Service Training Act, 1976 (Act 86 of 1976), to impose a levy of 5c per month per Black employee on all employers in the fixed area of the Apex Public In-Service Training Centre at Benoni, namely the area of the Administration Board for the East Rand Area, engaged in the industries listed below in respect of which training is provided at the said Centre:

- (1) Biscuit Manufacturing Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 1998, dated 24 October 1975; (2)
- (2) Bread and Confectionery Industry; (7)
- (3) Brewing Industry; (8)
- (4) Brush and Broom Manufacturing Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 567, dated 7 April 1972; (4)
- (5) Building Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 149, dated 24 January 1975; (5)
- (6) Business Equipment Trade and Industry; (1)
- (7) Canvas Goods and Allied Products Industry; (49)
- (8) Catering Trade as defined in Government Notice R. 1829, dated 5 October 1973; (62)
- (9) Cement Manufacturing Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 620, dated 11 April 1974; (50)
- (10) Cement Products Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 1977, dated 3 November 1972; (51)
- (11) Ceramics Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 2017, dated 10 November 1972; (23)
- (12) Chemical and Allied Products Industry; (9)
- (13) Cinematograph and Theatre Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 166, dated 2 February 1979; (3)
- (14) Civil Engineering Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 924, dated 5 May 1978; (52)
- (15) Clothing Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 1323, dated 15 July 1977; (24)
- (16) Coal Trade as defined in Government Notice R. 656, dated 21 April 1972; (54)
- (17) Coffin Manufacturing Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 691, dated 28 April 1971; (11)
- (18) Commercial Distributive Trade as defined in Government Notice R. 1829, dated 5 October 1973; (27)
- (19) Cold Storage, Bacon Curing and Small Goods Manufacturing Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 1580, dated 3 September 1976; (26)
- (20) Commercial undertakings which have Blacks in their employ to perform work mentioned in the definitions of "shop" and "office" in section 1 of the Shops and Offices Act, 1964 (Act 75 of 1964); (28)
- (21) Condensed Milk and Other Milk Products Industry; (29)
- (22) Cordage and Matting Industry as defined in Government Notice R. 1132, dated 28 June 1974; (61)

KENNISGEWING 320 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

DIE WET OP INDIENSOPLEIDING VAN SWART WERKNEMERS, 1976 (WET 86 VAN 1976)

KENNISGEWING VAN VOORNEME OM 'N HEFFING TEN BEHOEWE VAN DIE APEX- OPENBARE INDIENSOPLEIDINGSENTRUM, BENONI, OP TE LÊ

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding is van voorneme om ingevolge artikel 14 (3) van die Wet op Indiensopleiding van Swart Werknemers, 1976 (Wet 86 van 1976), 'n heffing van 5c per maand per Swart werknemer van alle werkgewers te hef wat in die vasgestelde gebied van die Apex- Openbare Indiensopleiding-sentrum te Benoni, naamlik die gebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied, betrokke is by die nywerhede hieronder genoem ten opsigte waarvan opleiding by genoemde Sentrum verskaf word:

- (1) Besigheidstoerustingsbedryf en -nywerheid; (6)
- (2) Beskuitnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1998 van 24 Oktober 1975; (1)
- (3) Bioskoop- en Skouburgbedryf, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 166 van 2 Februarie 1979; (13)
- (4) Borsel- en Besemnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 567 van 7 April 1972; (4)
- (5) Bounywerheid soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 149 van 24 Januarie 1975; (5)
- (6) Breinywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 426 van 25 Maart 1977; (40)
- (7) Brood- en Banketnywerheid; (2)
- (8) Brounywerheid; (3)
- (9) Chemiese en Verwante Produktenywerheid; (12)
- (10) Dameskousnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 964 van 30 Mei 1968; (37)
- (11) Doodkisvervaardigingsnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 691 van 28 April 1971; (17)
- (12) Drankvervaardigingsnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 354 van 8 Maart 1974; (45)
- (13) Druk- en Nuisbladnywerheid; (56)
- (14) Eetbare Neute- en Versnaperingsnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 3104 van 15 Augustus 1969; (26)
- (15) Eethuishouerbedryf, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1829 van 5 Oktober 1973; (25)
- (16) Elektrotegniese Ingenieursnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1112 van 2 Junie 1978; (27)
- (17) Elektrotegniese Kontraknywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1112 van 2 Junie 1978; (28)
- (18) Glas- en Glaswarenywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1097 van 29 Junie 1973; (32)
- (19) Haarkappersbedryf, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1240 van 8 Julie 1977; (33)
- (20) Hoedenywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 890 van 21 Mei 1976; (48)
- (21) Hotel- en drankbedryf; (35)
- (22) Hyser- en Roltrapnywerheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1112 van 2 Junie 1978; (43)

4/10/57/80
All-race
District
Six still
city aim

Municipal Reporter

CAPE TOWN City Council has not given up hope of persuading the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J Marais Steyn, to provide more land for coloured housing near the city and to open District Six to all races.

These were among items which the Executive Committee hoped to discuss at a recent meeting with Mr Steyn and the Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson.

NOT REACHED

Discussion of other matters took so long that the final four items on the agenda were not reached.

The Executive Committee considered today whether to ask the Minister for another appointment to continue the discussion.

They wanted to ask about:

- ① The proposed de-proclamation of District Six as a group area for whites.
- ② The siting of the Technikon in District Six and its economic effect on the city's finances.
- ③ The possibility of land being made available close to the city and to public transport for low-cost housing.
- ④ The position of sub-tenants of pondok owners where the owner vacates for a reason other than being rehoused by the council.

53

GG 6998 16/5/80

NOTICE 349 OF 1980
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
UTILISATION

It is hereby notified that the State President has, in terms of section 10 (4) of the Interpretation Act, 1957 (Act 33 of 1957), assigned the administration of the provisions of the Black Employees' In-Service Training Act, 1976 (Act 86 of 1976), to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation with effect from 1 June 1980.
(16 May 1980)

KENNISGEWING 349 VAN 1980
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG-
BENUTTING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident, ingevolge artikel 10 (4) van die Interpretasiewet, 1957 (Wet 33 van 1957), die uitvoering van die bepalinge van die Wet op die Indiensopleiding van Swart Werknemers, 1976 (Wet 86 van 1976), met ingang van 1 Junie 1980 aan die Minister van Mannekragebenutting opgedra het.
(16 Mei 1980)

17/5/80
53
TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE S P BOTHA, MINISTER VAN MANNEKRAG-
BENUTTING TYDENS DIE JAARLIKSE DIPLOMAPLEGTIGHEID VAN DIE
TECHNIKON (NATAL) - 17. Mei 1980

PLEK: STADSAAL DURBAN

EMBARGO: 12h00 OP SATERDAG, 17 MEI 1980

Dames en here, die eer het my vandag te beurt geval om u toe te spreek by hierdie grootse geleentheid waar die oorhandiging van diplomas die finale bewys daarvan lewer dat diegene wat oor die afgelope paar jaar hul studies by hierdie Technikon met volharding en ywer aangepak het, hul regmatige beloning vir hul harde werk ontvang.

Dit is 'n dankbare geleentheid. Die studente wat vir hul prestasies beloon word, wens ek hartlik geluk en so ook hul familieledes en ander belangstellendes vir wie dit seer sekerlik ook 'n heuglike geleentheid is. Graag spreek ek die hoop uit dat u u nuutverwerfde kwalifikasies ten volle sal benut, nie

net.....

- 2 -

net tot u eie voordeel nie, maar ook in landsbelang.

Dit is vir my 'n riem onder die hart om te weet dat die jeug van ons land in sulke groot getalle streef om hul opvoedkundige kwalifikasies te verbeter om hul sodoende behoorlik vir die uitdagings wat vir hulle voorlê te bekwaam. Ek wil dan ook die vertrouwe uitspreek dat u daardie talent, die talent tot selfontwikkeling, ten volle sal benut. Die studente van vandag is die bekleërs van die leierposte in die toekoms en teen die tempo wat ons land, veral op die tegnologiese en nywerheidsterreine, ontwikkel sal die

behoefte.....

behoefte op hierdie terrein aansienlik toeneem. 'n Land sonder leiers is soos 'n skip sonder roer wat gedoem is om op die rotse te beland.

Juis om te help verhoed dat Suid-Afrika daarop sal afstuur en om die algemene publiek nouer by die mannekrag-situasie te betrek, is 'n veldtog, by name Mannekrag 2000, onlangs geloods om onder andere die ontwikkeling van die arbeidskragte in ons land uit te bou en die poging by die gewone man, dit is u en ek en elke ander burger van Suid-Afrika, bekend te stel.

U mag vra hoekom Mannekrag 2000 van stapel gestuur is? By wyse van antwoord moet ek 'n teenvraag stel: "Wat is ons grootste....."

grootste bate en hoe moet dit vir die toekoms ontwikkel, benut en bewaar word?"

Die antwoord is voor die handliggend. Mannekrag is ons grootste en waardevolste bate en die ontwikkeling, die benutting en die bewaring daarvan verdien ons besondere en ernstige aandag. Dié veldtog as sodanig gaan dus nie net oor die opleiding van mense nie, dit wil sê oor die ontwikkelingsaspek nie. Wat ons beoog met Mannekrag 2000 is om ons mense 'n goeie begrip te probeer gee van die geweldige omvang van die eise wat aan Suid-Afrika op die arbeids-terrein in die toekoms gestel gaan word.

Dit.....

Dit sou onverstandig wees, trouens onsinnig wees, om u te probeer oortuig dat daar nie probleme en knelpunte in ons huidige arbeidsopset bestaan nie en dat daar nie nog ernstige probleme vir ons voor die deur lê nie. Dit is immers duidelik dat ons land se ontwikkeling en groei op bykans elke denkbare gebied allerlei knelpunte meegebring het en dat ons op die pad vorentoe met nog meer te doen sal kry as ons nie betyds beplan nie.

As ons na die toekoms kyk, moet ons noodwendig vir ons sekere doelwitte stel en moet ons vooruit beraam en beplan, om daardie doelwitte na die beste van ons vermoë te verwesenlik. Op dié wyse sal ons voorbereid wees op enige gebeurlikheid.....

heid en ons ons by voorbaat aangepas het om veranderde en veranderende omstandighede wat uiteraard moet volg, sonder angste en beklemming as uitdagings en geleenthede aan te gryp. Die sleutel-doelwitte van die veldtog is dus daarin opgesluit dat daar by almal tuisgebring moet word hoe noodsaaklik dit is dat leemtes en knelpunte betyds geïdentifiseer en oplossings daarvoor gesoek moet word. Hierdie knelpunte, of anders gestel, die uitdagings en geleenthede, word veral op drie gebiede ervaar naamlik (1) die skepping van nuwe werkgeleenthede vir 'n snelgroeiende bevolking, (2) die terrein van die onderwys en opleiding en (3) op die gebied van arbeidsbetrekkinge.....

arbeidsbetrokkinge wat op sy beurt weer direk skakel met die bevordering van arbeidsvrede.

Hierdie en ander aspekte van die problematiek op die mannekragterrein sal gedurende die veldtog Mannekrag 2000 op die voorgrond gestel word sodat ons almal kan weet en verstaan waarom dit alles gaan. 'n Veldtog van hierdie aard word noodsaaklik geag omdat 'n oningeligte gemeenskap vasgevang is in die net van sy onkunde en tot stagnasie gedoem is. Op 'n ingeligte grondslag kan ons egter met begrip en vertroue na vore beweeg en sal ons nie bang wees om van die gebaande weë af te wyk en met moed en geesdrif nuwe uitdagings die hoof te bied om so aan die eise van die tyd te voldoen nie.

Ladies

Ladies and Gentlemen, it may at this juncture serve a useful purpose if I were to elaborate somewhat on the three major challenges which I have just mentioned.

You will appreciate that firstly an enormous challenge faces us in the sphere of job creation. Recent estimates indicate that between now and the turn of the century the growth of our labour force will be of such magnitude that if we want to avoid large-scale unemployment one thousand new jobs will, on average, have to be created per workday. This is undoubtedly an enormous task. To my mind this situation can be overcome if the latent opportunities to utilise the labour potential at our disposal are fully taken advantage of in the interests of the overall development

and

and growth of the country. I should like to assure you, however, that the question of job creation is not being neglected and is in fact receiving the urgent attention of the National Manpower Commission in co-operation with the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

The second challenge which I referred to viz education and training is an aspect which I regards as of top priority. It is of the utmost importance that everything possible should be done to improve the educational and training level of all of the people of South Africa. This is a basic requirement for the country's development and industrial growth which cannot be fostered to the full without an adequately educated and trained labour force. Apart from basic education, the

major

-10-

major issues requiring attention in the area of training are:

- what type of training should be provided?
- who needs to be trained?
- when and where should the training be provided?
- how should it be undertaken? and,
- how can it be financed?

The answers to these questions require in-depth attention and research. There are unfortunately no final solutions to the problems which I have outlined and our approach must of necessity be one of an ongoing nature. This is even more so if we bear in mind that we are living in a

dynamic

dynamic era which demands constant adaptations to keep pace with the changing circumstances. Thus, technological progress, fluctuations in demand, increased mechanisation and automation, the reclassification of work and other factors make it imperative that we continuously and timeously scrutinise our education and training programmes to keep abreast of the changing needs of a dynamic society.

It is abundantly clear that the training needs of the various population groups should be integrated into a total manpower training programme and to this end the Government is working towards a comprehensive manpower policy which

in

in the final analysis will form part of the country's general national economic strategy.

It is well-known that South Africa suffers from shortages of manpower in most skilled labour categories. It is indeed, as so often emphasised, one of the anomalies of the South African labour market that side by side there exists both a surplus and a shortage of labour. The surpluses occur in the unskilled and semi-skilled fields whereas the shortages are mainly felt on the managerial, professional, technician and artisan levels.

As a short term measure immigration alleviates the shortages but this is obviously not a satisfactory long

term

term solution. Although a certain measure of immigration is necessary and is conducive to acquiring the knowledge and skills gained through the latest technological developments overseas, it remains of paramount importance that we train our own people to satisfy our total manpower requirements.

Dames en here, ons beskik oor die nodige wetlike raamwerk, die universiteite, teknikons, tegniese kolleges en skole en is daarbenewens finansiël seker die beste op die vasteland van Afrika daaraan toe om op groot skaal opleiding aan te bied aan die massa-mense materiaal waaroor

ons

- 14 -

ons beskik. Daar staan dus niks in die weg om ons ideaal te bereik nie, mits die nodige gewilligheid en samewerking verkry kan word om hierdie reusetaak aan te pak.

Dit is algemeen bekend dat produktiwiteit en opleiding hand aan hand gaan. Om 'n werker op te lei sodat hy daartoe in staat is om die hoogsmoontlike produktiwiteit te kan handhaaf, moet daar van die modernste opleidingsmetodes gebruik gemaak word. Dat ons aan hierdie vereiste voldoen lei geen twyfel nie. Laat my toe om u 'n blik te gee op enkele van die stappe wat in die verband gedoen word.

Die.....

Die basiese opleidingswet, naamlik die Wet op Vakleerlinge, wat reeds in 1944 op die wetboek geplaas is ter vervanging van die Vakleerlingen Wet van 1922, is seker van die doeltreffendste wetgewing wat daar vir die doeleindes van opleiding bestaan.

Hierdie Wet, wat nie op 'n rassegrondslag differensieer nie, maak onder andere voorsiening vir 'n komiteestelsel bestaande uit gelyke getalle werkgewer- en werknemerverteenwoordigers ten opsigte van 'n nywerheid waarvoor 'n komitee ingestel is. So 'n komitee lê, deur middel van die Nasionale Vakleerlingraad, voorstelle aan my voor oor welke opleidingsvoorwaardes daargestel behoort te word vir die vakleerlinge

in.....

in daardie besondere nywerheid. Hierdie voorwaardes sluit weer gedetailleerde opleidingskedules ten opsigte van elke afsonderlike ambag in en verkry wetskrag deur publikasie in die Staatskoerant.

Die voordeel van hierdie stelsel is dat die leervoorwaardes te enige tyd op aanbeveling van die komitee en die Nasionale Vakleerlingraad gewysig kan word om aan te pas by die jongste tegnologiese ontwikkelings en ekonomiese tendense. Hierdie is 'n nimmereindigende proses wat jaar na jaar voortgaan terwyl daar by tye ook nuwe komitees in die lewe geroep

word.....

word soos daar tewens so pas gebeur het. 'n Komitee vir die Plaaslike Bestuursonderneming, Noord-Transvaal, se leervoorwaardes is naamlik onlangs in die Staatskoerant gepubliseer en my Departement is reeds druk besig om nuwe kontrakte vir vakleerlingskap in die betrokke onderneming vir registrasie op te stel.

Graag wil ek van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om 'n beroep op die plaaslike besture in die res van die land te doen om hierdie mooi voorbeeld na te volg en ook vakleerlingskapkomitees ten opsigte van hul gebiede in te stel met die oog op die koördinasie en bevordering van vakopleiding. Myns insiens is dit die plig van plaaslike besture om net

soos.....

soos die Staat en baie ander nywerheidssektore sy bydrae te lewer om vakleerlinge, nie net vir eie gebruik nie, maar tot die voordeel van ons hele gemeenskap op te lei.

'n Ander belangrike opleidingsmaatregel is die Wet op Opleiding van Ambagsmanne ingevolge waarvan etlike duisende persone reeds ^{het} ambagsmanstatus bekom. Blanke meerderjariges word vir 'n geruime tyd reeds ingevolge hierdie Wet by 'n vakopleidingsentrum te Westlake, naby Kaapstad, opgelei waar voorsiening vir 'n totale jaarlikse inname van 198 kwekelinge bestaan. Dit is ook met genoegdoening dat ek vandag kan gewag maak van 'n verdere sentrum wat op 1 April hierdie jaar by die M.L. Sultan Technikon hier in Durban 'n aanvang geneem

het.....

het met 'n inname van 40 Asiërs per jaar. Oorweging word daaraan geskenk om die inname van kwekelinge by hierdie sentrum vanaf volgende jaar met 50% te vermeerder. Nog twee sentrums, een vir Kleurlinge in die Kaapse Skiereiland en 'n addisionele een vir Blankes in die Transvaal, is nou in die beplanningstadium. Kwekelinge wat by sulke sentrums 'n jaarlange intensiewe praktiese en teoretiese opleiding ontvang, word daarna by geskikte werkgewers uitgeplaas. Graag wil ek 'n ernstige beroep op werkgewers doen om die Departement van Mannekragbenutting te ondersteun deur hierdie manne vir hul verdere periode van indiensopleiding van twee jaar te benut. Hulle is reeds na hul twaalfmaande praktiese en teoretiese opleiding deeglik onderrig

in.....

in al die fasette van hul ambag en moet slegs verdere praktiese ervaring opdoen gedurende welke tydperk hulle dan ook kwalifiseer vir ambagstoetse wat, indien hulle slaag, ambagsmanstatus op 'n vroeër datum aan hulle besorg en hulle dus sodoende spoediger hul plek as volwaardige vaklui in ons ekonomie kan volstaan.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to re-iterate that South Africa has the effectual advantage of having the necessary manpower for training in the multifarious occupations in which shortages are being experienced. It is factual to state that thousands of our Black people are acquiring in increasing numbers the basic educational

qualifications

qualifications required for training in the skilled fields and to my way of thinking their utilisation in these employment avenues has become imperative.

It is common knowledge that the Government has in principle accepted the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation. One of its cardinal recommendations is that all population groups should be allowed apprenticeship training. Although Blacks were never statutorily debarred from being trained under the Apprenticeship Act, they have in the past in accordance with stated Government policy and for other reasons, not been indentured as apprentices in the white areas. The

approach

approach has of late however been alligned to the new labour dispensation and not only has a fair number of contracts been registered in respect of Black apprentices but 30 more are in the proses of being finalised.

Pursuant to this approach you may have noted that in so far as the restrictions on the employment of Blacks on skilled work in White areas are concerned I have granted exemption from the relevant provisions of the Black Building Workers Act to permit of Blacks now being employed on skilled building work in any area in the Republic. Though this step was taken after consultation with most parties involved I anticipated resistance, but I should have failed in my duty as the responsible Minister if I had not removed

this

this form of discrimination which apart from being hurtful to our Black population also constituted a restrictive factor in the expansion of the building industry.

A comparative study undertaken by the National Productivity Institute some time ago revealed that South Africa spends only about R2 on training per economically active person as against R10 to R20 per person spent by six Western countries which were included in the study. This prompts me to pose the question whether South Africa is not financially in a better position to

offer

offer training than most other countries in the world particularly those on this continent? Surely South African industries are capable of a better performance.

To assist the private sector and to stimulate training the Government introduced legislation in 1976 for the in-service training of Blacks in semi-skilled and operative classes of work. Eight public in-service training centres have since then been established in strategic industrial areas and have been fully equipped by the State at a total cost of R2 000 000, to provide for the common training needs of commerce and industry and to improve the productivity of workers. However only 8 570 trainees underwent training at these centres during 1979.

As an incentive to the private sector to train their Black workers the legislation also provides for the recognition of private in-service training schemes with a view to tax concessions in respect of the costs incurred in training. A total of 86 000 workers were trained during 1979 under the 349 approved schemes.

Similarly the in-service training of workers of other racial groups is governed by additional legislation introduced last year providing the same concessions in respect of the training of Whites, Coloureds and Asians. During the seven months which this legislation has been in force, over two hundred applications were received for

the

-26-

the registration of schemes and private centres offering well over one thousand courses.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to give you some insight into existing legislation which could assist in training sufficient workers for our needs. It is an enormous task and I therefore wish to appeal to you all here today to participate actively in the Manpower 2000 project. We simply cannot afford a spiritless or defeatist approach. Each and every one of us must make a sincere contribution in one way or another to reach our goal. Only by a concerted effort can we be assured of success.

A South African living in the United States of America for a number of years and who recently visited South Africa after a tour of several other African countries, stated that

he

he was tremendously impressed with what had been achieved in the Republic during his absence. He described South Africa as a star glittering on the southern tip of a dark continent.

It is my sincere belief that if each and every one of us actively supports Manpower 2000, and contributes towards the development and utilisation of our human resources, the Republic will not only "glitter like a star" but will continue to progress and provide a better place for all of us striving for a better way of life in the Republic.

Ek wil u weer eens bedank vir die geleentheid om u te kon toespreek en wil ek graag die wens uitspreek dat u

Technikon met herniude ywer sal voortgaan met u aanprysenswaardige poging tot die opleiding en beskikbaarstelling van groot getalle tegnies opgeleide werkers aan ons ekonomie. Ek wens u hierin alles van die beste en sterkte toe.

Baie dankie.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN
INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN MANNEKRAGBENUTTING

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION
AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

KAAPSTAD

17 Mei 1980

Better education key to change, says prof

Staff Reporters

A STRONG plea for improved education was issued at the weekend by the head of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Medical University of South Africa, Professor E T Mokgokong.

He made it during his speech at the University of South Africa graduation ceremony in Pretoria, where 181 degrees were conferred.

Prof Mokgokong pointed to the great economic growth in South Africa in recent years.

"This growth has in turn exposed the need for increasing the training of skilled workers — especially black workers. Vocational education has been emphasised almost to the total exclusion of the so-called liberal education.

"Facilities appear to be mushrooming more rapidly in

this sphere of education than in the other. There is no doubt that vocational training is necessary for the maintenance of a good economy."

Prof Mokgokong said that for social change to occur, active leadership was required and for this to be achieved there should be improvement in education.

There was a dangerous tendency in South Africa today to regard leadership as a product of common sense and courage.

"When selecting a leader, many of our people look for a man who has demonstrated the ability to influence people and get things done."

Dynamic change was taking place in South Africa's black community.

"Questions are being asked at all levels of society in regard to change and these need answers.

"The community thus needs

guidance now, more so than at any stage in the history of our country. Enlightened leadership appears to be the overriding answer," Prof Mokgokong said.

During the ceremony, Captain Musingi Joas Baloyi became the first South African black to be awarded a degree in police science.

Capt Baloyi, 45, said that since Standard Six all his education had been "sweating it out" by correspondence.

He is stationed at Givani.

The President of Zimbabwe, the Rev Canaan Banana, was awarded a Bachelor of Theology degree in his absence.

Two doctorates in education were awarded. The recipients were a former SABC radio announcer, Mr Mogobo Nokaneng, and a senior university lecturer, Mr Seiby Simeon Ripinga.

New 9/6/80
CAPE Times
workers'
training
scheme

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Government policy statement, endorsing a programme of apprenticeship training for workers of all races, is imminent — but the government has been advised that this training should mainly be carried out in racially-separate institutions.

The adoption of this suggestion would come as a blow to black workers who expect the government's new dispensation to lead to race equality in the workplace.

It is understood the Government has before it a suggestion by senior labour advisers that theoretical training for black apprentices take place mainly in separate black in-service training centres.

They have suggested that the Government should consider the use of other facilities for the training of blacks only in these areas where black in-service centres are not readily available.

Even if blacks are admitted to these facilities, it has been suggested that special arrangements be made to accommodate their training.

The suggestion that future artisan training should be racially-separated is likely to come as a shock to trade unionists.

Although Government advisers who support the separate training proposal insist that standards for the different races should be identical, unionists and other observers believe separate training will inevitably be inferior.

Mr Alec Erwin, general secretary of the Federal of South African Trade Unions, said last night: "We totally reject the idea of separate training of black and white skilled workers.

"It seems there is a determination to persist with racial divisions in industrial relations and industrial legislation.

"But I don't see anyone accepting this, especially in the current climate."

C. T. 11/6/80
Expulsion
53
warning

STUDENTS at training colleges who have not attended classes face expulsion, according to a warning issued by the Department of Coloured Affairs.

The warning, issued last week by telegram to all college principals, said students who had not attended classes last Friday and on Monday this week, were to lose their bursaries and be expelled.

The Secretary for Coloured Affairs, Mr J H T Mills, said last night that although bursaries would be withdrawn from students, they could appeal and reapply for them.

The bursaries would be withdrawn for this quarter only and could be granted again after a student had lodged an appeal against expulsion. The department would then review the granting of the bursary for the rest of the year.

The withdrawal of the bursaries affected almost all students at colleges in the Cape, Mr Mills said.

Half empty college gets new centre

STAR

11/6/80

53

A new complex costing R5-million will be built at the new Johannesburg College of Education campus in Parktown even though the college is half empty.

A contract of R5 151 628 has been awarded by the Transvaal Provincial Works Department for the new building which will include:

- Students' Union facilities, two squash courts, a badminton court and various committee and society rooms.

- Student lounges and a cafeteria.

- A great hall which will seat 1 100 and which will have a sloping floor and wood panelling throughout.

- An examinations hall which will set 500 students.

- An experimental theatre seating 240 complete with a hydraulic device to raise the floor of the theatre and to release a false proscenium arch.

The new college can accommodate 3 000 students but at present it houses only 1 500 student teachers. Enrolment figures are expected to be even lower next year.

Plans for the campus were started in the early 1960s and at that stage it was hoped that building would be complete by 1968. But there are still three major complexes to be built.

A spokesman for the college said he did not believe the new campus was unnecessary or dated.

"We will grow into the new building. The new campus will stand us in good stead in years to come. Nothing will be wasted."

The spokesman said an art, music and drama block would be complete next year. In addition to the arts block and the R5-million complex another building would be built to house the home economics and industrial arts faculties at a later stage.

"We are not extending the college. We are merely completing what was planned," he said. "Plans for the new campus were meant to be functional for many years. We have remained flexible in our approach and have made some adjustments to the plans."

Cape students not expelled

CAPE TIMES 12/6/80 Staff Reporter

RECTORS OF training colleges did not expel students yesterday despite the announcement by the Department of Coloured Relations that all those who had boycotted classes last Friday and on Monday this week have been expelled.

None of the students have been informed officially about their expulsions. Nearly 4 000 are involved. At some colleges "normal classes" were resumed yesterday but at many attendance was reported to be low.

⊙ In Port Elizabeth the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, appealed to students and pupils to reassess the schools boycott because "widespread withdrawal of state bursaries would cause great hardships".

Meanwhile 400 Dower Teachers' Training College students were ordered off the campus by Port Elizabeth riot squad policemen yesterday when they refused to return to lectures.

⊙ It was reported from Durban that the Chatsworth police yesterday temporarily detained about 100 University of Durban-Westville students.

In Ulundi the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and acting minister of education, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that he had received a report from a University of Zululand student that a group of students at the campus were planning to disrupt the half-yearly examinations due to start on Friday.

Govt favours separate training

CAPE TIMES
12/6/80

Political Staff

THE government has accepted in principle a key recommendation by the Wiehahn Commission that black apprentices should be trained mainly in separate training centres.

This is among the main points which emerged from the government's white paper on the commission's second report on training which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The government also accepted a recommendation that other facilities should only be used for theoretical training of

"certain apprentices" — apparently blacks — where facilities for them were not readily available.

Commenting further, the white paper said this was acceptable "provided that appropriate arrangements are made at such centres to the satisfaction of all concerned in consultation with the State and interested parties".

However, the government also accepted recommendations which approved trade testing facilities being used for the testing of all apprentices

and trainees.

Most of the commission's recommendations have been accepted, while some have been accepted with qualifications and others referred to various bodies for further investigation.

On the commission's proposals for the restructuring of the National Apprenticeship Board into a National Training Board, the white paper said it supported such a board in principle.

But its composition and functions should first be investigated by the Department of Manpower Utilization in consultation with interested bodies.

This would also apply to proposals for the broadening of the scope of apprenticeship committees.

The establishment of a trade test committee will also be deferred pending an investigation by the National Apprenticeship Board.

Military service

On the commission's recommendations regarding military service, the white paper pointed out that these issues were being investigated by a special committee appointed by the Manpower Board.

The recommendation that the minimum educational qualification for training in terms of the Training of Artisans Act should be raised to Standard Eight would also be referred to the National Apprenticeship Board for further investigation.

In an introduction, the white paper said it would not be possible to bring about all adjustments arising from the government's decisions immediately.

But the government expected all government departments and official institutions to make the necessary adaptations "as soon as possible in the interest of South Africa and all its inhabitants".

INFLATION Fm 27/6/80
Hard govt line?

53

The attitude of government curbing inflation may well be hardening, if a recent speech by Reserve Bank Senior Deputy Governor Gerhard de Kock is any indication. And the emphasis on growth in recent years could be slightly modified.

Last Monday, De Kock told a gathering at the University of Pretoria that demand-push inflation had not yet arrived in SA, but that with increases in consumption and capacity utilisation, "we are closer to such a situation now than at any time during the past five years."

He eschewed the use of a price and incomes policy to control inflation, as Finance Minister Owen Horwood has done before him, mainly because the price mechanism achieves a more efficient allocation of resources than a bureaucracy.

He denied that the Budget was excessively expansionary; its stated intention was to restrict real government expenditure and finance the deficit without increasing money supply. And he reaffirmed the official policy of "growth from strength."

But De Kock's analysis of the causes of inflation and his recommendations for its cure differ in important respects from earlier policy statements on the subject. Taken in conjunction with the meeting this week of Horwood with his economic advisers to review the problem, they could portend a shift in top-level thinking.

While launching his mid-fiscal year stimulatory package last September, Horwood laid down a number of anti-inflation policies. Government expenditure was to be controlled, and strict discipline applied to administered and other controlled price movements. The manufacturing and business sectors were to limit the transference of cost increases to the consumer, and to maintain the link between productivity and wage and salary increases. And government, said Horwood, would intensify its efforts to increase productivity

and utilise labour more profitably."

Horwood described the administered price increases that had taken place over the past few years as "inevitable." Inflation was seen as a necessary evil, a measure of which would have to be accepted if economic growth were not to suffer.

The short-term anti-inflation recommendations made by De Kock include restricting government spending; controlling of the money supply preferably by "market-orientated methods of monetary policy;" allowing the rand to float upwards; relaxing exchange control as a means of mopping up domestic liquidity, and allowing imports to rise.

In the longer term, he suggests taking steps to remove some of the "structural" causes of inflation. He believes that if domestic markets were opened up so that prices are determined by market forces, and not administered by government or private sector monopolies, inflation pressures will be reduced. Existing laws and regulations in the agricultural sector should be reviewed regularly so that they do not cause excessive increases in food prices.

Unnecessary restraints on all business activities should be "progressively abolished." Import substitution should be based on economic principles, and not proceed purely for the sake of self-sufficiency. Improvement in education, training and labour utilisation is a priority. And price control should be phased out in those industries that generate adequate free competition.

These suggestions are unambiguously based on free enterprise principles, and reach more deeply into the structural causes of inflation in the South African economy than those laid down by Horwood. If they serve as the basis of current policy on inflation, then they represent an important shift in its direction and purpose. But, as yet, they represent no more than a subtle change in stance.

authorities:

● If I reside in residence, I shall abide by the existing Residence Rules and I shall also adhere to the House Rules and any amendments thereto;

● I shall not organise meetings of students or cause students to be addressed by any person on the premises without the prior approval or permission of the director, rector or principal;

● I shall follow the prescribed syllabuses and prescribed teaching programme without any amendments thereto;

● I further understand that, as in the past, I shall have the opportunity at any time to approach the director, rector or principal or his deputy on any matter relating to my studies;

● Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the clauses mentioned above, I shall abide by such conditions relating to the normal efficient and competent functioning of the administration of the technikon, college or school, as may be determined by the secretary or his nominee;

● Any contravention of this undertaking shall constitute conduct prejudicial to the technikon, college or school.

The form also states that financial assistance in the form of bursaries will be withdrawn in terms of a Coloured Persons Education Act regulation unless trainee teachers attend all lectures regularly.

Council rejects Technikon grant

53/2
Cape Town 11/8/80

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN
Municipal Reporter

GOVERNMENT PLANS to resite the Cape Technikon in District Six received another jolt yesterday when the City Council at its monthly meeting rejected a recommendation to give a grant of R6 000 to that educational institution.

The refusal to contribute to the finances of the Technikon came after a fiery debate followed by a close 14-12 vote.

Before the council was an Executive Committee proposal that the annual R6 000 grant-in-aid be paid "on condition that such grant is used solely for educational purposes and not for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land".

Many of the councillors opposing the grant emphasized that they were not against the

good work being done by the Technikon and the importance of that type of tertiary education to the country. They felt, however, that the Technikon and the government had gone totally contrary to the wishes of the majority of the citizens of Cape Town.

Opening the attack on giving the donation, Mr Frank van der Velde said he was "appalled and disgusted" that the council's Exco had put the item on the agenda.

Mr Clive Keegan said he was "horrified" and found it staggering that the grant should be proposed after the "string of insults" from the Technikon to the council and the people of Cape Town.

Mr Bill Peters, chairman of Exco, argued that council members had not objected

when the grant was included in the 1980 estimates and asked "why are they giving me hell now?"

This was countered by Mr Tom Walters, who said Exco had to reflect the views of the full council and those views were being given now.

Mr Ted Mauerberger added that the grant was included in the estimates on condition that it would be discussed this year.

Councillor Mr W H D Secales, a former rector of the Technikon, said the grant should be made and asked the council to be "more reasonable".

The Technikon had come long after the demolition of homes in District Six and could not be held responsible for the removal of people.

Other points made were:

○ Mr Sol Kreiner — not opposed to Technikon, but it must go somewhere else, not to District Six.

○ Mr Tom Walters — residing in District Six is callous.

○ Mr Gerry Ferry — the City Council did not object when the government declared District Six white. It should not now object to giving R6 000, and rather give R60 000.

○ Mr R M Friedlander — wiser counsel may still prevail about the location of the Technikon; meanwhile it could not be all that wrong to make the grant to an institution performing great service.

○ Mr J S Rabinowitz — refusing the grant meant simply a grand gesture of boycott, and the council was cutting off its nose to spite its face.

REX PENNINGTON

Soweto sage

Serenity and a lust for adventure sums up Rex Pennington right now. The 54-year-old educationist is poised to head the country's first private commercial school for blacks in Soweto, and is set to do so without the pedagogue's traditional bias.

He will head the R4m educational centre, founded and financed by the American Chamber of Commerce in SA, Amcham. It's a fresh development in black education. The centre, tentatively named the Pace for Planned Advancement in Community Education, is intended to produce a black managerial class, and the atmosphere will be that of a private school.

This should make Pennington feel very much at home. Once Michaelhouse head boy, Pennington did a teaching spell at Bishops College, Rondebosch, then returned to his *alma mater* as rector. A major achievement of his own academic career was a Rhodes scholarship immediately after the war. He gained a Masters degree in Economics, Politics and Philosophy at Oxford.

RM 6/7/80
He learnt various lessons from this experience. "There will be entrance exams and I shall conduct personal interviews to assess the potential of the candidates."

In line with his long-held concern for helping the underprivileged he "heightened" the awareness of Michaelhouse to the social conditions of the black staff. "We got the students to build a clinic for our black employees and it still functions." Social relations improved as well, he says.

He headed the drive to collect R1,25m to build laboratories, classrooms and a "super theatre." The arts, he insists, are essential for a "life-long education."

Pennington considers teaching as having given him a feeling of fulfilment. Much travelled — three times to the US, a safari across South America, three times to Italy, "to renew the love acquired as a wounded patient during the war," — the years ahead will be spent in the cauldron of Soweto.

Hopefully, none of the disenchantment of black youth with the present educational system will seep through his campus. The curriculum, staffing and financing will be exclusively private and perhaps this will give him the



Pennington . . . innovation plays a major role in education

leeway to innovate and reach a *modus operandi* of closeness to his pupils.

"I believe in sound education," he insists, but adds emphatically: "The State should not have a monopoly of education. Private schools have more often introduced new ideas, and innovation plays a major role in education. It is like the private sector in the economy. I hope the Pace Project will do this in black education and convince young blacks of the value of the free enterprise system."

All-race training school plan

9/7/80 ARIMS

53

ATLANTIS Diesel Engines is establishing a multi-racial industrial training school, costing more than R1.4-million, to train personnel for the factory being built on the Cape west coast, according to the financial manager, Mr O Scholtz.

He said: 'We are completely colour-blind, and foresee no problems. But we must have a reasonable standard, which everyone must maintain.

'If we are to offer equality of opportunity, we must expect equal loyalty from all our personnel, in order to ensure their own security with the company.'

'The policy is proving successful,' Mr Scholtz said, 'because we did not have a single absentee during the two-day stayaway, and only one person asked for leave.'

Initially the school will concentrate on training 600 operators and supervisors, who will make up the work force when the factory begins production in 1982.

Some of these men will be selected on merit to be sent overseas for more specific teaching. Once the basic work-force has been trained and the factory is in production, 'we will begin to teach the basic trades, such as fitting, joining, welding and maintenance, which are related to the factory's production line,' Mr Scholtz said.

'And as the factory moves on to more sophisticated processes, such as crankshaft and engine block production, we will continue training operators and supervisors, as well as artisans. Selection will be based on qualification, not colour. The level of qualification will depend on the course, but will range from a simple aptitude test to a university degree.'

The periods of training vary from two or three weeks for operating skills to four years for artisan training.

'Unconditional' return by college students

CAPE TIMES

12/7/80

83

Staff Reporter

ALL TRAINING-COLLEGE STUDENTS will return "unconditionally" to classes when colleges reopen on Tuesday, according to a statement issued yesterday by student representatives.

It is not yet clear whether school pupils — also due to return to school on Tuesday — will attend normal classes.

According to a statement issued by the Committee of 81 earlier this week, the boycott of classes will end only if certain short-term demands are met.

Although it is not known precisely what these demands are, the committee has indicated that it would include the unconditional reinstatement of all pupils and students suspended or expelled during last term's boycott, the repair of all school buildings and full recognition of independent students' representative councils.

A sub-committee of representatives from eight Western Cape colleges was formed last term after hundreds of students were expelled because they had joined the boycott of classes, a spokesman for the sub-committee said yesterday.

The spokesman said training-college students had received letters from the Department of Coloured Relations during the vacation specifying conditions students which had to accept in order to be readmitted to their colleges.

The conditions included the regular attendance of classes, signing an attendance register, doing practice teaching wherever required, not organizing meetings of students or enabling any person to address students on the premises without the permission of the principal.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the sub-committee, "students at the seven Western Cape training colleges and the Peninsula Technikon will go back to classes on Tuesday, July 15 unconditionally". The statement condemned the conditions under which students will be allowed back as "threatening" and "intimidating".

"Students are aware that the authorities are trying to divide the student body so as to break their unity and strength. The students realize that they have a responsibility to go back to classes so as to qualify and go into the community," said the statement. "If any one college is victimized or if any action is taken against any student, all colleges will react together."

Studente Dinsdag klas toe

(53)

Rapport

Van Ons

13/7/80

Kaapstadse Kantoor

STUDENTE aan Kaapse onderwysers-kolleges sal Dinsdag „onvoorwaardelik” terugkeer na hul klasse wanneer die kolleges heropen, sê 'n verklaring wat studente-leiers Vrydag uitgereik het.

Uit die verklaring is dit nie duidelik of skoolkinders ook Dinsdag, wanneer die Kaapse skole weer begin, met normale klasse sal voortgaan nie.

Die komitee van 81, wat die skoleboikot in Kaapland georganiseer het, het vandeeweek in 'n verklaring gesê normale klasbywoning sal slegs hervat word nadat aan al hul korttermynse voldoen is.

Verskeie onderwysleiers het vandeeweek besorg gesê dat die sloerende skoleboikot teenproduktief is. As dit in die belangrike derde skoolkwartaal moet voortduur, sal die kinders erg daaronder ly.

CAPL TIME 15/7/80

Colleges (53) to reopen 'as normal'

Staff Reporter

TRAINING COLLEGES and the teacher-training section of the Peninsula Technikon will reopen "as normal" today, according to a statement released yesterday by the Secretary of Coloured Affairs, Mr. J. H. T. Mills.

Hundreds of students at these institutions were expelled last term as a result of the boycott of classes.

Mr. Mills said even in cases where students had had to apply for readmission and give an undertaking that they would obey the authority of the institution, the students' reaction was "such that it could be announced that all the institutions, including Hewat Training College and the teacher-training section of the Technikon can reopen as normal tomorrow (today).

"The department has also made special arrangements to ensure that the readmission of students will be effective and without unnecessary delays by establishing local committees to consider the applications at all the institutions.

"Students who are not prepared to apply and to give the necessary undertakings will not be admitted to the institutions or campuses."

Anglo fund to spend R5-m on new technikon

STAR 16/7/80

58

53

By Elizabeth Wilson

Half of this year's R8-million Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund is to be allocated to pioneer projects.

This was announced by Mr H F Oppenheimer in his chairman's statement for 1980.

Mr Oppenheimer said the largest project to date was the Mangosuthu Technikon — the first college of advanced technical education for blacks. This would cost more than R5-million.

STUDENTS

Situated near Durban, the technikon opened its service buildings last year on a limited scale and enrolled a further 50 students at the beginning of this year.

The main buildings will

be ready by the end of this year and it will be possible to enrol a substantial number of students in 1981.

Thereafter it will build up rapidly to a planned enrolment of 500.

All students are working and their attendance at the technikon is sponsored by their employers who take responsibility for their practical training.

In Lebowa the fund has agreed to provide the building for an agricultural high school.

This school will prepare pupils for matriculation, qualifying them to enter university in any faculty. It will also offer theoretical and practical agriculture.

The fund has provided money for the University

of the Witwatersrand to establish a special in-service training course for Soweto primary school teachers.

This was aimed at improving the teachers ability to give instruction in English.

CLASSROOMS

In response to an appeal from Jabulani Technical High School the fund is to provide an additional 16 classrooms which will eliminate overcrowding and increase 1981 enrolment from 800 to 1 000.

Other charities concerned with the relief of poverty, whether material, educational or social, will also benefit from the fund.

● Page 21: Mr Oppenheimer calls for remodelling of education system.

'Defuse education crisis' Anglo chief

80
53
54

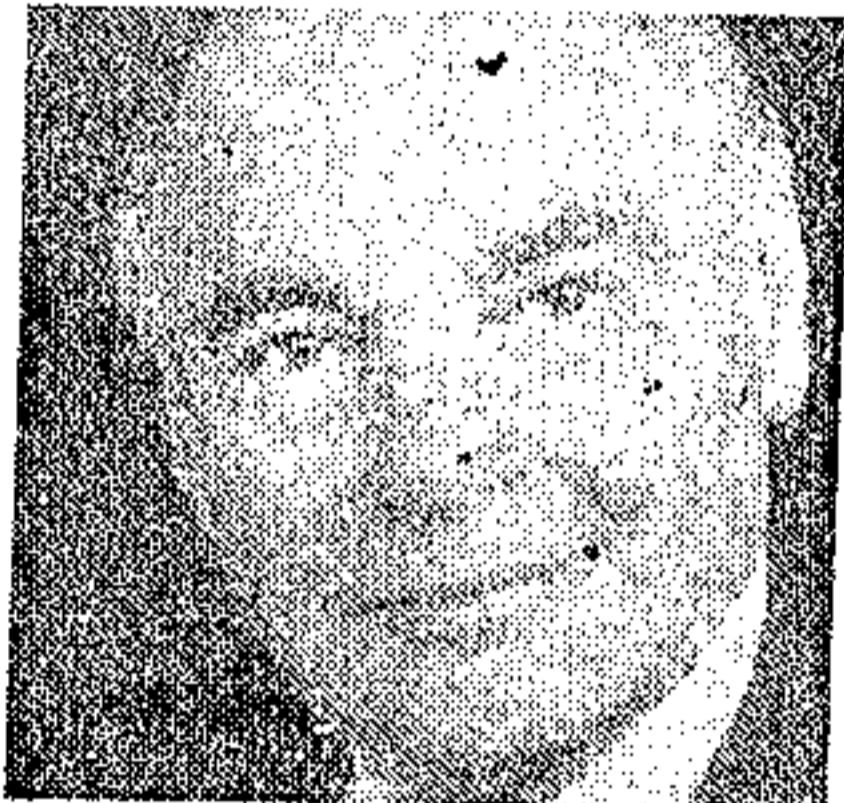
CAPE TIMES
16/7/80

Own Correspondent .

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has called on the government to take urgent steps to defuse the education crisis in South Africa.

Presenting the corporation's annual report yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said it was essential that the government should go much further than its present generalised expression of intent in regard educational reform.

"It seems to me that it should commit itself to the achievement of equal educational facilities for all, not in some undefined future, but within an agreed period which should be as short as possible".



Mr Harry Oppenheimer

But, he added, that alone would not be enough to defuse the simmering black and coloured education crisis. It would also be necessary for the government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation.

"For example, all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students

of all races. Then it should certainly be possible within a comparatively brief period to achieve a single-standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races".

There could surely be no insuperable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers having equivalent qualifications, Mr Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that a commission was to inquire, belatedly, into the entire education system. "It is to be hoped that out of this inquiry will come a programme, with a definite time-schedule attached to it, for the elimination of this major cause of resentment and unrest among the black and coloured communities."

TRAINING

Getting it right

In his chairman's report this week, Anglo American chairman Harry Oppenheimer made a disturbing disclosure: that while blacks made up 64% of all pupils receiving primary and secondary education, only 9% received technical training at secondary level, and an almost negligible 1,7% of technical students — 400 out of 24 000 — at a tertiary level.

Yet it is precisely in this sphere that the country needs trained people. And, as the economy continues to expand, the need can only get greater. A galloping inflation rate is already partly reflecting the increased price everyone is paying for the shortage of skilled people. Bidding for the available skills is pushing up the cost of employing those who have them.

What must be done? How can more people be trained more effectively and more quickly to equip them with the technical skills that are the engine room of a modern industrial society?

For one thing, vocational guidance officers directing blacks must make them aware that the way to the corridors of power in industry does not lie through the clerical offices. It lies on the factory floor, in the workshops and in the laboratories.

As Errol Drummond, director of Steel and Industries Engineering Federation (Seifsa) says: "A vacuum is developing in the artisan areas of employment as many blacks are attracted to white-collar jobs. The primary problem is that people are not correctly directed."

This view is supported by Lou Davis, executive director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa (Bifsa). "Blacks don't want to gravitate to the building industry. They appear to prefer white-collar jobs," he says.

But the truth is that the real wealth lies in getting equipped to perform a trade, not in working as a clerk.

There are other problems. One is the blocking mechanism of white trade unions who perceive black advancement as a threat. The time has come for this myth to be exploded, for the threat is only in the minds of the trade unionists. They cannot be allowed to hold SA back.

Figures show the enormity of the problem. Stellenbosch University Professor Jan Sadie estimates an oversupply of 1,1m unskilled and semi-skilled people by next year rising to 1,6m by 1990 and a simultaneous shortage of 7m and 1,3m in the higher skilled categories.

According to Stanley Mogadime of Wits Graduate Business School: "If large-scale unemployment is to be avoided, a total of

370 000 jobs a year, or 31 000 a month will need to be created." And most of them will need technical training.

As early as 1974, the Van Wyck de Vries commission stated: "Too many people who are not university material are admitted to universities." Says Theo Shippey, director of the Cape technikon: "At least 10-15% of those entering university

would probably be better off in a technikon." According to Prof Bozzoli, retired principal of Wits: "The technician is the person most demanded in industry today. His training is less costly than that of an engineer and takes less time." A 1976 survey showed an immediate need for 2 000 black engineering technicians.

The need is there. A lot of the facilities are there. Now let's get the message across. Everyone will benefit.

Chief gets his Zulu Technikon

Mercury Reporter

MR Harry Oppenheimer asked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi what his people most needed, so the story goes, and the Chief replied: 'Technical training.' Today, two years later, the stone-laying ceremony marking the near-completion of the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi will be celebrated.

The R6 000 000 project is financed mainly by the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund. Mr M C O'Dowd, chairman of the fund, said yesterday that it was the biggest single undertaking in black education — 'in fact in social development of any kind' — that Anglo American had ever embarked upon.

Other contributors are Mobil Oil, AECI, the South African Sugar Millers' Association, LTA and the Rembrandt Corporation.

Mangosuthu will have the same status as white Technikons with the majority of the governing council being appointed by the KwaZulu Government.

The design is a masterpiece of flexibility. On the bottom level the laboratories for the engineering courses can be adapted by

knocking down internal walls. Electricity, gas and water are carried through piping which resembles a very neat guttering system.

This, according to project architect Paul Custers, is ideal for expansion. There is no complicated wiring and plumbing.

Robust

'A whole row of new labs can be built further down the hill — we have already dumped soil there,' the architect said.

Everywhere, this provision for expansion is apparent. On a nearby hill a building of the same size can be built with a bridge connecting the two. This will be devoted to arts and commerce while the original structure serves the engineering departments.

'The exterior is robust and maintenance-free. It's designed to be student-proof,' Mr Custer grins.

To the south-west, a sports field waits to be graced with grandstands and a running track 'as soon as we get some more sponsors'.

On the middle level an ambulatory gives off to lecture theatres, a language laboratory, SRC offices and strongrooms, with the library given pride of place close to the entrance.

A hall, cafeteria and residences for 190 students complete the complex.

'We feel we've designed as modern and flexible a Technikon as we can,' Mr Custers says. When the college opens in February next year, 450 students will probably concur.

53 NM
23/7/80

Black Technikon ceremony

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa was at a stage where blacks could create wealth for themselves and for the country because of their technical training, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at the stone-laying ceremony at the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi yesterday.

'First colonialism and thereafter apartheid has deliberately planned against black technical involvement,' he said.

Vital

'Now that technical education for blacks is becoming possible and it is becoming possible for them to be trained as journeymen and as job reservation crumbles, it is vital that we seize the opportunity for advancement that technical education offers blacks.'

He quoted the example of President Samora Machel of Mozambique who had to rely on white South Africans to operate his rail traffic to Maputo and keep the rolling stock, cranes and harbour functional and who had to import technicians from socialist countries to do such simple things as repair motor vehicles and run buses.

Mr M C O'Dowd, chairman of the Anglo-American and De Beers chairman's fund, pointed out that 'there is an absolute shortage of technicians in South Africa and the demand can be expected to grow over the next 20 or 30 years at a considerably faster rate than the growth of the economy'. The number of technicians would have to double at least every 15 years.

'Nor do we have to worry unduly about where the students will come from to fill the available places. Next year the number of black matriculants is expected to exceed 25 000,' Mr O'Dowd said.

In his welcoming address, the chairman of the governing council of Mangosuthu Technikon, Prof G R Bozzoli, said that the council had presented a draft Bill to the KwaZulu legislature aimed at creating an autonomous technikon.

The technikon will offer diploma and certificate courses in electrical, civil, mechanical and chemical engineering and commercial courses.

Initially it will provide for an enrolment of 1000 students.

Technikon row could erupt again today

C. Times
3/7/80

S3

Municipal Reporter

THE controversy surrounding the resiting of the Cape Technikon in District Six could erupt anew today when the City Council has its monthly meeting and has to decide on a R6 000 grant to the technikon.

This is just one of the issues which may cause heated debate in a hefty agenda. Another could be the proposed lease of the Rondebosch Town Hall for use by a bank and a building society.

In a brief interview yesterday Mr Tom Walters, in whose ward District Six falls, gave notice that he would oppose the donation to the Technikon "with all the power at my disposal".

Grant 'solely for educational purposes'

Before the council today will be an Exco recommendation that the annual grant-in-aid of R6 000 be paid to the Cape Technikon "on condition that such a grant was used solely for educational purposes and not for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land".

Mr Walters said the Technikon authorities and the government had totally disregarded the wishes of the City Council and the people of District Six, and "a whole reassessment of the council's attitude to the Technikon" was needed.

Conditions the 'height of moral weakness'

He added: "Attaching conditions to the grant shows a guilty conscience, a weakness of thought in the Exco and is the height of moral weakness."

• The Rondebosch Town Hall will come under the spotlight with a recommendation by Exco that the Southern Life Association be allowed to hire a portion of the hall for about 18 months to rehouse local branches of the Standard Bank and Natal Building Society while another site is being developed.

It is known that there is not total contentment with this recommendation among residents and ratepayers of Rondebosch.

Woman at 'wrong' college

By ENRICO KEMP

A COLOURED hair-dressing student was told that she could no longer attend classes at the Cape Technical Institute yesterday — more than two weeks after she had enrolled.

Miss Marion Cogill, 19, a hair-dressing apprentice at a Rondebosch salon, was asked to leave after inquiries by the head of the institute's hair-dressing department, Mr John Spencer, disclosed that she was coloured.

The principal of the institute,

Mr I L Gibson, said that the institute was barred by law from admitting black people if there were facilities at a black college. Miss Cogill had to attend the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education in Bellville South.

"They were very polite about it and the principal said he was very sorry, but I just burst into tears when I got into the lift. I only wanted to go to the college nearest my home and have a good education," Miss Cogill said.

The institute in Strand Street was "much nearer to home" than Bellville was.

Mr Gibson said that Miss Cogill was enrolled after her employer had told Mr Spencer that she was white. Mr Spencer contacted the Department of Manpower Utilization, who have a record of all apprentices, and was informed that she was coloured.

Although the institute had been prepared to train Miss Cogill till the end of the year, the Cape Master Hair-dressers'

Association and the Apprenticeship Board had advised him to ask her to leave.

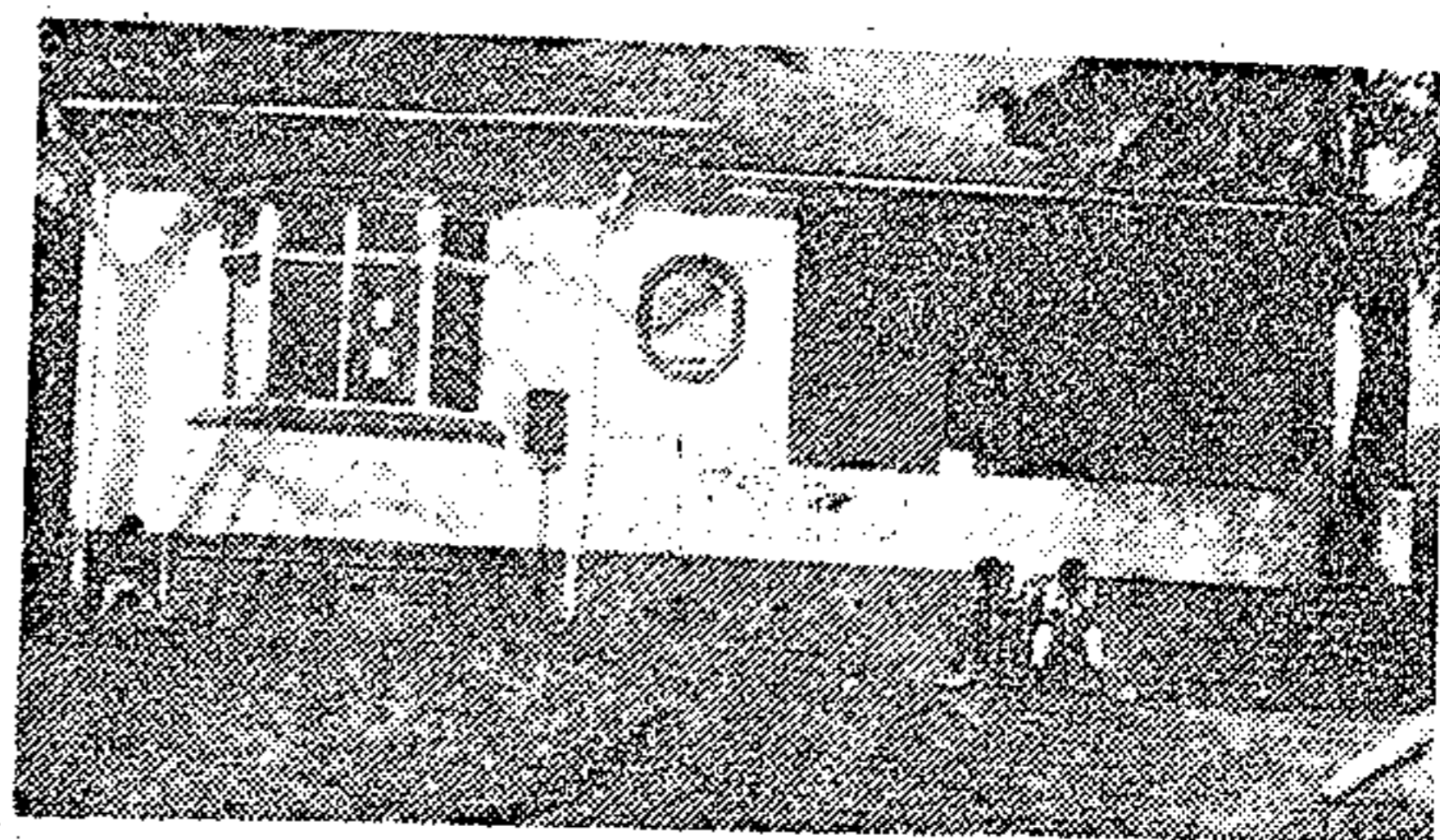
Mr Len Theunissen, co-owner of the Scissors Group, which owns the salon where Miss Cogill works, said: "Why did they have to conduct a witch-hunt to find out whether she was white or coloured? In fact, why does she have to be white to go to this institute? As an Afrikaner, I am ashamed at what has happened to Marion."



• Mr A. C. Moodliar, principal of the college, who lied about his qualifications.

THE 'GATEWAY TO SUCCESS' THAT LEADS ONLY TO DISAPPOINTMENT

High prices for worthless diplomas



• The illegal college that hands out worthless diplomas: Mfundisweni Training College in Pinetown.

A FAKE secretarial "college" charging young Black students high prices for worthless diplomas has been exposed by the Sunday Express.

The principal and owner, Mr A C Moodliar, lied to me about qualifications he doesn't have and is operating the "college" illegally. Natal director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr W J M Lotz, said this week the "college" was not registered with his department, as required by law, and promised action.

"This is ruthless exploitation. It is against the law and I will put a stop to it," he said.

Mfundisweni Training College (spelt colege on an advertising brochure full of such errors) is in Pinetown. Young hopefuls look for the "college's" "gateway to success" — but all they get for their money is cramped tuition on vintage typewriters in the rooms of a dilapidated house near the town centre.

A Sunday Express investigation of Mr Moodliar's operation revealed:

- He is lecturing students on business economics and accountancy but has no qualifications to teach these subjects.
- He says he has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Unisa. Unisa has never heard of him.
- Then he said he started studying this year with Unisa. Unisa denies this too.



• Mrs Emily Dawson, manageress of the college.

By RUSSELL KAY

- He charges R120 for any two subjects, rising to R200 for four.
- The "college" promises young hopefuls top jobs after being trained by modern teaching methods on modern equipment — but the diplomas they get are worthless.

Most of the students have scrimped and saved to be able to afford the fees — half in advance, the rest on arrival — so when they get to the "college" with the rest of their money they are already deeply committed.

They pay the rest of the money and start classes that lead nowhere with a man who cannot teach. They are accommodated at a nearby hostel for an extra R5 a month and have to buy their own food.

Daily bus fare from the hostel, at Krantzklouf, is 50c.

The "college's" vice-principal, Mr A B Thusi, says he has a diploma from a place "near Newcastle" and teaches subjects he is qualified for: typing, accounting, shorthand and secretarial practice, and business economics.

He said Mr Moodliar taught typing, accounting, shorthand and secretarial practice.

This week the Sunday Express visited the "college", which opened in April, to see what students got for their money.

The dilapidated, pre-war house has five rooms serving as classrooms. I found 32 students sitting at old typewriters. Mr Moodliar said the typewriters were always broken because the students didn't know how to operate them.

Lighting was poor, some broken windows had been boarded up, and there were holes in the floorboards. Mr Thusi was tutoring all the students at once.

There was only one blackboard, propped on a chair in one small room. In another room, formerly the bathroom, four students were doing accounting on garden furniture.

No charts or teaching aids were visible, but six students were crowded around one switchboard learning the switchboard course.

One student who cut her losses was Mrs Hazel Matyolo, 26, who left her husband behind in East London to come to Pinetown after seeing an Mfundisweni advertisement in a newspaper. She paid R150 to enrol, but left a month after starting.

"The typewriters were always broken," she said, "and the house was like a pigsty. There was only one teacher and scores of pupils. There was never enough time for us all to use the switchboard and many times when I went to my economics lessons Mr Moodliar never arrived to teach us."

When Mrs Matyolo realised the situation she drew a further R45 out of her savings bank and enrolled with another course at a different Pinetown secretarial college. She has written off her R150.

Mr Moodliar, asked whether he would refund Mrs Matyolo's fees, said: "I will refund the money for the time she hasn't spent with us. She has not yet said she is leaving and she has been with us for a month-and-a-half."

"I will refund one-and-a-half months of her three months' fees."

Mrs Matyolo he said would

have to move out of his hostel immediately. "I lease it from the Government. She will have to get out."

Mr Thusi said. "Mr Moodliar sometimes doesn't come to classes. He is supposed to come to Pinetown from Durban twice a week, but sometimes he is busy."

"When I have collected fees he comes up."

Mr Moodliar claimed he had been a teacher at Umzinto Indian High School but left nine years ago.

He claimed to have completed a Unisa Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1965 and was qualified to teach business economics and accountancy.

The next day, however, he said the Sunday Express had misunderstood him. He had only completed matric at Umzinto High School and did not have the Unisa degree.

"I only enrolled for the degree this year at Unisa. I realised this sort of degree would help me teach. I have been teaching economics and accountancy. They were my favourite subjects at school."

However, the Unisa Registrar had never heard of Mr A C Moodliar — not in 1965, this year, never.

On Friday the Sunday Express told Mr Moodliar Unisa had no record of his enrolment for a Bachelor of Commerce degree and asked him to produce his student number or Unisa registration certificate.

"I will not give you my number. This is going too far into my private affairs. You have been worrying me. I have a number but I am not giving it to you."

Mr Moodliar put the phone down.

• Mr Thusi told the Sunday Express he was paid R150 a month to be vice-principal at Mfundisweni. Last month the "college" collected R1 118 in tutorial fees from students. The rent of the house is R200 a month.

"Exams fees are extra," Mr Thusi said. "They cost R3 each and then we give the students a diploma so they can find a job."

Mr Thusi admitted there were not enough tutors. "I have to do the best I can. I'm afraid the standard is very low."

Training

college

told to

close down

Mercury Reporter

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

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

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

'I have written to the principal drawing his attention to the Education Act. I invited him to apply for registration but told him the college would have to close down within one month of receiving my letter.'

Mr Lotz said that if the college applied for registration, the Department would look into aspects such as staff qualifications, accommodation, fees and syllabi, before considering the application.

Thumbs up for R100m Tech

After years of hassles, it's all systems go for the new Witwatersrand Technikon. Tenders for the first phase will go out in October. The new Tech started out as a R10m project in 1968, but the total budget is now R100m, spread over a phased period of 15 years.

Technikon director, Corrie Bornman, tells the *FM* that the R100m is to be raised by the Department of the Treasury. There could possibly be a public issue, but at this stage the fund-raising mechanics are uncertain. The arrangement, however, is that the Technikon will repay the debt over an agreed period.

Piecemeal loans

In the meantime, loans will be raised piecemeal and underwritten by government.

Building of the first phase, a men's hostel, will begin early next year. From then on, building operations will be ongoing until the campus reaches its final form some time before 1996.

Phase 2, the biggest, will begin in 1982. It will include further residences, a dining complex and portions of the five big academic blocks. Plans for this phase should be ready by the middle of next year and building is scheduled to continue until 1989.

The final phase will take care of the

remaining academic buildings, library, administration block, swimming pool and indoor gymnasium.

In its final form, the technikon will cater for 7 200 students daily, 1 200 of them living in. The first live-in students will continue to attend classes at the existing premises in town.

At least 14 faculties will be provided and plans for a further three are awaiting approval. Agreed on already are: art and design, chemistry and physics, mathematics, engineering, hotel schooling, mining and metallurgy, modern languages, general education, optometry, paramedics, pharmacy, professional and management courses and the inevitable secretarial school.

Bornman says the existing downtown buildings will be retained for part-time courses. Priority is being given to the first men's residence, however, because the existing accommodation is to be pulled down shortly.

In unadjusted terms, the college is the second biggest undertaking in Johannesburg history — second only to the new General Hospital.

Interestingly, the Treasury approved the first loan of R2,5m 12 years ago. Since then, development has been held up by a series of obstacles, major among them a commission of inquiry into higher educa-

tion. The R10m cost projection at that stage grew to R34m by the mid-70s, reached R60m by 1978 and now it's R100m. So final cost by 1996 is anyone's guess.

BEWARE OF THE ROGUE OPERATORS, MRS DAWSON TELLS HOPEFUL SECRETARIES



• Mrs Emily Dawson... an unfortunate juxtaposition of picture and report last week may have created the impression that she is associated with the bogus college. Actually she is manageress of a highly reputable college who has issued a warning to young students (see report)

Express expose closes bogus Pinetown colleges

Sunday Express Reporter

THE bogus Mfundisweni Training College in Pinetown which charges students R200 for worthless "certificates of efficiency" has been ordered to close.

The shut-down order came from the Department of Education and Training this week — after a Sunday Express investigation exposed the "college's" fraudulent operations in a report published last Sunday.

The Department has declared the college "illegal".

Natal head of the Department. Mr W J M Lotz, said that to protect students who had already paid fees, a month's notice to close the college would be given.

But officials of the Pinetown Health

High prices for worthless diplomas

• Flashback: Sunday Express, August 17

Department said that because facilities at the dilapidated five-roomed house in Old Main Road — where some students are taught bookkeeping in the bathroom — were totally inadequate a shut-down on health grounds would probably be ordered immediately.

Senior police officials said that students, who had apparently been

hoaxed into handing over fees, could probably lay charges against the bogus college's principal, Mr A C Moodiar.

Mr Moodiar had never applied for registration of the college and is not qualified to teach commercial subjects.

He claimed to the Sunday Express that he had a Bachelor of Commerce degree from UNISA, but the university had never heard of him.

Meanwhile, the manageress of a reputable Pinetown secretarial college this week warned students — especially young Blacks — against unscrupulous college operators who charge high fees for diplomas that are virtually worthless.

Mrs Emily Dawson said that the colleges were springing up "like midnight mushrooms".

Mrs Dawson is now teaching many students who have had to cut their losses after paying substantial amounts to bogus colleges. The students have come to her to start their studies all over again — and do things the right way and get-

ting a diploma a prospective employer will accept. With a B Comm and a degree in Business Administration, Mrs Dawson is also known for her Church welfare work.

She said: "There is a tremendous gap in education between Black and White people. I believe bona fide colleges can help bridge that gap by providing a service which the universities and technical colleges cannot.

"Apart from the straight education they also help to give young Black people a great deal of confidence.

"Most reputable colleges today enrol anybody, irrespective of colour or creed. The only thing any prospective student requires is a reasonable knowledge of English.

"It's a very big step for some young people, especially young Black people who have scrimped and saved to come into the city from a tribal background to get a typing or shorthand diploma so they can get a decent job.

"It doesn't take long for the Blacks and Whites to get together. The education seems to be a bond."

Mrs Dawson has been involved with her college for the past year and a half. "There is no doubt that our work helps move youngsters from their schooling into the world of big business."

Handwritten notes:
Mrs. Dawson
July 15/83
53
17/11/83

Janson sets challenge

53
100 26/8/82

EAST LONDON — East London Technical College, situated in the white corridor between Transkei and the Ciskei, had a key role in this part of the country, said the Minister of Education, Mr Punt Janson, last night.

In a speech at the college's annual diploma ceremony, Mr Janson, said: "The expression, 'knowledge is power', has never been a more decisive factor in the survival of people and nations than at the start of the

1980's.

But there is a growing shallowness in spiritual and cultural matters and it is cause for grave concern that materialism is slowly infecting the spirit of education too.

"The efficient utilisation of the great mining and industrial potential of South Africa requires that our human material should also be utilised to the best advantage. It is the high educational and cultural level of a nation which guarantees its con-

tinued existence.

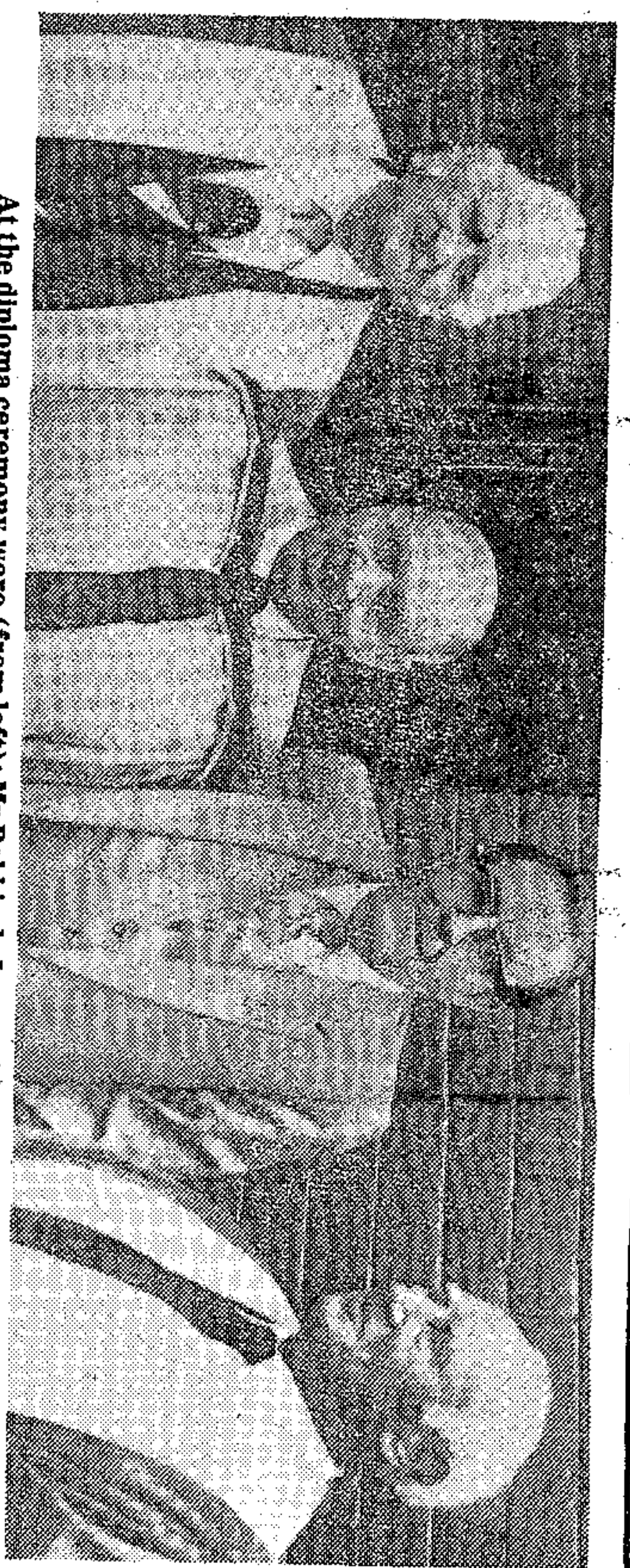
"In our free enterprise economy it is important that students at technical colleges should also be equipped to meet the country's managerial needs.

"My department is at present giving serious consideration to the inclusion of training in management skills at all levels, as an integral part of all formal training programmes.

"In order to lead a fuller and more meaningful life, it is necessary regularly to

widen one's knowledge, either through professionally orientated or culture enriching study. "It is certain that the future demands on the South African worker will be enormous and he must be well prepared.

"The emphasis this year on manpower development is so strong that I appeal to you in the interests of South Africa to make the most of any talent which you have." —
DDR



At the diploma ceremony were (from left): Mr Robbie de Lange (Sen.), Dr P. de Beer, principal of the college, the Minister of Education, Mr Punt Janson and Mr W. J. Kok.

51980
ROR (53)

Plans for major job symposium in SA next year

Staff Reporter

THE world's largest vocational organisation is to hold a symposium in South Africa next year as part of a campaign to interest all races in technical education.

The symposium has been planned for next March by the 100-year-old Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training (Ort), a body geared primarily towards the needs of the Jewish people, both in Israel and the rest of the world.

Plans to hold the symposium were announced by Ort South Africa in Johannesburg this week at a Press conference for General Chaim Herzog, Israel's former United Nations Ambassador and chief of military intelligence. Gen. Herzog has just been elected president of World Ort Union.

Ort SA has invited universities, technical institutions and organisations such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Human Sciences Research Council to take part in the symposium.

The organisation has established schools, training programmes and technical assistance projects in 31 countries. It also has committees, fund raising and information services in 14 countries.

Ort was founded in 1880 at a time when Jews were forbidden to engage in trades and handicraft. It aimed to help them break out of the Russian and Eastern European ghettos.

Gen Herzog said yesterday the organisation was no longer geared to training cobblers and tailors. Ort schools were now regarded as the "Eton and Harrow" of Israel.

He said 60% of the secondary school pupils in Israel were now opting for vocational education. Training at Ort schools covered skills such as computer technology, data processing, laboratory technology, electronics, graphics and interior design.

The organisation would like to see Ort-type schools established in South Africa — not necessarily by Ort itself.

Agricultural school closed after 'unrest'

Own Correspondent

ARABER Agricultural High School in Marble Hall has been closed and its 120 pupils sent home after disturbances at the school, where police had to be called in.

The secretary for Agriculture in Lebanon, Mr. M. H. Slick, said yesterday that although only 10 pupils took part in a demonstration at the school last week, the school had also been sent away as a precaution.

All must reapply for admission, he said.

Mr. Slick said the pupils had various complaints, but he was still awaiting a report from the principal, Mr. J. J. Hanlon.

Pupils from the school said they had complaints, but the intimidating attitude of the boarding master, Mr. H. J. Wolfe, whose class had no more executive demands on discipline and he followed them up even in sport, noting violations

which he reported to the principal.

Police from Marble Hall were called to the school early this week when pupils made their complaints known. Later police from Hattisburg and Lebanon were also called before the pupils were sent home.

The principal of the school could not be reached for comment.

At the Socapa Secondary school near Lebanon, pupils crowded round the school on Thursday last week, saying food was short.

It was explained to the principal that the pupils were not protesting because of the food shortage, but because the school had no money to pay for the food. The principal explained that there was not enough money for such a trip.

Open colleges to all says group

NM 20/9/80 (53)

Mercury Reporter

FACILITIES at colleges for advanced technical education and at universities should be thrown open to all races immediately.

This was one of the conclusions reached by discussion groups during the two-day work-for-the-future conference on job creation which ended at the University of Natal in Durban yesterday.

In the area of education and training the discussion

groups urged:

- The re-education of 'conservative white officials';
- The extension of literacy programmes as a matter of urgency;
- More use of television and computer-assisted learning in education and training; and
- The possibility of establishing, through commerce and industry, experienced white businessmen to act as consultants to the black business community.

The discussion groups at the conference, which was attended by 300 top delegates from the private and public sectors, came to the conclusion that there was over-legislation which acted as a barrier to unfettered job creation.

It was noted that there were 450 laws which adversely affected black businesses alone.

Prof Jill Natrass, associate professor of economics at the University of Natal in

Durban and an organiser of the conference, said every speaker had called for political reform.

She warned that the failure of private enterprise to meet the challenge of job creation would accelerate South Africa 'down the road to disaster'.

People excluded from growth under capitalism could not have any reason to continue to support the continuation of an economic system based on private enterprise, she said.

4. List the Points Which You Liked Least About The Lecturer:

Govt creates new council to control all training

Handwritten notes in circles:
 1. ~~APSO~~
 2. ~~APSO~~
 3. 53
 4. ~~APSO~~

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Botha, today announced the establishment of a new training council which would control all new manpower training measures in South Africa.

Opening the international conference of the Association of Personnel Service Organisations (APSO) in Johannesburg, Mr Botha said a new Training Act should be ready for submission to the next sitting of Parliament.

This Act would co-ordinate six different training acts.

Mr Botha said the proposed new training council would become the only controlling body on the application of the new measures to regulate the training of workers.

The new council would take over all the present functions of the three existing boards concerned with training.

He said the council would also be given more authority than that exercised by the three existing boards.

The council would control the monitoring of training standards and the co-ordination and promotion of all forms of training.

AUTHORITIES

"To ensure that the national training council performs all its functions as effectively as possible, it is also envisaged to appoint persons on the council who are authorities in the field of education and training," he said.

Mr Botha said the Department of Manpower Utilisation was considering renewing the employment service it offered.

"As a result of the recession and especially the work of the Riekert and Wisahra commissions and the National Manpower Commission, the service is now being examined closely.

"The department must prepare for a total service to all population groups in the future," he said.

'Let us find jobs for black workers'

By Sieg Mannig
Labour Editor

A face-to-face appeal to permit employment agencies to place black job seekers was made to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, at an international conference in Johannesburg today.

The appeal came from Mr Ralph Parrott, president of the Association of Personnel Service Organisations of South Africa (APSO).

He spoke at the opening of a combined conference of APSO and the International Confederation of Private Employment Agency Associations.

In a reply to the appeal at a Press conference after the opening, the Minister said: "I shall pay attention to this matter and believe that a place for private agencies in the placement of black workers can be found in co-operation

with the State."

One thousand of the 1400 new jobs that needed to be created every working day during the next 20 years would be for blacks, Mr Parrott said.

"It is a strange anomaly that our industry is still legally debarred from handling black workers."

Mr Parrott also called for the elimination of the section of the Physical Planning Act which reduced the opportunity to create jobs.

Commerce and industry also had to accept the challenge of creating opportunities for blacks.

"We can no longer fall back on and blame the national philosophy," Mr Parrott said.

"We now have to put both our money and our actions where until recently we have only had our mouths."

58

17/10/80
99 7260

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. R. 2103

17 October 1980

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ACT, 1967
DECLARATION OF INSTITUTIONS TO BE
SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS

The Minister of National Education has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 5 (1) of the Educational Services Act, 1967 (Act 41 of 1967), declared the Technical Institutes at Bloemfontein and Oudtshoorn to be subsidized schools.

Products in some form or products in:

count for more than asbestos. These products asbestos-cement filters and ventilation stoves. Sewerage and other a 20% mixture of it, with an even higher relation material.

to insulate roofs, ns. Generally only

for clutch facings

those required to be are used.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
OPVOEDING

No. R. 2103

17 Oktober 1980

WET OP ONDERWYSDIENSTE, 1967
VERKLARING VAN INRIGTINGS TOT
ONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE

Die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 5 (1) van die Wet op Onderwysdiens, 1967 (Wet 41 van 1967), die Tegniese Institute te Bloemfontein en Oudtshoorn tot ondersteunde skole verklaar.

ding metals. At sales represented 2,4% of all s were abroad. Asbestos foreign exchange.

igration in the asbestos manufacturing companies panies. In South , 6% owned by Charter till 1979, and continues sbestos goods. The which Everite (SA) major asbestos-cement ers (UK), which is a cturing interests in mpanies dominate the

D.3 COMPENSATION

What happens once the damage has already been done? Industry and the State in varying degrees bear the cost of compensation in South Africa.

The Mines

D.3.1 On the mines compensation depends on the risk rating of the mine. In the case of asbestos mines, all of them have a 100% risk rating and the owners must bear all the costs of compensation. Compensable disease (CD) in terms of the 1973 act are asbestosis, mesothelioma, and lung cancer in asbestos miners. For whites and 'coloured' people there is compensable disease in the first degree which is less than 40% damage to the function of the lungs. Compensable disease in the second degree is either first degree compensable disease plus TB, or more than 40% damage to the lungs. For Africans there are different categories for a compensable disease. There is a category for compensable disease plus TB, and also one for TB alone. The following tables show the monetary awards for the different categories.

MONETARY AWARDS BY RACE AND DEGREE OF COMPENSABLE DISEASE

TABLE XIV

	White	Coloured
First degree compensable disease	R 12 000	R 6 000
Second degree compensable disease	18 000	9 000
TB	5 000	2 500

TABLE XV

	African
Compensable disease only	R 1 000
CD plus TB	1 200
TB	600

Source: 1973 Act on Occupational Disease in Mines and Works.

In the case of whites and 'coloured' people these amounts are paid out in a lump sum on detection of compensable disease. Should the person entitled to compensation have died the dependants are entitled to the full amount. In the case of blacks for CD

Enrolment shock for teachers' colleges

STAR

18/10/80

~~53~~
53

Own Correspondent

Applications for enrolment next year at several Transvaal teachers' colleges are down by nearly half on this year's figures.

Hardest hit are the Johannesburg College of Education, Onderwyskollege in Pretoria and the Goudstad Onderwyskollege in Johannesburg. This means a further blow to a growing teacher shortage in the Transvaal and a lack of teacher graduates will reflect on the quality of education that can be provided.

Transvaal's Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste, said he was not satisfied with next year's enrolment at English teacher colleges.

And Professor P J van der Merwe, rector of Goudstad, said that first-year applications were only half of this year's but he was expecting some late applications. His staff was busy recruiting possible students at Johannesburg high schools.

The rectors of both Onderwyskollege, Pretoria, and Johannesburg College of Education (JCE) reported that 40 percent fewer first year students had applied for admission next year.

Worried

Professor H O Maree, rector of Onderwyskollege, Pretoria, said he was worried about the sharp drop in applicants.

"Our college is popular and, if we have this shortage of applicants, I wonder how serious the situation is at other colleges in the country," he said.

The Rector of JCE, Professor A N Boyce, said he had received only 230 applications so far. The college can take 750 first years.

Professor Boyce said the total JCE student figures were expected to be 1 385 — less than half the college's capacity of 3 000. Sixteen lecturers would be retrenched next year because of the lower

Dr Ken Paine, rector of the Pretoria College of Education, said his enrolment figures were slightly down on this year. So far 88 people had applied compared with 97 for this year. PCE can accept 150 first year students.

Confident

Professor Jooste said he was satisfied with next year's enrolment at Afrikaans colleges but not at English colleges.

He said his department followed a continuous, carefully compiled recruitment programme for student teachers in which teachers, principals, school inspectors and college staff played an important part.

The TED estimates there will be 521 536 children in Transvaal schools next year. This is nearly 10 000 more than this year.

Despite the teacher shortage the MEC for education, Mr David van der Merwe Brink, said he was confident there would be sufficient staff for the 29 new schools which have been approved for the Transvaal.

GAZELLE FOR OPEN TECHNICALS

12/10/80
53

DISTRICT SIX

Mr Sonn said he thought there were indications the new Cape Technikon to be built at District Six would be allowed to admit coloured students, but the Peninsula Technikon was still restricted to only coloured and black students.

We teach an identical syllabus, our facilities are of an equal standard, so there can be no logical reason not to open this to them.

Mr Sonn added that while there was a very strong co-operative relationship between his Technikon and the Cape Technikon, there was still resentment among coloured people at the way District Six was cleared to make way for the Cape Technikon.

We are in the process of a 15-year, R70-million expansion programme.

No one way to still the resentment in the coloured community would be to give us the District Six site and move the Cape Technikon to Goodwood, he smiled.

VOCATIONS

Mr Sonn said the expansion programme — designed to accommodate 16,000 full-time students with facilities for hostels, a library, lecture rooms, laboratories, a hall and administrative block — was prompted by the desperate shortage of technical personnel in South Africa.

We train technicians, business managers, ac-

By John Fensham

IT was ludicrous that while industry and commerce in South Africa become increasingly integrated, education, particularly at tertiary level, remains segregated, Mr Franklin Sonn, director of the Peninsula Technikon at Bellville said this week.

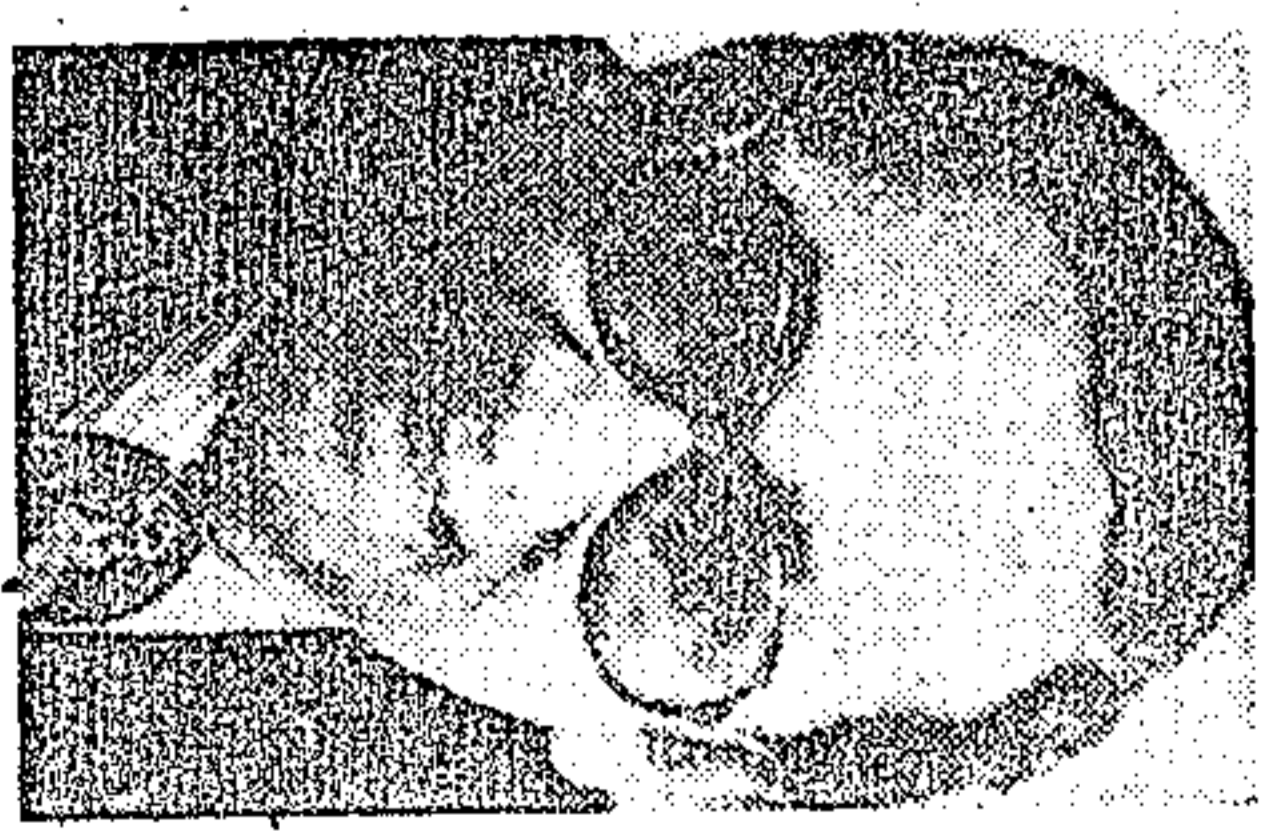
This is ridiculous in technical education, where more and more young coloured, white and black men are working side by side in industry, but must separate and go to different technicians for identical theoretical training, he said.

Integration in the business world is taking place as a result of internal economic pressures such as the skilled manpower shortage, and external political pressures — particularly from the head offices of foreign-owned companies.

And these changes make our existing system of closed education look quite ridiculous.

DISTRICT SIX

Mr Sonn said he thought there were indications the new Cape Technikon to be built at District Six would be allowed to admit coloured students, but the Peninsula Technikon was still restricted to only coloured



Mr Franklin Sonn

countants, computer personnel and so on, but we train them with emphasis on their vocations. We do

not train them for the sake of education, as happens in universities.

We are hearing complaints from industry and commerce that university graduates have to be re-trained before they become qualified to do their jobs, and I am convinced universities will soon have to introduce what I call "co-operative education" — education in co-operation with employers, he said.

He said this kind of co-operative education would not only better prepare students for business and industry, but would also allow prospective employers to better define their manpower needs to the universities and reduce the incidence of misplaced and inadequately trained personnel.

Concern over falling teacher enrolment

STAR 25/10/80

(53) (225)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Principals of teachers' training colleges in the Eastern Cape are concerned about an "alarming" drop in the number of white school-leavers enrolling to become teachers. They fear their quotas will not be filled next year.

But at the Dower Teachers College for coloured people in Port Elizabeth the full complement of 200 applications has already been met.

Rectors at the white colleges said better salaries being offered by businesses and students disillusioned with the status of teachers were the main reasons for the lack of interest.

At the Graaff-Reinet Teachers College, 30 of 100 applications received during the year have been withdrawn.

A further 20 students in the 80 applications approved by the Cape Department of Education had changed their minds about entering the profession.

A college spokesman said that in the letters of withdrawal most people had indicated they had decided to enter the private sector instead.

But this was not the only reason. Because of the attention given to the profession by the media recently, school-leavers had become disillusioned with teaching as a career, the spokesman said.

There had been an alarming drop in interest in teaching as a vocation.

The rector of the Port Elizabeth Teachers College, Professor L K van der Walt, said there had been a drop of 25 to 30 percent in the number of applications this year.

"The main factor for the lack of interest from prospective students and their parents has been negative publicity and the unsavoury things said about teaching in general in the media."

Cape school-leavers shun teaching

26/10/80
ARCS
173

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Principals of teachers' training colleges in the Eastern Cape are concerned about an 'alarming' drop in the number of white school-leavers enrolling to become teachers. They fear their quotas will not be filled next year.

However, at the Dower Teachers College for coloured people here, the full complement of 200 applications has been received.

Rectors at the white colleges said better salaries being offered by businesses and students disillusioned with the status of teachers were main reasons for the lack of interest.

Withdrawn

At the Graff-Reinet college, 30 of the 100 applications received during the year have been withdrawn. Another 20 of the 80 students approved by the Cape Department of Education changed their minds about entering the profession.

A college spokesman said that in their letters of withdrawal, most had indicated that they had decided to enter the private sector.

Because of the attention given to the profession by the media recently, school-leavers had become disillusioned, the spokesman said.

The rector of the Port Elizabeth Teachers' College, Professor L K van der Walt, said there had been a drop of 25 to 30 percent in the number of applications this year.

'The main factor has been negative publicity and the unsavoury things said about teaching in the media.'

He said there had been a marked drop in the number of men enrolling as primary school teachers. Another reason for the drop in interest were offers from other areas.

The number

'But the number of applications withdrawn will ultimately depend on examination results when students will know if they can attend a university or college', he said.

Meanwhile, the rector of Dower College, Mr E Fisher, said they already had their full complement.

According to a Cape Education planner, the quotas for intakes into teachers' training colleges were determined on the basis of projected require-

ments for teachers in four years' time.

A decrease of 30 percent in the 1981 quota indicated that the projected white primary school intake in 1984 would be 30 percent less than for 1983.

● Meanwhile, in the Western Cape, principals appeared to be more hopeful.

Mr A H Gous, principal of the Paarl Teachers' College, said that although the quota was still 12 short, he thought he could fill the college by January.

Mr E Smit, principal of the Wellington Teachers' College, said it was difficult to assess the situation. However, although the number of applications appeared to have dipped there were still more than they could accept.

Next year

The principal of Barkly House Teachers' College, Miss D E Tredoux, said she had received about 150 applications for next year.

'And we can only accommodate 50.'

A spokesman for Hewat Training College in Athlone refused to comment.

Lecturers of student teachers retrenched

RDM 25/9/80

53

Pretoria Bureau

THE Johannesburg College of Education has had to reduce its lecturing staff because of a lack of interest in teaching as a career.

And the view of rectors and vice-rectors of colleges of education in the Transvaal, expressed at a meeting in Johannesburg this week, is that student recruitment could be down by as much as 40% this year. This, they say, is a measure of the worsening crisis in education in the Transvaal.

The rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, Professor Napier Boyce, said all agreed that the colleges would be emptier than ever next year.

Because of the drop in the number of students this year, he had to retrench 13 lecturing staff members, Prof Boyce said.

"So far this year we have had fewer applications for admission to the primary school course at the college than ever before."

Unless there was a swift improvement in recruiting, the crisis would worsen during the next few years.

At the root of the problem was the fact that teaching as a profession was unable to compete with pay levels in other professions.

Prof Boyce said this was highlighted at a recent careers function in Johannesburg when virtually no interest was shown in the student teacher recruiting stall.

Across the way, however, at a computer programming stall, the attendants were flooded with applications for information.

Prof Boyce said there was some hope that the investigation into education by the Human Sciences Research Council would result in improved salary and service conditions.

However, the investigation could take a year or more — "and we cannot afford to lose another year," he said.

The rector of Pretoria's new English-language College of Education, Dr K R Paine, agreed with Prof Boyce that the teacher shortage must worsen.

Pupils were increasing in numbers and teachers, because of the reduced turnout from the colleges and resignations, were decreasing.

"Better quality" matriculants, Dr Paine said, were looking past the profession at better paid occupations.

MANY people are confused — and perhaps understandably so — by the many institutes in and around Durban with names that imply that they give a technical education.

They are not at all clear about the difference, for instance between Durban Technical College and Pinetown Technical Institute. What exactly, they ask, does the George Campbell Technical High School cater for? Where does the Natal Technikon fit in? And there are others.

According to Bill Temple, vice-principal of Pinetown Technical Institute, a degree of ignorance about the function of the various places exists not only with the general public but even in educational circles.

Since many a youngster could miss out in education in such a way as to affect the whole of future life, it seemed well worth responding to the prodding of Mr Barry Clements, PRO of Natal Technikon, to write an article about these institutes for the benefit of readers.

Let's start with two of them that cater for youngsters still at school.

Different roads to technical education

to technical education

THE Durban Commercial Institute, now in the old St Joseph's Convent in St Andrews St — although it will soon be moving — caters for pupils up to Standard 10 level. Both an intensive and a general commercial course are offered, as well as a refresher course.

In part-time evening classes, a wide variety of subjects is available, enabling students to obtain senior certificates or matriculation exemptions. The institute falls under the Department of National Education.

George Campbell Technical High School, con-

trolled by the Natal Education Department, offers a normal education to Standard 10 but with a technical bias, the main directions of which are electronics, electrical work, fitting and turning, welding, metal work, woodworking and motor mechanics.

For apprentices

Former pupils are much in demand in the industrial sector but can go on to take degree courses at universities or higher qualifications at technikon.

Durban Technical College, on the other hand, is a post-school institution which offers technical courses for apprentices and private students. It provides education with a practical orientation up to T6 level, which leads to the award of a National Technical Diploma.

The college also offers courses for printers and electricians, as well as a one-year full time hairdressing course much favoured by girls.

Pinetown Technical Institute also offers post-school courses, mainly of-

By Bill Fall

one-year duration leading to National Secretarial Certificates in a number of directions. There are also some intensive full-time courses for non-matriculants in commerce and in typewriting, shorthand and accountancy.

The institute also offers morning and evening part-time courses in school subjects up to Standard 10, as well as a variety of hobby courses — pottery, cookery, dress-making, art and so on.

The biggest

Technikon Natal is far and away the biggest of the institutes mentioned. It is regarded as standing parallel with a university in providing training but being more practical in bias and awarding certificates, diplomas and higher diplomas rather than degrees.

It provides over 100 full-time and part-time courses from the one-year course leading to the National Secretarial Certificate to the four-year

course for the Diploma in Pharmacy.

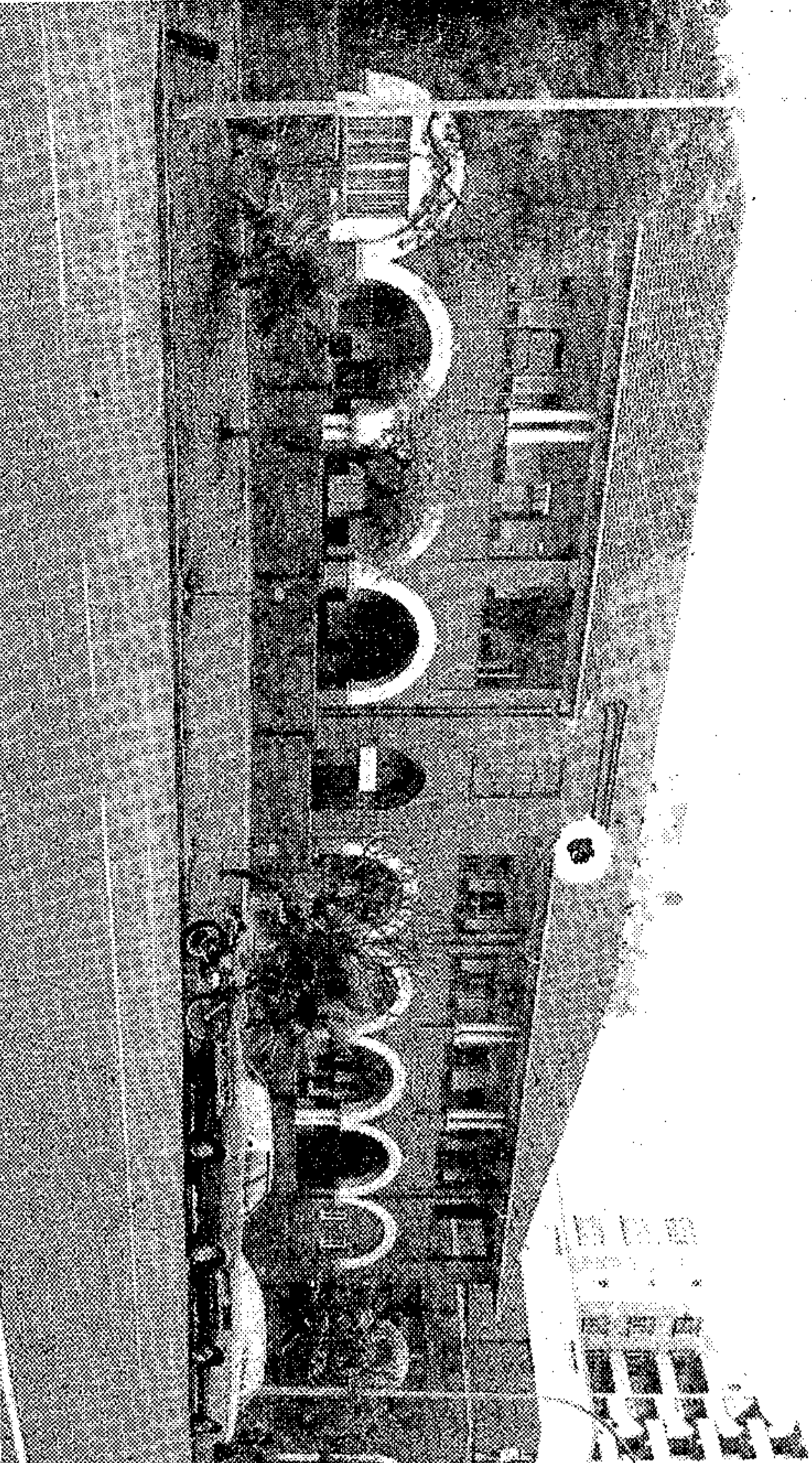
Serving the Indian community, the M L Sultan Technikon provides both secondary and tertiary education. There is full-time high school tuition in various fields, best known of which is perhaps in the hotel and catering division.

For blacks

At the same time it provides tertiary courses leading to diplomas and certificates in commerce, engineering and other fields similar to those available at Technikon Natal.

Coloureds can qualify in a wide range of subjects at the L C Johnson Technical College. At one extreme, the college runs a Standard 7 course for students wishing to qualify for entry into apprenticeship, while at the same time courses leading to National Technical Certificates are available.

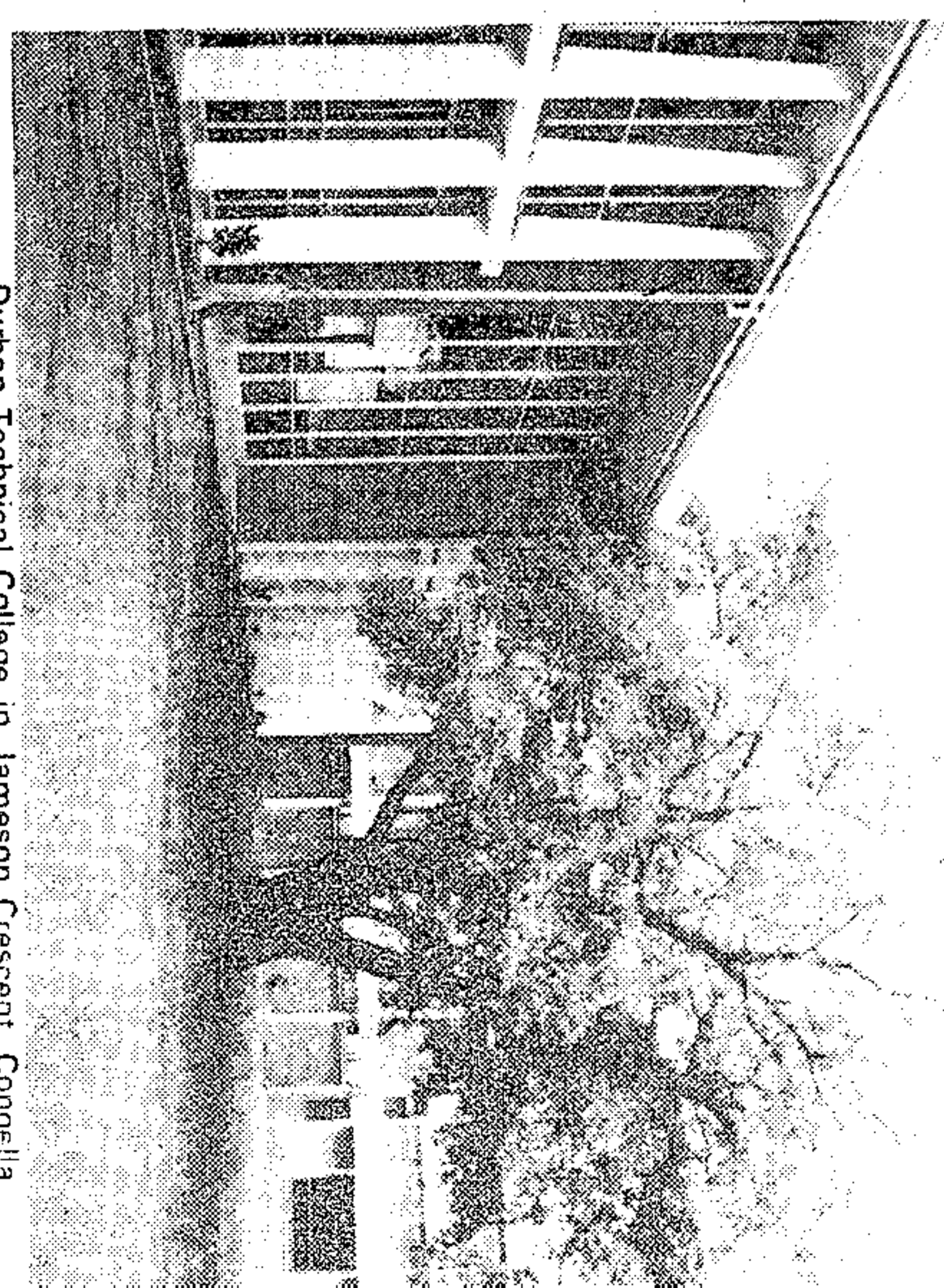
Mangosuthu Technikon for blacks is only getting under way this year but by 1981 will be offering a wide range of courses leading to national diplomas.



Durban Commercial Institute in St Andrews St.



The National Diploma in Photography is a popular course at Natal Technikon.



Durban Technical College in Jameson Crescent, Congella.

Teacher

training

5-11-7/11/80



Professor
Boyce

doors open to all races

By Sheryl Raine
Education Reporter

Black trainee teachers will be admitted to the traditionally "whites only" Johannesburg College of Education for the first time next year.

A recent agreement will override a Provincial ordinance which to date has forbidden black, coloured and Indian trainee teachers to enrol at Provincial educational institutions for whites.

In terms of the new agreement:

• Five Indians and two coloureds who have applied for the four-year Bachelor of Primary Education course will be admitted if they obtain full matric exemption and Ministerial consent to attend a white institution.

• At this stage, only black students wishing to study for the B Prim Ed course will be admitted to JCE. Further agreements for students wishing to follow higher diploma courses at JCE are being negotiated.

• Black students at JCE will be entitled to use all lecturing and library facilities. Other campus facilities may be used at the discretion of the rector.

• The black students will be non-agreement students. This means they

will not be entitled to jobs, bursaries or study loans from the TED.

• Non-agreement students will be registered and enrolled at Wits. White students who qualify for TED study loans doing the same course will be registered at Wits but enrolled at JCE.

Professor A N Boyce, rector of JCE, welcomed the opening of his college's doors to all races.

"For the first time in South Africa a provincial educational institution is being opened to blacks.

"We will seek clarity concerning the use of campus facilities by blacks but at this stage I see no reason why black students should not have access to all facilities," he said.

The TED had already lifted all restrictions concerning Chinese students at JCE and had lifted the quota system for the college for next year. The quota system has in recent years limited the intake of student teachers.

"As far as Wits is concerned, we see no problems in admitting black students with suitable qualifications for the B Prim Ed course," said a university spokesman. He did not foresee any opposition from the TED or Cabinet Ministers invol-

By Sheryl Raine,
Education Reporter

The opening of the Johannesburg College of Education to students of all races for the Bachelor of Primary Education course is according to educationists a start, however small, towards greater use of grossly underutilised white education facilities.

Since its formation in 1902 JCE, like many other provincial educational institutions, has preserved its hallowed precincts for whites.

From humble beginnings in Doornfontein, JCE later moved to Von Brandis Square and then to Braamfontein. Last year the college moved to its new Parktown campus with facilities costing about R45 million.

The college, which can accommodate 3 000 students, currently has 1 500 students and enrolment figures are expected to drop to 1 350 next year according to Professor Napier Boyce, rector of JCE.

THEATRE

A new R5 million complex for JCE including facilities for a students' union, a hall to seat 1 100, an examination hall and an experimental theatre was announced in June. There are at least two other complexes still to be announced. Despite the fact that JCE is half empty another college of education for English-speakers is being erected in Pretoria.

Educationists, grieved by the facilities left un-

JCE opening to all races is 'a start'

STAR 7/11/80

used, particularly at JCE's new campus, have frequently called for the admission of students of all races.

The Progressive Federal Party during the last two sessions of the Transvaal Provincial Council asked that the use of the college be extended to all races. The standard reply to their requests was that the facilities were built for use by the province, which had no say over black, coloured or Indian education.

Now, after strenuous negotiations lasting for more than a year by the University of the Witwatersrand, the Transvaal Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, has signed an agreement which many believe is the thin end of the wedge.

It should be pointed out that the situation at Wits is slightly different to that at the other universities and colleges. Wits together with JCE offers an education degree which cannot be obtained at any other insti-

tution. Traditionally blacks applying for degree courses not offered at their own educational institutions have been treated sympathetically by the authorities.

How fast or how far other regulations will be relaxed to open more education facilities remains to be seen, but the agreement with Wits has not only created a precedent; it has shown the way to other universities and colleges which could approach the authorities in other provinces.

Conditions of admission

The University of the Witwatersrand will accept applications for the Bachelor of Primary Education degree course until December 15.

After December 15 applicants will have to pay a R30 late application fee in addition to the normal R10 fee. Applications will be considered until mid-January next year but acceptance will be at the discretion of the Education Faculty.

The B P m Ed course lasts four years and trains

teachers for primary schools. Students are registered at Wits but attend all lectures at the Johannesburg College of Education. Final degrees are conferred by the University of the Witwatersrand, the only institution in the country to offer this degree.

The following are admission requirements:

- A matric certificate or certificate of full exemption from the matric exam.
- A pass in the higher

grade in any three of: Afrikaans (first language), art, Bantu language, biology, Biblical studies, English (first language), French, geography, German, Hebrew, history, Latin, mathematics, music and physical science.

Fees are R580 a year.

Black, coloured and Indian students should apply to their various education departments for loans. Further inquiries can be made at Wits at 39-4011.

Black ^{13/11/83} technical college to cost R6m

THE Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund will build and equip a technical college at Daveyton township, near Benoni on the East Rand, at an estimated cost of R6 200 000.

A statement issued by Anglo American in Johannesburg yesterday said work had already started on preliminary buildings, which would cost R1 200 000 and would open early next year.

However, the main complex, to be known as the Isidingo Technical College, was expected to be completed early in 1984 and would accommodate 600 students. The complex would be administered by the Department of Education and Training, and would include classrooms, laboratories, workshops, an administration building, a hall and sports facilities.

Technical training would be given to motor mechanics, panel baters, fitters, electricians, welders, boiler makers, plumbers and carpenters, while the commercial course would include typing, accounting and secretarial practice.

The chairman of the Chairman's Fund, Mr M C O'Dowd, said: "We have chosen Daveyton as the site for the technical college because we were impressed by the appearance of Daveyton and the high morale of the community." -- Sapa.

Growing need for technical education

STAR
24/11/80
53

Education Reporter

South Africans of all races can no longer afford to turn up their noses at technical and vocational education because it is "inferior", says a leading educationist.

Addressing a Press conference Professor W L Rautenbach, of the Nuclear Physics Department at Stellenbosch University, said that many communities tended to view vocational education as of a lower standard and suitable only for underprivileged children or those of low intelligence.

The need for economic growth and skilled workers make it imperative that technical and vocational education gain acceptance.

Professor Rautenbach said the Technical and Vocational Education Foundation of South Africa would convene a symposium on March 30 next year to tackle several problems in this field of education.

"Vocational training must be a professional education leading to good employment and rewarding careers, he said.

The development of such training had been slow in South Africa and beset with problems including the separate control of technical colleges by the national education department and high schools by provincial education departments.

South Africa trained only 200 engineers and 90 engineering technicians per million whites as compared with 360 and 850 respectively per million people in Taiwan.

As far as other race groups were concerned it was not exceptional to find first year Bachelor of Science pass rates at universities as low as 20 to 40 percent.

Together, with second and third year failure rates, this led to an inadequate training rate of teachers in science and technology.

Call for all-race training process

Labour Reporter

A PROMINENT employer yesterday called for complete race integration in training and education facilities.

Mr T G Mann, personnel director of the Tongaat Group, was speaking at yesterday's Manpower 2000 convention.

He also appealed to employers to undertake joint training programmes with trade unions, adding that some employers might find this suggestion "radical".

Mr Mann yesterday called for the country to develop a "totally integrated" workforce. He said this could best be achieved "by training people of all races together".

While the Government has accepted the need to train black workers for skilled posts, facilities for the technical training of skilled workers are segregated and this has led some unions to charge that blacks will receive inferior training.

Integrating facilities would enable employers to make a start on bringing blacks into apprenticeships and training schemes. Mr Mann said, adding that white facilities were "under-utilised" while those for blacks were "totally inadequate".

The country was suffering from an acute shortage of vocational training teachers and university lecturers, he said. It

was also short of vocational training and university facilities for blacks, coloureds and Indians.

"Surely, therefore, it is only sensible and logical to rationalise the facilities which do exist and to bring people of all races together in the areas of vocational and university training."

He said employers made the largest contribution to tax revenue and he could not see why they "should have to pay for the construction of parallel facilities when many of them are now under-utilised".

Integrated training would also have important implications for developing an integrated workforce, he said.

"Youngsters who are trained together in classrooms, laboratories and workshops, and who learn to live and play together will surely work together in a spirit of harmony and co-operation," he said.

Mr Mann also urged employers to consult trade unions on their training programmes and involve all unions in training.

While many employers might object to this on the grounds that a key management prerogative had been removed, a similar scheme in Britain had been extremely successful, Mr Mann said.

Dressmaker to have new school

57/215
P.O.M. 11/2/80

Pretoria Bureau

A dressmaking school is to be built in Mamelodi. The school is the brainchild of Mrs R Maluka, who expects the first dressmaking school in the township to cost R32 000.

Mrs Maluka, a dressmaker, said construction work on the school would start early next month and lessons could start in June. Her school would be built on one of some 40 business sites recently allocated to residents by the local community council.

"It will be a boarding dressmaking school which will have a yearly enrolment of about 400 students from all parts of the Republic," she said.

Mrs Maluka said she had to build a proper dressmaking school because she could not cope at the small backyard premises at her home which

could accommodate only 68 students a year.

The 68 students also came from different parts of the country, but some had to give up their lessons before completing them because of the lack of accommodation, she said.

Mrs Maluka, also a committee member of the Mamelodi Industrial Association, (MIA), said her association was affiliated to the Mamelodi Chamber of Commerce, a traders' association that also solves the MIA's problems.

She said that the MIA consisted of small businessmen who made their livelihood from dressmaking, yard-fencing, welding, carpentry and upholstery.

Mrs Maluka said the MIA was formed two years ago and would be celebrating its anniversary on December 30.



A secretarial class at the L C Johnson Technical College at work

Putting a schooling omission to rights

Bill Fail

THERE is an educational institute close to the centre of Durban which deals with about 1000 students a year, and gives them up to four years post-matric study — yet few people have heard about it, even within the race group that it serves.

And it is important that members of the coloured community should know about it, for one of the courses offered covers secretarial work, lasts a year, leads to a national certificate, and costs R120.

Similar courses offered by private organisations cover the same ground but the fees are anything from R400 to R800 while the certificates issued are

purely internal ones.

It is the L C Johnson Technical College, in Melbourne Rd between Sydney and Umbilo Roads.

Fundamentals

I called round there recently to talk to Mr A A Ground, the principal and learned a lot that was of great interest about education, ambition and opportunity in South Africa and about the Coloured people — and



Mr A A Ground, principal of the college.

perhaps others — in Durban in particular.

'We are on the verge of a huge and vital industrial expansion. Yet for a variety of reasons, high schools are not

These courses are intensive — they cover in 12 weeks what used to take a year and each one leads to a National Technical Certificate, from parts one to three. These can be followed by courses, also on the 12-week principle, for the three grades of the National Technical Diploma.

Many of the students are apprentices, studying on block release. But private pupils are welcome and could in fact telescope what used to involve six years of study into two, for national exams are written three times a year.

When the full range of these courses are completed they are the equivalent of four years post-matric.

No languages

One of the reasons so much can be covered in 12 weeks is that languages are omitted and that no geometry theorems are studied.

To earn a formal senior certificate, and with it the possibility of university entrance, the student would have to pass at some later date the language exams. This is also the case at technical colleges for other race groups.

But for most the trade qualification is the all-important aspect, so this is a way of by-passing the need for both official languages.

Practical welders and pipefitters are also trained at the college and are in great demand. Many have gone to Sasol in the Transvaal.

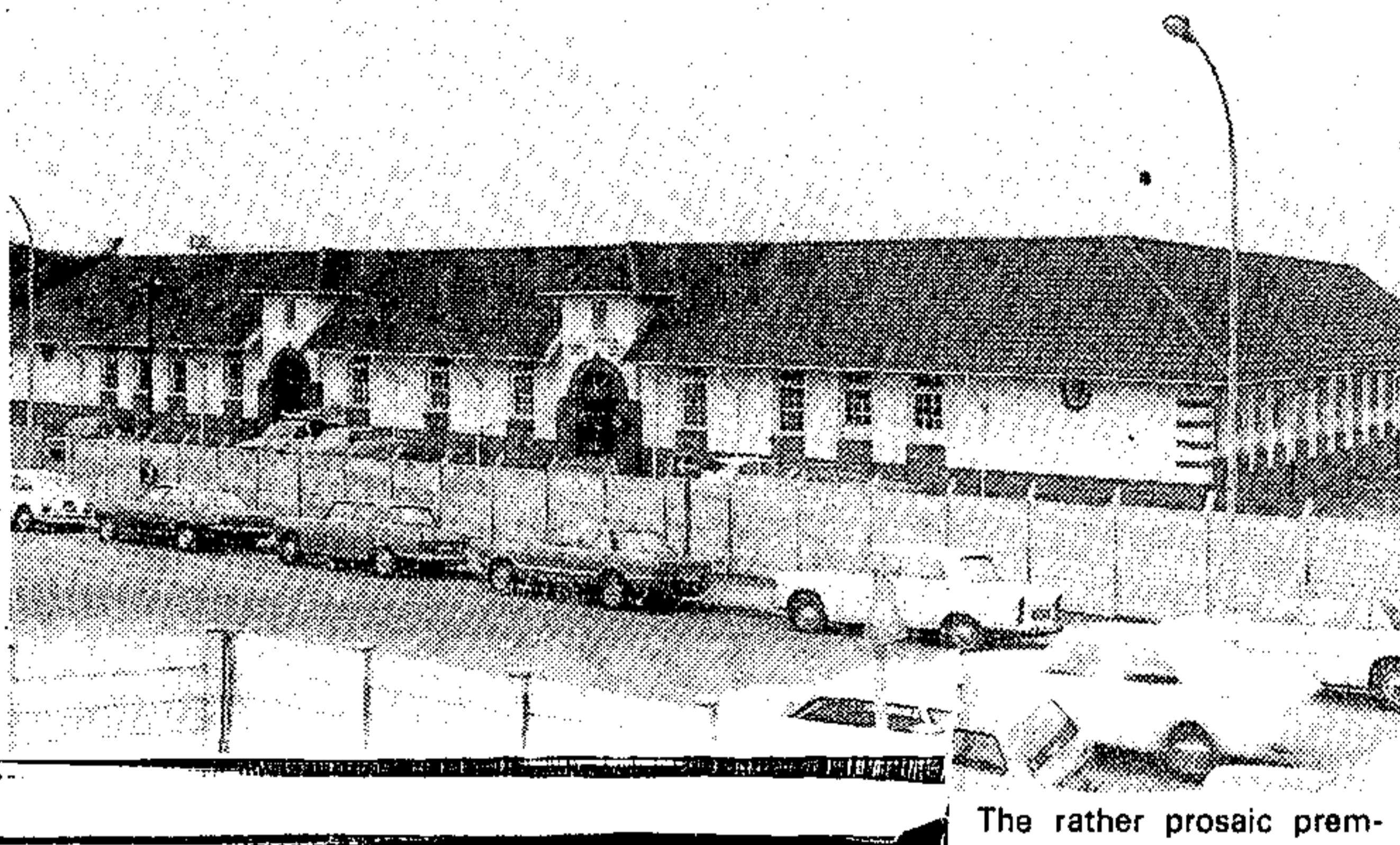
Liaison

Mr Ground maintains constant liaison with commerce and industry and acts frequently as a placement organisation for employment.

'I don't want to just drop my former pupils — I want to see them employed.'

Many firms are now much more receptive to coloureds. In the last July vacation all the girls doing the secretarial course were placed with firms, learned about the practical side of their training and were paid for it.

The none-too-glamorous premises of L C Johnson — a former primary school — may be due for a face-lift in the near future. It has been requested that well over R1 million be spent on developments. There are hopeful



The rather prosaic premises of the L C Johnson Technical College, in a building that was formerly a primary school.

giving intending students science and maths, the two subjects fundamental to any later technical education,' he said.

One of the reasons for this is lack of teachers. Another is that when school examination results are analysed, they come out looking better if science and maths have been omitted in favour of subjects like history and geography.

'The impression I get chatting to youngsters is that they were given little choice and were in fact steered away from maths and science,' said Mr Ground.

Intensive

'This is something we put right at L C Johnson. When school leavers come to us from the age of 16 onwards, they do maths, science and technical drawing along with a trade subject. The latter can be anything from electronics to shopfitting, from auto electrical theory to

53
MAM
4/12/80

We're ice-breakers — coloured farmers

By ANNAMIA VAN DEN HEEVER

THE first coloured students to graduate from the Elsenberg Agricultural College near Stellenbosch see themselves as 'ice-breakers' preparing for wider coloured participation in South African agriculture.

'There were some initial difficulties, which we overcame, and it will now be easier for the next group of coloured students who go to Elsenberg,' Mr B J Beukes said after the graduation ceremony this week.

FIVE SCHOOLS

The five young men who broke the ice at the traditionally conservative college are Mr Beukes of Riversdal, Mr R E Peffer of Durban, Mr James Swiegeelaar of Oudtshoorn, Mr Leon Titus of Stellenbosch, and Mr Leo van der Sandt of Ixopo in Natal.

Next year they will start teaching at five schools in the Cape and Natal that have been selected to offer agricultural subjects to coloured pupils for the first time.

Mr Beukes, who will



MR B J BEUKES who gained a first class pass at Elsenberg Agricultural College this year.

teach at Riversdale, said he had found members of his community were reluctant to accept the new plan to teach coloured pupils agricultural subjects.

SCIENTIFIC

'Many of them believe we want to make farm labourers out of the children. But this is not true.

'The subjects will be more scientific than practical and, we hope, will spur pupils to

study further in the field.

Mr van der Sandt, 25, said the five students had some problems at the beginning of their course in 1979.

'The problems were understandable, I suppose, because the other students were not used to studying with people of a different colour.

'They did not really mix with us at first. But as they got to know us better, these problems were overcome.'

TABLE 7: HOMELAND URBANISATION, 1960, 1970 & 1978

1960, 1970 and 1978.

Table 7 shows the extent of homeland urbanisation in

a) Homeland urbanisation

two tables indicate.

of it were more true in 1960 than in 1980, as the following

clined to less than 20% by the end of the 1960's. Other parts

from their own agricultural production. This proportion de-

Technikon to save District Six churches

Argus - 53
12/12/80

THE 19th century Moravian Hill Church complex and the St Mark's Anglican Church, 'Klipkerkie', in District Six have been saved from destruction.

In a major reversal of decision, the Technikon Council announced after a special meeting last night that the Moravian complex and the Anglican Klipkerkie on its Zonne-

bloem site must be preserved and incorporated in its new building scheme.

The decision to preserve the buildings is in sharp contrast to previous attitudes expressed by the Technikon.

In the past the Department of Community Development had not been in favour of destroying the

building but approaches to the Technikon authorities had not been successful.

POSTPONED

The Technikon decided at a meeting last month, however, to instruct the architects to postpone work on the conceptual design of the new campus until a sub-committee consisting of Cape Technikon

council members could investigate the feasibility of retaining the complex.

The sub-committee reported to the Technikon Council last night and it was decided to preserve the historic buildings.

The rector of the Moravian Hill Church in Upper Ashley Street, the Rev Karl August, said today he was pleased with the decision although he did not think the building would be used for church purposes anymore.

'It will remain a beacon for our future generations. A beacon of the past, a once vibrant community in District Six,' he said.

DELIGHTED

'It is just a pity our congregation has been dispersed all over the Peninsula.'

The City Council representative on the Technikon Board, Mrs Bronnie Harding, said today she was delighted with the decision.

'As one of the two board members who initially recorded our votes against the demolition of the Moravian complex and the Klipkerkie, I am more than delighted with the outcome.'

as far as the modern sectors of the economy are concerned, whereas 'the quantification of the labour force concept relating to females from a lesser developed community, for the most part far removed from modern industry, is beset with formidable problems' (Sadie 1977). Kantor (1980) makes no estimates at all, preferring to assert on theoretical grounds that the supply of black labour has been misspecified in unemployment studies which find substantial black unemployment; black unemployment is, in his view, South Africa's 'mythical problem'.

Analysts of South African unemployment can be divided into three categories:

1) those who believe that South African capitalism cannot

produce

Courses will start in May each year and applications for next year must be submitted before the end of January. Sapa.

11) those

Details of the scheme are available from the divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, P O Box 940, Durban.

produce

apprentices.

myself

not be indentured as apprentices. Prospective trainees must be at least 21, have passed Standard Seven for the trade of electrician, have passed at least Standard Six for the other trades, be medically fit, and

111) those

The in-service training period might be curtailed by up to half if the trainee passed a qualifying trade test which consisted only of practical tasks.

positions

The trainees would then be placed with approved employers for a two-year practical training period. They would receive a weekly wage of not less than R66 during the first six months with six-monthly increases until the training ended.

position

the causes

position

proceeds:

in the other

a) Kantor

Kantor

Plan launched for training Indian artisans

DOM 13/12/80

A PILOT scheme to train adult Indians as artisans was announced in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha.

The Minister said in a statement the aim was to help alleviate the manpower shortage and would benefit the worker, the employer and the country's economy.

The first course, open to Indian men throughout the country, would start at the M L Sultan Technikon in Durban next May.

The scheme, offered by the Department of Manpower Utilisation and the Department of Internal Affairs, will be open to 60 trainees as electricians, fitters and turners, motor/diesel mechanics, radio electricians and welders.

Mr Botha said the three-year training period would start with a 12-month intensive training course. During this period trainees would receive a weekly allowance from April next year of between R35 and R60, depending on how many dependants they had.

what is involved
each follows:
st of this study
will be from a
of approaches to
ly committed than

win 1977)

italism must

an der Merwe and

italism does

ntor)

South African capitalism cannot

employment are

unemployment

Big technical boost in 50 black schools

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Technical education is to get a massive boost in Soweto during the next two years with the introduction of technical subjects into about 50 secondary schools in the townships.

There are hopes that this greater emphasis on technical training will enable thousands of young blacks to get jobs easier and will help to alleviate the country's pressing shortage of skilled workers.

The scheme has the backing of the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, and other Government officials trying hard to promote small businesses in the townships. An increased flow of technically skilled black people from schools could help to develop the so-called informal sector in the townships.

50 SCHOOLS

Few details of the scheme are available but Government sources confirm that plans are already advanced to provide technical training at about 50 Soweto secondary schools "within the next year or two."

One education official interviewed today said it will not be difficult to introduce technical subjects.

Some senior Government men have believed for some time that there has been a wrong emphasis in the syllabuses of black and white schools. Too little attention has been paid to technical subjects, they say.

EDUCATION — TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL

6/1/81 — 16/12/81

DD
1/13
53
Drop in college applicants

PORT ELIZABETH — White teacher training centres in the Eastern Cape fear that already reduced intake quotas will not be met this year.

Spokesmen at the educational faculties of the University of Port Elizabeth and Rhodes University in Grahamstown, the Port Elizabeth Teachers' College and the Graaff Reinet Training College said applications had so far been slower than usual.

But they were reluctant to speculate on the size of enrolments until their centres reopened, because of the possibility of late applications. — DDC.

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the best work in

first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize

13/1/51
S.M.L.

For some, colour bar means no window dressings

By Carolyn Dempster

Humiliation and bitterness cloud the future of a young coloured girl who has been refused entry to the whites-only Joubert Park Technical College.

Last year Charmaine Ryan (17) was dreaming of a career as a window-dresser.

"As soon as I left school I got a part-time job and started saving for a course."

The only courses she had heard of were private and expensive. When her mother saw the Joubert Park Tech advertisement, she decided to phone the college.

MOTHER TONGUES

"But before I had even finished asking about the course, the woman told me it was for whites only," said Mrs Ryan.

"It was very hurtful and humiliating. Why don't these people advertise that courses are open to whites only — by using something at the bottom of the ad?" Charmaine was hurt.

"The course was much cheaper than the others I was thinking of applying for," she said.

Mr C J Beukes, the College's rector, said: "If we open our doors to coloureds we will have to open them for black students and Indians as well."

"We would have to offer the courses in their mother tongues, which would mean 11 or so languages — impracticable and impossible."

The final decision not to admit all races to the College lay with the Department of National Education.

"At the moment we may admit black students for examinations only."

Although Charmaine can attend coloured colleges, none offers a window-dressing course comparable to the Joubert Park course.

Similar criticism has been levelled at the Centre for Adult Education, run at recreation centres by the Johannesburg municipality.



Charmaine Ryan (17) gazes wistfully at an array of shoes in a shop window — her hopes of becoming a window-dresser dashed after she was refused admission to a whites-only college.

S F Richardson

Girl students made to do 'silly rites'

RDM
23/1/81
53

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The deputy director of the Cape Technikon, Mr C Kotze, is to investigate complaints by students in technikon residences that they are being subjected to "silly and humiliating" initiation rites.

Students living in the Elizabeth womens' residence in Gardens, Cape Town, claim they have to undergo rites and that if they refuse to observe them they will be "marked".

Mr Kotze said yesterday the technikon did not allow any form of initiation. He added:

"The students asked the director and myself if they could welcome the new students, but we do not tolerate initiation as such. All education authorities

frown on it. I will certainly go into these reports."

According to two first-year home economics students, who declined to be named, all first-year students at the residence are subject to initiation which includes:

- Having to act like lambs — drop down on to all fours and make baaing noises — when they see senior students;
- Being allowed to use only knives, not forks or spoons;
- Having to be in bed by 7.30 every night and up at 5am;
- Not being allowed to wear make-up, trousers or high heels;
- Not being allowed to use the residence telephones."

One informant said some girls were "very upset" by the

initiation, which was run by a committee consisting mainly of second-year students.

"We asked them what would happen if we refused to go along with the initiation rites and we were told we would be 'marked'.

"When we asked what that meant, they said they would know we do not fit in and we would be left out in future.

"They claim it is for our benefit. They say it breaks down barriers and makes us mix with people.

"Some of it involves having to go to dances and braai vleises at the boys' residence. They say we have to go because otherwise we will never go out. We will just sit in our rooms."

S A Read

For the best final year student.
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student
in third year.
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

Heavy spending ahead on training

(100) (53) 5712
7/2/81

Apart from the massive housing programme which must be undertaken to provide 4-million homes at a capital investment cost of R10 000-million by the end of the century, builders face heavy commitment over the next five years on the construction of training centres.

As the shortage of skilled labour becomes more and more critical, unprecedented amounts are being earmarked by the public and private sectors for training facilities.

The Department of Education and Training, says the latest Standard Bank Review, has embarked on a multimillion rand building programme with the

establishment of 18 technical colleges and 14 technical centres.

A technikon costing about R80-million is to be built at Mabopane East in Bophuthatswana and Escom is spending R40-million on a training college.

However, it is Soweto which has become a focal point for the construction industry, with projected socially-oriented work valued at close to R500-million over the next few years.

Apart from the R160-million outlay on the current electrification pro-

gramme in the township, 24 500 housing stands are to be developed at a cost of about R145-million, and upgraded sewerage and other essential services will require a further investment of R150-million.

Looking at the tremendous training programme being implemented, Standard says: "The expected rapid expansion of fixed investment will bring with it the provision of a great number of jobs for semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

"It will, however, also show up serious inadequacies in the pool of skilled labour available domestically and, as is already happening, force the importation of foreign skills."

RECORD donations from businessmen last year pushed the Cape Technikon's development fund above its initial R1-million target for the first time.

The fund stands at R1 020 000 after receiving about R240 000 from many sources in 1980.

Building of the new campus in District Six is to start in 1983. But escalating costs are expected to boost the final bill to around R200-million from the R44-million estimate made seven years ago.

To meet its 15 percent share of the first part of the project, the Technikon's management has lifted to R4.5-million the cash it must raise from the public, the State paying the other 85 percent.

Find R7-m

The Technikon may have to find as much as R7-million over the next 10 years for its part of the costs.

Dr T C Shippey, director of the Technikon, said today: 'We will try to get by with our repayment of loans and keep our interest and redemption payments going.'

He was grateful for the R240 000 donated last year in spite of the feelings and misunderstanding some people had about moving to the new site.

The general upswing probably contributed towards the increase but people were becoming more aware that the Technikon's intentions in Dis-

TECHNICON FUND NOW TOPS R-1M

By **TOM HOOD**

trict Six were purely educational and there was no aspiration other than to build a fine educational faculty for all people.

'I believe this is helping the fund and more and more people are writing and expressing thanks for our work.

'Firms may also be motivated by a tremendous shortage of skilled workers and realise that more facilities for technical education are needed. They have become acutely aware that we are training people.

'More businessmen are visiting the Technikon and the business world is beginning to understand our intentions. We are educators and nothing else.'



Dr T C Shippey

Only five companies withdrew donations because of the controversy over the site and one has

53 *bus changes*
started to contribute again. Others said they would reconsider when they could see that the new Technikon would be open to everyone.

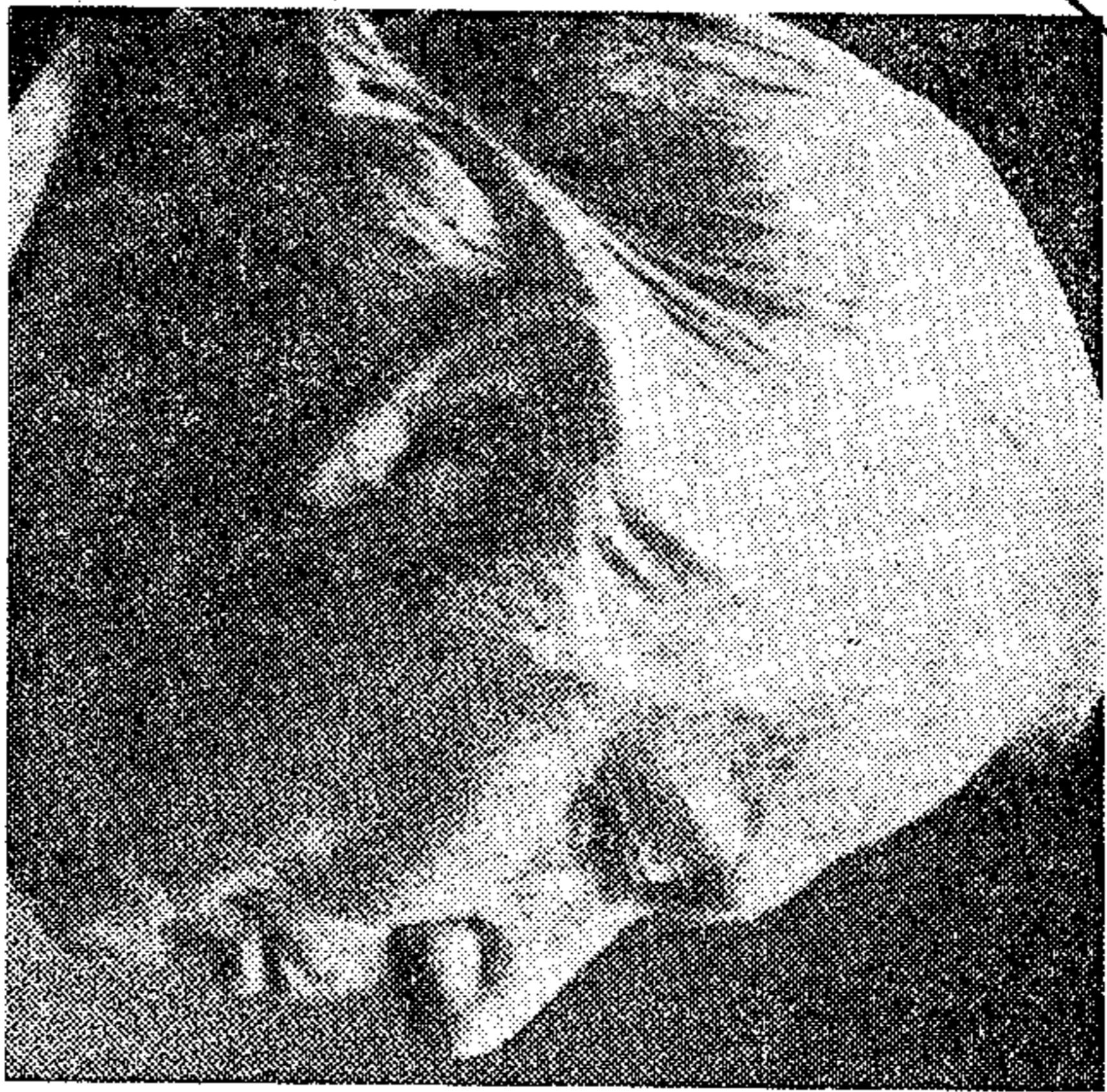
Contributions

Contributions include R570 000 from commerce and industry, R40 000 from old students and parents of students, R13 000 from local government and R12 000 from the staff.

The Technikon has formed a liaison committee with representatives of industry and commerce to meet their needs.

Work on applied research is to be increased as a result of support from commerce, industry and the Human Sciences Research Council.

The CSIR has also promised to help with research projects.



MR NIC OLIVIER . . . wrong to establish education on a racial basis.

UMBRELLA BILL TO CONTROL TECHNICAL TRAINING

UMBRELLA legislation was introduced in the Assembly yesterday to provide for the establishment and control of technicians for blacks.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in his second-reading speech that the development of Southern Africa depended on blacks acquiring the skills needed to survive in a Western-orientated society.

Open the technicians,

THE Government had often stated it was sincere in moving away from hurtful discrimination, but blacks were hurt continually by not being able to study at the institutions of their choice. Mr Nic Olivier, nominated PFP MP, told the Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading debate on the Technikon (Education and Training) Bill, which provides for the establishment and control of technikon for blacks.

Mr Olivier said all technikon should be open to all races and if the Government wanted peace in South Africa it should move away from an education system operated on a racial basis.

The National Party argument on this aspect came from Mr P J Clase (NP, Virginia), who said that difference in culture could not be ignored in the field of education.

Mr Olivier said the Bill had placed him in a dilemma. While he could not oppose it, because it improved the present situation, it was an improvement in a political policy framework the PFP could not accept.

Existing legislation governing tertiary education of blacks had several voids which the Technikon (Education and Training) Bill aimed at rectifying.

Rapid economic expansion in South Africa had shifted the emphasis from formal university education to advanced technical education. The technikon stands squarely in the forward surge of a rapidly developing South Africa.

Parliamentary Staff

He hoped the Minister would explain why there had to be separate technikon for blacks and why they could not resort under the control of the Department of Education (as did white technikon) instead of the Department of Education and Training.

It was wrong in principle to establish educational institutions on a racial basis. Education should not be based on national differences — there were not separate technikon for Afrikaans and English-speaking people — so the usual 'national differences' argument to justify separate amenities did not hold water in such a case.

The Government had already moved away from the principle of separation for separation's sake — this had been proved in the field of sport, and with the scrapping of harmful discrimination

The Education and Training Act of 1979 particularly affected the status of institutions for the technical training of blacks. Controlling bodies of the institutions had no statutory powers and there was continuous criticism that employers had no say in the planning of courses. The Bill provided for a co-ordinating council for technical education whose members would include representatives of organised commerce and industry. — Sapa.

such as separate entrances. However, blacks were still hurt by not being able to study where they wished.

Replying, Mr Clase said it had been proved that education and culture could not be separated. This had been endorsed by experts in countries throughout the world. Technikon should mirror the culture of the people they served.

Although the Government was doing away with hurtful discrimination, the basic principles of separate residential areas and education facilities had to be preserved.

Mr Clase said technikon would give blacks an opportunity to enlarge their employment opportunities. The facilities of the technikon would also be at the disposal of the black national states and they would be fully autonomous.

Mr Andrew Peyer (NRP, Durban Central) said no one could argue that cultural differences should be considered in education at the lower levels — during the formative years. However, attempting to apply this principle at the level of tertiary education was not practical.

In other words, according to the NP philosophy, the United Nations should be forced to close down a university such as Oxford, which caters for people of different nationalities from all over the world, he said.

However, said Mr Peyer, that was not where the problem really lay. It lay in the fact that 'we are sitting here in an all-white Parliament making a decision for an isolated community.' He maintained that in the National Party's political framework, no educational institution could ever become fully autonomous, because institutions did not have the freedom to admit who they chose. 'We will never reach that cherry on the top, and we cannot run away from that fact,' he said.

TECHNIKON NEEDS 4 STUDENTS

2/2/81

Arjuns

53

Education Reporter
THE PENINSULA Technikon in Bellville needs four more students to make up a full complement for its part-time journalism course.

The four-year course is for prospective journalists as well as those who are

already employed in the news media.

This is the first time the course is being offered and the first year subjects will be practice of journalism, Press law, English or Afrikaans and theory of politics for journalists.

The registration fee is

R10 and each course costs R25 which includes the examination fee.

Classes are on Tuesday and Thursday from 6 pm to 9.15 pm. To qualify for the National Diploma in Journalism students must have their matriculation exemption.

The director of the technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn, said: 'Students from race groups other than the one specifically catered for at any given technikon may apply to the relevant minister for permission to enrol.'

RDW 13/2/81

Separate technikons criticised

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Opposition labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday criticised the creation of separate technikons for blacks.

He said the Government, which was now allowing people of all races to work together, still insisted, for ideological reasons, that blacks be trained separately.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party yesterday supported a Bill for the establishment of black technikons on the basis

that it would provide essential skilled training to blacks.

But Dr Boraine (PFP Pine-lands) and Mr Andrew Peyer (NRP Durban Central) rejected the Nationalist argument that tertiary education should be separated on the basis of language and culture.

Dr Boraine said the South African economy was colour blind.

Skilled jobs needed to be filled not by whites or blacks,

but by people who would keep the wheels of industry turning.

Industrialists, whether they supported the Government or not, believed that on-the-job training, technical training or skilled training should be done together by people of all races, because they would be working together.

"People all over South Africa are working side by side, white and black and irrespective of their cultural background. Why

have separate training facilities?" He asked.

"Let us have technikons for the benefit of South Africa, and not the National Party."

The Government maintained that people of different language and cultural groups should have their own educational facilities.

It then contradicted this by opening institutions like technikons, the University of Fort Hare and the black medical university to all blacks.

Replying, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, accused Dr Boraine of being obsessed with integration.

Even the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity supported the principle that each group should be educated in its own language and culture.

The Committee of 10 in Soweto had recently rejected the idea of integrated education, and this showed the cor-

rectness of the Government's education policy.

"It is what the people of South Africa want, black people and white people, and therefore it is right."

Dr Hartzenberg said integrated education would "lay the table for chaos" because it was against the wishes of the majority of the population.

There were already four black technikons and would eventually be 10, one for each black group.

Facilities at the technikon at Mabopane East near Pretoria compared with the best in the world, he said.

Technikon for blacks best in the world'

ARGUS 13/2/81 (53)

THE facilities and staff of the new technikon for blacks at Magopani East would equal the best in the world, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Technikon (Education and Training) Bill, he said the Government would honour its commitment to provide equal educational facilities for all groups.

The Bill provides for the establishment and control of technikons for blacks and was supported by both Opposition parties. The parties felt however, that such legislation should not be based on the National Party's racial policies.

Dr Hartzenberg said leading educationists throughout the world had stated as a fact the need for every group to receive education in its own language and culture.

TRANSKEI AND BOPHUTHATSWANA

He pointed out that one of the first things which Transkei and Boputhatswana had done after independence was to establish their own universities for their own people.

The technikon for blacks at Magopani East was the first of four which were being planned to meet the needs of blacks.

Because of the vast black population, special provision had to be made for their technical training and he could therefore not allow institutions to be swamped by whites and other groups.

'I hope this Bill will pave the way for the establishment of facilities to be used by those for whom they are intended for their own good, to the advantage of the country as a whole,' he said. — Sapa.

FEBRUARY 1981

158

ter. he had the opportunity after the Bill was published for comment.

12/15/81 Agricultural colleges

13/2/81 *16. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down during 1981 if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

Yes.

(a) 327.

(b) Inadequate facilities and accommodation.

Question standing over from Friday, 13 February 1981

53

Ministers:

Henry 4 Technicians: students
*I. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of National Education:

18/2/81

WEDNESDAY, 18

149

How many students were, owing to lack of accommodation, unable to enrol at technikons in the Republic for the current year of study?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

791 due to lack of classroom accommodation; and

664 due to lack of hostel facilities.

RD 19/2/81
 'Open college doors to all races'
 53

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A motion calling on educational authorities to open the doors of white teachers' colleges to all races was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Port Elizabeth branch of the National Council of Women (NCW) yesterday.

The proposal was made in the light of Press statements that the quota of students at white teachers' colleges had been reduced. The meeting felt that vacancies could be filled by black student teachers.

At a symposium on black education, the Rev James Haya, chairman of the Parents' Committee, said few technical and commercial subjects were offered at black schools — "yet these people are expected to compete in the market place". "What we need is partnership, not polarisation. Come and help us — this is the cry from the townships to the city," Mr Haya said.

The Rev D Soga said black parents had been left behind by their children, who were better informed and more advanced in their thinking. "The children don't want education that is designed for blacks."

Mrs E Henderson, of the NCW's Albany branch, said that when the schools boycott started in May last year, it was clear that issues underlying the 1976 riots were still alive in the minds of young blacks.

She said some of the needs were non-racial schools, a unitary system of education, closing of the pay gap between black and white teachers and the scrapping of ministerial consent for pupils to attend educational institutions for other races.

Although a great deal had to be done by the Government, she said, a lot could also be done by private enterprise, such as the establishment of a commercial school in Soweto funded by a R3-million donation from the American business community.

G L Cragg

mark.

For the first year s
 A E & C I Prize
 obtaining the highest

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the stud
 Sammy Sacks Memoria
 best classwork in E

J H Rens

Awarded on results
 Professor George N
 examinations to th
 student in Land Su
 Civil Engineering.

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (C)

Miss N C Davie

Third Year (S)

Miss G C Litt

Second Year (

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

Pretoria Technikon
201 2572/21 (53)
SRC four suspended

FOUR members of the Pretoria Technikon Students' Representative Council have been suspended from the council and from all social and cultural activities at the Technikon. This does not include sport.

The director of the technikon, Dr Denis van Rensburg, said the four students had been suspended because they had arrived late at an SRC leadership camp earlier this month.

The students are Mr Chris van Zyl, Mr Mauritz Leen, Mr Pieter van Rooyen and Mr Gawie Visser.

According to reports the four were on their way to the camp at Klein Kariba, near Warmbaths, when they lost their way and ended up at a hotel in Warmbaths.

It is alleged they played darts and snooker and left for the camp about 7pm.

On the way to the camp they are alleged to have been involved in a roadside scuffle. — Sapa.

Teacher training institutions for Blacks

334. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether any new teacher training institutions for Blacks were established by his Department in 1980; if so, (a) where and (b) how many students were enrolled at each institution;

(2) what was the total number of students enrolled at such teacher training institutions in the Republic in March 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

33

11/10/81 Agricultural colleges

263. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether any (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Chinese students are enrolled at agricultural colleges in South Africa at present; if so, how many in each category;
- (2) whether the conditions of enrolment at such colleges are the same for students of all races; if not, in what respects do they differ in respect of the various race groups?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

- (1) Yes.
(a) None.

16 FEBRUARY 1981

300

- (b) 6.
(c) None.
(d) None.
(2) Yes.

Teacher training institutions for
Coloureds/Indians

327. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Internal Affairs:

- 26/3/80
- (1) Whether any new teacher training institutions for (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians were established by his Department in 1980; if so, (i) where and (ii) how many students were enrolled in each institution;
 - (2) what was the total number of students enrolled in teacher training institutions for (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians in the Republic as at 1 March 1980?

325

THURSDAY, 26 F

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) (a) 6 432.

(b) 1 122.

'More students of engineering this year'

THE NUMBER of black students entering for engineering courses had increased sharply this year, the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said yesterday.

Speaking at the inception of training courses for black apprentices by the Vaal Transport Company at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, Mr Rousseau said permission had been granted to 110 black students to register at white universities for degree courses in Engineering.

There had already been a shift of emphasis among blacks to technical training. The trend would become increasingly important in the coming decade.

The rapid growth in senior secondary education of blacks was manifested by the number of high school pupils which had increased by more than 60 per cent in 1980 alone, he said.

The Government had established 16 technical centres in urban townships and 10 further centres were under way.

The purpose of the centres was to introduce black schoolboys to elementary technical training.

On completion of the technical orientation course, black pupils were afforded the opportunity of enrolling at technical high schools. The planning and construction of several technical high schools were in advanced stages, he added.

The syllabuses followed by black technical high schools were identical to those of whites. The Department of Education and Training was also planning to link technical education at ordinary high schools with the existing technical centres, in view of the high costs of establishing purely technical high schools.

"The department will also consider the possibility of establishing technical sections at existing high schools where students numbers do not justify the erection of separate technical high schools," he said.

On the apprenticeship level, the Department of Education and Training was running 12 technical colleges, in addition to 15 colleges operated in the homelands.

A further eight colleges were being planned for the immediate future, he said.

Council bid for teacher college

EDM 20/3/81

53
~~166~~

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

THE Mamelodi Community Council is to send a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, requesting him to have the local in-service training centre converted into a teachers' training college.

The councillors resolved at their meeting yesterday that a deputation with a "strongly-worded memorandum" be sent to the Minister after consultations with the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr P G Felstead.

The council's chairman, Mr M W Aphane, said the memorandum would include figures about the township's population.

He appointed Mr R Kgomo to draw up the memorandum.

Mr Aphane also said Mr Felstead would attend the council's next meeting. He was unable to attend yesterday's meeting.

The councillors decided to have the in-service training centre converted into a teachers training college after learn-
1983.

ing that a new in-service centre would be built in Soshanguve as the local one was too small.

Mr B Ndlazi said he could not understand why Mamelodi could not have a fully-fledged teachers training college, when Soweto had one, as the township was the second largest in the country.

The council's vice chairman, Mr H F Nkoana, said Mamelodi residents had no money to send their children to other schools and the college would be for the benefit of the community.

Mr H Pitje and Mr A Kekana said the township had enough space for a training college and there was no reason for students to be sent to other colleges.

Mr J Ledwaba, councillor for Ward One, said some students were having difficulty training at Kwandebile because that homeland's government wanted graduates to work for three years before they worked elsewhere.

● The Soshanguve in-service training centre would cost an estimated R2-million to build and will begin operating in

24/3/71
New college 53

WORCESTER. — Already known as the education centre of the Boland, Worcester is to soon have a training college which will cater for at least 700 student teachers.

A senior official of the Department of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town said consultation with the municipality had already started concerning the premises. — Sapa

Ultimatum: Art

S. Express

lecturers must

back festival or quit

29/3/81
53
3242

ART lecturers at the Natal Technikon in Durban have been instructed to support the controversial Republic Festival art exhibition next month — or else.

The order comes from the director of the technikon, Mr Alan Pittendrigh, who told the Sunday Express this week: "If they don't like it they can resign."

Asked to confirm his orders, Mr Pittendrigh replied: "Yes, I told the head of the art school that we will participate in the Republic Festival. I suppose you can call that a directive."

"Our attitude as a technikon is that we support the Republic Festival. The lecturers must realise that they work for this technikon and therefore they will take part in the festival art exhibition."

"And if they don't like that they must resign their jobs because the technikon is Government subsidised and they shouldn't take salaries from it."

The festival art exhibition is to be held in Durban's Marine Terminal in May, but a number of artists and organisations have refused to be associated with it.

Both the Natal University and the Natal Society of Arts have said they will not participate, although they have not forbidden members to do so as individuals.

But the head of the fine art department at the

TECHNIKON STAFF PUT ON BACK BY 'POLITICAL' ORDER

BY DARYL BALFOUR

whole situation to them, but then the directive came through so we couldn't do that."

Mrs Kenton said the exhibi-

tion was politically motivated because the money put into it was only available because of the festival.

Another lecturer at the tech-

nikon, who asked not to be named, said a lot of students and lecturers were aware that the festival art exhibition was not purely an art exhibition "but a Government front — a big public relations exercise".

But he said a lot of the younger students were politically unaware. "They don't even know of the debate surrounding the issue."

Dr Sylvia Kaplan, president of the Natal Society of Arts, said she felt the directive was very dictatorial. "Artists should be left to make their own decisions."



● Art head Mr Hugh Dent ... ordered to submit work for the Republic Festival.

Both the Natal University and the Natal Society of Arts have said they will not participate, although they have not forbidden members to do so as individuals.

But the head of the fine art department at the technikon, Mr Hugh Dent, confirmed he had received instructions that his department must submit works to the exhibition.

"As a Government department we were given instructions to participate in the Republic Festival, so that's that," he said.

"I was going to put it to the rest of the art school for a vote — but that was futile once we got the directive."

Mr Dent said local artists had decided at an international conference on "The State of Art in South Africa", held two years ago in Cape Town, that they would not support any Government-aided exhibitions.

He added, however, that artists should have a free choice. "There's R10 000 prize money in this and if the artists are not really concerned with what the celebration is about, they can go for it."

"But in my opinion nobody can say it is not a political exhibition. I don't know how any committee can stand up and say the exhibition is not politically motivated. It's a Government celebration."

Mr Pittendrigh added that the artists should not attempt to dictate to the technikon.

"That's like the tail wagging the dog. We will not be concerned with any decisions taken by any group of artists at any conference. If they don't like it they're free to resign."

But it is believed that a lot of artists who have said they will participate could still pull out.

Ms Hannah Lurie, a Durban sculptor and one of many who has refused to exhibit at the festival, laughed when told of the technikon directive.

"How can anyone force someone to exhibit? All you have to say is that you have nothing suitable for display," she said.

Ms Lurie said she had decided 'ages ago' not to participate in the exhibition. The council of the Natal Society of Arts had also decided not to submit any works.

A lecturer at the technikon, Mrs Diana Kenton, said she had made a personal decision to dissociate herself from the exhibition, but pointed out that while a directive had been sent to staff to support the festival, this did not mean they had to submit work.

"The directive is mainly apropos the students and their work. We wanted to put the

self — is that the Bantustans must remain what they always have been: labour reservoirs on which the industries of the Republic can draw at will.

From the point of view of the government, the Bantustans have another important function: they provide a means by which South Africa can relieve itself of costs and responsibilities which it would otherwise have to bear. The elderly, the unfit, and the sick were thus specifically mentioned as targets for resettlement. To that list may be added the 'idle', as well as various other categories of people, including the 'illegal' wives and children of migrant workers. Their removal to the Bantustans means that they technically become the responsibility of the Bantustan governments as far as housing, schooling, pensions, medical services, and a host of other essential facilities are concerned. Inevitably, the more the Bantustans have to spend on social infrastructure of this kind, the less of their slender resources will be available for industrial and agricultural development. Of course, for the time being at least, the Bantustans receive as grants from Pretoria part of the taxes paid by institutions and individuals in the Republic. But the South African government regards these grants less as the entitlement of the people in the Bantustans than as reflections of its own generosity. In fact, Pretoria characterises them as foreign aid. Eschel Rhoadie, then Secretary for Information, thus claimed in 1977 that the 'transfer of wealth' in South Africa from whites to blacks 'is, on a per capita basis, very much higher than any of the world's nations attains via foreign aid programmes.'³⁷ Connie Mulder, then Rhoadie's political superior and later Minister of Plural Relations and Development, put forward a similar argument, comparing United Nations expenditure on developing countries with South African expenditure on 'the eight developing countries in our subcontinent.'³⁸

The analogy drawn by Rhoadie and Mulder is false, and it is in any event impossible to determine whether South Africa subsidises the people in the Bantustans or vice versa: the calculation would, for instance, involve the impossible exercise of deciding on the racial composition of the taxes which companies pay to Pretoria from profits generated jointly by their white and black employees, including migrants. But the very fact that the government draws the analogy reveals an attitude in Pretoria that the Bantustans, even before independence, are foreign countries and the plight of their people no longer Pretoria's responsibility. Thus the government decided in 1978 that the Bantustans would in future be officially termed 'black states', while ministers have also adopted the practice of referring to them as 'self-governing territories'. It was reported early in 1978 that Bantu Administration officials had said it was difficult to react to reports of conditions in a resettlement camp of 12 000 people north of Kuruman since it now fell

Boycott at PE college?

C. Herald

IT is believed that about 15 student teachers at the Dower Training College in Port Elizabeth are boycotting classes until hostel food and facilities are improved.

Cape Herald could not confirm the boycott.

Chief Inspector for the Eastern Cape region of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr D J A Crafford said all colleges are under the control of Mr C Beukes, an inspector based in Cape Town.

College sources say that the food served at the

hostel lacks dietary value. They also complain that there is a chronic shortage of cutlery.

Apparently the Hostel Committee agreed at a meeting on Monday April 13 to improve the cutlery shortage, but found nothing wrong with the food. They denied that the food was not nourishing.

under the jurisdiction of BophuthaTswana.³⁹ Situated as they sometimes are in remote parts of the or in isolated parts of the Republic that adjoin and are due corporation in them the closer settlements to which AI moved are often hidden from view. Had Cosmas Desmon taken the extensive investigation whose results he later *The Discarded People*, many resettlement camps might be hidden from public view. It is indeed possible that resettlement exist today whose existence is known only to government the people who live there. The conditions of

some of the camp world. Resettlement was also seen as incentives. These were, in which people were The Bantu Administration types of settlements or 'non-productive' worked in 'border areas' if there was room lands where complete workers and 'the aged etc' would be resettled services and housing 'squatters from Europe would be settled in offered plots in 'morrow' could erect their own a borehole, a fountain while 'the inhabitants

The circular added ing these 'squatter families'. They would have to be provided with rations for three days'. However, 'as a result of the shortage of a not possible to settle all these people, together with their homelands on an agricultural basis and consequently that, before they are settled in some town or settlement; sell their cattle, sheep, and goats.' The circular added these people were resettled steps should be taken to provide employment in the Bantustans, on 'white' farms, or basis.

The circular also listed some of the 'advantages' accruing to 'the aged, disabled persons, widows and women children, and other superfluous Bantu resident in European urban

Overhaul urged for technical schooling

RDM 2/4/87

53

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

TECHNICAL and vocational education in South Africa needs to be reviewed from top to bottom, according to the chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) committee investigating this aspect of education.

"The existing system is defective and produces many frustrated scholars who are directed to fields they don't have the aptitude or interest for," Professor Willie Rautenbach said.

He was speaking at a Press conference to mark the end of a two-day international conference held by the Technical and Vocational Education Foundation of South Africa (Tevefsa).

Prof Rautenbach, of the physics department at the University of Stellenbosch, is "on loan" to Tevefsa and the Urban Foundation to promote new ideas in technical education.

"There is no unitary planning system for this type of education," Prof Rautenbach said.

"We need a basic strategy for education that takes account of the fact that we are living in a developing country."

Mr Basil Wunsh, a Tevefsa trustee, said one "enormous shortcoming" of technical education in South Africa was that pupils had to decide in Standard 6 whether they wanted to go to a technikon.

"Many are reluctant to make such an early commitment. We would like to see a system where he only has to decide at the end of Standard 7," he said.

Several alternative forms of technical education were proposed at the conference, including ideas from Israel and Taiwan.

One was a system of "career schools," using existing technikon as a foundation.

They would admit students from age 15 for an education that emphasised the child's vocation, such as nursing or teaching, over academic subjects.

"At this age a child is very impressionable and is open to new value systems," Prof Rautenbach said.

Another idea, suggested by Mr Chih Tang, president of the Taipei Institute of Technology in Taiwan, was for a five-year technical college course for selected pupils, starting at Standard 8, that would train them to a middle level halfway between a technician and an executive.

This system has been operating in Taiwan since 1964 and provides 55% of the country's trained technicians.

The Education Act had provisions for colleges along these lines, Prof Rautenbach said, but they had never been implemented.

He said it would take between 10 and 20 years for present plans to mature and bear fruit - mainly because there were not enough teachers.

"With the tremendous explosion in the school population, it is obvious that we would like many more vocational schools than academic schools.

"But this depends on teachers that we don't yet have," he said.

"The conference was very special in that a number of industrialists from the private and semi-public sectors were there," Mr Wunsh said.

"There is a clear need for closer collaboration between education and industry, who are now having to do their own thing when it comes to training."

the consumer is indiscriminating about the quality of medical care, people of all income levels showed a very high degree of concern with the quality of treatment. How accurate their perceptions were is not known, but preferences between different doctors or sources of health care showed a great deal of consistency. The consistency held in Tiersdorp (where a few whites were

43.

be achieved if financial more precise guidelines about the type and quality drugs to be used for each condition, rather than by setting an upper limit and leaving the matter to the doctor's discretion and to the persistence of some patients who have the resources, or live near enough, to return if they are dissatisfied with treatment. It is perhaps more difficult to treat accurately when it is not customary for the patient to tell the doctor if s/he does not recover or find treatment satisfactory.

Doctors seldom tell black patients what is wrong with them, though some doctors feel that cure is more likely under these circumstances because the patients' faith is a vital element in cure, and is disturbed by more understanding. There may be a need for faith to be focused on a person, and if so the doctor would seem to be as suitable as any other person, an indigenous practitioner for example. However it also seems that medical that a full understanding

44.

...

...

(6)

also be delaying their visit to a doctor until advanced pathology set in, with the associated higher cost of curing them, increased morbidity and possible death. The possibility also exists that the existence of convenient relatively cheap (from the patients' point of view - 50c if correct income concealed) medical care, has led to some social iatrogenesis (10) - a reduced inclination and ability for self-care so that trivial complaints 'are taken to the doctor' for professional care.

(1.3) The method of the paper

The method of the paper is to examine the theory of cost benefit analysis, to consider the logical foundations of the technique particularly the flaws in the compensation principle and the conflict between efficiency and equity considerations. Apart from the foundations in welfare economics, the emphasis is on application of the technique in the health sector. This work makes no pretence at being original but draws from an extensive literature on the pure theoretical aspects, and on the application to health programmes.

The figures for capital costs, direct operating costs, average cost per patient, attendances, average length of stay and those relating to maternity are taken from published reports or calculated from records kept by individual hospitals for their own purposes. Information on indirect objective costs - transport costs and waiting times - and on subjective elements were collected by means of a survey of 1 000 patients, half at Groote Schuur Outpatient Department, and half at five Day Hospitals selected as representative of the different sized Day Hospitals that exist on the Cape flats. Results are at the 5% significance level. There is very little published work on the structure and staffing of the health system in the Cape Peninsula so a great deal of information is the result of personal investigation and discussion with those responsible for unning these services.

Footnotes:

- (1) Cape of Good Hope Province - Estimates of Additional Expenditure to be defrayed from the local funds for the year ending March 1950 and March, 1977.
- (2) See Feldstein Ch.1.
- (3) See for example Dick
- (4) Ferster in "Measuring for Management". N.P.H.T.
- (5) Gruer p.390.
- (6) Nurock (1974) p.1053.
- (7) Bryant p.116

Technikon forms its own student council

RD 10/4/87
53

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Witwatersrand Technikon's first students representative council has been formed.

The 12-man council has elected a committee to draw up a constitution, says the technikon's dean of students, Mr J Z Eloff.

Although several of the 12 departments at the technikon have their own student councils, each has elected an SRC member.

Mr Eloff will act as interim chairman until the constitution is finalised and a chairman elected.

"In this process we hope a leader for the SRC will come to the surface," Mr Eloff said yesterday.

(7)

- (8) King 11.1
- (9) Mr. P.J. Loubser Argus 10.7.78
- (10) Illich "Medical Nemesis".

THE USE OF PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
IN FAMILY PLANNING IN RHODESIA

DR K.E. SAPIRE
Head of Family Planning Services
Groote Schuur Hospital

There is a growing demand for health services in developing countries, and the needs of the greatest number of people must be satisfied at the lowest possible cost without adversely affecting the quality of service.

In RURAL AREAS the solution is being sought by using para-medical personnel to deliver services traditionally provided by doctors. Until recently, nurses, midwives and auxiliary nursing staff have played a major role, assisting the doctor in the care of patients and fulfilling their duties through appropriate training and supervision.

capable of performing a wide range of tasks. One of the great problems in rural areas is that of the shortage of health personnel and the need for better communication and trust with potential users.

In Rhodesia the quality of work has not suffered by using para-medical personnel, and there appears to be a greater motivational impact from the rapport.

In Rhodesia there has always been a shortage of doctors in rural areas and as these doctors are heavily involved in

curative/.....

curative medicine it was clearly evident some years ago that they were unable to do all the work required in preventive medicine, particularly in the field of family planning. We realised that if we were to rely on doctor based clinics alone we would be unable to reach the masses of people whose need for family planning was urgent, and that the most effective way of extending the family planning services would be to

A TEACHING UNIT was set up for SISTERS to do the work. This was intensive and continuous. It was enthusiastic staff where possible, a

Technikon problems for blacks

Apr 14/4/81
53

IT WAS extremely difficult for black students to train at Technikon, the chairman of the Professional Board for Medical Technology, Mr S W Hayden Smith said today. Presenting the board's report at a meeting of the South African and Dental

Council in Parow. Mr Hayden Smith told council members that there were few facilities for black medical technology students.

Discussing a new course for a diploma in medical technology, he said that where facilities were not easily available blacks should be admitted to Technikon.

'However, it is not as simple as all that,' said Mr Hayden Smith.

'There is no problem about black students being admitted to Technikon until one actually tries to have them admitted.'

'First one is referred to the department concerned, such as the Department of Coloured Affairs, and within three months, if one is lucky, acceptance is granted.'

IMPORTANCE

'But when one returns to the Technikon one is told that there are other problems, such as no separate toilet facilities,' Mr Hayden Smith told the meeting.

Mr A Clarke, a member of the Professional Board for Chiropody agreed that while there had been improvements in training facilities for chiropodists, his Board had also experienced 'great problems' in training black students.

'We feel these training problems are of the utmost importance,' he said.

The problem of training medical technologists is to be referred through the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions to the Minister of Education and Training.

in smaller cities and mission or rural areas. In villages, however, it is difficult to obtain the services of well qualified sisters. They usually wish to live in towns as they are sophisticated and often married to men who hold blue or white collar jobs.

From the inception of the training course we trained

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS to assist the doctors and sisters at

the clinics. Gradually it became apparent that these nurses

became/.....

SECTION 9: POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE
DRUG MARKET:

The analysis of the paper so far reveals that there are several major areas within the drug industry where potential or actual inefficiencies occur. These are real economic problems for the price mechanism does not serve to ensure effective operation of the drug market.

Given these problems several proposals have been made to overcome them. These proposals can be grouped into the following types.

1. Nationalisation of the drug industry

Decision on black students at JCE 'to wait'

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

A LONG-AWAITED decision on how far to open the doors of the Johannesburg College of Education (JCE) to blacks — for 15 months the subject of negotiations between the University of the Witwatersrand and the Transvaal Education Department — is unlikely in the near future.

But the long wait may be a blessing in disguise, according to education sources.

They say the province is unlikely to take a decision on the university's application to widen the present exemption allowing its black students to attend one degree course at JCE, until the General Election and the mammoth investigation into education by the Human Sciences Research Council are over.

Wits, which has about 350 students at JCE, asked for the concession in January last year. Three of the students are black, and may study only for the Bachelor of Primary Education degree.

The university wants the concession extended to diploma courses in physical education, physical science, industrial arts and home economics.

This week educationists said the long wait indicated that the JCE was waiting to fit in with the HSRC's "master plan" for training colleges, rather than make minor, temporary adjustments.

They said there were strong suggestions that the HSRC would recommend the extension of the permit system — under which a black student may study at a white university if he has a Ministerial permit — beyond the university's request.

"The need for decentralisation of administration and control also seems to be coming through strongly in the HSRC," said one source.

He suggested that the TED was waiting to see if increased autonomy might enable it to make far-reaching changes that would allow more productive use of the massive JCE complex. This could sharply reduce the cost of training teachers.

He said the JCE was keener than many people thought to "go into action" once the report had been tabled.

Another educationist pointed out that the college was already involving itself "unofficially" in black teacher training, for example the recent 10-week "enrichment course" organised for more than 100 Soweto teachers.

The Transvaal Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste, has already asked JCE's rector, Professor A N Boyce, for "certain information".

This week the TED cited the wait for the information as the reason for its delay in taking a decision.

Prof Boyce has already canvassed staff and students on their attitude to the admission of more blacks. Students have filled in questionnaires, and he feels most would favour the idea.

Each of the alternatives will be considered in turn.

(9.1) Nationalisation of the drug industry:

The idea of nationalising the industry has been proposed as a way of dealing with the inefficiencies of the market. (2)

But the costs of such a move in terms of the removal of incentives to efficiency are likely to be high and the benefits relatively small. The industry is not well suited to nationalisation for there are no great economies of scale to secure and the progress of the industry is highly dependent on discovery; there is no reason to believe that the incentives for research will be maintained or that centralised research will be more effective under nationalisation.

This form of institution may be too costly a way of removing the present externalities in the market. Particularly in South

Africa where a strong industry is emerging, a policy that could stifle initiative must be avoided. The South African industry is now beginning to produce more active ingredients with the expiry of foreign held patents taken out in the early 1960's.

In addition, there are other problems in the way of nationalisation that may be difficult and costly to overcome.

The fact that such a large part of the ethical drug market is controlled by foreign companies implies that South African based plants are dependent on research carried out in parent plants. The transfer of technology that currently takes place would not be available to the nationalised industry. The result would either be very high costs or isolation from the mainstream

Therefore the costs of nationalisation is not clear that the market has failed to provide useful

medicines, the major charge against the industry rests on the grounds of prices and promotion practices. "The criticism has more often been, not that it (the industry) failed to produce useful medicine in adequate quantities, but that it produced and promoted at high cost a number that were sometimes unnecessary, sometimes of dubious value and sometimes even undesirable." (3)

It is therefore concluded that full nationalisation is not desirable. It is also not feasible to have government shareholding and representatives on the boards of directors of firms. Civil servants are not faced by the same incentives and will therefore not be prepared in dealings with top

Black nursing college delayed

7/11/81
22/1/81
53

A project to build a R7.3-million nursing college at Leratong Hospital near Krugersdorp has been shelved due to the greater need for clinics in Soweto.

This has been disclosed by Mr P W du Plessis, director of the Transvaal Provincial Works Department.

Mr du Plessis said the Leratong project was still on the Provincial budget but there was not enough money this year to finance it. He could not reveal how much was to be spent on the Soweto clinics as the budget had not been finalised.

Mr Sam Moss, Progressive Federal Party opposition spokesman on hospitals, deplored the decision to shelve the Leratong college.

He said Soweto's clinics and a college to train nurses were two entirely separate issues. The Leratong project should not have been sacrificed and

something else in the budget should have given up its place.

"There is a desperate shortage of trained nurses and we cannot delay the building of new training facilities," he said.

Mr Moss will take up the issue when the budget is presented in August.

OF
n.

chool,

Visitors
Visiting academic staff during the year
Professor W G Astley, Department of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania.
Dr J. ...
Mr J ...
JEW

Appointments to Senior Lecturer: Mr R Mackintosh and to Senior Consultant: Mr J Miller

(c) Graduate School of Business

Appointment to Lecturer: S B Manyuku
Appointment to Senior Lecturer: M Birt

(b) Department of Business Science

Appointment as Senior Lecturer: P Smith
Promotion to Senior Lecturer: K Mattison, I Piha, R Young
Appointments as Lecturer: M Eccles, A Greyling
Promotion to Lecturer: A Mackenzie, M Wormald

(a) Faculty of Accounting

Several changes took place in the Faculty during the year. Associate Professor G Everingham, Senior Lecturers T Scotcher, R van der Poel and J Loebenstein, Lecturers Mrs J Hume and Junior Lecturer C Kooyman left the Faculty. Promotions and appointments were made as follows:

Staff Changes

In 1981 the "structured" M Com degree in Business Data Processing will be offered for the first time while a new B Com curriculum enables students to choose one of seven streams of study as from the beginning of next year. A new one-year intensive Conversion Course preparing graduates from non-commerce disciplines for the final year of the Certificate in the Theory of Accountancy is another innovation for 1981. The GSB will offer new programmes in Corporate Financial Modelling and Pharmacy Management.

b) Healthiness of Life

Morbidity is a more diverse phenomenon and can only properly be assessed by surveys. Some classification is needed into degrees of morbidity and perhaps also into the length of disability involved to distinguish chronic from acute conditions. Some examples are:

The U.K. Censuses use the following questions in respect of each person: i) Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? If yes, does it limit your activities in any way?

ii) During the two weeks

All-race technical education urged

RDM 23/4/81
53

Staff Reporter

A TOP Government official yesterday called for a national education policy to increase the number of students of all races in electronics and computers.

Mr R J Raath, Deputy Postmaster-General, Telecommunications, made the call at the opening of the Electronic Communications Expo 1981 in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Raath said this policy should be built into all levels of schooling for all races to help the country cope with the electronic and information revolution.

There was a need to channel children of all races into technical fields.

This did not mean that apartheid in education should go, Mr Raath added.

The schooling could be based on a national education policy for all races which would still be educated separately, he said.

The Post Office and the electronics industry was severely hampered by the shortage of professional, technical and supporting staff.

Mr Raath said that the Post Office offered identical technical training courses for all races.

...ruption in normal activities due to presence of illness or injury'. This is incomplete, but reflects an important aspect; it has a simple behavioural criterion and can be expressed as days per year (chronic illness counts as 365 days).

A problem with unidimensional morbidity indicators is that the time spent sick, and the degree of sickness (perhaps again compounded of intensity of pain, and disability) are conceptually distinct. Health service records are an unreliable guide to

31. A.J. Culyer, R.S. Lavers & A. Williams, 'Social Indicators: Health', Social Trends, no. 2 (1971).

morbidity because of differences in the ability of the population to recognize and present different illnesses.

2. Composite Indicators

i) Disability-free days (32) are expressed as a life-expectancy of disability-free years or as an average number of disability-free days per year. A 'disability-free life expectancy' measures health rather than illness (though it is measured in a way which relates it monotonically to measures of ill health so there is no advantage); and it can be easily understood. However it gives equal weight to death and disability, so that unless disaggregated it cannot be used as a criterion of choice between expenditures affecting morbidity and mortality differentially. It could be of use in public discussion, but perhaps only to supplement mortality figures.

ii) Culyer, Lavers and Williams (31) propose indicators of intensity and duration of illness, used together but not combined. 'Intensity' is measured on two scales: degree of suffering, and degree of restricted activity. To combine the scores they suggest constructing indifference curves between these two dimensions on the basis of expert judgement.

32. D.F. Sullivan, 'A Single Index of Mortality and Morbidity' Health Service and Mental Health Association, Health Report, vol. 86, no. 4, April 1971.

New college for Springs

RDM 24/4/81
53

By JOHAN BUYS

AN R8-million technical college will be built in Springs — and it will be the most modern and best equipped in the country, according to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Addressing a National Party election meeting in the Springs Civic Centre, Dr Viljoen said: "I have the pleasure to announce here tonight that my department has succeeded in financing an important new project for the technical college in Springs."

Dr Viljoen told his audience of about 50 people that the college was not only of importance for Springs, but of national importance to education in the country because training for two important industries — building and motor — would be centred in Springs.

He said the Government had approved a new R8.1-million complex to be built in Springs. It will provide for 750 students and will have hostel facilities for 240.

Building will start this year. The first contract for site work for the new building has already been awarded and should be completed within the next few months.

Dr Viljoen said tenders will then be called for the building, which is expected to be completed July 1983.

"When this is completed it will be certainly the most modern and best equipped technical college in the country. I would like to congratulate Springs on this project which educationally and industrially will mean much for Springs, the East Rand and the whole country," the Minister said.

Referring to the general political scene, Dr Viljoen said South Africa's enemies — who were seeking the overthrow of the political and social system of the country — were not merely trying to achieve multiracialism or black majority rule, but were trying to achieve power.

(Report by Johan Buys, 16b Fifth Avenue, Springs)

there probably numbered no more than 45,000 in 1870, at a time when the Cape Colony had nearly 200,000 European inhabitants.⁸⁰ Moreover, because they lacked local markets and were separated from the Colonial towns by great distances, the rural Afrikaners remained essentially trekboers, "occupying vast areas of land without improving it, living on their herds and flocks, and producing very little for exchange."⁸¹ Trade was conducted chiefly by foreigners, mainly of British or Jewish origin. Both republics issued paper money, but its use was not widespread.

During the middle years of the nineteenth century, the primary political objective of the British ruling class centered on financial retrenchment. Because British naval and industrial prowess reigned supreme throughout the world, enterprising entrepreneurs desired an ideal situation where they would be able to trade freely and profitably everywhere, without the obligation of governing overseas territories. According to Thompson,

In the perspective of the British ruling class, the Cape Colony was of marginal value in the middle years of the nineteenth century. The Colony had been conquered and held for strategic reasons, but its strategy was confined to the harbours of the Cape peninsula, which were important links on the trade route to India, the most profitable of all British possessions. For the rest, the Colony was a burden. The cost of civil administration was barely met from local taxation; the military garrison and the frequent frontier wars constituted a huge liability to the British taxpayer. The Cape's trade with Britain was not valuable enough, its British settlers neither numerous nor influential enough, to offset this fundamental defect.⁸³

By virtue of their command of the sea, British officials were able to annex Natal and to gradually make their imperial authority effective there, thereby depriving the Afrikaner republics independent access to ocean trade routes. It was a

⁸⁰ See C.G.W. Schumann, Structural Changes and Business Cycles in South Africa, 1806-1886 (London: P.S. King and Son, 1938), p. 38.

⁸¹ Leonard Thompson, "Co-operation and Conflict: The Highveld," op. cit., p. 425.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Thompson, "Co-operation and Conflict: The Zulu Kingdom and Natal," op. cit., p. 369.

different matter on the highveld. British officials could have marched troops across the Orange River and annexed the territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers. However, no British government "was prepared to spend enough money to impose order upon the Trekboers and Voortrekkers, Griquas and Africans, in that area -- let alone to follow the ultimate Voortrekker beyond the last horizon of the seemingly endless Transvaal."⁸⁴ Without some compelling commercial or strategic reason to justify annexation, the British imperial authorities were satisfied to

The discovery of

85
min way in the interior.

Students return after promises

(L. Herald 25/4/81) (530) (252)

THE Dower Training College students who had been boycotting classes since the beginning of the second term -- because of poor hostel food and facilities -- called off their boycott this week, after winning some concessions from College authorities.

After a meeting last week, between boycotting students and college authorities, a spokesman for the students said that they were returning on condition that the promised concessions were implemented soon.

The students have been promised that:

- New crockery has been ordered.
- A TV set will be installed in the recreation room, and
- Lock-up time will be extended by 30 minutes during the week and by an hour over weekends.

A number of grievances led to the food boycott

and the stayaway from lectures.

The recreation room for men was bare, but for two broken chairs.

Students had to drink out of cracked cups.

Students, seated six to a table, had to share two cups during meals.

Between 7.30 and 9.30 every night students were locked in like children to study.

The authorities have introduced a silent period instead.

In another potentially explosive situation at the college three lecturers received letters, signed by Mr A A Langdown, as secretary of the Hostel Committee, informing them that they must find alternative accommodation and that the decision was final.

The lecturers wrote back asking for an opportunity to thrash the matter out at a meeting, but the Hostel Committee refused to see them.

Pledge to boost black education

A leading education group has pledged to fill the need for trained blacks in managerial skills and generally contribute to the educational upliftment of blacks, writes Z B MOLEFE

This surfaced yesterday when Mr Rex Drew, principal of the Damelin Management School talked to the SOWETAN on the recent appointments of two blacks at the college.

The two are Mr Lindile

Lawisa who has been appointed Course Consultant to the management school and Mr Phil Khumalo who has been appointed Liaison Director to the Damelin Education Group.

South Africa has an acute shortage of people with managerial skills, pointed out Mr Drew. This was even more pronounced among blacks because of their numbers.

"We are taking positive steps to fill this need," added Mr Drew.

The group consists of two main divisions. The first is the high school division, which includes Damelin College and the Damelin Sight and Sound Secretarial School.

The second is the adult education division, consisting of the College of Marketing, the Damelin Institute of Professional

Studies, the Damelin Audio-visual Education, the Damelin University Tutorials and the Damelin Management School.



Mr Phil Khumalo, the newly appointed Damelin Education Group's liaison director.

SOWETAN
APR 29 1981

TECH PLANS RELEASED

ANSAWS 2/5/81

53

PLANS for the Cape Technikon campus in District Six were released by the director, Dr T C Shippey, yesterday. The masterplan of the proposals and a model of the consolidated campus were shown to the Technikon Council this week.

Dr Shippey said the model was not complete and changes could still be made.

The proposed campus will provide for 5 000 full-time students, but allows for expansion in the future.

Initially 9 000 students and staff could be accommodated on the campus.

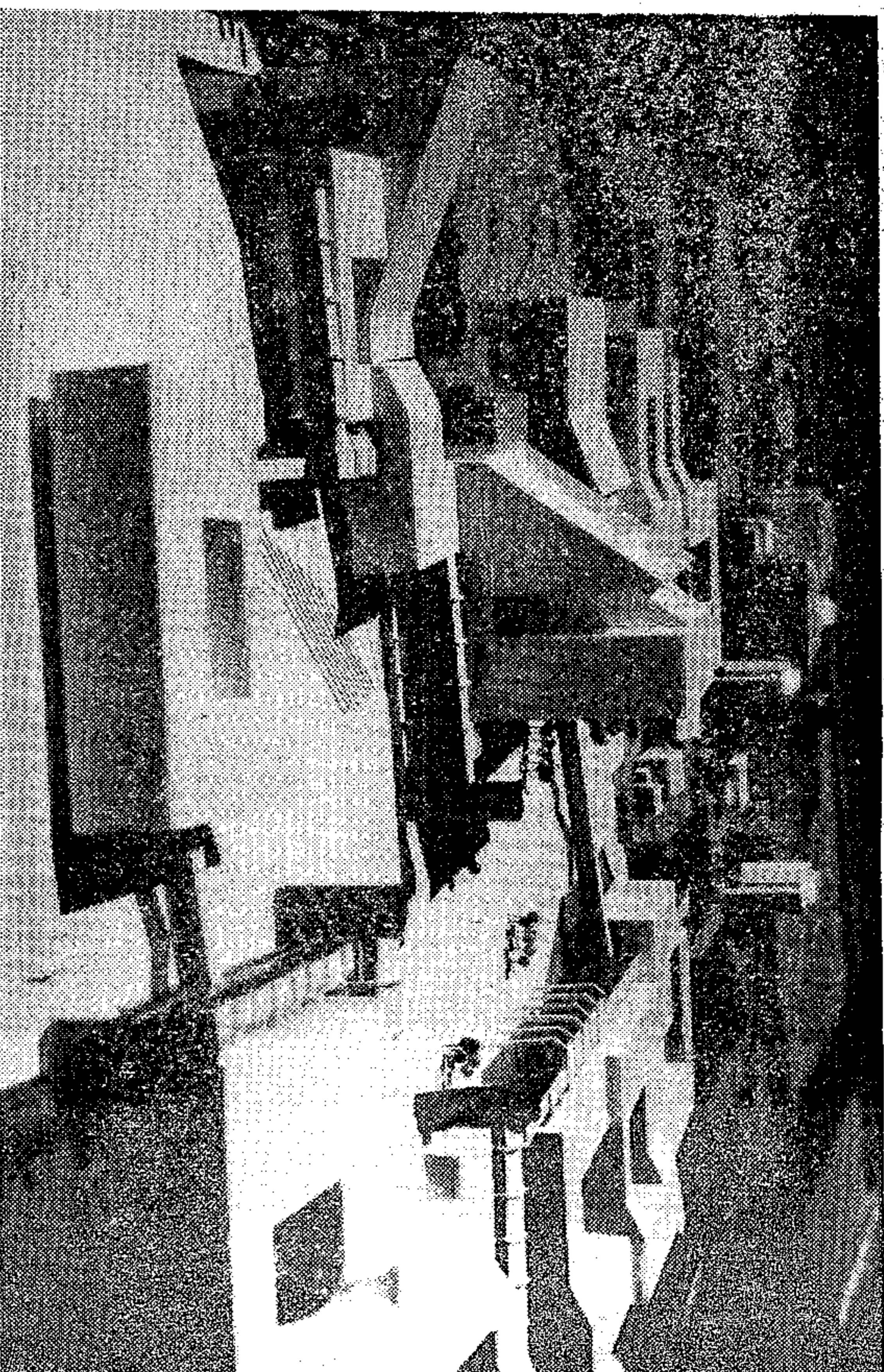
Both the model and plan are subject to approval of

the Technikon Council and the Department of National Education.

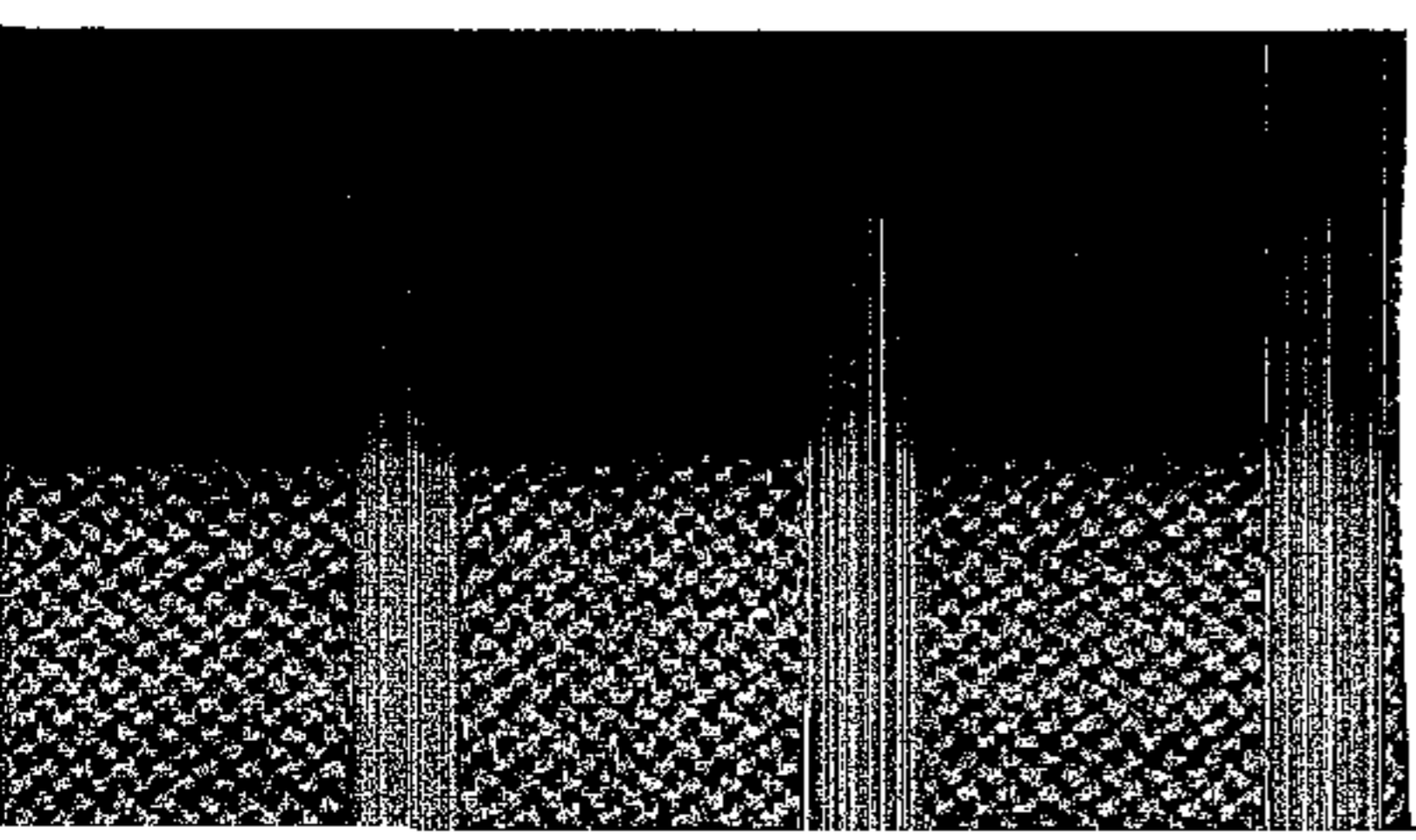
The campus will be developed with emphasis on landscaping and open spaces. Initially 20 percent of the site will be used for buildings.

There will be undercover parking for 15 000 cars. The academic buildings will on average be four storeys high. A skywalk system is planned to serve as a link between the various departments.

Building will start in 1982. Depending on available funds, it could take between five and 10 years to complete.



A VIEW of the proposed Technikon campus shows the administration block surrounded by facilities and a central open plaza suitable for open-air gatherings of up to 10 000



District Six Technikon campus plan goes ahead

CT 4/5/81



Chief Reporter

A MASTER PLAN and a scale model of the proposed new campus for the Cape Technikon, made public for the first time yesterday, show that initial provision is being made for about 9 000 students and staff in the heart of District Six, now officially known as Zonnebloem.

The model, prepared by the architects in the scheme, Colyn and Meiring and Interplan, shows that the new complex is to have a low profile, with academic buildings four storeys high on average but with a central administration block rising

to eight floors.

The model also shows an inner piazza in the middle of the campus which, it was stated, would be capable of seating up to 10 000 students at a time.

It was made clear at yesterday's viewing of the model by representatives of the news media that plans for the new Technikon campus were being proceeded with, in spite of "attempts being made in certain quarters" to prevent this.

Two historic churches, one of which was the focal point of the Moravian complex in District Six and the other the Anglican

church of St Mark's-on-the-Hill — the "Klipkerkie" — are shown as forming part of the proposed complex.

The coloured congregations of these and other churches in the area were depleted when former residents had to move to the Cape Flats because of the government's proclamation of District Six as a "white" area.

It is not yet known what use the church buildings, the preservation of which was agreed to by the authorities recently, will be put to by the Cape Technikon.

Asked if the proposed com-

plex would be opened to students of all races, the president of the Technikon council, Mr H Wolffe, said this was a policy matter, for decision at government level.

"What I can say at this stage is that my council is on record as having applied to the Department of National Education for the right to admit students on a basis of merit and availability of accommodation.

"We have thus far not received a positive response to this request."

Mr Wolffe said that it was not

possible at this stage to give an estimate of the ultimate cost of the project.

The Director of the Cape Technikon, Dr T C Shippey, said the model was still in conceptual form and that changes could still be made. Members of the Technikon council had reacted favourably to it when they saw it for the first time recently, and it was hoped it would be formally approved by the council at its meeting at the end of this month.

It was hoped that a start would be made on the project in

the second half of next year and its completion, which could take between five and 10 years, would depend on the availability of funds from government and other sources.

Initially only 20 percent of the area of the site, bounded by Tennant Street, Constitution Street, Keizergracht (the extension of Darling Street) and a new road, Vogelgezang, at the Woodstock end, would be built on.

Mr Gilbert Colyn, of Colyn and Meiring, said the campus would be developed as a park terrain, with emphasis on

landscaping and open spaces. "This will create a green lung which will be very much needed when Zonnebloem becomes a densely built-up area."

A central space would be created where no motor vehicles would be allowed. Parking would be primarily under cover, allowing for about 1 500 cars.

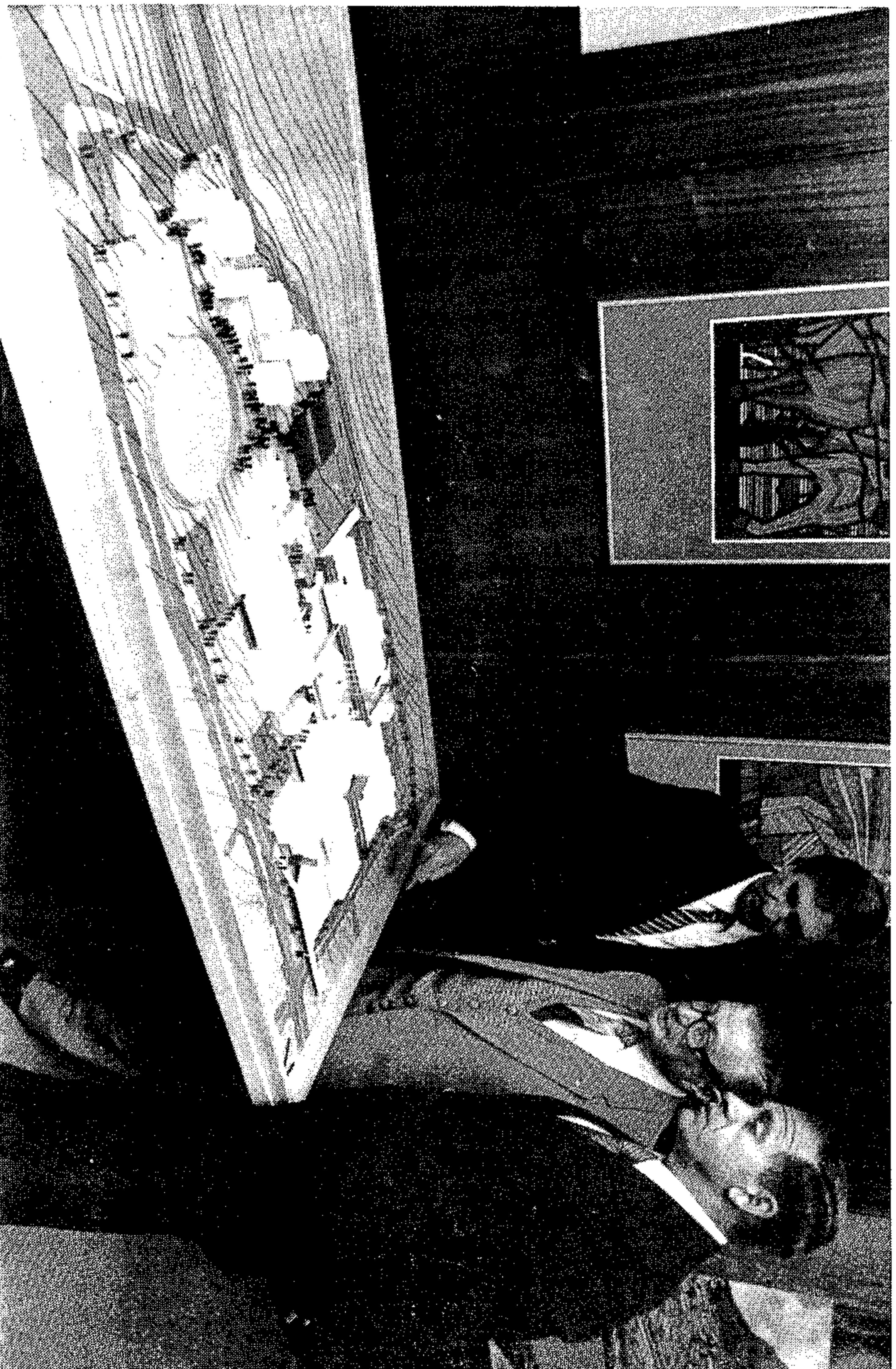
A "skywalk" system would be created to serve as a link between the various schools of the Cape Technikon, thus protecting students and staff from rain and wind.

● In a statement issued at a gathering in his office in the

present Cape Technikon building in Longmarket Street for viewing of the model of the proposed campus, Dr Shippey said:

"The council of the Technikon has taken cognisance of the fact that attempts are being made in certain quarters to prevent the building of the campus. It nevertheless still holds the view that the proposed site is the best available for the new campus.

"It is the council's endeavour to act in the best interests of the education of our youth, and any plans by pressure groups to make a political football out of the matter are regrettable."



Mr Gilbert Colyn, left, of the firm of architects commissioned to design a new campus for the Cape Technikon in District Six, discusses features of the scheme on a model of it with the president of the Technikon council, Mr H Wolffe, centre, and the director of the Cape Technikon, Dr T C Shippey.

Engineers set out to train blacks

By Iain Macdonald

A new course to prepare black students for a career in civil engineering was launched in Soweto yesterday by the South African Institution of Civil Engineers.

The programme will aim at fitting school children for university, and arises out of the grave manpower shortage in engineering and related fields.

Introducing the scheme at the Soweto Teachers' Training College yesterday, Mr C Sheen of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers said that at least 500 graduate engineers and 1000 civil engineering technicians would have to be trained each year to meet demands.

The profession was now training only about half that number, he said.

"The programme is aimed at making sure students have an adequate grounding in maths and science by

the time they get to technician level, as well as an ability to communicate.

"In South Africa we have produced fewer than 20 graduated black civil engineers.

"The idea of the programme is to select a particular group of promising pupils, monitor their progress and allow their skills to develop.

"It should be off the ground by the beginning of next year."

Mr Sheen said about 200 promising pupils should be identified and if necessary drafted to schools for special training in maths and science.

"We also propose organised camps where pupils can exchange ideas, visits to civil engineering sites, involvement in assignments of an engineering nature and an introduction to engineering drawing.

"It's a tough assignment and if one out of four emerge at the top, we'll be satisfied."

First bakery school in SAC

Staff Reporter

A BAKERY school, the first of its kind in South Africa, is to open its doors on June 2 in Salt River.

Its establishment comes after the Cape Bakers' Association and the Bakery Employees Industrial Union had got together under the umbrella of the Industrial Council to combat a shortage of skilled bakers which has been highlighted by the country's recent economic upswing and consequent increase in the purchasing power of consumers.

At the centre of efforts to get the school off the ground has been 37-year-old Mr John Wheateroff, a graduate from the College of Bakery Education in Britain, who has been in this country for 18 months.

In the baking industry all his life and a former bakery advisor, Mr Wheateroff will run the school himself and for the first six months or so will be the only teacher.

Between June and December, he said yesterday, the school would run three nine-week courses. Twenty percent of each course would be theoretical, with students learning more about the raw materials of their trade, wheat, flour and yeast, why eggs are preferable to milk in certain cases although both are "wet" ingredients, and so on.

The rest of the time would be spent acquiring the art of making Vienna bread, rolls, tarts, scones, pies and all sorts of

other delicacies, not forgetting, of course, the plain old ordinary brown, white and wholewheat loaves.

With each course catering for only nine students, all three are already fully booked.

"I hope that by Christmas, with increased facilities, we'll be up to 16 per course," said Mr Wheateroff, adding that till the year-end the school would borrow the facilities of a bakery in Durham Avenue, Salt River. By then, hopefully, it would have permanent facilities of its own.

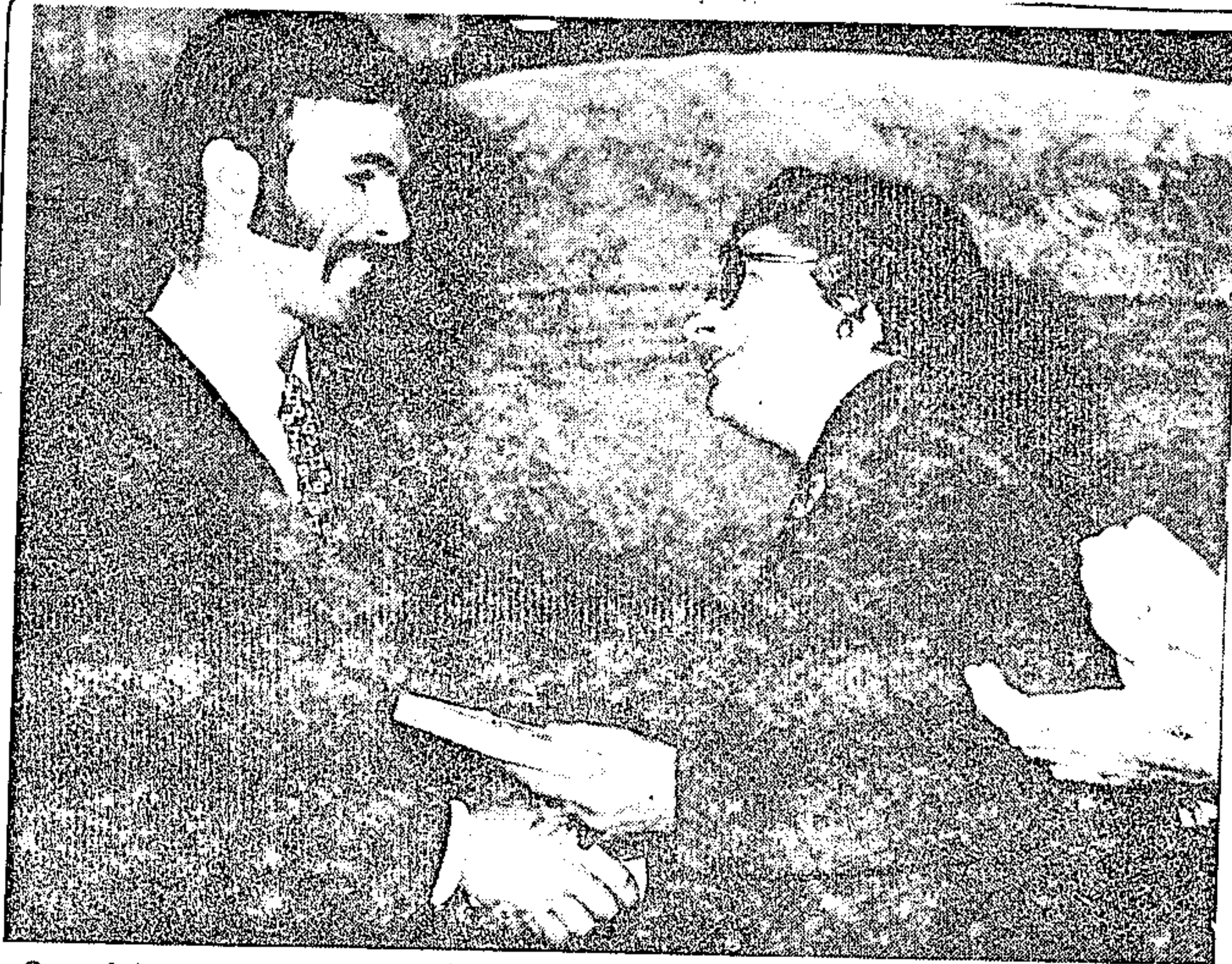
Bakery employees

The students themselves, he said, would not be taken straight from school but from various bakeries to which they were already attached and to which they would return on completion of the course.

Had the stomachs of Capetonians suffered, did he think, because of a lack of any such school in these parts before?

"No, I think baking here is good when one considers that it is done with local wheat, which is not as good for bread as some overseas wheat. You must remember that bakers overseas can shop around for the best wheat they can find, whereas here bakers must use the local product".

Mr Wheateroff said he hoped the school would do something about the present lack of formal training for bakers in South Africa.



One of the two recipients of gold medals for merit at yesterday's Cape Technikon diploma ceremony, Mr Kevin Consani, receives his award from Mrs P. S Meyer, wife of the deputy director-general of the Department of National Education. Mr Consani scored the highest marks in South Africa in five of his final-year subjects for the National Diploma for Technicians (Production Engineering) and received 19 out of 25 distinctions.

Technikon 'move in right direction'

ONE of the highlights in the Cape Technikon's recent history was the new campus development in District Six, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of National Education, Dr P. S. Meyer, said yesterday.

He said at the Technikon's diploma ceremony for the 1980 academic year in the City Hall that the development plan for the new campus had been accepted. Work would soon start on the site.

"I am also aware of the controversy surrounding the site for the new campus. But my wish is that the south-easterly winds that blow in the Cape during winter will now finally blow away the last traces of controversy." Dr

Meyer said.

He said the present campus was spread over a wide area in central Cape Town, Rondebosch and Newlands. Such a decentralized campus was difficult to administer and steps toward a consolidated campus represented a "move in the right direction".

● A total of 265 diplomas and certificates were presented, with 295 more awarded in absentia. The ceremony was attended by the president of the Technikon Council, Mr H. Wolffe; the director of the Cape Technikon, Dr T. C. Shippey; leaders of commerce and industry and the parents and relatives of students.

Redesign education to combat skills shortage



By Drew Forrest

A new philosophy of education will have to be accepted by all South Africans if the manpower crisis is to be overcome, says Professor W. I. Rautenbach of the University of Stellenbosch.

The solution lay in redesigning the educational system to give vocational and technical training to as many as three quarters of schoolchildren in standards eight to ten, he said.

Professor Rautenbach was speaking after the conclusion of a two-day conference staged by the Technical and Vocational Education Foundation at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

DEVELOPING

South Africa was a developing, rather than a developed, country, he said, and "everybody has to change at a high rate." Whites, as much as any other group, had to accept they were not as developed as their European, Taiwanese and Israeli counterparts.

The educational system envisaged by Professor Rautenbach would take 10 to 15 years to become reality. At secondary level it would include "career schools" in which children would move to a technical and vocational curriculum after standard eight.

PRIVATE

To meet the need for technicians, South Africa could follow the Taiwanese in the introduction of "five-year colleges," he said.

South Africa would also benefit from the introduction of private, non-racial technical and vocational schools.

The present system of education needed reviewing "from top to bottom," he said, and he was "optimistic" about the enquiry into education by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Alongside the ... of 1918, however, all these

BLACK OCTOBER : CAPE TOWN AND THE SPANISH INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC OF 1918.

In the 3 1/2 centuries of its existence, serious epidemics have been no stranger to Cape Town. In 1713 smallpox killed nearly 1/3 of its small population in six weeks¹ and 42 years later, the disease returned to claim over 2000 victims². In the nineteenth century further smallpox epidemics occurred, that of 1881 being the most virulent, carrying off over 1000 Capetonians.³ In the first year of the present century bubonic plague was introduced from India - 735 cases resulted in 357 deaths⁴.

its slums (especially Districts 6 and 7 and the old city) and its African locations at Idobeni and the Locks. In fact, at a mass meeting on the overcrowding problem in September 1917, Canon Lavis had ominously predicted:

There are two ways by which the present state of affairs can be altered. One is an epidemic and the other was to carry out a wise scheme of Municipal housing.⁶

War had also swelled the military population of the Peninsula and to the usual military camps at the Castle, Fort Craig, Wynberg and Simonstown, there was added a S.A. Native Labour Corps camp at Rosebank.

population are thought to have been attacked and of these, over 20 million died.⁵

Cape Town, in the latter part of 1918, was booming. As a major port and transit station, four years of war had seen it prosper. Its population had grown by leaps and bounds since its incorporation of other Peninsula municipalities in 1913, and in 1918 it was jam-packed with people of all races, crammed into inadequate and insanitary houses in

In the following days, Spanish 'Flu began to spread ever more widely, growing in intensity. Chemists did a roaring trade in "remedies" like quinine, aspirin and cinnamon tablets and were soon permitted by the Magistrate to stay open at all hours to cope with the heavy demand.¹⁰

The number of people off work grew steadily, disrupting business, public services and transport, while in the press the cancellation

New hopes of all-race Technikon

By
Hugh Robertson

THERE are fresh hopes among coloured educationists that the new Technikon in District Six will be open to all races rather than being the whites-only establishment which was first envisaged.

They said today that the Government had discreetly called for an investigation into the idea of an open Technikon and they argued that there could be no more appropriate site for it than District Six.

WHITE PAPER

The Government's call was contained in a white paper, a reflection of Cabinet thinking, which followed publications this week of a report by the National Manpower Commission.

One of the central themes of the commission's report was a warning that South Africa's full economic potential could not be used, and that there might actually be a decline in living standards, if the country continued to restrict the higher echelons of labour to whites.

Coloured educationists pointed out today that the Theron Commission had strongly recommended opening all institutions of tertiary education, including Technikons, to all races.

REVIVAL

The Theron Commission's report is enjoying a revival in Government circles after key proposals were rejected by the Government four years ago, and it is known that the President's Council has studied the recommendation to open Technikons to all races.

The President's Council is also reviewing the whites-only status of District Six and is under pressure from its coloured and Indian members to call for a stop to the development of the envisaged whites-only Technikon until the dispute over the future of the area has

COMPROMISE

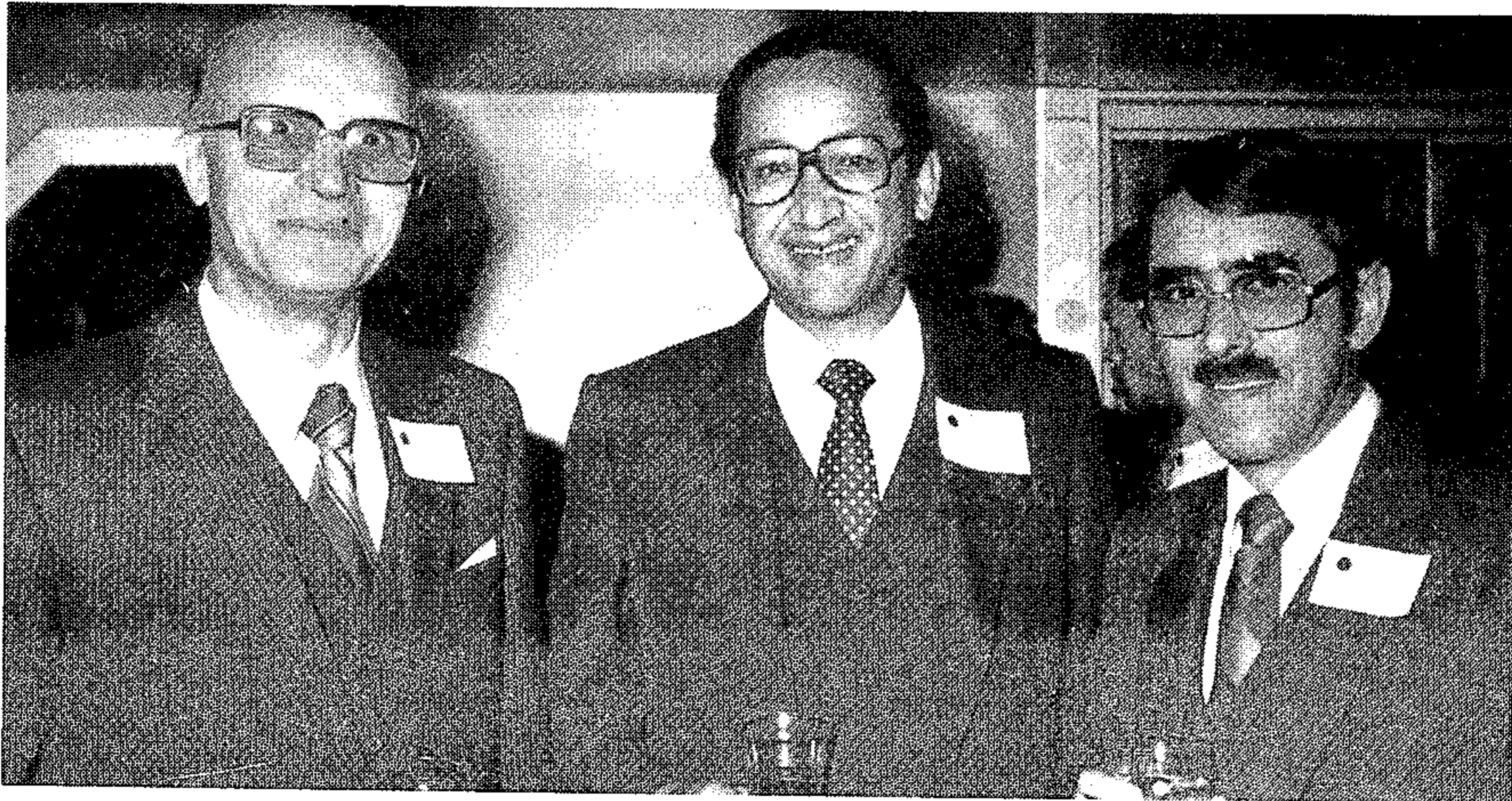
One way of resolving it, educationists suggest, would be a compromise whereby the Technikon scheme would go ahead, but as a multiracial institution.

They believe it could become a catalyst for an open area of District Six — the sort of area which the Government has already announced it will be creating in the Cape Town area.

Many members of the President's Council, including former Cabinet Ministers and National Party parliamentarians, have said publicly that they feel at least a part of District Six should be opened to coloured and Indian residents.

RESERVATIONS

Their views are widely believed to reflect current thinking in the Cabinet, although there have been reports of strong reservations by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who as Minister of Community Development proclaimed District Six a white area 15 years ago and who has repeatedly defended his decision ever since.



Businessmen, academics and industrialists attended a seminar focusing on education and industry in Cape Town last night. Pictured at a cocktail party held after the conference are, from left, Mr J W van der Merwe, Director-General of the Department of Internal Relations, Mr F A Sonn, director of the Peninsula Technikon, and Dr D Meiring, Deputy Director of Education (Technical Education).

Autonomy bid for technikon

CT 11/6/81 (53)

By LEON BEKKER

LEGISLATION to make the Peninsula Technikon autonomous is to be introduced in the coming session of Parliament.

According to informed sources, the necessary legislation has already been prepared and is to be submitted to Parliament by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, during the next session.

Staff at the technikon yesterday welcomed news of the move, saying they were "very pleased" that the technikon would be "standing on its own feet" in future.

"Not that we have anything against the department, but it is always good to feel that we are our own boss," one staff member, who asked not to be named, said yesterday.

The Peninsula Technikon is at the moment controlled by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Speaking at a gathering of

business, commercial and provincial leaders last night, Mr J W van der Merwe, the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, said the technikon had achieved a character of its own and was not in the shadow of other institutions.

The range of courses offered by the technikon was proof of the institution's success, he said.

Hostels

A new campus was being planned which would eventually accommodate 8 000 students, 4 000 of whom would live in hostels on the campus, Mr Van der Merwe said.

The expansion at the technikon was in line with the government's realization that the country had to prepare for "an explosion in development".

Mr Van der Merwe appealed to businessmen to assist the technikon to provide the education necessary to train employees adequately for the future.

Equal educational access 'vital'

53
NIM
g2PKK

Prof Schreiner urges opening of all South African teacher-training institutions to all races

Mercury Reporter

WAS of vital importance to South Africa that there must be equal access for all to an equal education, Prof G D L Schreiner, vice-principal of Natal University, said at Pinetown at the weekend. All teacher-training institutions 'must be made open to all race groups, and language groups', Prof Schreiner said, opening the first meeting of the Natal Teacher Education Association at Edgewood college.

There can be little doubt that the major shortage of teachers at the moment lies, both in numbers and qualification, in the black community. The teaching profession that will develop in this coun-

try must in due course be numerically dominated by teachers from that community. This is a situation which is inevitable and it should not be resisted by artificial separation, but should be accepted and brought about in a sensible way.

Prof Schreiner was speaking on teacher training in the 1980s, on the eve of the publication of the De Lange Commission's report on the South African educational system.

He said that without the acceptance of the principle of equal access to equal education, 'education itself and its implementation will remain the divisive force that it is in our present society. The present system has the consequence of erecting

barriers between groups of people when it should have the intention of making easier an understanding and tolerance between peoples who are different from each other.'

Considerable problems lay in the way of the development of an ideal South African educational system. Problems included home language instruction and home-supportive properties.

He suggested as a method of overcoming the language difficulty setting up multi-medium schools, which would involve 'a substantial change in the thinking of the bureaucracy of education, headmasters and teachers and the public'. It would not be easy to set up such schools except in urban areas.

The structure of the country and its peoples demanded that equal access to education would best be served by decentralisation to smaller regions to incorporate a sensitivity to local differences.

Prof Schreiner said it seemed probable there would be increased development of technicians and a broadening of practical education in the 1980s to meet the shortage of skilled manpower.

A number of features had to be built into a new teacher-training system. There had to be a speed of training and enthusiasm which would bring an immediate increase in the number of teachers. Teachers had to be trained in both the academic and practical fields since comparatively few would be confined to the academic stream.

Tech would 'sterilize' District Six

Staff Reporter

THE siting of the Cape Technikon in District Six has been opposed in a document submitted to the President's Council by the City Engineer, Mr. T. G. Brand.

Erection of the Technikon in District Six would "sterilize" nearly 20 percent of valuable housing land in the former predominantly coloured suburb, Mr. Brand said in a document drafted in March this year.

He said that in spite of the "many mishaps" which had befallen District Six over the past century it still presented a "unique opportunity" to redevelop low and middle income housing on the doorstep of Cape Town's city centre.

Mr. Brand said if the Technikon proposal were shelved, District Six could accommodate about 15 000 people.

He said a portion of District Six should ideally be earmarked for rental-only to ensure housing for workers.

'Revitalize'

This would revitalize the central business district both by day and by night and increase the size of the workforce needed to service the CBD.

Siting of the Technikon in District Six would negate these goals.

The Technikon should be located closer to the homes of the students it was to serve, Mr. Brand said.

This would minimize travel, reduce congestion and provide more scope for future expansion of the Technikon.

Mr. Brand's proposals are contained in a document submitted to the planning and community relations committees of the President's Council earlier this year.

A joint committee of the President's Council was subsequently appointed in May to investigate implementation of the Group Areas Act with special reference to District Six in Cape Town and Pageview in

Johannesburg.

Appointment of the joint committee followed repeated calls for the reopening of District Six to all races. The City Council has also expressed that District Six be declared an open area.

Mass removal of most of the coloured residents, with estimates of the original population ranging from 17 000 to an "unrealistic" 25 000, followed proclamation of District Six as a "white" area in 1956. A request by the City Council for repeal of this proclamation was rejected by the government, who refused to receive a delegation from the council. In 1970 the area was transferred to the City of Cape Town, but the Department of Community Development

has determined to re-allocate only 10 percent of the area to the Cape Technikon.

In his document, Mr. Brand said various plans for redevelopment of District Six had shown a "disturbing" loss of original character, but if he were to be believed, primarily as a residential area.

In terms of the 1973 plan drafted by the Government, the Delahli Estate, a 100-acre area, about 15 000 people could have been housed in the district. In 1970, 1000 people were housed in the district and the 1973 plan proposed to house 10 000 people in 1973, 15 000 people in 1975, and 20 000 people in 1977.

Another master plan submitted in 1977 by the Department of Community Development proposed to house 10 000 people in 1977, 15 000 people in 1979, and 20 000 people in 1981. The Department also proposed to house 10 000 people in 1977, 15 000 people in 1979, and 20 000 people in 1981.

City Engineer Brand said in his document that the removal of the coloured residents of the area is a cause for concern. The removal of the coloured residents would be an essential pre-condition for the implementation of the Group Areas Act in the immediate vicinity of the city centre. It is a "disturbing" loss of character.



Some secretarial colleges are alleged to be illegal, not necessarily this one where students are learning to type.

Rip-off colleges still active

Sowetan
3/7/81

53

ILLEGAL secretarial colleges in the Johannesburg city centre and other major towns throughout the country are still doing brisk business despite promised "action" from the Department of Educational and Training (DET).

And these colleges, accused of ripping-off thousands of black students through exorbitant fees, are not yet registered with any education body, thus making them illegal.

They are run by whites and Indians who claim to be offering specialised training in secretarial

duties including switchboard operating, commercial tuition with accountancy and the like.

Most drop-out students from the townships flock to these schools in the hope of entering the professional market.

ILLEGAL

Mr J A Schoeman, of DET, admitted the colleges are illegal. He said DET investigated the claims and these were found to be true.

He said: "My department found more than 30 of these illegal schools. They are not registered with us and few are registered with

the white Department of National Education."

Newspapers exposed the existence of these schools a year ago and the department promised that it would investigate and take action against those found to be illegal.

But Mr Schoeman said: "I cannot comment on the action the department might take. What I can tell you is that we have advised the schools in question to apply for registration."

EMBARRASING

Mr Schoeman said the applications were pouring in but could not say:

- how many of the schools have applied so far.
- the names of the schools that have applied.

He said: "It would put us in an embarrassing position if I tell you."

But he said the schools would operate within the regulations of the department once registered and they would be subjected to constant inspection.

On the exorbitant fee, Mr Schoeman said: "They are private. We cannot

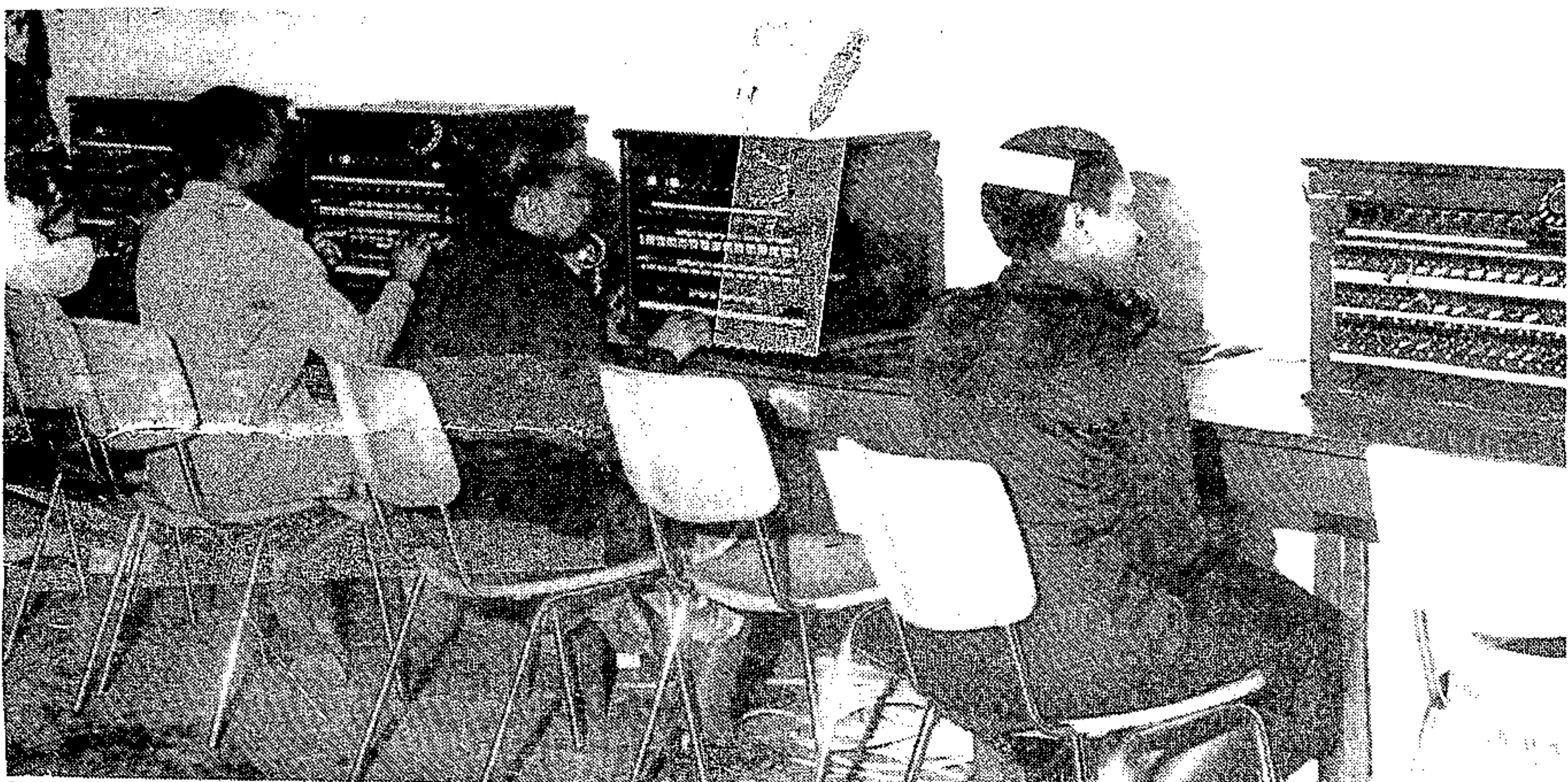
control their fees."

Mr Schoeman said: "The whole process is time consuming," when asked why DET has taken more than a year to investigate these schools or take action against them.

The schools, SOWETAN has found, produce students of low standard despite heavy fees. It was also found that some of the schools admit domestic servants to train for secretarial jobs.

While these schools have the tendency to admit people with little education to train as secretaries, inquiries have shown that most proficient secretaries have at least matric before taking the courses and others university drop-outs.

This means that a black secretary, say with standard six as a minimum, trained from these illegal schools, apart from the language problem, will not be competent enough to cope with diction as her spelling and command of the language falls below par.



Students learn the ins and outs of a switchboard at a secretarial college. Others like it in Johannesburg are said to be illegal.

LITERACY TRAINING

Call for more

53

FM 10/7/81

Although literacy training, unlike that for skills, does not qualify for tax concessions, the Department of Education and Training (DET) is now prepared to provide it free to any employer or organisation.

There is only one proviso — the scheme must be registered with the department. However, registration is contingent on the provision of a suitable venue and an application for a minimum of 10 students.

Literacy training is part of the department's adult-education scheme, which includes training and education to matriculation level. In Soweto alone, 15 000 people in the department's education centres enrolled to write exams this winter.

Says Bennie Buys, DET's chief education planner: "If an employer wishes to establish an adult education facility we will pay the instructors, train teachers or maybe even employ a full-time principal if there is sufficient demand. We also pay for all educational materials and aids. Training sessions for teachers are held at our in-service training centres. However, the programmes do not cost the employer a cent."

This scheme has been operational since 1977, but only 59 employers have so far taken advantage of it. A further six are waiting for their applications for registration to be processed. Says Buys: "Employers are only now beginning to show an interest."

DET also runs programmes in the black townships. In Soweto and Alexandra, the department employs 13 full-time principals at 69 venues in the adult-education programme. However, according to Buys, "an employer can hold classes on his own premises with us providing the teachers. Some employers operating in close proximity have grouped together to provide a combined facility."

The In-service Training Act (which does not cover literacy) has come under considerable fire from employers who say that red-tape prevents speedy registration of their training schemes. Hopefully, the registration of literacy programmes will not come in for the same treatment.

Literacy training is simply the tip of the iceberg. Employers can and should take advantage of the incentives that exist for skills training. For example, says Joos Lemmer, director of Chamdor's in-service training centre: "Employers who send staff to the centre receive tax relief amounting to twice the expenses involved including course fees, accommodation, food and travel expenses. They are also compensated for the wages of trainees on the course — which means they can take on replacements at no extra cost. In real terms, tax benefits reduce total costs of training to only 16c in the rand."

No permit—no course at city's white technikon

53 Argus 17/7/81

A COMPUTER technician has had his plans to attend a part-time course to supplement his career thwarted because of legislation which prohibits the Cape Technikon from admitting blacks without a permit.

Mr Alexander Anderson, 22, of Newtonkloof, Wellington, has to apply to the Department of Internal Affairs for the 'necessary permission' to attend a white college.

It takes about three months before a permit is granted.

The course starts next week.

Mr Anderson telephoned The Argus yesterday seeking advice on how to overcome 'this silly piece of legislation.'

He said the Technikon referred him to the Department of Internal Affairs who 'made me wait an hour before I had to complete a bulky application form.'

Mr Anderson said micro-processing in computers was taking over the world and he could not understand why he could not attend the course.

The Technikon is believed to be the only

college in the province which offers the micro-processing course.

SO SILLY

'I am keen to do the course and I'm prepared to travel from Wellington twice a week. I think its so silly that I won't be able to do it this year.'

Dr T C Shippey, director of the Cape Technikon, said today that the racial policy of the Technikon was 'outside our hands.'

'It now rests with the central Government to drop the whites only proviso because the Technikon council has already shown its willingness to

admit people on merit and not colour.'

However, Dr Shippey said he would do his best to help Mr Anderson.

'It is a matter of time and if he comes to see me I will try my best to speed up his application.'

He said it was a most 'unhappy situation' that people of all races could not be admitted without a permit.

Dr Shippey said an application had been made to the Government to 'open' the technikon, but this had been turned down.

Fewer race bars in education

Post Reporter

MORE developments are taking place in opening educational establishments to all races.

The director of the Port Elizabeth Technikon, Prof D P Veldsman, said in Port Elizabeth today it was now theoretically possible for a student of any race to enter any of the 84 courses being offered in the seven schools at the technikon.

However, he pointed out that the final decision for entrance to the technikon still rested with the technikon council after approval by the relevant Government departments.

● Full report, Page 12

250 techs needed to train blacks

Financial Reporter

HIGHER education for more blacks and greater standardisation of products were the most important requirements for improved productivity in South Africa, said Dr Albert Wessels, chairman of Toyota South Africa, in Johannesburg last night.

He said at a National Productivity Award dinner in the Carlton Hotel that at least 250 technical colleges were needed to provide proper training for blacks for the manufacturing industry.

"I fear that it may be impossible in the next decade to raise the productivity level of blacks to the same extent as the wage increases which they expect."

Industrialists and political administrators were confronted by a complex problem, the solution of which would determine South Africa's competitiveness and economic growth.

"Higher productivity is initiated not on the factory floor or service centre but in the offices of top management. A worker, whether he is behind a machine, or at a desk, or cash register, can never be more efficient than his superiors who plan and programme his task for him.

"Productivity should be seen as a company effort and should not be delegated to individual sub managers."

A school system under which more blacks would go at least as far as Standard 8 was a priority to achieve higher national productivity. Factory management would not be able to make any significant improvements in productivity unless the quality of the workers was improved.

Whites were no longer available as top-level foremen and they would have to be replaced by blacks. This would only be possible when technical training for blacks became available, Dr Wessels said.

"By 1987 the manufacturing industry will need 80 000 lower-level foremen, of which 60 000 will probably be non-whites. To maintain this number of foremen an annual addition of 20 000 will have to be made to this workforce."

Only about 0.2% of all black

pupils currently received trade or technical training.

It would be easier to build the 250 technical colleges than to fill them and strong resistance among blacks to technical training would first have to be broken down.

Such training remained unattractive to blacks although most of them would have to make their careers in industry or services and the co-operation of black educationists and social and political leaders was needed to counter this resistance, Dr Wessels said.

These awards were presented:

○ Mount Edgecombe Sugar Experiment Station, in recognition of work done in the training of sugar-cane workers.

○ Goodyear, for "exceptional overall productivity improvement". The improvement was largely in energy saving.

○ Consolidated Metallurgical Industries for innovation in developing a more cost-effective method of film firing which saved more than R2-million a year.

○ Eskor for innovations in the recovery of phosphate rock, making South Africa's the cheapest in the world.

○ Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute for developing a method of producing rabies vaccine to step up output from 300 000 doses annually to 1 300 000 doses during the rabies epidemic last year.

Merit awards to given to:

○ Van Azel & Ditchard for training computer programmers.

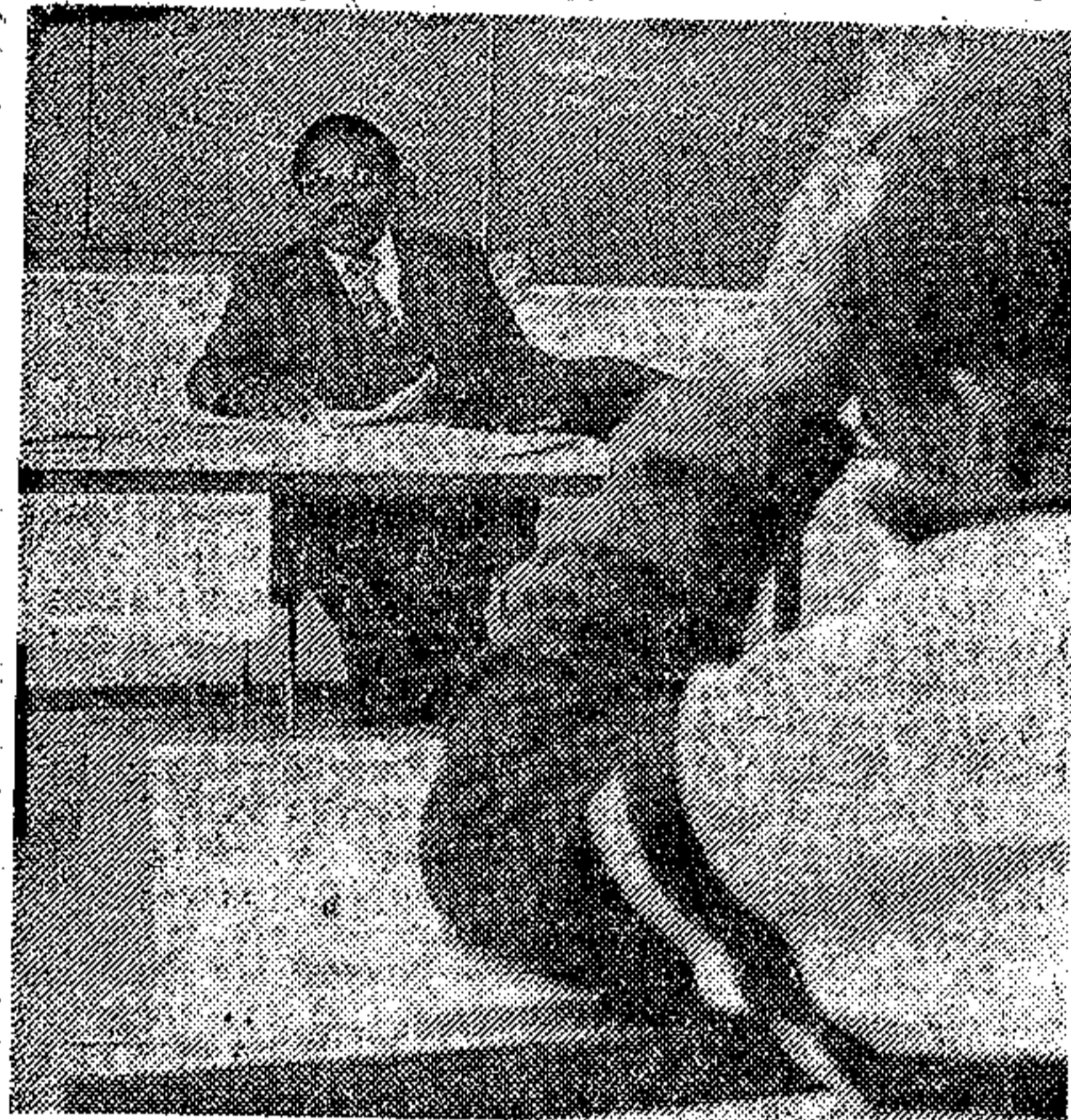
○ Chamber of Mines Safety and loss control programme.

○ Rennie's Shipping (Port Elizabeth) for improved and safer methods of handling and transporting asbestos. It adapted a baling process used for wool.

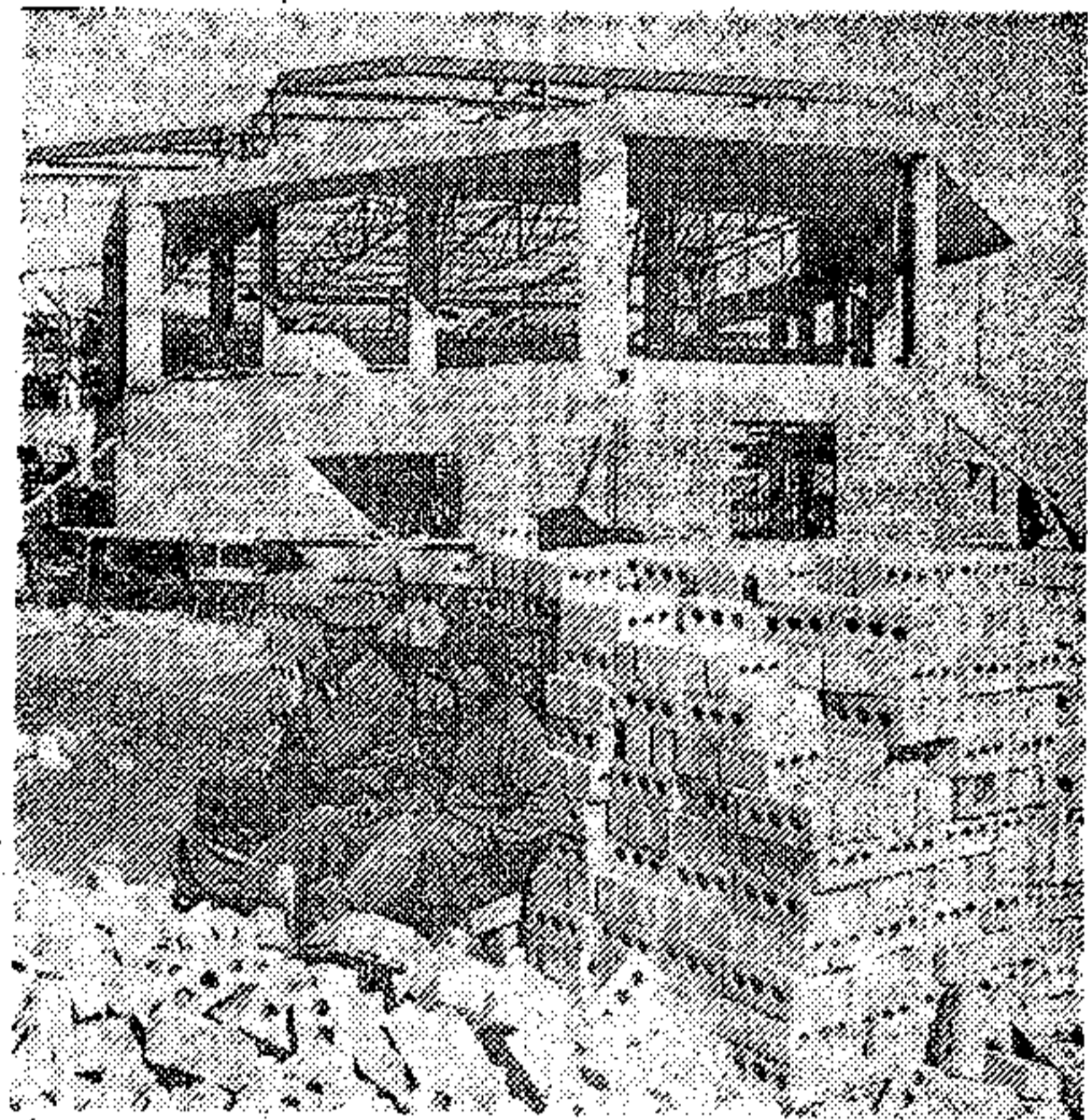
○ Lion Match — part of the international Wilkinson Sword group — for its achievements in productivity improvement.



Mathematics teacher Mr Barnaby Horwood finds time to teach pupils new games. During break, he also teaches the pupils classical music.



Mr Oswald Mtshali, the acclaimed poet, is one of the 10 teachers at Pace College.



Workmen take a break at Pace Commercial College. In the background is the new theatre which, when completed, will seat more than 800 people.

Soweto's new college

By Derrick Thema,
Pictures by Chris Dehon

The emblem of the badge reads in Latin, "Ex Asper Is, Ad Astra" — from deprivation and disadvantage to the stars.

Indeed, nothing could be more symbolic for the Pace Commercial College, which, from the depth of abject poverty is a glimmer of hope and a possible beacon of light in the sprawling ghetto of Soweto.

The building is not yet complete, but the machinery to revolutionise black learning is running at the nine operative classrooms at the Planned Advancement for Commercial Education (Pace) College in Jabulani, deep in the heart of Soweto.

The college, with an enrolment of 150 pupils mostly under 12 years in Form 1, has finally become a reality. It was officially opened — without fanfare — in July. The likeable headmaster, Mr Rex Pennington, is a product of Oxford University where he graduated with an MA in philosophy, politics and economics in 1946.

The immediate surroundings are not as glamorous as Mr Pennington's previous school, Michaelhouse, the uppercrust private boarding school in Natal which he headed.

On the brink of retirement, the man who has an affinity for teaching because he thinks it is fun both in the classroom and on

pupils in this country, having spent most of my life with groups who have had the advantage of private schools," he said.

This is the first private commercial school for blacks in Soweto — if not in the country.

"The school is offering facilities equal to any white school in the country and the pupils, many from humble homes, have been selected on merit," he said.

This mind-boggling project, which has the blessing of leaders such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr David Thebehali and Mr Gibson Thula, is the brainchild of the American Chamber of Commerce which recognised the need to provide quality education for black students at high-school level, particularly in the commercial field.

Two non-profit-making organisations, The American Friends of Community Education in Delaware and The American Business Community Education Foundation in South Africa, have received generous donations from corporate giants like IBM, Rank Xerox, Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Coca Cola, Caterpillar, NCR, Kodak and Esso.

To bolster the project, US Internal Revenue Services decided all donations by American companies should be tax deductible.

A total of R2.5-million has been pledged but the final target, R4-million is, according to Mr Pennington, likely to be exceeded by about R1-million.

The college, when completed,

with a maximum of 25 pupils in a class, and eight specialist classrooms where secretarial training will be done.

On completion, it will have plugged-in heaters, and audio-visual aids such as projectors to screen educational films. It will have a theatre to accommodate 800 people, a library, a foyer which will hold art exhibitions to encourage black art, a canteen to seat 170 people, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a soccer field, will be open for use by the community," said Mr Pennington.

The curricula are laid out by the Joint Matriculation Board. Another 120 pupils in Form 1 will be admitted next year.

"We hope to have a full complement of 600 students in four years' time," said Mr Pennington.

The school has also started a bursary appeal which has so far netted R135 000. On merit again, bursaries of R1 000 per pupil have been awarded to 135 pupils.

"Our fees are R1 400 per year but with funds allowing, children who have promise

from poor families, will be accommodated."

The college presently is staffed by five black and five white teachers.

According to vice-principal, Mr Oswald Mtshali, the college has been assured of a supply of books on the teaching of English from Parliament Hill High School in London which is part of the Inner London Education Authority.

"We have already received a few of these books which will help the child to read and write without the aid of a teacher. Four basic skills will be accomplished, reading, writing, speaking and listening because our college will introduce a process of peer correction, a method of teaching without the teacher's help.

One of the classes is a Didacomm, which will be equipped with computers to aid the teachers.

"When he asks a question, the pupils, who must know how to type, can type in 30 answers at the same time," added Mr Pennington.

A black Eton? No. It is a chance for poor and deprived children to reach for the stars.

58
20/8/81

363
53

government (Rex, 1974, p. 8). At the same time the migrant labour system has undermined the ability of the working class to organise forms of opposition to the present relationship between labour and capital. The workforce is a temporary one, contracted for a specific period; it is ethnically segregated, undermining racial and class unity and in crisis situations can be physically returned to the remote confines of the 'homelands'.² The homelands are therefore central to the reduction of the costs of reproducing labour and the simultaneous process of political repression. Significant as well, is that the allocation of labour supply hinges on the 'homelands', which act as the sources of labour supply during shortages and as dumping grounds for surplus, under-and-unemployed labour in times of economic crisis.

The nature and historical development of labour exploitation under these conditions has defined the South African state as, chiefly, an organ of labour control. The state serves the fundamental interests of capital, in all its fractions (mining, agricultural and manufacturing), through its control of the working class.

Over time, the South African state has created a web of legislation which ensures the conditions of labour exploitation already described, from the 1913 Land Act, which created the reserves (later the 'homelands'), to the various pieces of legislation, collectively called the 'pass laws', which mediated the relationship between worker and family, worker and workplace, and worker and reserve.

Crucial among these laws was the legislation passed in the late sixties establishing a system of regional and tribal

2. For example, during the strike at the Gladstone Gold Mine 500 workers who refused to return to work were signed off and sent to a 'nightly hall' (Daily Mail) 10/4/70.

- Hawarden, E. Municipal policy and native welfare. Johannesburg, SAIRR, undated. (Reprint Series No. 11).
- Horner, D. (1976) Urban Africans, local authorities: income and expenditure. Unpublished.
- Horrell, M. (1960) Days of crisis (events up to 15 May 1960). Johannesburg, SAIRR, 1960. (Reprint Series No. 5).
- Horrell, M. (1972) A survey of race relations in South Africa 1971. Johannesburg, SAIRR, 1972.
- Horrell, M. (1973) A survey of race relations in South Africa 1972. Johannesburg, SAIRR, 1973.
- Horrell, M. (1974) A survey of race relations in South Africa 1973. Johannesburg, SAIRR, 1974.
- Horrell, M. ()
Johannesba
- Horrell, M. ()
Johannesba
- Horrell, M. ()
1948-1976
- Murphreys, A.S.
A.S.B. Mur
Juta, 1971
- Institute of M
Aspects of
- Interview with
- Interview with
1979.
- Kaye, A. and T
In J. Owl
- Kaiser, P.J. ()
services i
COSIR Report No. 1961.
- Leighton, F.K. (1974) Employment of Bantu in the Western Cape: the employer viewpoint. In Verslag van Simposium oor Bantoesake Administrasionele, Stellenbosch, 20-21 September 1974. Universiteit van Stellenbosch, Departement van Ontwikkelings Administrasie.
- Lewis, D. (1976) Trade unions and class stratification: a preliminary analysis of the role of working class organisations in the Western Cape. In J.N. van der Merwe and C.J. Greenwald (eds.) Occupational and social change among Coloured people in South Africa. Cape Town, Juta, 1976.

Parents want to have
their say at inquiry

African Affairs Reporter

PARENTS of students who were dismissed from the Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College early this month have asked to be heard by a commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

A committee of parents in Durban has decided to send an urgent telegram to the KwaZulu Secretary for Education, Mr J E Ndlovu, asking him to allow the committee to give evidence to the commission at the college this week.

They said there had been a breakdown of communication between parents and the college authorities and cited receiving school reports which had not indicated that their children had misbehaved.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION I</u>	THE ACCOMMODATION OF BLACK WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA	1
<u>SECTION II</u>	URBAN FINANCES AND WORKER ACCOMMODATION IN SOUTH AFRICA	15
	Cape Town : A Case Study	20
<u>SECTION III</u>	EXPENDITURE ON ACCOMMODATION AND SERVICES IN LANGA, NYANGA AND GUGULETU	30
	<u>TABLES</u>	
Table 1	Showing transfer of liquor profits to BAD for homeland development relative to profits for local finance	25
Table 2	Showing expenditure on liquor stocks relative to net profits on liquor sales 1973-1978	27
Table 3	Expenditure on the labour bureaux relative to income from labour bureau fees	34
Table 4	Pen-BAAB income and expenditure surpluses and deficits 1973 to 1978	41
Table 5	Showing increases in house and site rental from January 1976 to October 1978 in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga	43
Table 6	Increases in site - rental components April to October 1978 for the average family house	45
Table 7	Increases in site - rental components for hostel accommodation	45
	<u>FIGURE</u>	
Figure 1	Graph showing BAAB expenditure relative to income, 1973 - 8 (to the nearest hundred thousand rands) per sector	31

Smith, J.A. (1978) Day Hospitals in the Cape. SALDRU/SAMST Conference on the Economics of Health Care in South Africa, Cape Town, September, 1978.

South African Institute of Race Relations (1977) Memo on urban black house purchase and home ownership scheme. Johannesburg, SAIRR, 1977.

Weichel, K. (1977) State of African and coloured townships in the Cape Province

Work in Progress

Newspapers

The Argus

The Times

Financial Mail

Rand Daily Mail

Sunday Tribune

Government and of

Cape Town City Council

Cape Town City Council

Bantu Affairs Commission

Department of State

Department of State

Department of State

Divisional Council

Government Gazette

Technikon 'will not be white elephant'

Mercury Reporter

THERE was no danger of the new Technikon buildings becoming a white elephant because the expansions were essential to cope with the annual 43 percent increase in the number of students, according to the Technikon's director, Mr A Pittendrigh.

Mr Pittendrigh was reacting to a statement in Parliament this week by Mr Ron Miller, New Republic Party spokesman on

education, who said because of the drop in the white birthrate a technical college of this size would only be economically justifiable if all races were allowed unconditionally admission.

'For the last 12 years we've had a 43 percent annual growth in our daytime classes alone and have had to spread out all over the city to accommodate our students. We are giving classes in the old university buildings, the Wool Ex-

change and in flats.

'This is a highly undesirable way to run a college. The new buildings will bring both the students and the administration together and cope with the growth.'

He said about 8 percent of Technikon students were black, Indian or coloured. Legislation stated that blacks were allowed to attend white colleges only if the course they wanted to study was not offered at a black college.

GG No. 4971 30.1.76.
GG No. 5911 10.3.78.

Hansards. Various.

Broken pledge riles teachers ^{Staw 1d/1st}

Senior lecturers and departmental heads at teacher training colleges are furious over what they term "a deceitful and dishonourable" move by the Government.

The academics claim that the Government is refusing to back up entrenched personal salary scales promised before this year's election.

The new scales would have effectively given senior personnel an extra

R2 000 over two years. They would also have pushed the salaries of certain women lecturers up to the same level as their male counterparts.

"The Government has now quietly withdrawn this without a word to the media. We would probably not have known about the move until we received our pay slips in January," an indignant Afrikaans senior lecturer said.

She said the breaking of the government promise would mean a loss of at least R1 700 a year to most women. In her case it would mean a loss of about R2 610. Professor Hennie Maree of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations — with more than 50 000 white members — has accused the Government of making teachers mistrustful of government promises.

Training facilities to stay separate ^{CT 4/8/81} report

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — While the government has accepted the admission of non-whites to white universities and technicals, its policy remains that separate provision should, as far as possible, be made for the training of the different population groups.

This is the view expressed by the government in a White Paper tabled yesterday dealing with recommendations made to it in the report of the National Manpower Commission (NMC) on high-level manpower (HLM) in the Republic.

The commission recommends that the Department of National Education further promote the more effective utilization of universities and technicals by, amongst others, giving consideration to further differentiation of the system of

subsidies and more generous provision for the training of non-whites at white institutions. In accordance with the directives laid down in White Paper on the Widdows and Rickett commissions.

The White Paper says the government is prepared to have another look at existing arrangements and the Department of National Education should take a lead in this.

It says the government concurs with a recommendation that the private sector should be more actively engaged in providing educational facilities to meet the needs of the country.

Generally, the report of the commission will be given attention to the government. In addition, the report will be used to assist in the development of the country's manpower resources.

it has been printing on the output

lost each time. Demand. Lines are - 1 - the screen, with line 1

had been diver high speed print delivered to a

4.35. @RESUME

Normal upward shifted down being lost. Lines already

4.34. @RDL A

WILL ASSIGN FILE SMITH*PROGS.

<CR> @VSG,VZX *PROGS. <CR> @GAL SMITH <CR>

defines a qualifier name for implied use on succeeding control statements involving file names. If no qualifier is defined the project identification of the run will be used. To make use of the implied qualifier name the file name must be preceded by an asterisk (see the example below and chapter 7):

4.33. @QUAL OR @QUAL

Note: The default option for @PRT is 'S'.

@PRT' <CR>

(d) List the names of all files currently assigned to the run:

but this should be sent to the line-printer as it is bulky and slow to print on the terminal and requires the full 132 print positions.

@PRT,LP P1,P2,... <CR>

Note: The list is abbreviated for demand mode. The full table of contents listing may be obtained by:

omitted, the full table of contents will be listed.

Extensions to Kei training centre

DD 26/8/81
53
105

UMTATA — Dramatic extensions to the training facilities at the Misty Mount training centre near Umtata have been announced by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

The expansion programme, costing a total of R627 000 will add a wholesale training centre, a supermarket and students' accommodation to the existing facilities and will enable students to obtain practical as well as theoretical training on the premises.

The first phase of the programme — the erection of the wholesale training centre — is expected to be completely operational by

the end of September with the first courses starting in January 1982.

The theoretical training side of the operation is conducted by the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Management of the Stellenbosch University Business School.

Training facilities and the practical application of the theory are financed and manned by the Transkei Development Corporation with the close cooperation of the institute.
— DDC.

F
L
P
St
Ur
Wt
1981

Electricity Control Board

Hans 5 Q C 254

~~255~~ 255

*2. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether the ^{2/9/81} Electricity Control Board has received an application from Escom to (a) reduce extension charges and (b) allow for lump sum payment for transmission lines to rural consumers; if so,
- (2) whether the Board has considered such application; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) Escom does not require the approval of the Electricity Control Board for the reduction of extension fees or for allowing rural consumers to make lump sum payments for transmission lines. These matters are related, however, to applications by Escom to the Electricity Control Board for approval of the amendment of the licences for Escom's seven distribution undertakings which, amongst other things, involves structural changes in the tariffs as well as the introduction of a new tariff (tariff D) for rural consumers. These applications are at present being dealt with in accordance with the relevant legal provisions and I

intend to elaborate on this matter during the discussion of my Vote on Friday, 4 September 1981.

Indians: training in trades

Hans S. Q. C. 293
 169. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

- SS (11/2) 219/6*
- (1) What training facilities and courses are available for the training of Indian persons (a) as (i) welders, (ii) electricians, (iii) carpenters, (iv) motor mechanics and (v) blasters and (b) in other trades;
 - (2) how many Indian persons were enrol-

led for each such course in 1979 and 1980, respectively?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) The training of Indian persons in trades is regulated by two Acts administered by the Department of Manpower, namely: the Training of Artisan Act, 1951 and the Apprenticeship Act, 1944. Training can also be provided outside the scope of these two Acts but statistics thereon are not available.

	Training of Artisans Act, 1951	Apprenticeship Act, 1944
(a)		
(i) Welders	12 trainees can be accommodated annually	Unlimited. Depends on the needs of industry
(ii) Electricians	12 trainees can be accommodated annually	as above
(iii) Carpenters	Nil	as above
(iv) Motor Mechanics ...	12 trainees can be accommodated annually.	as above
(v) Blasters	Nil	Nil

The work of a Blaster is not designated as a trade in terms of the Apprenticeship Act, 1944 and the Department of Manpower is not involved in any such training and has, therefore, no statistics in this regard.

- (b) Training of Artisans Act, 1951
 12 trainees can also be accommodated in each of the following trades:
 Fitter and Turner; and Radiotrician
- Apprenticeship Act, 1944
 Training can be provided in approximately 300 different trades.

	Training of Artisans Act, 1951		Apprenticeship Act, 1944	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
(2)				
Welders	8	12	1	4
Electricians	8	12	20	38
Carpenters	Nil	Nil	11	41
Motor Mechanics	8	12	33	56
Blasters	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Trades	16	24	182	332

(1) What training facilities and courses

2/19/81

are available for training Coloured persons (a) as (i) welders, (ii) electricians, (iii) carpenters, (iv) motor mechanics and (v) blasters and (b) in other trades,

(2) how many Coloured persons were enrolled for each such course in 1979 and 1980, respectively?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) The training of Coloured persons in trades is regulated by two Acts administered by the Department of Manpower, namely: the Training of Artisans Act, 1951, and the Apprenticeship Act, 1944. Training can also be provided outside the scope of these two Acts but statistics are not available.

(a)	Training of Artisans Act, 1951	Apprenticeship Act, 1944
(i) Welders.....	Nil	Unlimited. Depends on the needs of industry
(ii) Electricians.....	20 Trainees can be accommodated annually	as above
(iii) Carpenters.....	Nil	as above
(iv) Motor Mechanics.....	Nil	as above
(v) Blasters.....	Nil	Nil

The work of a blaster is not designated as a trade in terms of the Apprenticeship Act, 1944, and the Department of Manpower is not involved in any such training and has, therefore, no statistics in this regard.

(b). Training of Artisans Act 1951
 20 trainees can also be accommodated in each of the following trades:
 Electronics Mechanician;
 Fitter and Turner
 Panelbater/Auto body repairer
 Plater/Boilermaker

Apprenticeship Act, 1944
 Training can be provided in approximately 300 different trades.

(2)	Training of Artisans Act, 1951		Apprenticeship Act, 1944	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Welders.....	Nil	Nil	26	30
Electricians.....	Nil	20	24	48
Carpenters.....	Nil	Nil	75	184
Motor mechanics.....	Nil	Nil	43	52
Blasters.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Trades.....	Nil	80	692	1 092

NOTE: The Department of Internal Affairs operates a training school for Coloured persons at Bellville where 40 Coloured persons are trained annually over a period of three years in the trades

of motor mechanic and diesel mechanic. Further details about the aforementioned training school as well as details about theoretical courses for Coloureds are obtainable from the Department of Internal Affairs.

Black persons: trades

Hans S Q C 298
 206. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Education and Training:

~~2/8~~ 53 ~~1/8~~

- (1) What facilities and courses are available for the training of Black persons (a) as (i) welders, (ii) electricians, (iii) carpenters, (iv) motor mechanics and (v) blasters and (b) in other trades;
- (2) how many Black persons were enrolled for each such course in 1979 and 1980, respectively?

2/9/81

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) and (2) Pre-employment training towards obtaining the National Technical Certificate I to III is offered at 18 technical colleges and institutes in the Republic of South Africa.

Trade	At how many colleges/ institutes offered	Number of Students	
		1979	1980
Welders	12	299	297
Electricians	10	294	306
Carpenters	13	303	281
Motor mechanics	14	458	412
Blasters	—	—	—
Bricklayers	13	422	377
Painters and Glaziers	7	74	63
Leather Workers	2	32	36
Plumbers	12	220	245
Tailors	3	113	62
Upholsterers and Motor Trimmers	6	130	112
Motor-body repairmen	9	256	210
Watchmakers	1	38	39
Fitters	1	12	18

Working Example (1) : Suggested S

Sya 3/9/81
Techs more flexible

Use of Borrowed Funds

- (i) Net profit before tax and i
- (ii) Net profit before tax to sh
 Net profit after tax to sha

Note: Although the return on tot
 funds on which the rate of
 the return on shareholders
 shows the net return on sh

EAST LONDON - Draft
 legislation aimed at provi
 ding greater responsibility
 to technical colleges is
 being submitted to Par
 liament, the Minister of
 National Education, Dr
 Gerrit Viljoen, said last
 night.
 The recommendations
 are contained in a depart
 mental report on post
 school education and
 should give colleges
 greater flexibility in de
 signing courses to meet
 the needs of a developing
 society, he said. — Sapa.

	1901	1902
employed	30%	25%
	30%	35%
	17,5%	20%

allen, by utilising loan
 cess of interest charged,
 Profit after taxation

Other Profitability Ratios Relative to Sales

- (i) Gross Profit Margin 25% 21%

This indicates that although sales (Rand amount) have increased, cost of sales have increased even more. This could be due to rise in costs of manufacture or a reduction in selling prices.

- (ii) Net Profit Margin 2,1% 2,3%

This indicates an increased return due to increased gross profit (Rand amount), with satisfactory control over indirect expense.

- (iii) Expenses to sales 21,4% 17,1%

- (iv) Net Profit before interest to sales 3,6% 4,8%

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or earnings power) 13,6% 10%

- (ii) Stock turnover 10 8,5.

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.



No. R. 161, 1981

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP TECHNIKONS (ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING), 1981 (WET 27 VAN 1981)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 31 van die Wet op Technikons (Onderwys en Opleiding), 1981 (Wet 27 van 1981), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 1 Januarie 1982 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Warmbad, op hede die Negentiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. HARTZENBERG.

No. R. 161, 1981

COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE TECHNIKONS (EDUCATION AND TRAINING) ACT, 1981 (ACT 27 OF 1981)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 31 of the Technikons (Education and Training) Act, 1981 (Act 27 of 1981), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 January 1982.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Warmbaths this Nineteenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. HARTZENBERG.

(23)

gg 7755

Plans to make techs more autonomous

DD 3/9/81

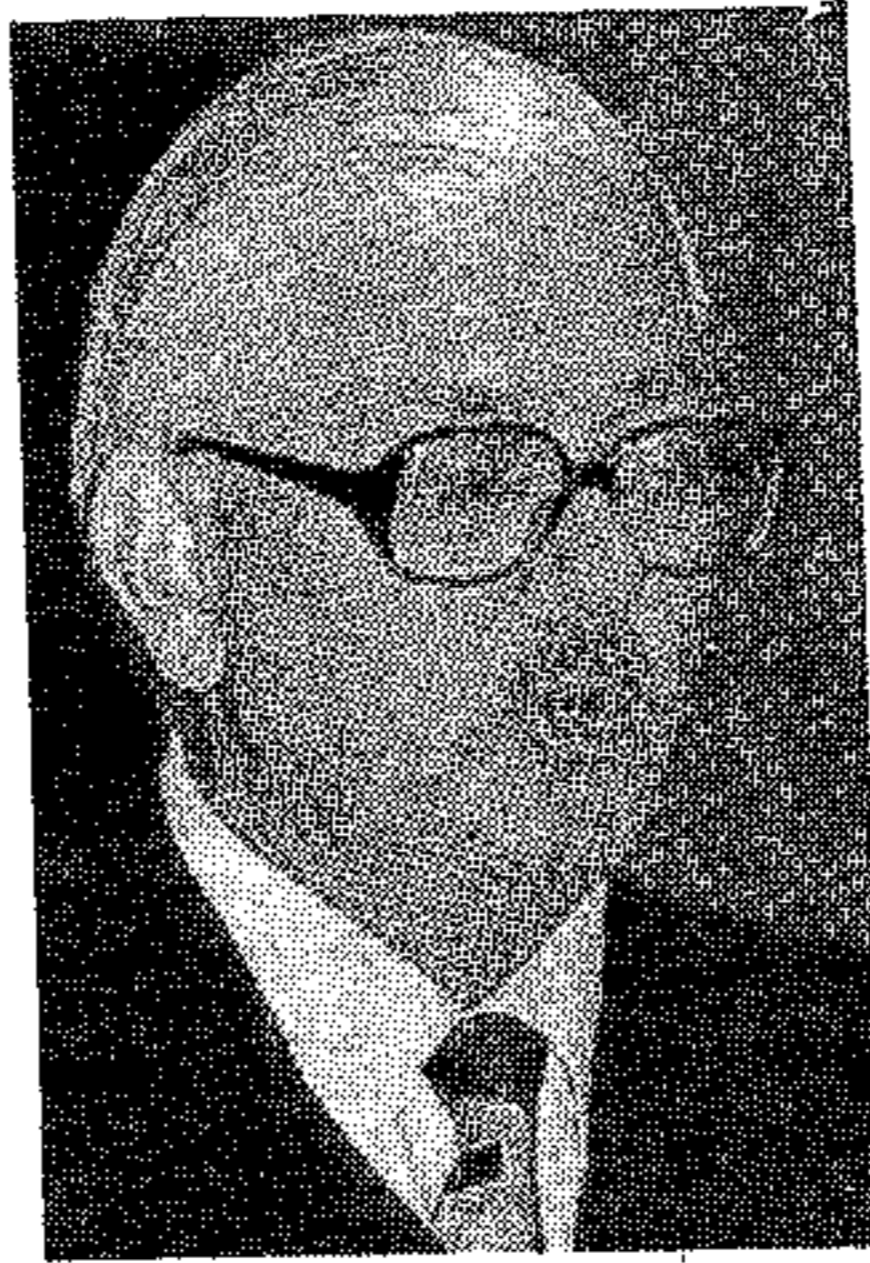
53

EAST LONDON — New draft legislation aimed at providing greater autonomy and responsibility to the managements of technical colleges was at present being submitted to Parliament, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said here last night.

Speaking during the annual diploma ceremony of the East London Technical College, Dr Viljoen said the draft legislation was the result of a recently completed departmental report on post-school education.

He said the new recommendations would allow the councils and principals of these institutions greater flexibility in instituting and designing courses to meet with the ever-changing needs and demands of a fast developing society.

"The students of post-school institutions are



Dr Gerrit Viljoen
adult must have a say.

usually working adolescents or adults and the tuition of adults must be focused more specifically on individual needs identified by the adults themselves.

"Accordingly, the adult must have a say in his own

tuition. What he is taught is usually need-centred, employer-centred or self-centred."

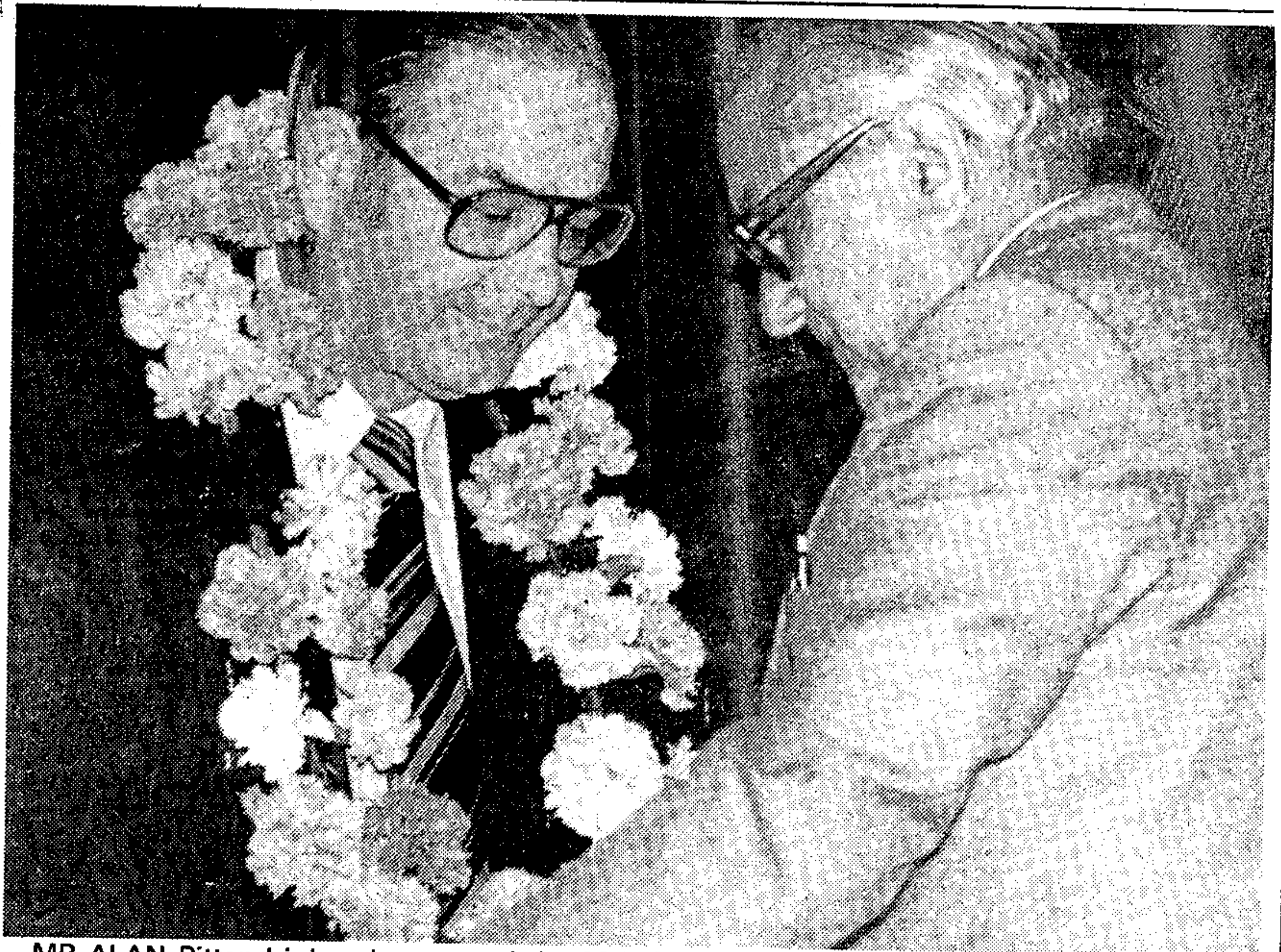
Dr Viljoen said the shortfall in vocational and technical training in South Africa had been repeatedly emphasised and concern had been expressed about the excessively academic bias in the formal school system.

"It is obvious, therefore, that technical colleges have a vital contribution to make not only in their own right but also to remedy and supplement these defects in our educational system." Dr Viljoen said all facets of manpower

development were important and that the services of the technical college rated very high.

"Since the technikons are limited to big metropolitan areas, the Department of National Education allows for certain tertiary courses for which highly sophisticated equipment and laboratories are not needed, to be offered at certain technical colleges.

"The East London Technical College is thus allowed to offer some advanced courses that would normally be offered only by technikons." — DDR



MR ALAN Pittendrigh, who opened the M L Sultan Technikon's Founders' Day celebrations, is garlanded by Mr U P Hargovan, the Technikon's treasurer.

Indian contributions to M L Sultan Technikon praised

53 ~~53~~ 8/9/81

Mercury Reporter

MR Alan Pittendrigh, Director of Natal Technikon, yesterday paid tribute to many benefactors of the M L Sultan Technikon, particularly the late Hajee M L Sultan when he opened the Technikon's Founders' Day celebrations.

Mr Pittendrigh, a former rector of the M L Sultan Technikon from 1962 to 1971, said he was pleased with the progress made by the Technikon and Indians in education.

He said the Technikon should be proud of its record because the present

rector, Mr A Ramsamy, and the registrar, Mr R Juggath, were part-time students at the institution when it first opened.

'However, there is a desperate need for the black masses to improve their education through similar institutions,' said Mr

Pittendrigh, adding that instead of providing universities, consideration should be made for the provision of technikons for blacks.

Mr Pittendrigh said Indians had helped in educating themselves by contributing huge sums of money towards their education.

New Technikon site proposed

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN City Council yesterday reiterated its opposition to the siting of the Technikon in District Six and proposed resiting of the project on the Oude Molen Mental Hospital grounds in Alexandra Road.

Siting of the Technikon at Oude Molen would be considerably cheaper than the R5 million paid to the government for the proposed site in District Six, a City Council delegation submitted in evidence to the joint committee appointed by the President's Council to inquire into District Six.

The delegation said the Valkenberg Coloured Mental Hospital at Oude Molen was soon to be moved to a new site in Mitchells Plain.

The outgoing mayor, Mr Louis Kreiner, said the hospital site was 28,5 ha. The City owned a 12,7 ha portion of the land and would be "only too happy" to sell its share "at a very reasonable if not a nominal price".

The "insensitive" proposed siting of the Technikon in District Six would aggravate transport facilities, erode the City's economic base and prevent more people from living close to the City centre, Mr Kreiner

told the joint committee.

"The Technikon Council has, despite vehement and bitter public opposition and contrary to sound planning arguments and advice, decided to locate its new campus in District Six. It is clear to my council that the most important reason for this decision has been that the land was readily available. This reason is shortsighted, flouts strong contrary public opinion and will not be in the best economic, social and political interests of the City."

He urged that the former predominantly coloured quarter of District Six, rezoned as "white" land and renamed Zonnebloem, should be developed to the maximum population density.

"My council is at present formulating schemes to revitalize the CBD (Central Business District) and a high concentration of people living in the immediate environs of the City centre would bolster this revival both by day and night."

He emphasized that the council was opposed to the government's Group Areas legislation and discrimination against Cape Town citizens on the grounds of race.

tennis courts, cricket pitch and pavilion

Glen Agricultural College

Hostel complex

Alterations to existing buildings for additional rooms

Class rooms

Demonstration room

Rugby field

Snooker room and squash court

Grootfontein Agricultural College

Hostel complex

Squash court

Tennis courts

Cedara Agricultural College

Studies

Alterations to existing buildings for practical education

Squash courts

Tennis courts, rugby field, changing rooms and pavilion

Elsenburg Agricultural College

Squash courts

Rugby field and tennis courts

(b) Within the next 5 to 10 years depending on the availability of funds.

Agricultural colleges

309. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

- (a) What additional facilities (i) have been provided and (ii) are planned at agricultural colleges and (b) when is it anticipated that such facilities will be completed?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

- (a) (i) Cedara Agricultural College
New hostel facilities
Extension of dining-hall and kitchen
Elsenburg Agricultural College
Hostel facilities
Lecture hall
- (a) (ii) Potchefstroom Agricultural College
Hostel Complex
Facilities for practical education and alteration of existing workshops
Indoor sports complex with clubhouse
Rugby field, changing rooms.

Stour 10/9/81
53

Mixed education ban hits training

Labour Reporter

Companies are said to rely on their own initiative to provide theoretical training for black apprentices because of the Government's stance on "mixed" education.

This was the message

from the annual general report of the Highveld Steel Corporation released this week.

The report noted that Highveld was refused permission by the Department of National Education to make use of the Witbank Technical College for black apprenticeship training.

This was contrary to the Wiehahn Commission recommendation — that existing training facilities be used where there were no separate facilities.

Because of this rejection Highveld had had to establish theoretical training for black apprentices with the aid of the Department of Education and Training.

A spokesman for Highveld said the department was building a technical college for blacks in Witbank.

The head of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, Mr Sam van Coler, said that the federation had a policy of non-racial training and was looking at a scheme for training at the Boksburg Technical College.

"Observe indicator"

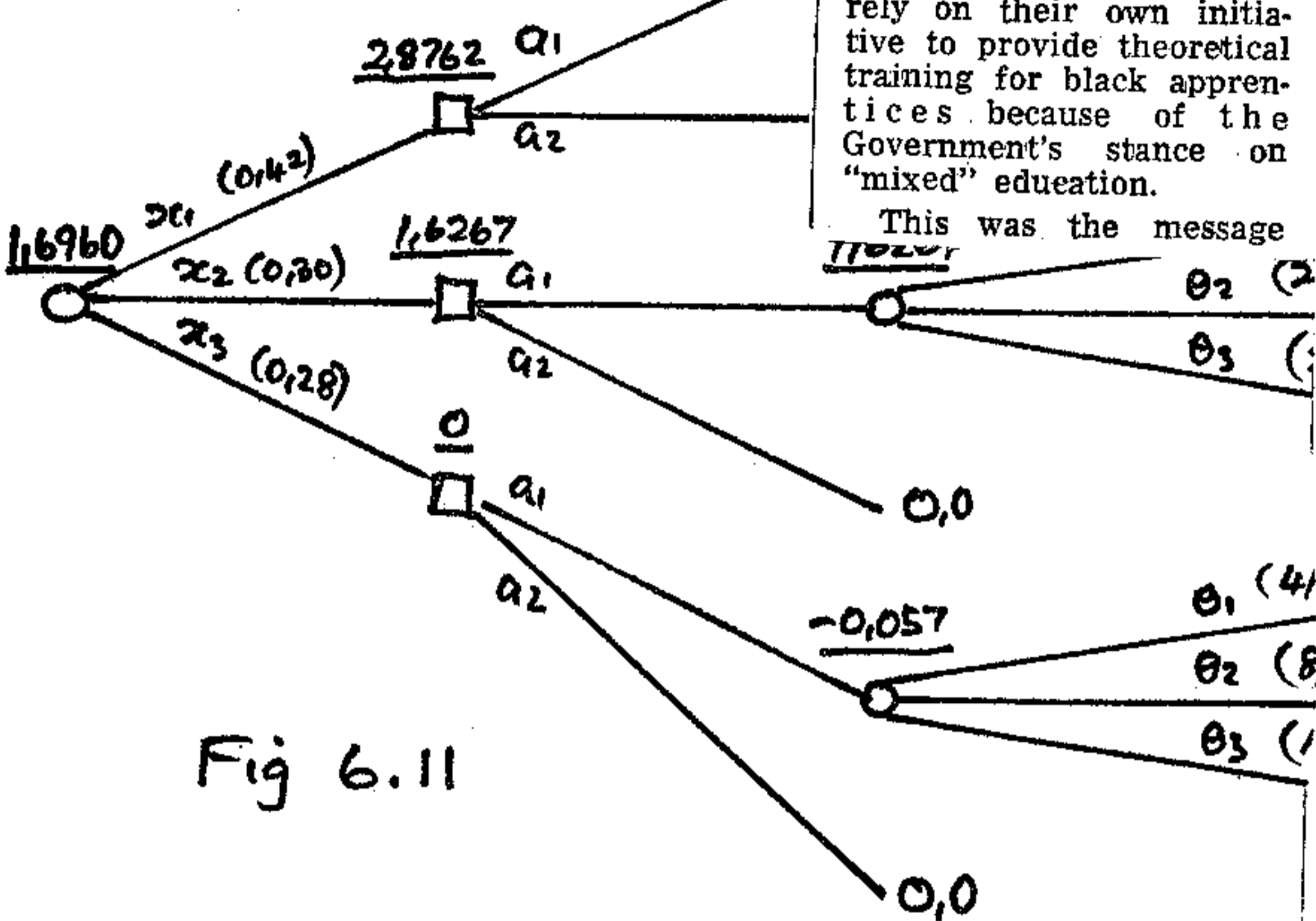


Fig 6.11

It would therefore be worthwhile to *feather* information.

It is possible to incorporate several stages of uncertainty in a decision tree, using the "rollback" process to arrive at optimal decisions at each stage. The principle (which we have used in Figure 6.11), is to work from right to left on the tree, and as each decision node is reached, choose the action with the highest expected payoff, replacing all branches spreading from this node by this expected payoff. For example, when considering an indication x_1 in Fig 6.11 we note that action a_1 (2,8762) has a higher ^{expected} payoff than a_2 (0,0). If x_1 did result in practice we would therefore choose a_1 . The decision node at x_1 is then given the expected payoff of 2,8762. The node at x_3 is given the value for action a_2 , as its payoff (0,0) is better than that for a_1 (-0,057).

Vocational training centre for coloured

Political Correspondent

The Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, today opened the first vocational training centre for coloured people in Kasselsvlei, Bellville.

In his opening speech Mr Botha again emphasised the importance the Government attached to manpower training.

A substantial number of workseekers in South Africa could be considered problem cases in that they had either never had a job or had been out of work for long periods.

Referring to the serious shortage of skilled artisans, Mr Botha said the Government was acting in two ways:

- By setting up State training centres sponsored by the Government.
- By placing registered workseekers with private employers and by subsidising wages and expenses while they were being trained.

FOR TWO YEARS

A manpower development fund was being established to give loans to employers or organisations who wanted to give manpower training.

The new training centre is offering two-year courses and it would cost R5/500 a year to train each person.

The Bellville training centre is the third of its kind and another two are being planned. In all they will annually train 500 people of all race groups.

'Superintendent must go' — students

C. Herald 12/9/81

53

MORE than 500 placard-waving students at Hewart Training College demonstrated outside the home of the hostel superintendent, Mr A V China, last week to demand his dismissal from the college.

The almost 70 students living at the college hostel said they were 'treated like children' by the superintendent.

This was the second picket by the students in their campaign against Mr China after several discussions with inspectors, the director of the college, Mr E Pratt, and the college's advisory committee proved fruitless.

At a mass meeting on Thursday the students decided to meet outside Mr China's house at 7 am on Friday just before he was expected to leave for Mitchell's Plain where he teaches.

REFUSED
As they arrived just after seven, they found him in his car. He refused to speak to the students and drove away.

The students continued their demonstration and hammered on the door of the house. Mrs China and her children were at home at the time.

A student said that they were watched by police in several vans.

He said the students had made several appeals to the Director to remove Mr China, who became superintendent at the start

of this year.

However, they were told Mr China had signed a contract which they could not terminate. The students have demanded that the contract be invalidated.

'We feel that if the Department is not prepared to remove Mr China, we will use any

means at our disposal to remove him.

Mr Pratt refused to comment on Monday morning while the Deputy Director of Education for Internal Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen, was not available for comment.

The Director of Education, Mr A J Arendse, refused to comment.

JSE protests at Triomf results clamp

DOM 17/9/81
 143 (53)
 272

ing to
 16, 1977,

THE Johannesburg Stock Exchange has protested at Triomf's hiding of its operating company by deconsolidation.

In an attempt to persuade the company to change its mind, or at least to keep aspects of the fertiliser company visible, the JSE is to meet Triomf's managing director, Mr J J Bekker.

By DAVID CARTE

Triomf Fertilizer Investments (TFI), the listed company, recently sold 1% of its shares in the unlisted fertiliser factory, Triomf Fertilizer (Pty).

This reduced the listed company's stake in the operating company from 50% to 49%. Now the top company no longer needs to publish an income statement or balance sheet of the operating company.

It has declared its intention of giving no further information on fertiliser or phosphoric-acid sales, profits or the balance sheet to shareholders.

Triomf says it took this highly unusual step because it was the only fertiliser company standing "full frontal", revealing all about its assets and profits.

It says it took flak from farmers when its domestic fertiliser profits were high and equal criticism from foreign phosphoric-acid buyers when profits on exports were high.

In future, shareholders in Triomf will see only dividend income from the fertiliser factory in the income statement and the balance sheet will reflect only an investment at cost.

Mr Douglas Gair, manager of the listings committee, said the JSE hoped to persuade Triomf to continue passing on as much information as possible to shareholders. He hoped to be able to persuade the company at least to equity account its holding in the bottom company.

Triomf's move to deconsolidate was sanctioned at a general meeting of the company in April and Business Mail carried a short announcement.

At that stage it had not been spelled out that the intention was

to clamp down on information and there was little reaction to the move.

At least one large shareholder was not present at the meeting when, he says, the resolution was "steamrollered" through. He intends to take the matter further.

The holder says Triomf's sudden clampdown on information has caused the downrating of the share. He complains that he is locked in, unable to sell without depressing the share price further.

The current share price of 315c compares with a high of 500c.

AECI, which holds 49% of the operating company, has no comment on the matter, but I believe from sources close to the company there is unhappiness about the move. AECI has a direct holding in the bottom company, so will not lack for information.

Although none would be quoted, brokers, merchant bankers and institutional investors questioned on the subject, roundly criticised it.

They believed the clampdown on information about the fertiliser company made Triomf worth less overnight.

"The cover-up came just when investors started worrying about declining phosphoric-acid prices and the effect on profits of the strong rand," said a broker, "so it was particularly badly timed.

"Why did the company not take the step last year when its riches really were so embarrassing?"

"Bearing in mind that Triomf falls due for tax this year and therefore needs to increase taxed profit to equal pre-tax

profit last year, the move could be misconstrued as a means to hide declining fortunes."

The interim report was rendered meaningless by the deconsolidation and the interim dividend of 15c was passed, the company said, because it had decided to pay only one dividend a year.

Triomf's chairman, Mr Louis Luyt, said in the recent interim report that last year's 45c dividend was safe.

But putting Triomf under wraps clearly precipitated some fears for the dividend, especially since the interim was not paid.

One large shareholder told me he was "not confident" that the dividend would be maintained, but a director of an associate company of Triomf said the dividend was indeed safe.

Apart from the Mine Officials and Mine Employees Pension funds, which between them hold 2-million shares, there are few substantial institutional shareholders in Triomf.

But this did not stop uninvolved institutions from criticising Triomf's move.

Triomf's action, said the head of investments of one of SA's largest institutions, had set a precedent that could be abused by other companies that might find it convenient to "go underground".

Several observers doubted that the London or New York stock exchanges would have permitted the action.

Triomf's managing director, Mr J J Bekker, said I was the only person upset about the move, which was done "solely in the interests of the Triomf shareholders".

This is not the first time Triomf has acted eccentrically with regard to its listed company.

In August 1977, when the profit and liquidity situation was not looking too pretty, the company tried to delist its shares from the stock exchange without an offer or reference to minorities.

A howl of outrage from all quarters and some persuasive talking by the JSE prevented the move.

the Proposed
 ls - Capitali-

o Discussion
 s", April 19,

ost of Interes

Exposure
 April 11, 1979

ion Cost
 1977, page 15.

ley, Chief

nstruction",
 ust 1975,

o the
 Standards -
 9, 1979.

deferred
 October 1979,

Durban teacher^{WM} training colleges^{25/9/82} show improvement⁸³ in 1982 applications

Mercury Reporter

TEACHER enrolment for the coming academic year is healthier than at any time last year, say the rectors of Durban's two training colleges.

Confidently expecting to meet the quota for primary and secondary schools, acting rector of Durbanse Onderwyskollege, Mr A H Kock, said that the standard of applicants, especially women, was very high.

'We lose about 10 to 15 percent through cancellation,' he said, 'but we still have more firm applications than we had at any point last year.'

'For me the only disappointment is that the ratio of women to men remains three to one. From an ideal point of view, we naturally would prefer a balanced ratio, but we have learned over the past few years to be happy for every man we get.'

'The high standard of the applicants also means that we could lose some students who will decide to go to university once they receive their matric results, but as long as they are still going into teaching we are likewise happy to accept that,' he said.

This optimistic outlook was endorsed by the rector of Edgewood College, Dr A L le Roux, who said that applications were rolling in, with the position looking better all the time.

His only fear, he said, was that cancellations could alter the numbers drastically, but he was still confident that the college would be better off than in 1980 or 1981.

Asked the reason for the upturn, both rectors felt it had much to do with the new salary structure, and the fact that the difference in salaries between men and women had been narrowed.

University-technicon

Augus 26/9/81

~~53~~ 53

hybrids foreseen

THE acute need for tertiary education and training for blacks may lead to the conversion of universities to university-technicon hybrids over the next five years.

At the same time, as white universities stagnate and are 'hard put' to attract white students in sufficient numbers, it is likely that a rapid liberalisation of admission policies at these institutions will take place.

This is the view of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, based on an analysis of educational, employment and demographic statistics published

in the latest edition of its publication Trends.

In its assessment of the present state of the economy the bureau says that while the rate of increase in economic activity is slowing, record rates of overall growth and expansion were achieved in the three-year recovery phase after the severest recession in South Africa's post-war experience.

As a result, the South African 'economic machine' in 1981 is a vastly larger and more sophisticated entity than that which could be

primed into action only with exasperating tardiness in 1977.

Besides the widening of the infrastructure, the bureau regards black consumption spending and the accelerated rate of absorption of blacks into the workforce as factors that could facilitate an upswing in economic activity.

Black consumer spending itself is expected to be positively influenced by the new trends in education as well as the leverage afforded by the new labour dispensation.

Attention is drawn also to the informal or unaccounted sector of the economy whose contribution to total national income is placed as high as 15 per cent.

With the easing of certain formal restrictions it is foreseen that consumer markets and the markets for intermediate goods will gain measurably from the expansion of the informal sector.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes and scribbles covering the lower half of the page. Some words like 'performance', 'growth', and 'education' are partially visible.]

6 (1) - (1)

Multiracial

Agnes 30/9/81
catering

53

school plan

THE country's first multi-racial catering school is planned to open in central Cape Town in 1983; and the Cape Hotel Association has invited all interested bodies to a meeting at the Heerengracht Hotel at 3.30 pm tomorrow.

Mr Peter Muller, chairman of the association, said that the association had acted on behalf of the Hotel Board in negotiations at Government and City Council level for the school.

It was proposed to offer full-time courses for those wishing to qualify for openings in the catering and hospitality trade, as well as part-time courses for in-service training of people already within the industry.

The school would open on January 1 1983 in

premises leased from the City Council, on the corner of Bree Street and Hout Street.

At present the Hotel Board's school in Lansdowne accepted coloured students only, and this would close down to be incorporated in the multi-racial facility in Cape Town.

Other schools were run for whites in Johannesburg and Indians in Durban.

INVITATION

Mr Muller issued an open invitation to all interested organisations, caterers or hotels to attend tomorrow's meeting in the Heerengracht Hotel, at which full particulars of the scheme would be given.

Inquiries may be made at the Hotel Association, telephone Cape Town 22-2938.

*the "Cape" letters
from P
of C to be*

Mr Muller's excess

mends open universities (which would contradict the intention of the Vista Bill) and a unitary education system.

The official opposition fought the Vista Bill almost clause by clause in select committee, the FIM understands, in an attempt to lessen the authoritarian control over the proposed university which the Bill gives the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. George Frederic Dreyer (FIM), and through the Minister grip the committee had sought success, although select committee amendments to the Bill do marginally lessen the ministerial grip.

In committee, the FIM was debased from attacking the principle of a racially exclusive university because Dreyer's report had already reported the necessity during the second reading and hence focused on trying to obtain for Vista as much autonomy as the tribal universities.

"We were unsuccessful," Minister tells the FIM. "Government's attitude seems to be that because it is voting for Vista, it would be government-controlled." The Bill also failed to get the Nationalist majority of the select committee to accept a "resolving clause" based on that of Stellenbosch, forming a religious test for university staff.

The degree of government control becomes obvious in comparison with the Vista Bill and the 1969 Act setting up the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU). Although the RAU Act provides for a governing council of seven ministers' representatives to consider representatives "with a view to appointing ministerial representatives to the governing council," the RAU Act provides for a governing council of seven ministers' representatives to consider representatives "with a view to appointing ministerial representatives to the governing council."

The Vista Bill also gives the Minister final say over the appointment and dismissal of the rector and vice rector, the appointment of academics to the university senate, the admission of non-black students and the appointment, promotion and dismissal of certain staff.

Stringent control

In fighting for more autonomy for Vista the opposition was supported by letters from prominent persons at the universities of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand. The Council of the University of the Witwatersrand has since refused to support the establishment of Vista because the university's autonomy would not have the autonomy and academic freedom which are essential components of a successful university.

Specifically, the Technical Colleges Bill is very different from Vista. It also, however, provides for dual medium education to English and Afrikaans. It does, however, imply even more stringent control, including control over the admission of students and ministerial power to close a technical college on the grounds that "the continued existence of such a technical college is undesirable."

Such controls are usually applied when a government is dealing with a black protest.

supporting the view that the Bill is intended to provide for the possibility of multiracial colleges. The Bill also contains a clause permitting local authorities to designate land to technical colleges (which would be going to the contrary of the "just control" which could be interpreted as a means to encourage local legislation like the Durban Areas Act).

The contradictions between the Technical Colleges Bill and the Vista Bill will not be resolved until the government has decided on a uniform policy. It may be that the government will have to choose between the two bills, or perhaps a combination of the two.

The government's attitude will be decided by the present and future political climate. The government's attitude will be decided by the release of the Dreyer report, together with a FIM report, and the political climate of the present and future.

EDUCATION



Confusing trends

By A. J. van der Merwe

Government seems to have decided that educational reform is second only to constitutional change in contriving an acceptable political and economic future for SA.

The trouble is that, as in the constitutional arena, government is floundering to reconcile various political pressures with what it knows to be necessary. Three important, and in some ways contradictory, Bills before Parliament, and the imminent De Lange Commission report, illustrate the confusion.

□ The Vista University Bill for the first time moves away from the principle of tribal colleges (Medunsa was a special case), but maintains the concepts of racially exclusive universities;

□ The Technical Colleges Bill, under which the Minister of National Education may establish technical colleges or declare any school able or intending to provide post-school education to be a technical college, avoids any mention of race. If the Bill goes through unchanged it could indicate an intention to set up multiracial technical colleges.

□ Tucked away in the Financial Relations Amendment Bill is a measure to legalise the position of private schools who defiantly, and illegally, admit black pupils. This liberalisation is balanced by provisions giving provincial councils power over the admission of black pupils and the Minister the power to reclassify schools with large black enrolments as "black schools." Provincial control is particularly important in the Transvaal where the council's executive committee has been strongly opposed to admitting black pupils to private schools.

Then there is the delayed De Lange report, which many suspect concern-

'Blasphemous' play angers MJC

C. Herald 3/20/81 53

THE Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) is up in arms over what they regard as a blasphemous play to be performed by students of the Hewat Teachers' Training College, and has demanded its cancellation.

The play, Choo Chin Chow, in in the mould of Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves. It is to be staged on Saturday October 3 at Hewat, as part of an inter-college cultural week.

The play upset the Hewat Muslim Students' Association who brought the matter to the attention of the rector, Mr E Pratt. They claimed that the play would offend Muslims because it implies that Allah condones Muslims drinking wine, enjoying sensuous feasts after prayer and cheating, among other vices.

The MSA later drew the attention of the Muslim Judicial Council to the play, after which the MJC demanded that the play be withdrawn.

KORAN

Mr Pratt told Cape Herald that, after reading the script, it had been decided to remove all reference to Allah, or the Koran or any other potentially offensive references.

Meanwhile, the MJC also demanded the play's withdrawal, and it was reported that Sheikh MS

Dien and Sheikh Nazeem Mohamed had attempted to see the rector, without success.

Mr Pratt said that he believed that the demands for the play to be withdrawn, had been made before it was known that the script had been altered.

The play was set in the East, there were Arabian references, but, he and others consulted, did not believe that there was now anything which would give offence.

In fact, he was prepared to arrange for any interested person to attend a rehearsal.

BRIDGES IN SOWETO

Soweto's 8 000 teachers and 500 student teachers are about to receive some long-needed help from their friends. The Urban Foundation (UF) announced this week that construction of a R3,2m adult education centre, specifically geared to train teachers and upgrade teaching skills, is scheduled to begin in Diepkloof early next year.

The centre, to be located on a 7,3 ha site in close proximity to the existing teachers' training college in Soweto, will comprise an in-service training centre for teachers, an adult education centre, a teachers' centre, and an arts centre.

Says the Foundation's Transvaal region MD Pat Dempster: "Although adult education facilities will be provided, the emphasis will be on the broader development and education of teachers."

He adds: "We are aiming to resolve the educational problem in practical terms at its most critical point, which is the lack of qualified teachers. At present, in Soweto, there are 3 500 teachers of whom only 50 have degrees." Only 2,4% of black

teachers in SA are graduates; the majority (65,9%) have JC with a teacher's certificate.

The UF played a catalytic and co-ordinating role in the project by commissioning a feasibility project, negotiating for the allocation of land, co-ordinating private sector finance, and making bridging finance available. It has also undertaken to provide a director for the first three-year period.

Funding will come from the private sector. The SA German Chamber of Trade and Industry has already promised to raise a minimum of R600 000 from its members for the in-service training centre and the UF's London subsidiary has undertaken to raise R1m.

Consultation with the black community was an integral part of the planning process. "We had to be sure that whatever we did had community support and we undertook an in-depth consultation exercise with black leaders, educationists, government and semi-government bodies," says Dempster.

FM 6/1/81 (53) (2978)
The Department of Education and Training will run the in-service training centre designed to up-grade teaching skills. The teacher centre, to be run by teachers themselves, will offer programmes designed to meet needs identified by them.

Plans are that the project will assist commerce and industry with in-house training schemes by improving communication channels between teachers and trainers at schools and within companies.

The adult-education centre will serve as a general resource centre and will co-ordinate adult education activities throughout Soweto. It will also serve as a cultural centre providing a multi-purpose theatre, library facilities and an arts centre for the teaching and development of art teachers.

¶ In 1989 there were 3m black primary school pupils in SA and 637 265 secondary school pupils. These numbers are expected to increase to well over 6m and 3m by 2020 AD.

Understand black unions, says industry head

NW
8/12/81

(29)
(19)
(3)

Agricultural Correspondent

EMPLOYERS in South Africa were being challenged to understand the aspirations of emergent black trade unions Mr J Ironside, chairman of the Federated Chamber of Industries Labour Affairs Committee, said yesterday.

Mr Ironside, who was speaking at the 25th annual congress of the South African Timber Growers' Association in Pietermaritzburg, said employers and trade unions had still to come to grips with the problem of creating an industrial community.

Employers would have to demonstrate their sincerity and willingness and would

have to accept that organised labour movements would exert a strong influence on employment practises in the future.

While stoppages had decreased the number of man-days lost in 1981 had increased sharply.

This meant that strikes were of longer duration and indicated better union organisation, he said.

Most of the strikes were technically illegal but this pointed only to the inability of the present structures to cope with the real labour situation.

The post-Wiehahn new dispensation had neither diminished nor removed conflict. Declaring strikes to be illegal simply

clouded basic issues that should be addressed.

Mr Ironside said management had a responsibility to get strikers back to work and then to negotiate.

Arbitrary action and calling in the police did nothing to resolve the cause of the strike.

He said stoppages were invariably concerned with shop floor issues — unresolved grievances, unfair dismissal or discipline and often poor supervisory practises.

Ambiguous communication was often the cause of unrest and employers had to be clear and decisive.

Distorted information had to be correct-

ed immediately with the help of employees. Mr Ironside said that the registration of unions should be kept on a voluntary basis but added that there was a strong case for separating the issue of registration and representativeness.

Black trade unions too had a responsibility to find solutions for they had a vested interest in a stable society.

It was important for the establishment not to view all trade union action as political.

Employers often reacted to worker pressure or reaction as irrational when it might be quite logical and understandable when seen from the worker's point of view.

Interview not sinister — police

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — There was nothing sinister in an interview on Tuesday between a security policeman and a Muir College pupil who later took an overdose of drugs, the Divisional Commander of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said yesterday.

Colonel Erasmus described as "nonsense" certain claims by 17-year-old Michael Stow, a Std 9 pupil at the Uitenhage school, who was interviewed in private by a warrant officer for 45 minutes.

Michael claims he was threatened and, following the interview, he took an overdose of tranquillizers and sleeping pills. He was taken to hospital, treated and discharged in the afternoon.

The interview took place in a classroom with the permission of the headmaster, Mr P Ellis, and Michael was questioned about a scientific club.

The club's name is the ARMSS Proto-Type Development Club (Autonomous Non-Racial Multi-National Scientific Studies and Surveys) and was formed by Muir boys earlier this year.

Colonel Erasmus said the security police had started investigating the matter as a result of the club's approach to companies, asking for scientific formulae. The investigation was necessary because of the sensitive nature of the whole affair.

Asked if further action would be taken, he said police "would look into the matter".

In an interview on Tuesday, a member of the club, Bradley de Villiers, said the club had approached companies for information which would assist them in their design of a rocket they were planning to build "to further our scientific knowledge".

Black pupils to receive technical training next year

Star 16/10/81

22 53

Because of the serious shortage of skilled manpower the Department of Education and Training would introduce technical subjects into the curricula for black schools from 1982, Dr Ferdie Hartenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of extensions to the Soweto Teachers' Training College, he said there was a greater need to put emphasis on technical education now more than ever before.

"With the serious shortage of skilled manpower and particularly because there are more opportunities for all people, irrespective of colour, in the technical sphere, the time has come for my department to lay greater emphasis on technical education at school level," he said.

He said there was a need to encourage the brighter child to undertake technical studies so the serious shortage of engineers, architects and highly qualified technicians could be alleviated.

A three-year primary teachers' diploma course would be introduced from next January. This would enable teachers to teach at both lower and higher primary levels.

There would also be a secondary teachers' diploma with university courses, a secondary teachers' diploma without university courses and a pre-primary teachers' diploma.

Phase 1 of the building programme at the college had cost R1,25-million.

R1,8m adds up to a boost for teachers

NEW buildings costing R1 800 000 which double accommodation for students were opened at the Soweto Teachers' College yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

The money for the extensions was provided by the Government. Anglo American Corporation spent R1 250 000 building the college originally and sponsored the landscaping and sports fields.

The extensions opened yesterday were 14 new lecture rooms, three laboratories, one typing room, a centre for blackboard work, additional offices and storerooms.

Dr Hartzenberg told over 500 school principals and inspectors at the opening: "It had become clear at the opening of the college in 1978 that the available accommodation was not sufficient, and thought was given to extending the existing facilities. "It was decided to go ahead with the building, whereby accommodation for 300 students would be doubled to provide training for 600 students beginning from next year.

"I am positive these college buildings compare favourably with the best in the Republic," he said.

New courses

Dr Hartzenberg also dealt with plans to extend courses for teachers.

He said his department planned to replace the two-year Primary Teachers' Certificate course with a three-year Primary Teachers' Diploma course from the beginning of next year.

By SOPHIE TEMA

"However, it was decided to give students who enrolled for first year Primary Teachers' Certificate in 1981 the opportunity of qualifying for the new diploma course, provided they were prepared to remain at the college an extra year.

"At the end of the third year successful students will be awarded a diploma instead of a certificate."

The Primary Teachers' Diploma course would enable graduates to teach at both lower and higher primary level.

The following new courses will be introduced from January 1982:

- A Secondary Teachers' Diploma with university courses;
- The Secondary Teachers' Diploma without university courses; and
- A Pre-Primary Teachers' Diploma.

This means that all the courses offered at the college from next year will take at least three years.



BROAD GRINS... for an expansive occasion. Chattering at the opening of the Soweto Teachers' College extensions are, from left, Mr S K Matsike, circuit inspector, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, and Mr H H Diamlenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of SA.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

New UCT language degrees

TWO Masters degree courses, which will be the first of their type in South Africa, will be introduced by the University of Cape Town next year.

The courses are aimed at stopping the deterioration of language use in schools and to improve levels of communication, the university said yesterday.

Both degrees could be taken either part-time or full-time. — Sapa.

it was the most reliable con-

Fouche without making appointments, making it difficult for ha-

The Government and private sector organisations such as Assocom had warned against the exploitation of consumers.

R24 000 GIVEN TO TECH

Soweto
16/10/81
53

A LEADING group of companies recently donated an amount of R24 000 to the Molapo Technical Centre, Soweto which will be used to provide additional classroom facilities.

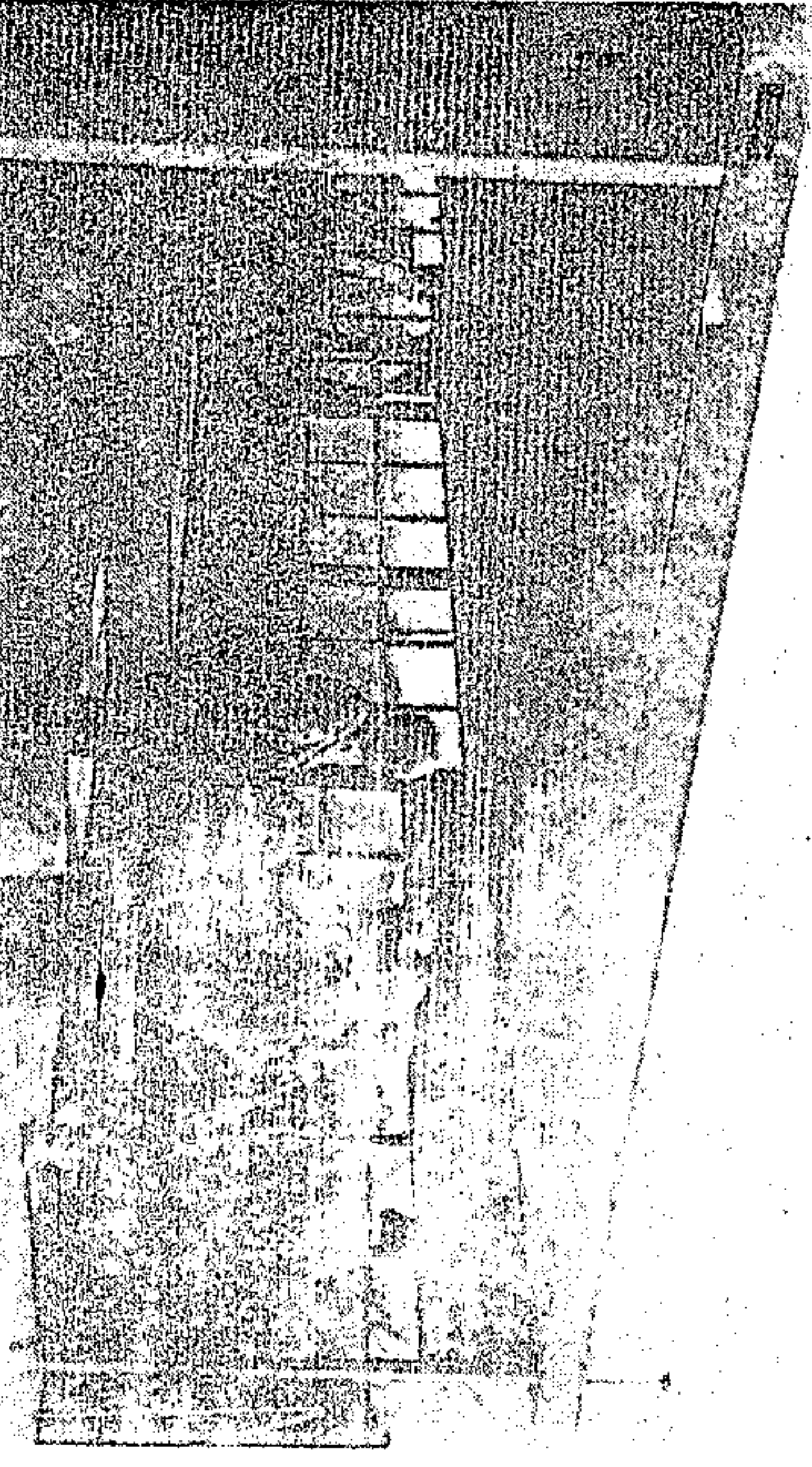
The centre, which fulfils a dual role as a technical high school and a teacher training centre, is seen by the company, Murray and Roberts, as a vital nucleus of technical training at high school level that will have a far reaching impact in years to come.

Subjects offered to students include bricklaying, electrical, metalworking, welding and woodwork. Teachers, in addition to these subjects, are also offered classes in electronics, technical drawing, applied science and mathematics.

In handing over a cheque to Mr Jaap Strydom and Mr F Louw, head of the centre, Mr Barry Beckley, Group Human Resources Manager of M and R said:

"Industry is crying out for people trained in all of the disciplines offered by the centre. Thanks to the many changes that have taken place in industrial legislation, the way is now open for students who qualify to pursue meaningful careers without any obstacles or hindrance and earn competitive incomes."

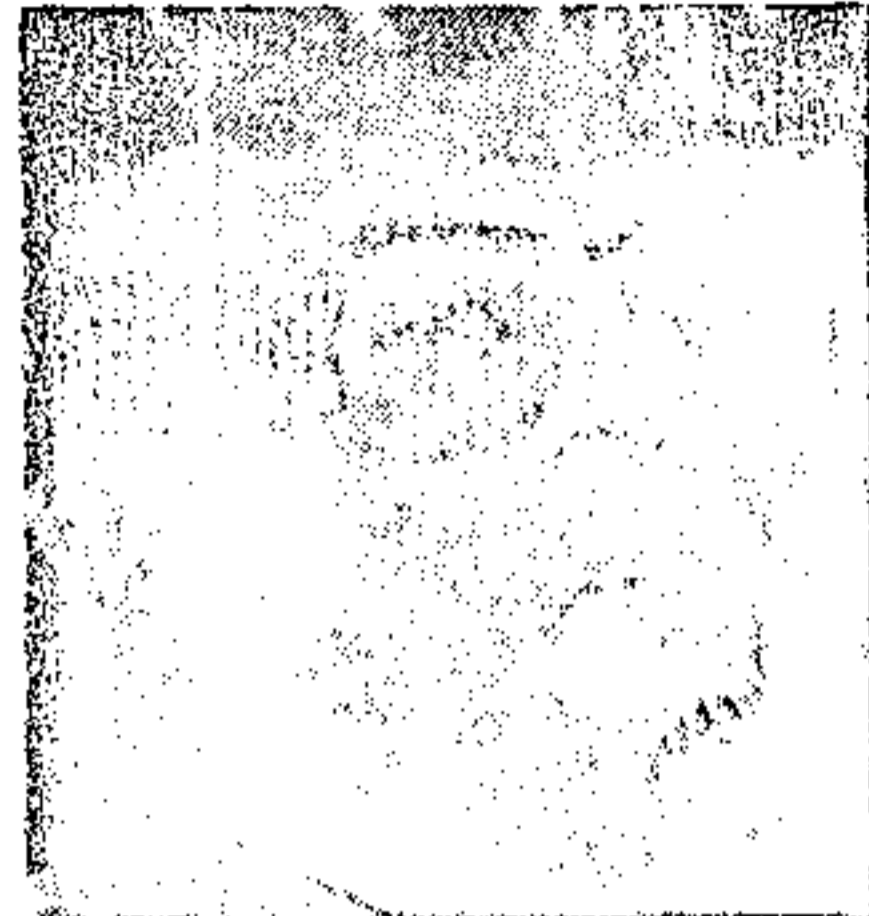
UNDER CONSTRUCTION: One of the classrooms. Left to right: Mr Barry Beckley, Mr Llew von Essen and Mr Jaap Strydom at the Molapo Training Centre.



Soweto students walk out as 'mayor' speaks

THE BEHALLI

Soweto 16/10/77 (53) ~~14~~



WALK OUT: On Thebehalli

BOOOOED

STUDENTS at the Soweto Teachers' Training College yesterday boomed and walked out of the official opening of the college when Mr David Thebehalli, chairman of the community council, took the floor to address the audience.

The drama happened when the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was in Soweto for the official opening of extensions to the college. Mr Thebehalli was speaking on community appreciation at the function.

The students, in an interview after the function, said their action was to show they were against the presence of the Soweto 'mayor' whose invitation to the function was kept secret, until they saw the programmes yesterday morning, minutes before the function.

A student representative said: "The governing council in this school does not let the students run their own affairs. We were totally against Mr Thebehalli coming to the function, but because the Regional Director, Mr JLC Strydom is a dictator he was invited. This is going to reflect

By SEUO MABOINAIWA

badly on the students.

"We want the people to know that we protested in the strongest terms against Mr Thebehalli's presence. We did not want to disrupt the proceedings. That is why we just went out when he took the floor and came back when he was through," he said.

The function itself was attended by community leaders and principals of most Soweto schools. In his speech, in the absence of the students, Mr Thebehalli said that there was no doubts that there were improvements in Soweto.

He said: "We have just heard of the Human Sciences Research Council's recommendations and we really and truly go along with the report. We hope nearly all the recommendations will be accepted as we are all aware of the short-comings in our education.

"Now is the time that all

of us should get the same kind of education. There are presently developments involving well over R400 m being undertaken in Soweto and this shows that everybody has to get involved in education. Education should not be left only to educationists and teachers, parents have also got to be involved."

The Minister of Education, Dr Hartzenberg, said that in a developing country such as South Africa, great emphasis should be laid on technical education -- now more than ever.

He said that there was a wrong impression that technical education was meant only for the less intelligent child. He wanted to correct this as technical education is not only meant for the less intelligent child -- it is meant for the more gifted child.

He said that it should be clear that his department had introduced the necessary measures to improve the education of the pupils, students and the teachers. It would depend on each individual to utilise these opportunities.

Call for more technikons

CT 24/10/81
53

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa must increase its number of technikons "four-fold" to correct the present imbalance in technical education, delegates to a seminar on "Training for Growth and Industrial Peace" were told yesterday.

Speaking on "Technikons: A New Giant in Education and Training", the Director of the Natal Technikon, Mr Allen Pittendrigh, said academic courses taken for matric exaggerated this imbalance.

As a result, the danger existed of students emerging from schools who were qualified in relatively useless fields. They would thus be unemployable because of their qualifications.

He said there was an urgent need to maintain an annual employment growth rate of "as much as 10 percent if we are to prevent growing unrest caused by unemployment".

Management and the State must look largely to the education of the black community "in seeking manpower solutions for the future", and management must involve itself more fully with the running, selection and anticipation of courses in the Technikons.

This formed part of one of the primary duties of Technikons, namely that they should "anticipate training needs, and not have to start training only when the need arises".

Call to open white Technikons to blacks

Argus 26/10/81 (53)

By ALAN COOPER,
Property Editor

EAST LONDON. — White technical colleges should be opened to blacks, Mr S. M. Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, told the Building Industries Federation congress here today.

Appealing for more opportunities for black training he said: 'A country faced with such severe skilled manpower shortage as South Africa cannot afford the luxury nor even justify the failure to optimise the use of its established educational and training institutions.'

REFORMS

Recent policy and legislative reforms had made it possible for blacks to be accepted as apprentices and trainees by the larger building companies. He asked all companies to accelerate their training programmes so as not to delay the accession of

blacks to top managerial positions.

Today about 80 to 90 percent of the total labour force in the building industry was black. Of this number 43 percent were semi-skilled workers.

'A great proportion of our development problems in South Africa emanates directly from the country's racially discriminatory policies and practices and not from the lack of entrepreneurial talent.'

Until recently black South Africans were legally debarred by multiplicity of statutes from playing any meaningful role in the economy. No less than 900 such laws had been formulated deliberately to impede the involvement of blacks in the country's free enterprise economy.

'It is only in the face of the present acute shortage of skilled manpower in South Africa that both the Government and private

sector have recently been compelled to recognise the need for both the training and progressive involvement of blacks at the managerial levels of the country's labour force.'

OWNERSHIP

Speaking on home ownership he said: 'The according of freehold ownership rights to blacks will not only ensure blacks to have a stake in the land but will also engender a great deal of community involvement in the provision of housing and services.'

It was necessary for South Africa to re-examine the existing housing and land policies against the background of the free-market system and the long-term economic interest of the country.

'I regard the existing South African land policies in so far as blacks are concerned as being essentially socialistic rather than capitalistic,' he said.

Argus 27/10/81 (53)

Cape Technikon to remain white

Education Reporter

THE new Cape Technikon in District Six will remain a closed white institution in spite of recommendations to the contrary by the De Lange Committee report on education and in the face of a Government decision to return part of the area to the coloured people.

This was confirmed by

the director, Dr T C Shippey, in a report in the Nationalist mouthpiece, Die Burger, today.

Dr Shippey was not available for comment when The Argus tried to contact him yesterday and today.

Admission of blacks to the institution would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, the report said.

Students who could not study their chosen courses at an institution catering for their ethnic group would be considered.

If attendance at students' own ethnic group institution was 'practically impossible' they would be considered.

Permission for a black student to enter the technikon would have to be obtained from the depart-

ment responsible for his or her ethnic group two months before the course began.

The Department of National Education and the Technikon Council would then have to approve the admission. In certain circumstances the Department of Community Development would also have to give its approval.

TRAINING CENTRE

S. Thabane
Property Reporter
15/10/77

A R1-million training centre is being built by Pretoria Portland Cement to help overcome a serious shortage of skilled manpower in the industry.

The centre, at the Slurry cement factory in the Western Transvaal which provides opportunity for practical work, will include single quarters accommodation for 40 people. The project should be completed next July.

PPC's deputy group personnel manager, Ben Viljoen, says the centre will concentrate on intensive tuition for specific critical job areas, giving the trainee "scientific and practical training in terms of his job requirements".



Dave Scott, manager of the training centre

SOWETAN 3/11/71

Mams may get teacher's college

THE Mamelodi Community Council has submitted a memorandum to the department of Education and Training for the establishment of a local teacher's college.

Mr W M Aphane, council chairman who drew up the memorandum, said the erection of the institution was essential.

"With the closing down of the Kilnerton Institution at Koederspoort, Pretoria, in December 1962, Pretoria townships as a whole and Mamelodi in particular suffered a blow in facilities for training teachers locally."

Other reasons contained in the memorandum are that:

• It is very expensive to pay for boarding fees at boarding schools which are usually in the homelands:

• Admittance is difficult for urbanised Mamelodi children in the homelands where training colleges are provided;

• As a result of low percentages during the previous years, because of the 1976 unrest and riots, a discriminatory attitude based on fear of this local urban child was created as this child became an unfortunate victim of the circumstances:

• The local Venda students produced at Ribane-Laka and Mamelodi high schools, cannot be admitted at these training schools.

A R3,2-MILLION informal education centre which is expected to serve the more than 600 000 adult population of Soweto is soon to be established.

The complex, believed to be the first of its kind in the country, is aimed at stimulating and co-ordinating adult education and arts in the community. It will be built near Baragwanath Hospital and construction will begin early next year.

The project was announced by the Urban Foundation at a Press

conference in Johannesburg yesterday. Several overseas and local companies have pledged to raise about R2 million in aid of the project.

Mr Horstmann, the foundation's public relations manager, said the centre would comprise an in-service training centre for teachers, an adult education, arts and teachers centres.

"The Transvaal region of the Urban Foundation conducted extensive consultations in Soweto between the period of 1977 and 1978 to determine the

major needs of the community and after consulting with a wide range of groups representing all sections, we greatly remained education and the critical shortage of teachers as a major need," Mr Reed added.

He said a steering committee composed of representatives from the Department of Education and Training would create a framework for co-operation by all interested parties.

The centre will be ready for use in January 1983 and all existing adult education centres in the townships could make use of the facilities.

First TTC on East Rand

53
5/1/83
W. E. T. M.

THE FIRST Teacher Training College in the East Rand will be opened early next year in Reiger Park, Boksburg, and the Department of Education and Training is appealing to candidates to apply for admission before the end of the year.

The college will cater for all East Rand residents including the Eastern Transvaal. The department will be using the St Anthony's Education Centre which is owned by the Roman Catholic Church until a proper training college is erected in one of the East Rand townships in the near future. The department will offer the new three-year post-matric secondary Teacher's Diploma at St Anthony's and the initial enrolment at this college will be 180. This number will be increased to 360 in 1983, and 540 in 1984.

The opening of St Anthony's as a teacher training college will mean that teachers will be trained at nine different colleges under the control of DET.

Mr D A Scholtz, DET Regional Director for the Highveld Region said yesterday: "Candidates with matric qualifications can obtain application forms from the offices of circuit inspectors in Alberton, Boksburg, Benoni, Springs and Middleburg or from any secondary or high school on the East Rand.

First preference will be given to East Rand residents. The following courses will be offered: natural science; maths physical science and biology; Commercial subjects and cultural subjects like history, geography, biblical studies and languages.

The department has appointed Mr B G Lubbe as director of the college. At present, Mr Lubbe is a circuit inspector in Lichtenburg in the Western Transvaal. He is former principal of the Tsie Teacher Training College in Witziesshoek and the first principal of the Teacher Training College in Kroonstad.

spending exactly to the sentinel
statement. It is an optimal para-
meter, i.e. if blank,
The sentinel may be 1
contained in the @DAT

must be blank.
The sentinel may be 1
contained in the @DAT
meter, i.e. if blank,
must be blank.

SEN @END

Format:

The @END control state
@ELT,D statement.

2.10.3 THE @END STATE

@END

..... corre

.....

@DATA FILEA,

9. ASC,CP FILEA

@END

.....

..... corre

@DATA,U FILE

f. @ASC,CP FILE

@END

.....

..... data

.....

@DATA,IL FILE

@END

.....

..... corre

.....

d. @DATA,T FILE

@END

@DATA FILEA

OR

@END

c. @DATA,T FILE/

the data that follows a @DATA of

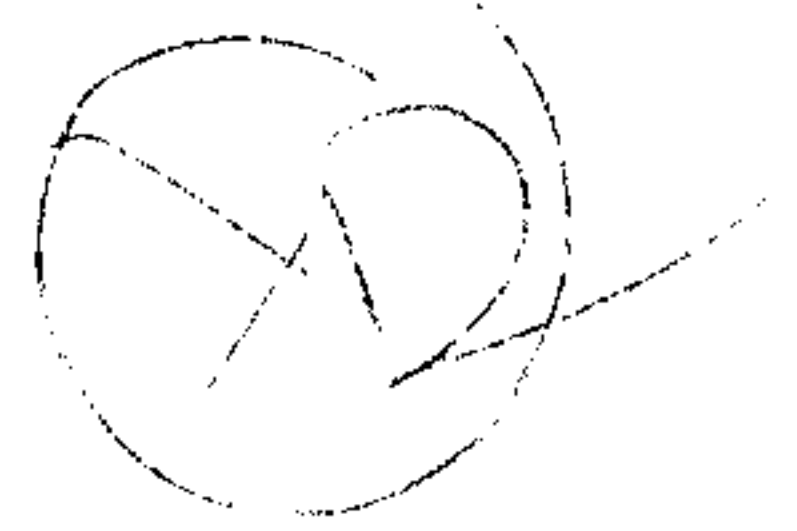
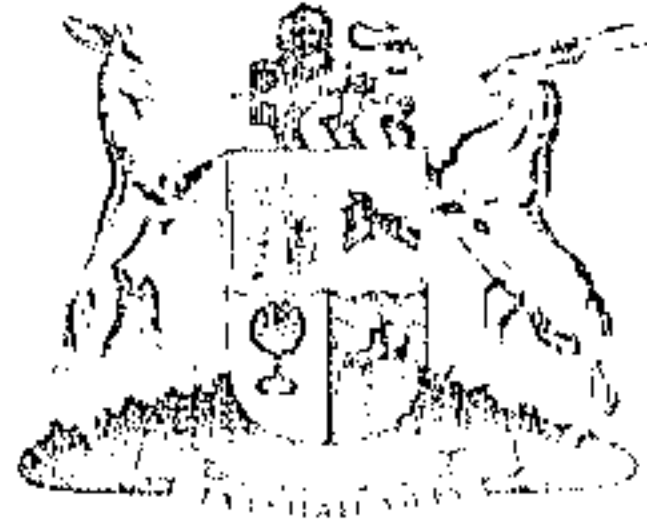
The corrections will
be applied to FILEA
and create a new
F-cycle of FILEA.

This correction will be
applied to FILEA and
create a new F-cycle of
FILEA

This statement will generate
a new file FILEA with the
data following the statement
FILEA will be listed.

This statement will apply the
correction following the statement
to FILEA. The new file will be
listed but a new file
will not be created.

Both of these examples will
list the images
in the file. No changes
will occur.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

53

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuisblad by die Postkantoor Geregistreer

PRICE (GST included) 30c PRYS (AVB ingesluit)
ABROAD 40c BUITELANDS
POST FREE - POSVRY

Vol. 197]

CAPE TOWN, 6 NOVEMBER 1981

[No. 7884

KAAPSTAD, 6 NOVEMBER 1981

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2347.

6 November 1981.

No. 2347.

6 November 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 104 of 1981: Technical Colleges Act, 1981.

No. 104 van 1981: Wet op Techniese Kolleges, 1981.

UPE told to open doors

E-POST 7/11/81

53

Stagnation warning in a technical era

Weekend Post Reporter

THE University of Port Elizabeth must either open its doors fully to blacks or convert to a technological institution along the lines of overseas polytechnics.

This warning is given in Trends, the monthly economic research analysis published by the University of Stellenbosch.

But this week Professor S J Schoeman, Rector of UPE, which last year had to re-trench 30 staff to put its finances on a firmer footing, rejected the idea of competing with training colleges or technikons.

And on the issue of admitting black students, he said the university was bound to function within the limits imposed by Government policy.

In the article in Trends Mr Willem Roets, the former compiler of the magazine, said: "Indications are that some universities, particularly those established more recently, are experiencing periods of stagnation and will find it hard to attract students at an acceptable rate."

Basing his remarks on the rapidly increasing number of blacks enrolling at tertiary educational level, compared with the dwindling number of whites, he said: "In the next three to five years considerable pressure will be encountered to provide adequate facilities in tertiary educational/training for groups other than the whites.

"Many of these needs will be in the field of physical and natural sciences, and technikons and similar institutions will be fulfilling singular roles

"Other likelihoods arising from the current trend are that some of the existing universities will be converted into technikon/university hybrids, while others will tend towards more rapid liberalisation of policies relating to admission of blacks."

In a telephone interview with Weekend Post, Mr Roets enlarged further, saying that universities — especially the smaller ones — were going through "perplexing" times.

"The smaller and newer universities such as UPE and Rand Afrikaanse University in particular are not attracting the numbers to make them viable propositions anymore," he said.

"And, pretty soon they are going to have to face up to reality and realise that to survive they will have to take advantage of one of two options.

"They will either have to convert into technological institutions, along the lines of overseas polytechnics, or open their doors to blacks fully at campus level."

Endorsing Mr Roets's remarks, Mr Graham Young, a former mayor of Port Elizabeth, said he felt UPE's greatest handicap was the absence of the two major university faculties — engineering and medicine.

"It's quite obvious that sufficient students will not be at-

tracted on this basis," said Mr Young.

"Fundamentally UPE has got a major problem. One obvious solution is to open their doors to all races," he said.

In the interview with Prof Schoeman, Weekend Post put several key questions to him on the issues raised. These included:

- What were the university's long-term prospects in terms of economic viability and growth?

- What were the current enrolment figures and were they up to expectations?

- Did the Rector think the absence of engineering and medical faculties was a disadvantage?

- What were the possibilities of the university adopting an open attitude to black applications?

In reply, Prof Schoeman agreed that technical institutions had the edge on universities in enrolment numbers.

He said UPE — and all other universities — should prepare and plan for a situation of no growth "or even a negative growth".

"We shall just have to accept the fact that other institutions, such as technikons, will get a larger slice of matriculated men and women," Prof Schoeman said.

"This country's current shortage of skilled manpower shortage has encouraged peo-

• Turn to page 2

Two beauties ready

4. TIME MANAGEMENT

This brings us to the crux of the matter. systematic studying greatly improves one's chances of success. What is beyond doubt however is that regular and between 34 - 40 hours per week would seem to be a rough specifically exactly how many hours you will need to work, somewhere enough. In conclusion then, while it is impossible to

5

UPPE warned: change or stagnate in technical era

EPOST 7/11/81
53

• From Page 1

ple to become far more conscious of job opportunity training as opposed to a basic academic education.

"But UPPE's future is nevertheless assured and we are on a sound economic footing," said Prof. Schoeman.

"Our subsidies are on a par with other universities, and while it is generally accepted that a subsidy for a university's growth-based, this could be regarded as valid only in terms of a planning philosophy which is growth biased. 'I am using the term 'growth' to denote, as is gen-

erally accepted, perennial increase in numbers.

"We have become accustomed to this situation since the 1950s, and we are seemingly unable or unwilling to accept the fact that it cannot continue — that ways and means devised to ensure this type of growth could jeopardise the essential function of a university."

When UPPE's subsidy dropped by R1 million in 1981 compared with 1980, said Prof. Schoeman, the university had to redefine its priorities. "By our retrenchment last year, we have been able to make ends meet.

"Our experience has demonstrated the fact that State subsidies, even for the smaller universities, are adequate.

"Having had to go through this type of exercise, we were forced to define our task

"I am convinced that in doing so, it becomes clear that we should not try to compete with colleges or other training institutions.

"The aim of a university is to provide in the first instance, basic academic training, a process of education which brings about a type of mental attitude and adaptability essential to intellectual leadership and evolution of

culture.

"Secondly, it should provide for the development of basic sciences on which technology and technique are based.

"Looked at in this way, the viability of a university is not determined by its size in numbers, but by the quality of its education and learning.

"We should stress growth in quality rather than growth in numbers," he said.

Numbers at UPPE this year had topped the 3 000 mark and an increase for next year was anticipated.

"What encourages me is that last month we had close to 15% more applications for

entry into UPPE than at the same time last year."

Prof. Schoeman admitted that the growth of a university could be handicapped by not having faculties of engineering and medicine.

"But we have to consider whether these faculties would be viable moves," he said.

"We could only consider establishing new or other faculties after a full investigation.

"We would have to prove whether they would be viable and meaningful in terms of the university's service to the community," he said.

Prof. Schoeman also felt that there were adequate facilities

already in South Africa for professional training in fields such as engineering and medicine.

On the issue of black admissions, Prof. Schoeman pointed out that a university such as UPPE was bound to function within the limits according to government policy.

"What will happen in the future is unforeseeable at this stage," he said.

He added that the number of blacks currently attending the university exceeded 6% of its total enrolment.

Facilities at the Bird Street campus provided for undergraduate training for blacks.

QUANTITY SURVEYING
(Continued)

DD 29/11/81
Meeting soon about site for college (53)

EAST LONDON — The municipal housing department here is to arrange a meeting soon with the Bethelsdorp Technical College about a site for a branch of the college here.

This is revealed in a report to the Indian Management Committee from the director of housing estates, Mr Ken Martinsen, following investigations on the need for a technical college here.

In a survey carried out

in conjunction with the Border Chamber of Industry, the Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, it was found the majority of firms backed the idea of a technical college to upgrade the quality of the labour force.

The housing department also found in its investigations that a branch of the Bethelsdorp College operated in East London but that there were numerous factors which hampered its operations.

The branch lacked permanent premises and properly equipped accommodation.

Pr
P
LT
Fo
th
II
fi
The City Council had agreed to grant the college a site behind the A. W. Barnes School in Parkside.

But the college's committee had rejected the site because of its proximity to municipal tips. They feared vandalism and loss of valuable equipment.

It has now been decided to arrange a meeting with the college's committee to discuss the matter. —
DDR.

student

Western
ity

ning

in each of
ng Economics I,
rd, fourth &
ely.

s

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Friday, December 4, 1981

RDN

533

Fewer students so lecturers must go

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

PLUMMETTING student numbers at the R50-million Johannesburg College of Education (JCE) have led to the retrenchment of 10 lecturers — bringing to 24 the number of staff retrenched in the space of a year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the rector of the college, Professor Napier Boyce, who warned that this year's marginally improved salaries and employment conditions had failed to stop the "dismaying" shortage of English-language teachers.

Prof Boyce said in an interview that a drop in student numbers from 1 517 this year to about 1 440 next year was directly responsible for the retrenchments. At this time last year, the college — which is only half-full — was forced to retrench 14 lecturers for the same reason. The number of lecturers at the college for next year is now 125 — down from 135 this year and 146 last year.

Lucky

Prof Boyce said 576 people had applied for the college's primary, junior primary and senior primary courses — but so far only 322 had accepted the places offered to them.



PROF NAPIER BOYCE "I have to retrench"

"We will be lucky if we get 330 of them... and of these, less than 10% — 28 in all — are men," he said.

"In spite of the increased salaries and improved conditions of service, teaching doesn't seem to be attracting many more English-speaking students." Next year's numbers for the high school specialisation courses, which range from home economics to physical science, are also down on this year's. So far 80 prospective students have applied for these courses, which are offered at the University of the Witwatersrand. "As our numbers decline, so I have to retrench... the two are directly linked," said Prof Boyce.

Prof Boyce outlined several reasons, besides poor pay, for the unpopularity of teaching as a profession, including: A reluctance to work for the Transvaal Education Department; A desire, after 12 years of full-time school, to get away from classrooms; and The vast range of professions and careers opening up to women.

"The days of being able to become only a nurse or a teacher are over," he said. Referring to the De Lange education committee's recommendation that teacher training be "rationalised" to enable colleges to train teachers for all provinces and all races, Prof Boyce — himself a member of the committee — said: "The dismaying fact is that we have magnificent facilities, but these are just not being used to their full potential."

This was reflected in the split between Wits, which is mainly responsible for high school teachers, and JCE, mainly responsible for primary school teachers. While Wits was cramped and struggled for space, the college was half-empty. Prof Boyce said the college could easily take twice the number of students who applied — but they were just not coming forward.

E Return control at EOF address of the READ\$ request in user program.

P Print the @ADD control statement.

OPTIONS

• Attributes displayed on the screen

RDA 8/12/81 (53) (M.M.)

A list of figures that adds up to trouble

AT A graduation ceremony last Wednesday, 300 young people stepped out of the Johannesburg College of Education (JCE) and into the teaching profession.

But this spurt of young blood into the parched English-language education system in the Transvaal was offset the very next day by the grim news that falling student numbers at the college had forced the retrenchment of 10 lecturers.

This sudden fall of the redundancy axe is a reminder, as educators and the educated swap classrooms for coastlines, that the chronic shortage of teachers is not going away.

In fact, according to figures revealed by the rector of the JCE, Professor Napier Boyce, years of warning words and marginal salary increases have failed dismally to stem the exodus of trained teachers to the lucrative lures of the private sector.

Despondent

"I am desperately worried about the future of English education in South Africa," a despondent Prof Boyce told me in a frank interview, as he reeled off a list of figures calculated to depress anyone with a semblance of concern at the quality of schooling in this country.

Among the shocks:
● A drop in student numbers from 1 517 this year to a maximum of 1 440 next year (an optimistic figure, as many applicants never turn up to study).
● As a direct result of the drop in student numbers, a cut in staff from 135 this year to 125 next year.

● A drop in the number of men applicants. Less than 10% of the 322 applicants for primary

school courses are men — a mere 28.

● A drop in the number of applicants for high school specialisation courses such as home economics and physical science, although exact figures were not available.

The retrenchments are even more alarming when one considers that last year, for exactly the same reason, the college lopped 14 people off its staff of 146.

This brings the redundancy total in just over one year to 24 lecturers — each one tragic evidence of the diminishing draw of teaching as a career.

Although a third of the college's staff are on 24-hours notice, those affected were given several months' notice. In fact, as we talked, Prof Boyce's secretary was busy typing out thank-you letters for his reluctant signature. So far, 576 people have applied for the college's pre-primary, junior primary and senior primary teaching courses — but only 322 have accepted the places offered to them.

"We will be lucky if we get 330 of them," said Prof Boyce, "and of these, only 28 are men." "Certainly, as far as the number of men coming in are concerned, we are still very, very short."

And only 80 people have applied for the high school specialisation courses, which are offered in conjunction with the University of the Witwatersrand. A big part of the tragedy, for

Prof Boyce, is that the R50-million college is less than half full, although South Africa's hunger for skills and schooling is at an all-time high.

"As far as this college is concerned, we know we can provide both education and training for many more teachers," he said.

"We have accommodation for 3 000, but we are likely to be down to 1 440 next year, which is very disappointing . . . even tragic."

"So, in spite of the increased salaries and improved conditions of service, teaching just

This year's marginal salary increases for teachers have failed to draw more English-speakers into the profession. Only last week, 10 lecturers at the R50-million Johannesburg College of Education were retrenched because of plummeting student numbers. Education Secretary HARRY HINGELER examines the implications.

doesn't seem to be attracting many more English-speaking students.

"What is so disappointing is that, in fact, we have the facilities.

"Just look around you and see: we have magnificent buildings, a highly trained staff, and we are still building."

"It is all rather tragic."

The TED says it is not unaware of the crisis.

"All areas in which shortages are experienced receive special attention in order to satisfy the needs of education in the Transvaal," according to Professor J H Jooste, the director of education. "Intensive recruiting is carried out throughout the year but especially during the first term when school-leavers normally have to make decisions in regard to their future careers," he said. The solution that immediately presents itself, of course, is to widen the mandate of the col-

lege, which is currently responsible mainly for turning out white, English-language, primary school teachers.

Prof Boyce is not alone in urging this, and he would not be alone in welcoming it.

But he says the Transvaal Education Department (TED) will not hear of it.

"One important possibility stemmed from the De Lange committee, on which I served the co-ordination of teaching training throughout the country, so that instead of provinces doing it individually, teacher training programmes can be co-ordinated in the sense that we should be training teachers for the whole country — not just for the Transvaal, not just for white education, not just for primary schools."

Diversify

Another possibility is to widen JCE's brief by turning it into a College of Higher Education.

Says Prof Boyce: "This has happened overseas, where many colleges have had to become colleges of higher education, in other words, diversifying their programmes."

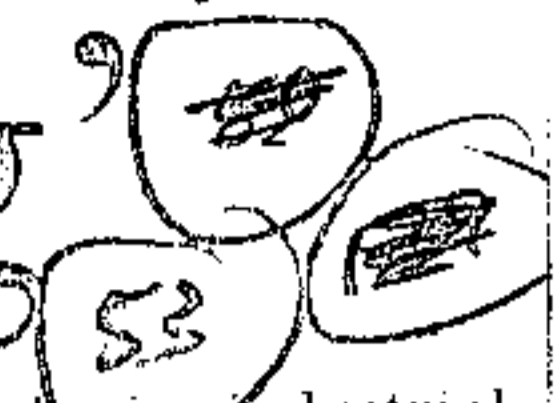
"Part of the solution would be to offer courses not only in teacher training but in nursing — there is the Johannesburg Hospital, right next door to us — and in paramedics, librarianship and social work.

"But this building belongs to the Transvaal Provincial Administration, so we don't have the final say in the way it is used . . . and the idea is not on as far as the TED is concerned. "They wouldn't go along with the idea because the functions and purposes of this college are clearly specified." But as the weight of the TED's "blackboard white elephant" of the slopes of Parktown become more difficult to bear, it may have no choice but to listen to Prof Boyce's advice.

WORRIED . . . Professor Napier Boyce, rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, sees a depressing future for English education in South Africa.

Education: 'Conflict looming'

C. Times
5/12/81



Staff Reporter

THE president of the South African Institute of Management, Mr Dennis Etheredge, yesterday questioned the government's rejection of the De Lange Committee's proposal for a single national education system and predicted "something of a conflict looming over the content of black education".

He was speaking at a conference on the use of computer-based education in adult training programmes at the University of the Western Cape. The conference, hosted jointly by the university and the SA Institute of Management, was attended by about 300 business leaders and academics.

Mr Etheredge said the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had argued that separate education departments could best cater for the interests of individual groups with different cultural, traditional and religious values.

Mr Etheredge said: "Be that as it may, what we need is economic growth: we want to be a modern State with an improving standard of living for everyone. To achieve this, we must concentrate on the sort of education that in-

volves people in industrial and commercial activity.

"We will not be concentrating on traditional values, but on subjects such as maths and science, which have no emotional content and are not responsive to the old values which concern the minister. I am not interested in the politics of the matter, but only in the right sort of education - and don't let us pretend that the education which blacks now receive fits them to participate in a Western industrial society," Mr Etheredge said.

He said South Africa's shortage of skills in the technological field was having an adverse effect on growth and on research and development work in the public and private sector. Mr Etheredge attributed the country's shortage in skilled high level manpower to "an attitude among young people against technical education, which many of them regard as a lesser form of education".

Mr Etheredge said the government had to "get formal education on the right lines" by providing adequate facilities and trained teachers while the private sector provided training for workers with little or no formal education.

Call for aid to train unskilled

Staff Reporter

FREE and compulsory education for blacks had to be introduced to supplement the use of technological advances such as computer-based education, the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Mr Sam Motsuenyane, said yesterday.

Addressing the adult education conference at the University of the Western Cape, he said the training of black people in technical and related fields was "grossly inadequate".

"It is common cause that hitherto very little effort was directed to the training of the black population in technical and related skills. There were 16 technical institutions for blacks in 1979, where only 3 000 students were enrolled. And in the last two years, only two technikons were opened for blacks," Mr Motsuenyane said.

Quoting from the findings of the recent Commission on United States Policy toward South Africa, he said 82 percent of African workers held unskilled or semi-skilled jobs while only nine percent held clerical positions.

"Any effort seeking to find a bridge by which under-educated adults can gain competence in tertiary-level studies should primarily address itself to the under-educated mass of the black section of the labour force," Mr Motsuenyane said.

He said the state, private sector and the individual should share the costs of training and upgrading the workforce.

Computer based education should not only be employed at universities, but also at technical colleges, technikons, factory plants, large hostel dwellings and premises where a large labour force was employed, he said.

Basics of education need 'overhauling'

Staff Reporter

EVEN a superficial evaluation of formal education showed that its basic structure was in need of overhaul, according to Professor J P de Lange, chairman of the De Lange Committee report on educational reform.

Speaking at the adult education conference at the University of the Western Cape, Professor de Lange, who is also the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, said the traditional structure of formal education was too manpower intensive and expensive to cope with the need for life-long education.

"It cannot really cater for the array of individual differences and it has become

too academically orientated. The values underlying it tend to ignore the fact that education is also a way of ensuring that a country can earn its living in its given situation."

It was "highly unlikely" that the traditional technology of education could cope with the present and future need for education.

Professor De Lange also said the introduction of computer based education would result in improved quality of learning and a less manpower intensive system of education. He urged educationists to be "constantly aware" of the need for renewal in the basic technology of education.

Education — Technical & Vocational
1982

JAN. — NOV.

Fewer for teacher training

59

Mercury Reporter Mercury

FEWER students are being accepted this year by the provincial education authorities for admittance to teacher training colleges.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Ray Haslam, MEC in charge of education, who said the Province's 'education economics' was part of the reason for the lower enrolment levels.

Apart from financial reasons, it was clear from enrolments at schools over the past few years that fewer teachers were going to be required in the years to come.

Mr Haslam said the white birthrate had reached a peak in 1973, and that year's babies had started going to school in 1979.

Since 1973 the birthrate had been declining, and this had the result that since 1979 the number of pupils coming into school had been dropping.

One of the reasons for the Province's decision to tell 140 teachers at the end of last year that their annual contracts would not be renewed was that the Province was committed to employ students who graduated last year.

Helmet Robber' n

ARRAS 12/1/83 (33) (18)

Technikom: Council may again object

Staff Reporter
 THE City Council may again object to the siting of the Technikom in District No. 10, in a letter to the Provincial Administration about a month into the restoration of the area.
 In a report to the town planning committee today the city engineer, J. G. Pined, stated that the object of their objections, which include the Technikom sites on the

grounds that they were a reversal of the previously agreed policy to redevelop District No. 10 (primarily as a residential area close to the central city).
 The report said the projects for residential, industrial, and commercial development and the proposed Technikom sites are in conflict with the policy of the council to redevelop the area as a residential area.

Malen mental health centre the proposed site would be the most suitable site for the proposed Technikom campus.
 One of the reasons for this was that the principal of the student population lived in the area and the centre would be a natural focus for the area.

lead to a loss of services from the area and the centre.
 The report also stated that the proposed site was not suitable for the proposed Technikom campus because of the noise and traffic generated by the centre and the fact that the site was not suitable for the proposed Technikom campus.

Matric ⁵³ sequel: five ^{ROOM} in court ^{2/1/82}

Mail Reporter

FOUR Atteridgeville men appeared briefly in a Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on 23 charges of forgery and 23 of uttering involving matric certificates.

Mr Moses Titos Rasego, 25, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, 22, Mr Morepi Lesley Nkosi, 30, and Mr David Seemola, 27, pleaded not guilty before Mr W A J van Zyl.

The four allegedly forged 23 matric certificates and sold them to people in Pretoria last year.

They were warned to have legal representation when they appear again on February 23.

Bail of R300 each was extended to three of them. Mr Seemola was released on warning.

Mr Jimmy Kekana, 22, appeared briefly in the same court yesterday on a charge of theft involving eight matric question papers. The hearing was postponed to February 23.

Mrs H C Wolmarans appeared for the State.

Neutral site for technikon urged

53

O. Aspinall
27/1/82

EAST LONDON — A multi-racial technikon here would have to be situated in a "neutral" area, the chairman of the Indian Management Committee, Mr Harry Parbhoo, said yesterday.

His statement at an IMC meeting yesterday followed a report that business and civic organisations plan to push for the provision of training facilities for all races in East London.

The IMC "fully supported" the construction of a technikon, but felt it

would have to be situated in a neutral area to avoid problems, Mr Parbhoo said.

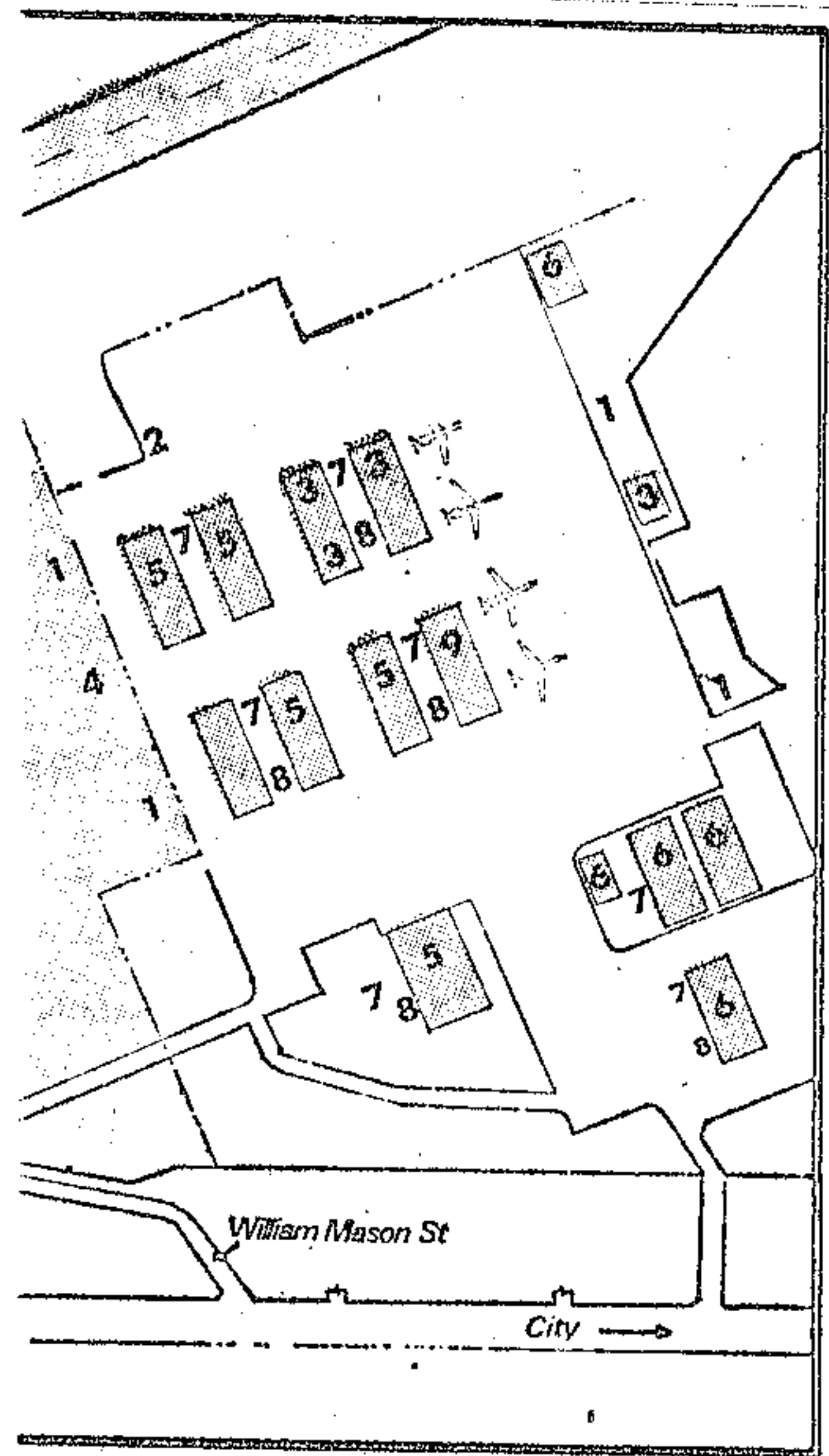
"You must feel free to go there and not feel you are entering someone else's area."

Mr Parbhoo said a technikon was essential, but there was no need to plan too big. "We can start small and build on what we have," he said, adding that the St Anthony's primary school building, used as a storeroom, could be used in the interim to "get something going." — DDR.

e clean old days

It was also bad people could never be seen in the same bed, not even married couples. Recalling a film he made with Doris Day, who played his wife, he said the film showed him getting out of bed and, only when he was safely out of the way, was she allowed to get into bed.

... just don't leave anything undone any... No one has to fine... said he thinks in pictures made since beds popular because as ruled that two



...able free as... sible for the... ctators the... e has issued a... p indicating... king areas,

...static displays, toilets, refreshment areas and a host of other services.

The parking area will be divided in two. As you look at the map, the left hand side will be reserved for northern suburbs cars which will enter the base via Koeberg, Sable Road and Nahum Street.

Southern suburbs drivers are requested to use William Mason Street to enter the base.

The numbered areas on the map are: (1) First Aid post. (2) Information (lost children). (3) Refreshments (beer and wine gardens). (4) Children's playground. (5) Static aircraft displays. (6) Workshop displays. (7) Ladies toilets. (8) Gents toilets. (9) Cinema.

Decision

on siting Technikon not final

THE siting of the proposed new Technikon in District Six was not a fait accompli, the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, told a hearing of the Group Areas Board in Cape Town yesterday.

He said the Administrator had not yet given his approval, nor had the City Council recommended that the public would accept the use of the land concerned for the Technikon.

Mr Brand was addressing the board on the proposed reproclamation for coloured residential purposes of part of District Six below the Technikon site, between Keizergracht and Eastern Boulevard.

OPEN AREA

Although the City Council has not objected to the reproclamation, it reiterated its view that District Six should be developed as a high density residential area open to all and that the Technikon should be located elsewhere.

Mr Brand said the Technikon would take up the part of District Six best suited for residential purposes and was 'a complete intrusion.'

TRANSPORT

Its proposed site was contrary to the Government's transport policy as most of the students would have to travel long distances from the northern and southern suburbs.

If the Technikon had to be built somewhere in District Six, Mr Brand said it would be better situated on the area now being considered for reproclamation.

Mr Tom Walters, city councillor for Ward Eight, including District Six, said the Department of Community Development had found itself stuck with a 'white elephant' following the proclamation of District Six as a white group area in 1966.

NO RESPONSE

'It found there was no white response to business or residential occupation in the area. There is a tremendous guilt feeling about what happened in District Six. We have a gut feeling that the Department of Community Development in Cape Town hit on the Technikon as a way out of the dilemma in which it placed itself by the application of the Group Areas Act,' Mr Walters said.



Alain Prost

Heavy fines for GP drivers

Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — The governing body of international motor racing FISA, imposed fines yesterday of between R4750 and R9500 on drivers whose protest action over their 'super licences' threatened the Kyalami Grand Prix last Saturday.

The R9500 fines were imposed on six drivers who were also alleged to have been involved in similar action at the 1981 Belgian Grand Prix.

The six are Riccardo Patrese, Didier Pironi, Gilles Villeneuve, Alain Prost, Bruno Giacomelli and Jacques Laffite.

Their licences were also withdrawn for five races — an action which was suspended for two years.

The other drivers who joined the Kyalami protest will have to pay R4750. A withdrawal of their licences for two races was suspended for two years.

CONFERENCE

The drivers may appeal against the sentences, but fines must be paid within 48 hours of notification.

Failure to pay in time would lead to suspension the FISA president Mr Jean-Marie Balestre, said at a Press conference.

FISA's decision was taken at an emergency meeting.

Twenty of the 21-member countries represented at the meeting (the Soviet delegation was missing) backed the undertakings given by Mr Balestre before the Kyalami Grand Prix and his 'refusal to cede to an ultimatum.'

Bonus bond list delayed

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Bonus bond holders hoping to cash in on this month's draw will have to wait for a look at the winners' list — publication of the list has been delayed indefinitely.

The top three winners were due to be announced on Monday and the full list of winners were to have been published in Tuesday's newspapers.

But bonus bond officials were working overtime to release the winners' list as soon as possible, Mr Neville Reynolders, of the bonus bond office, said.

NEW COMPUTER

The delay has been caused by technical problems during the switch-over to a bigger computer.

The old bonus bond computer could not cope with the ever increasing volume of numbers eligible for the monthly draws, he explained.

The new publication date for this month's winners will be announced in the Press as soon as the problems are overcome.

SUITS SALE All top makes
Normal selling prices up to R149.95
Oddments & broken ranges, sizes 87 to 137 cm in all fittings
R69,95 plus your old suit

ANDY'S

MAN'S SHOP

Plus G.S.T.

202/4 VICTORIA ROAD, WOODSTOCK • PHONE 47-4313



ANNOUNCED DETAILS: Mr Jaap Strydom.

Diplomas for creches

Sowetan 29/1/82 (53)

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

FOR THE first time this year the Department of Education and Training is introducing a three-year diploma course for nursery school teachers at the Soweto Teacher's Training College.

Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of DET, said the college, whose rector is Mr Michael Morapeli has now been upgraded to a college of education.

He said they viewed the introduction of the course as important as it would give the teachers knowledge of readiness programme for pre-school children before

they entered the actual school.

Entrance qualifications for teachers would be a senior certificate and State bursaries were available although they were limited.

He also said from this year the State would subsidise the education at registered nursery schools at R25 a child. They were to start with children in the age groups of five and six.

"This is part of our campaign to improve the quality of teachers and from now the nursery schools will be able to appoint qualified staff to prepare these children as it is very important," he said.

The college, Mr Strydom said, would also offer a diploma for primary teachers. It will take three years and the qualification entrance is also a senior certificate. Bursaries are also available for the course at the college.

Another diploma to be offered is that of secondary school teachers which could work with or without degree courses. As for degree courses, he said, they could be done with the University of South Africa.

He said applications were invited as soon as possible for those interested and should reach the college before February 1.

Another leak ⁽⁵³⁾ found in Cape

Secret 1/2/82

THE Department of Internal Affairs is investigating an alleged leak of the mathematics paper at Hewat and Bellville training colleges last year. Several students are believed to have been expelled.

"I suppose it is quite late to be starting an investigation, but according to the department, it has only recently been brought to their attention," he said.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, confirmed that an investigation was being held, but would not comment further.

The head of Bellville Teachers' Training College, Mr H Hendricks, said he could not comment until he had received full details from the department.

Crash-train volunteers for teaching, not soldiering, urges Luyt

53

2 Post 4/2/82

By SHELAGH
BLACKMAN

GRAHAMSTOWN — The State should give crash teacher-training courses to matriculated volunteers in an effort to solve the problem of a shortage of teachers.

This could be a substitute for military training.

The suggestion came from Sir Richard Luyt, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town.

He was speaking to 200 delegates at the opening today of the National Education Conference, held by the 1820 Foundation here.

The conference is to assess the De Lange Commission's report on education. Sir Richard said the report did not seem to offer enough answers to the teacher problem.

He suggested the State should put matriculated volunteers through crash teacher-training courses and then into schools for a minimum of two years' teaching.

Perhaps those who had to do military service could teach instead. This might be as valuable to society

and peace as "conventional soldiering".

He warned that the accelerated need for teachers would not be met in the ordinary way. Teachers of all communities should be treated as a "single resource, for distribution as needed".

After long inequality, there was an urgent need for all to have a rightful share of education, Sir Richard said.

Education reform could contribute decisively to social reform which in turn would improve the education and help make it equal, he said.

He criticised the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, for saying the Opposition was naive in expecting the National Party to abandon its education policy.

Sir Richard said the Cabinet's request for a commission of inquiry gave the De Lange commission "a very free reign which hardly justifies any recommendations being reduced to the category of 'naive' merely because of

their political unpopularity".

The conference had to consider, Sir Richard said, whether widespread dissatisfaction with the present education system — a cause of the De Lange commission ever being launched — could be overcome within the context of "enforced racial separateness".

It also had to consider whether within such a system there was likely to be sufficient drive and sacrifice to full equality.

Speaking of vocational training, he hoped the conference would define a balance between providing the right skill for the economy and sensitive awareness of life in general.

Though welcome, reports dealing with people as human beings with diverse educational needs left unanswered "an old and vexed question".

This was the propriety of using scarce resources for special needs when the total resources were not enough for conventional needs of children.

● See Pages 2 and 5

The Pace will be set ⁽⁵³⁾

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

PACE Commercial College, a unique school for blacks in South Africa, opens officially tomorrow and hundreds of guests are expected to attend the occasion.

The Project for Advancement of Commercial Education, situated in Jabulani, Soweto, is the envy of many who wish to acquire the high-

est quality in education.

The school which cost several millions to build, started to take its Form I pupils on July 6 last year and this year Form II classes have been introduced. The present enrolment is between 330 and 350 and by 1985 the school expects to have 600 students when the matric class will be introduced.

Financed by the

American Chamber of Commerce with 350 companies in South Africa, as well as some South African businesses, the school is a private institution and has a board with at least 50 percent black management.

The fees are R1 400 a year but bursaries of up to R1 000 are available for students whose parents cannot meet the

amount. ^{10/2/82} *Sowetan*
Commenting on the school's progress and plans for the future, Mr Oswald Mtshali, deputy headmaster, said yesterday they were pleased that students did well in their last year's examinations.

What saddened him was that some people have expressed disquiet about the school and labelled it "elite". The



DEPUTY HEAD-MASTER: Mr Oswald Mtshali.

school accepted students from all walks of life on merit, and not because one is from a rich or well-known family.

MEMORANDUM

Confidential

To: Section Heads
From: Mr J. Rees

Date: 9th October
Ref: JR/ATB

Subject: Punctuality

During the present difficulties within Midborough Transport Department it is apparent that staff will materialise at work some time after their scheduled start. This may be due to the disruption of transport amenities, but equally there may, in fact, be an abuse of the situation now existing. Staff persistently arriving late should be questioned as to their justifications, as quite clearly some may take advantage of the present circumstances.

8.2 Memoranda

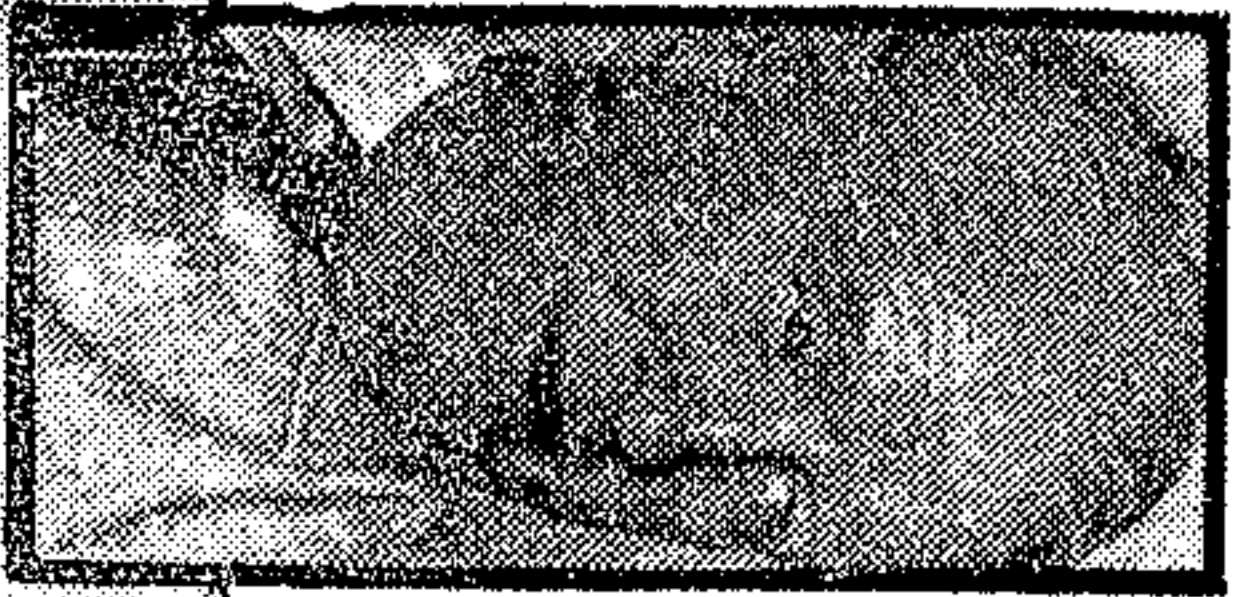
8.2.1 Read the following memorandum and then answer the questions:

Letter of Request 8.1.6

You are employed as Sales Manager for a company manufacturing Stabrite liquid polishing wax. This product contains a high proportion of expensive caruba wax and is therefore about 20% dearer than its competitors. On the other hand, it dries, without buffing, to an unusually long-lasting shine which improves on repolishing and with normal use. The finish is completely water-resistant and will not 'spot' when water is spilled on it.

Sales are to date directed through over 400 retail outlets regularly visited by a small team of salesmen. Your company now proposes a limited national advertising campaign aimed to increase sales by 25% over six months. Write a letter to an advertising agency asking for first suggestions for such a campaign with indications of the cost involved.

A dream is now reality



LEFT: Mr Rex Pennington, principal of the college.

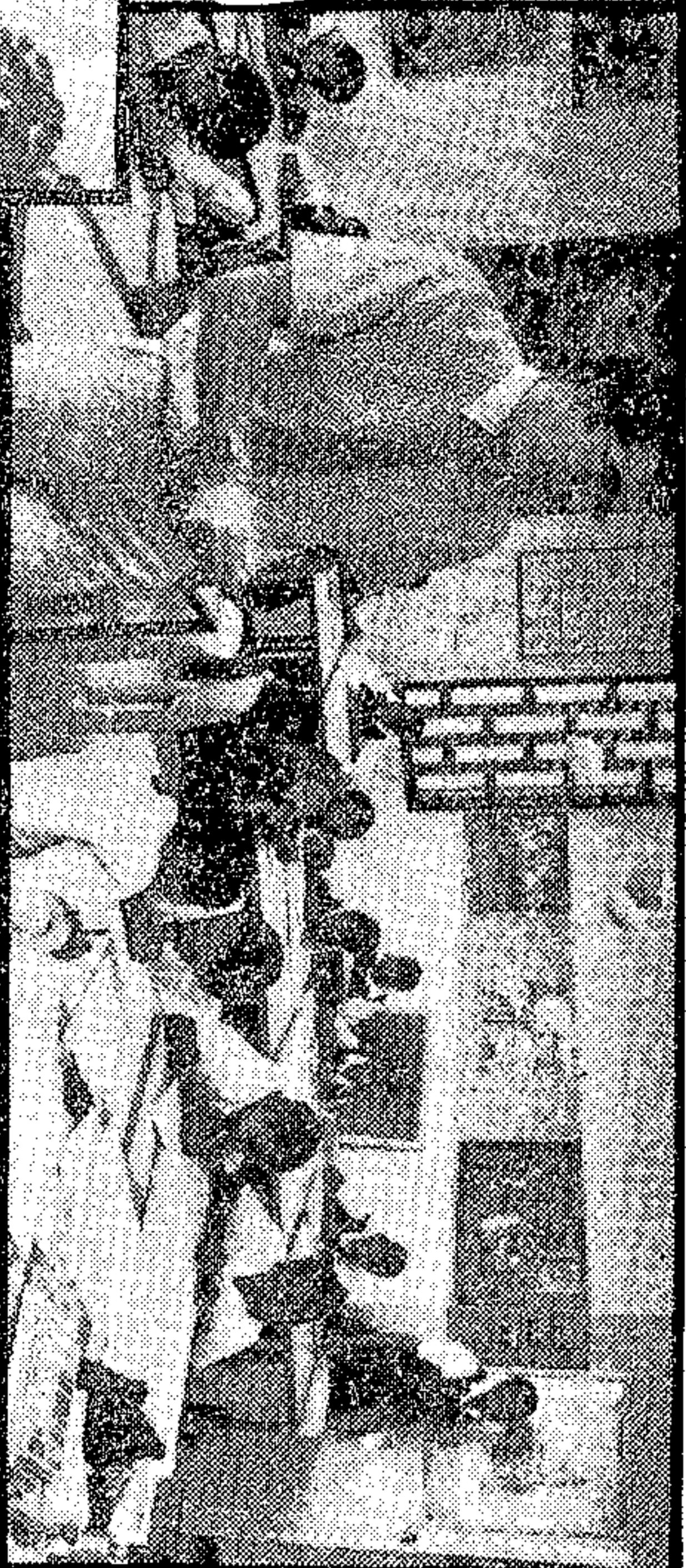
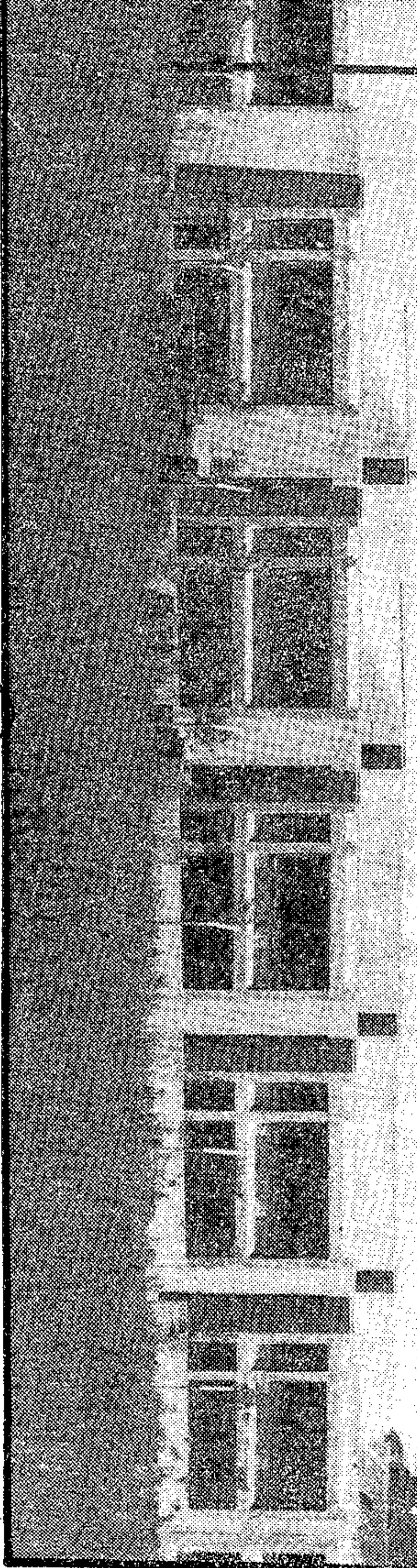
RIGHT: A riot of pictures and a birthday calendar on the classroom walls help overcome the difficulties of fractions. Mr Barnaby Horwood explains mathematical problems to Standard 6.

BELOW RIGHT: Extramural activities are an important part of the curriculum at Pace College. Mr Barnaby Horwood leads the choir.

BELOW: The computer wing of classrooms at Pace.

12 The Star Wednesday February 10 1982

EDUCATION



Eager to learn: a classroom scene at Pace.

Soweto children can now reach for the stars. A unique private school for black children, financed by the private sector, opens tomorrow for Soweto tomorrow.

Pace towards a brighter future

By Gillian Rennie

Deep in Soweto, rising from poverty and despair there is a symbol of hope.

A private school for black children, once a dream, has become reality.

At a total cost of over R6 million, it is hoped Pace Commercial College will become a model for similar projects in South Africa.

Pace — Project for the Advancement of Community Education — is the brainchild of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa.

Although it has been operating since 1981, Pace will be officially opened tomorrow by prominent members of the American Chamber of Commerce in the United States who are in South Africa for the occasion.

The principal of the school, Mr Rex Pennington, explained how the idea came about. Each of the American business concerns

in South Africa in 1977 wanted to be involved in a project with "cohesion and purpose, and they leaned towards education," he said.

After consulting black leaders they decided to "aim high." They saw the need for a commercial school and plans were drawn up by a South African firm.

Three-and-a-half years ago it was estimated the school would cost R32 million to complete. The final total cost will be more than R6 million.

Building operations are taking place in two stages. Phase one has been completed at a cost of R4.5 million. Phase two, which will cost R1.5 million, will have to be complete by 1984 to cope with the 600 pupils the school will have by then.

Although Pace is the brainchild of American business involvement in the country, there is a degree of South African involvement too.

This involvement began with the appointment of Mr Pennington as principal. The school also depends on capital from South African companies such as Anglo American, Anglo Vail and Barlow Rand and many others, as well as American companies in South Africa.

Mr Pennington, who recently retired from a firm as rector at Michaelhouse, a private school for boys in the Natal Midlands, was approached on behalf of the local American Chamber of Commerce to take up the position of principal at Pace. He initially felt he was too old but changed his mind at a church service some time later.

As he addresses each child that enters his office, his enthusiasm and concern for the project is obvious.

The college is staffed by eight black and nine white teachers, all well qualified.

Pupil intake is staggered, with a new Standard 6 entering the college each year. Having opened last year, Pace now boasts Standards 6 and 7. The first matric class will be that of 1985.

Four criteria govern the admission of pupils to the college:

- They must be committed to a commercial future.
 - They must have had a good primary school record.
 - Pupils must be the right age for Standard 6.
 - Entrance exams in English and mathematics must be passed.
- Pupils who fulfil these requirements are eligible for entrance, regardless of their parents' income.
- Fees are R1 400 a year and a number of bursaries are available, financed by the companies involved in establishing the college. South African involvement here is "substantial", Mr Pennington said.
- Bursaries of R1 000 each are marketed among the companies and parents pay the difference, which amounts to R420 a year or R35 a month. The goal of covering each child in the first year was achieved and a similar goal was set this year. Last year of the 138 pupils, three paid the full fee. This number has increased with 12 pupils paying full fees this year.
- Mr Pennington feels this is a positive indication that more parents are able to afford the fees. Bursaries have been awarded to 74 pupils this year.
- Private school tradition cannot be formed overnight but Mr Pennington believes a strong bond exists between the pupils and their school.
- The school badge — a shield with three horizontal bars, embodies the aims of the school. The bottom third bears the Latin motto "Ex Asperis Ad Astra," from hardship to the stars.
- The letters PCC stand on a white background in the middle and the top bar, blue with white stars, introduces the American element.
- Parents are involved with this unique school as much as possible. Apart from meeting once a quarter, they are represented on the

board of governors. This year four parents will sit on the board.

Compulsory subjects are English, Afrikaans, home languages and mathematics. Other subjects offered include typing, accountancy, economics and business economics.

Mr Pennington is proud that Pace has installed the Didacomm system, an advanced method of teaching helpful to both pupil and teacher. Each child has a keyboard on which he can key in any question or answer. All the children can then answer questions instead of having to put up their hands and the teacher receives a print-out to enable him or her formulate a remedial programme for children who need help.

The school already has a wing of fully operational classrooms and an administration block housing an assembly hall and canteen, as well as offices.

Two tennis and two netball courts are in use. More classrooms, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a soccer field and athletic track will be added later.

Extramural activities include physical education and choir membership. Mr Oswald Mithal, the vice-principal, is establishing a drama group called PATE (Pace Amateur Theatre Ensemble).

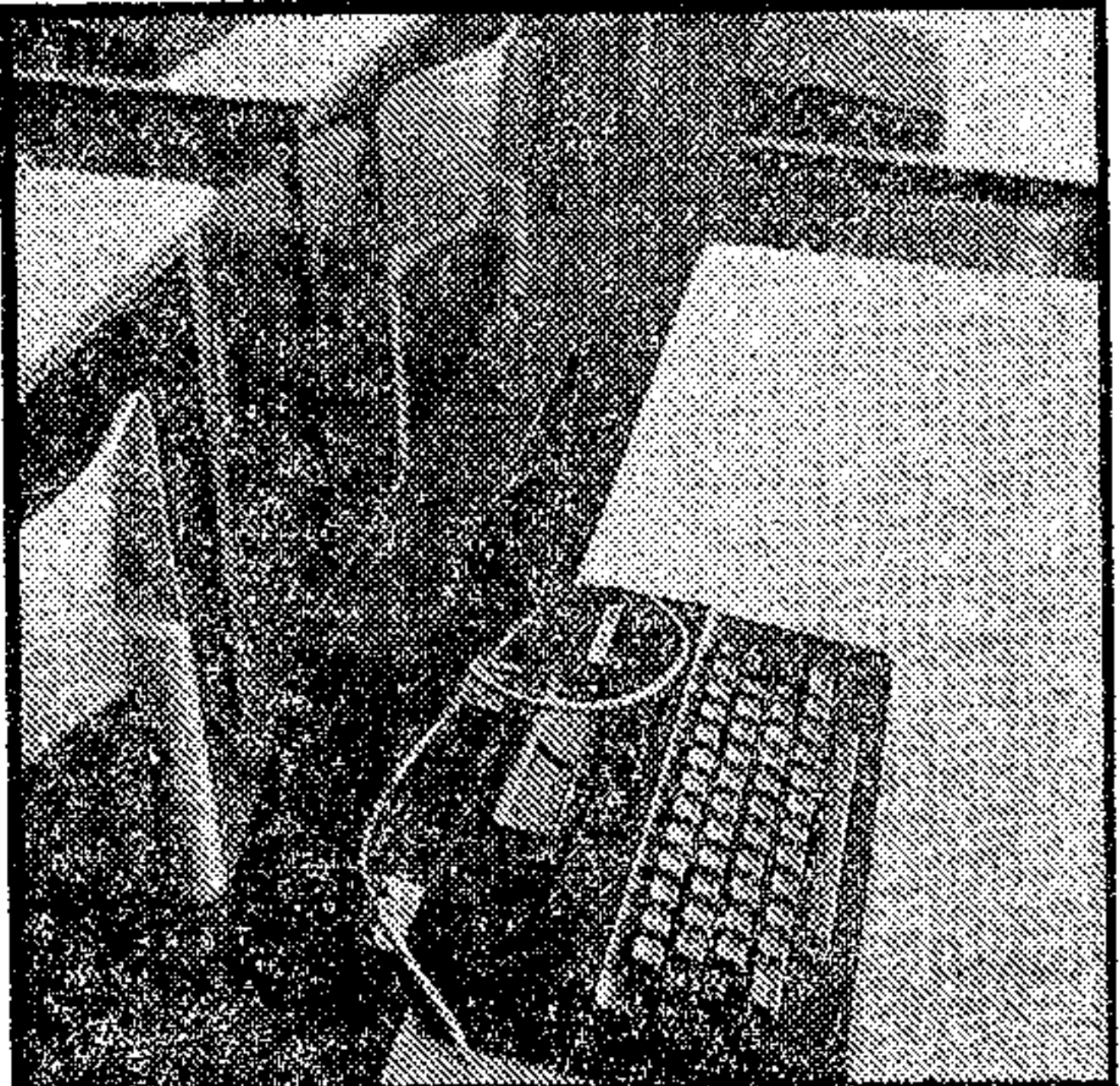
Mr Pennington hopes the children will benefit from these voluntary activities and achieve qualities of leadership through participation.

Mr Pennington stressed that Pace is a "community school." Facilities are not provided for pupils alone but for the upliftment of the community, he said.

Pace Commercial College has the distinction of being the biggest single project in the world other than in America yet undertaken by an American Chamber of Commerce.

"We aim to produce graduates who are able to compete in the business world," said Mr Pennington.

With the background Pace offers them, the children of Soweto can reach for stars.



Computers are used at Pace.

Section B - Question 3

stated that the validity of the input-output depends entirely on the question of information entirely true although information does play a part you can begin to choose this argument you should between 2 answers. The answer

JOHANNESBURG. — Pace Commercial College rests on a commitment to superior education for blacks, to training of blacks for leadership and to preservation of a racially integrated teaching staff.

American companies operating in South Africa have, in four years raised several million dollars, enlisted help from South African businesses and installed 265 boys and girls in the school.

Second-year student Bongani Mcineka, 14, who lives with his four brothers in a four-room house, recalled his first look at the glass-walled, two-storey building: "I thought it was a hotel, not a school."

At state schools in Soweto, classes of 50 are common and pupils without desks write on floors. At lunchtime, students line up at street-corner snack stands. Some teachers who left after the 1976 school riots have not been replaced and few-

Black education — an upward move

CAPE Times 10/2/82 53

A shiny, new, American-financed high school stands in the tumbledown landscape of Soweto, the black township to the southwest of Johannesburg.

The building, with carpets, electric typewriter, computerised teaching systems and tennis courts, would reflect credit on wealthy, suburban school districts anywhere in the world. It is unique in black South Africa.

er than 60 percent of Soweto students passed final high school exams last year.

Getting South African government approval for Pace took nearly a year. "It was tough at first", said Mr Clark Else, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa. "If South Africa wanted to move into an Indian reservation and build a school, how would we react?"

During the economic booms of the 70s, short-

ages of white skilled workers led South African businesses to press for improvements in black training. At the same time, American interest grew in supporting black education as a stimulus to social change.

Congress authorised \$4 m (R3,8 m) in 1981 for educational projects benefiting black South Africans. Two officials of the US Agency for International Development conferred with South African educators in December, ap-

parently on ways to spend the money.

American foundations and corporations financed a scholarship programme that since 1979 has chosen 127 non-white South Africans, mostly blacks, for study at US universities. Dr Mokgethi Motlhabi, 35, with a doctorate in social ethics from Boston University, manages the Educational Opportunities Council Programme in South Africa.

"Change is bound to

come. When it does, we want to have the necessary skills for running the country," Dr Motlhabi said.

Pace Commercial College admitted its first classes in July and the \$7 m (R6,6 m) school expects to have 600 students by 1985.

A ceremony scheduled for Thursday formally opens the partly finished building.

Courses include accounting, typing and other skills to prepare blacks for business jobs that, until recently, were closed to them. Five tribal languages, English and Afrikaans are taught.

"We are aiming at middle management positions," said the headmaster, Mr Rex Pennington, 58, who retired a few years ago as rector of Michaelhouse, one of South Africa's elite private schools. "But I am educating these children not only to earn their living but for life.

"Those who graduate from here will become community leaders. They will set high levels of expectation for their children. The move is upwards.

"I was concerned that so much money was going into one school but I changed my mind," Mr Pennington said in an interview. "The impact of being given the best has opened visions of a future that pupils had not seen before."

Students are chosen competitively. The parents of 12 are paying the full annual fee of R1 400.

Others receive scholarships up to R1 000 except for four whose parents are considered too poor to make any contribution. "One of these four is a boy who packed coal every afternoon to keep his mother alive. He's our soccer captain," Mr Pennington said. "Another is a girl whose mother earns R35 a month as a maid."

Mr Else said about 150 US companies contributed to the school — about half the American companies operating in South Africa.

"We made a pact with the blacks," he said. "We will close the school if the government tries to hijack it."

— Sapa-AP

C. Times 11/2/82 (53)

Student teachers hold first protest march

PRETORIA. — More than 2 500 placard-waving Pretoria Onderwyskollege students marched through the campus yesterday in the college's first protest march and demonstration.

The students, protesting at the decision to stop work on the college's new campus, moved peacefully to a campus rugby field where a mass meeting was held.

They carried placards and banners which read "after 80 years, still no functional campus", and asked "the future of our nation a poor investment?".

One banner said: "Promises, promises... ons sal lewe, ons sal sterwe, maar 'n nuwe kampus sal ons nooit beerwe" (we will live, we will die, but we will never forego the new campus).

A statement read at the meeting said that while the college had taken the State's financial problems into account, "two decades of patience and understanding, when there have been periods of economic growth, is too much to ask."

There were riot policemen at the meeting, but it was orderly and disciplined, as promised by the Students Representative Council at a mass meeting on campus on Tuesday night.

Nearly 1 000 students at the meeting adopted a motion condemning the Transvaal Provincial Administration's decision "after a new campus had been promised almost 22 years ago". — Sapa

2 000 college students in protest sit-in

COM 11/2/82 (53)

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

ABOUT 2 000 students of the Pretoria Onderwyskollege yesterday staged a march and meeting on their campus to protest against a recent decision to stop building developments on the college's new R33-million campus.

The students marched to the main rugby field on the campus sports grounds after they resolved at a mass meeting earlier this week to

hold a mass sit-in to protest against the decision of the Transvaal Provincial Administration to abort the developments on the new campus.

A student spokesman said yesterday about 2 000 students — out of a total number of about 4 000 — took part in yesterday morning's protest march and sit-in.

The students marched to the rugby field in an orderly manner, he said. When they arrived they sang the college "lied" (song) and Die Stem. They also confirmed the motion adopted earlier this week condemning the TPA decision.

Nearly 1 000 students adopted the motion at a mass meeting earlier this week because "a new campus had been promised to us almost 22 years ago".

The student spokesman said yesterday the facilities on the present campus were totally inadequate. He hoped the authorities would reconsider their decision.

The motion said students "take the strongest exception to the way in which we have been misinformed and the way in which the authorities have not kept various promises in this connection".

The student spokesman said he did not know whether the college authorities would take any action against the marchers.

The rector, Professor H O Maree, was not available for comment yesterday.

A police spokesman said the college authorities had not requested a police presence at the meeting and as far as he knew there were no disturbances.

ion unless contents at they may have been

age/pumps should keep the area clear and if possible under observation the area.

ions or similar equipment should be r possible - i.e. pump room for xplosive).

arning public and a factory evacuation d known by all staff, in case a sus- found. Avoid panic. Consider the /Public address system for warning stories, use of a pre-recorded taped idered.

nd establish a close working relation- loy security guards. Make sure they

ed the use of shatter proof material possible reduce the amount of glass within the premises.

ice, Ambulance, Fire Brigade telephone o each phone.

10. Check that you have adequate quantities of fire-lighting and first aid equipment.

9. Periodic checks to be made by a designated person around the outside of the premises, note made of registration numbers of suspicious vehicles after dark.

8. All floors to be checked each night by staff/Supervisor after closing time to ensure there are no unusual items left behind, especially toilets, restrooms, and any area containing inflammable materials or similar.

9.2.4

Gene
and t

Henry J.

Millions spent on Technikon

53
Sowetan
12/2/82

S

THE Mabopane East Technikon will spend more than R500 000 a month this year on construction work at the R75-million institution.

half in the technical field and the remainder in the commercial secretarial section.

h Army
rmy

MY DEAR

Replyir
thanking
erous con

I am a
grief at l
whom I

I assu
in my tr
to try an
and sold

In We
lost his
of menta

Both r
assured
misbehav

Natura
the reme
that I fel

"Construction work on phase one of the project is expected to be completed at the end of the year and we will be spending in excess of half-a-million Rand worth a month to achieve this," said Mr Marinus Wijnbeck, director of the Technikon.

He said the Technikon had become autonomous by Act of Parliament from the beginning of the year. "The buck stops here," he said.

once by
nd gen-

He said more than R15-million had already been spent on buildings at the college and that equipment valued at about R3-million had been provided since the first students were enrolled there at the beginning of 1980.

Council chairman Professor F J Engelbrecht of the University of the North, who visited the Technikon on Wednesday, said the council was directly answerable to the Minister of Education and Training, but that it no longer fell under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training.

grin and
and for
with me.
or cruel
pose was
as men

Construction work at the Technikon started in August 1979 with the building of hostels and the academic block. The whole project is expected to be completed in about 1989 at a cost of about R75-million.

Ten of the 30 members of the council have already been appointed.

nate who
ter years

Mr Wijnbeck said 600 students had been enrolled this year with about

Among them are Mr S Maboia, an Atteridgeville inspector of schools; Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council; Mr P G H Felsestead, regional director of education and training and Professor G R Bozoli, retired rector of Wits University. — Sapa.

i his case
f his first

to apply
s with me

General
Headqua
APO #51

i, JR.
S. Army

When General Patton gave me a copy of this letter he lay back on the bed in his field-trailer and said, "What does that sound like to you?"

"It sounds to me like only half of the story," I said.

So, first, let's see what actually happened.

Private Charles H. Kuhl (in civilian life a carpet layer from South Bend, Indiana), ASN 35536908, L Company, 26th Infantry, 1st Division, was admitted to the 3rd Battalion, 26th Infantry aid station in Sicily on August 2, 1943, at 2:10 p.m.

He had been in the Army eight months and with the 1st Division about thirty days.

A diagnosis of "Exhaustion" was made at the station by Lieutenant H. L. Sanger, Medical Corps, and Kuhl was evacuated to C Company, 1st Medical Battalion, well to the rear of the fighting.

There a note was made on his medical tag stating that he had been admitted to this place three times during the Sicilian campaign.

He was evacuated to the clearing company by Captain J. D. Broom, M.C., put in "quarters" and given sodium amytal, one capsule night and morning, on the prescription of Captain N. S. Nedell, M.C.

I strong Dr Wood

diate attention," the Minister said.

Symptomatic of these difficulties was the balance of payments position.

Preliminary estimates put the current account deficit for 1981 at roughly R4000 million, or 5.7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product.

"As the economy cools down and imports decline in the months ahead, this deficit should decrease. Indeed, there are already signs that this process of balance of payments adjustment has begun."

Imports had levelled off in value terms and declined in real terms. The value of volume of merchandise exports had held up well, Mr Horwood said.

"Nevertheless, for 1982 as a whole, the current account deficit will probably remain substantial."

Considerable pressure had been, and was likely to continue to be, exerted on the Government's own finances, partly as a result of the decline in revenue from gold mining and taxation and leases.

But, Mr Horwood said, the deficit before borrowing for the current fiscal year might approximate reasonably closely the budget estimate of R2707 million. — Sapa.

Gamble on gold failed, says NRP

CAPE TOWN — Increases in GST and import duties announced yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, would push up the cost of living by at least R1.5 billion, Mr George Bartlett, the New Republic Party's economics spokesman, said.

In a statement Mr Bartlett said the Minister had once again gambled on the price of gold and come unstuck.

"He has mismanaged the economy by not reading the danger signals and by ignoring our repeated warnings."

"The R1.1-billion shortfall in tax revenue from gold is going to be painfully extracted from the already hard-hit public through the increase in GST which will yield an estimated R600 million and increased import duties will yield another R550 million."

The greatest sufferers would be those with fixed incomes and pensioners. Public servants would fall further behind in the inflation race. — Sapa.

Today's business

Today's business in the Assembly is:

Questions. Private Members motions: Mr J J Lloyd (NP Roodeplaat) — importance of training of workers. Mr C W Eglin (PFP Sea Point) — inquiry into Rents Act and related laws. — Sapa.

Other news stated, all political reports in The Star by P. Sullivan of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, A H G Wentzel, F S Esterhuizen and E. Parker of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, B Cameron of 85 Field Street, Durban, and L B Marandé of 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria, Cartoons by A Bony, D Fedler and K Smith of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, and J Leyden and G Muller of 85 Field Street, Durban. Headlines and posters by Johan de Villiers and political comment by J W Tyson of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

Sapa's parliamentary reports by A Beal, C de Roux, P Classens, F Neuhoff, and D Powell, all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

New Soweto college sets the Pace

53
Star 12/2/82

By Gillian Rennie

The official opening of Pace Commercial College in Soweto has been hailed as an important and historic occasion.

Pace Project for the Advancement of Community Education, a private school for black children, is financed by South African companies and South African-based American companies.

Dr. Michael Samuels, vice-president international of the American Chamber of Commerce, called the project a "building block for the future."

"Education is one of the building blocks of constructive change. This school will develop future generations," he said.

Dr Samuels explained Pace's origin. He said: "We now understand that equal opportunity is a human right and a national goal that requires active efforts."

He said American companies were under constant pressure to disinvest from South Africa.

In trying to explain the human side of their operations in South Africa, the companies found a lack of trained individuals.

American business had responded to the need for commercially trained people and the result was the Pace Commercial College in Soweto.

"American companies can be a significant factor for change," Dr Samuels said.

"This college is a good reason to disagree with the arguments made by those who would have American companies pull out of South Africa altogether."

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, said the unique project was "important and historic."

Mr Rod Ironside, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, said it was an "historic occasion in South Africa's advancement."

Mr Rex Pennington, principal, called it a "great occasion."

Father held after baby girl is stabbed

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

A young mental hospital patient has been arrested in connection with the stabbing of his 18-month-old child.

The child is in hospital in a satisfactory condition.

A spokesman for Police Headquarters in Pretoria said today that a 22-year-old man escaped from Sterkfontein Mental Hospital near Krugersdorp on Wednesday morning and went to his parents' home at the Barrage on the Vaaldam. He apparently hitch-hiked to the area.

He found his 18-month-old daughter asleep on a bed in her grandmother's room.

She was stabbed in the side with a bayonet and seriously injured.

Police later arrested a man in connection with the stabbing and sent him back to Sterkfontein Hospital for observation.

The police did not give any details about a court appearance.

Policeman dies on duty

Crime Reporter

A Ladysmith policeman, Major C D Engelbrecht (38), died on duty in the operational area yesterday, police headquarters announced today.

Major Engelbrecht, who leaves a wife and two children, was attached to the district headquarters in Ladysmith, Natal. No details of his death have been released.

is necessary.

and the un-
impact of
conomic de-
n exports.

ney policies
terest rates
contributed
terest rates
ral tighten-
th African

conomy is
confronted
short term
which, al-
transitional
ure imme-

strikes last year

SEMBLY — Black workers went on strikes last year, said Minister of Manpower and Labour, Fanie Botha yesterday.

In answer to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (ANC), Mr Botha said 126 strikes were recorded last year. Other reasons were: 46 of dismissed employees (46); 44 of pension fund contributions (44); 29 of demands other than wages (29); 22 for the recognition of trade unions and other demands (22). — Sapa.

YOU'LL LOVE THESE SAVINGS!

DION

PUTS THE HEART OUT OF HIGH PRICES ON VIDEO RECORDERS

FREE!

Gifts and membership to Dion's Video Club value to R150 with every purchase of a video camera or video recorder!



Leadership row splits Indian group

266
Star 12/2/82

Cash shortage halts college hostel project

53
12/2/82

LACK of finance has killed all hopes that work on the Pretoria Onderwyskollege hostel project will be resumed soon.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, yesterday said the amount given to the province by the Government for capital expenditure in 1983 allowed no growth on the previous year's allowance and it was impossible to continue with the project.

Mr Cruywagen said in a statement: "The financial situation and the province's expected future funding indicate that, unless the Government specially financed the province for big projects, the Transvaal will not be able to continue with any such projects."

He had noted the concern expressed over the cancellation of the hostel building contract.

"The executive committee had realised after long and careful consideration that, because of the financial situ-

ation in the province, it could not continue with the hostel project, which will cost about R39-million over the following three financial years.

"This amount had no bearing on the teaching buildings and the rest of the campus, for which tenders have not yet been received," he said.

The provincial executive committee wanted to assure all concerned that the erection of a new college was still regarded as a high priority project, he said. — Sapa.

With an Agreement of
is at your earliest
ward our cheque

With reference to the above
Loss form for your signature
convenience on receipt of
to YOURSELF.

Yours faithfully,

MANAGER

Encl.

re : CLAIM UNDER POL. NO. 150083641

Dear XXXX/Madam,

Mrs. J. L. Jackson,
2 Denedal Avenue,
TOKAI.
7945.

Mr. Peley/bj

25th September, 1979

BURTON BUILDING SOCIETY

(1)

(53) E. Post **

12/2/82

357 enrol at UPE's Cence for practical training

Post Reporter

NEARLY 80 non-curricular programmes will be presented at the University of Port Elizabeth Centre for Continuing Education this year.

They include courses on occupational health nursing, in-service training of teachers, micro-teaching, basic business administration, small business management and leadership development programmes.

As one of its functions, the centre initiates training leading to a degree or diploma of the university.

From a modest beginning in 1979 with four BA subjects for which 26 students registered, this programme has expanded to nine degrees and diplomas being offered this year.

When registration closed on Tuesday night, 357 students of all population groups had registered.

The non-curricular programme were first introduced at Cence in 1980 when 13 were offered, involving almost 400 students.

In 1981 the number of programmes presented grew to 42, attracting 1 025 people of whom 11 were Asian, 176 coloured, 362 white and 476 black.

Prof H L Crause, chairman of the Board of Control of Cence, said he believed that UPE had accepted the role of responding to the training needs of all the people of the Eastern Cape.

This was done through assessing training needs, designing and presenting programmes in collaboration with organised professional groups, with commerce and industry, with private organisations and bodies like the East Cape Administration Board.

1) Needs for st
activity are
needs".
The functio
places the
so as to le
what he is.

and meaningful
accomplishment

of leadership

leader does

her than on

Total



f t

f t



WARNING: Dr Samuels yesterday.

Businessman warns Govt. on Namibia

53
Sowetan
12/2/82

THE NAMIBIAN problem was a priority number one in this region if America and South Africa were to keep peaceful bilateral relations, business, educational and community leaders were told yesterday.

Dr Michael Samuels, vice-president international of the United States Chamber of Commerce, warned that if the South African Government did not act seriously to this end, then the Reagan Administration will have reason to consider its policies a failure and relations will definitely sour.

He was addressing a multiracial crowd of more than 600 at the official opening of Pace Commercial College in Jabulani, Soweto.

The visiting doctor was also quick to point out that solving the Namibian question would not end American concerns as South African domestic reforms and developments will be expected and be watched closely.

Attacking apartheid, Dr Samuels said the system has been described by President Ronald Reagan as

"repugnant". He said it made it difficult for blacks to gain the equal opportunities available to so many others throughout the world.

Americans understood that equal opportunities were a human right and a national goal that required active efforts. This was a matter of particular interest because they have



STUDENTS: Wendy Modiba and Stella Magada proudly standing in front of their school's foundation stone.

SOWETAN Reporter

been fighting their own heritage of racial inequality.

He further warned that in South Africa progress cannot be too slow because all affected communities will suffer unless they are brought into the constructive political partnership.

American companies, by being in South Africa, were taking a constructive view of what was necessary to do since they realised they can be a significant factor for change.

He said US companies sometimes had great difficulties deciding how best, or even whether, to operate at all in South Africa.

"Pressure at home

and political risk here and in certain African countries as a result of economic interests, are part of the environment within which the United States must operate," Dr Samuels said.

He added that change is always taking place and the progress of human beings cannot be denied. To change peacefully with minimal violence, education was one of the building blocks for the future.

Dr Samuels said he hoped that the school will provide, in this technical age, the advantages and opportunities for the development of generations of the future. This would mean that in future there will be no excuses that there are no blacks to promote to positions of responsibility.

of the situation of the city's water affairs has convinced you that public attention should be drawn to the seriousness of the situation. You are requested to be aware of the situation.

(53) ROM 13/2/82

Soweto's business college matches best

By SOPHIE TEMA

PACE commercial college, which was officially opened in Soweto this week, was among the best colleges where pupils could acquire a good education to prepare them for university.

That was the opinion expressed by Mr Rod Ironside, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, when he officially opened the school on Thursday.

"In very practical terms, Pace commercial college was envisaged and developed as a source of educational opportunity, equal to the best at which scholars who pass through its portals will be able to acquire a liberal education in preparation for careers," Mr Ironside said.

The college — the first of its kind in Soweto — was set

up by American businessmen through the ACCSA.

Speaking at the opening, Dr Michael Samuels, international vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, warned that the South African education system was under a "world microscope".

'Pressure'

"American companies are under constant pressure in the US to disinvest from South Africa, or to improve the lot of its workers in this country.

"Due to pressure at home and political risk here and in certain African countries as a result of economic interests, there are certain parts of that environment within which the US companies must operate.

"By being in South Africa and taking a constructive view of what is necessary, American companies can be a significant factor for change.

"This college is a public symbol of such action," Dr Samuels said.

He said several SA corporations had made significant efforts in training and education. "But the total initiative to date is not enough".

The first phase of the school cost R5-million.

Future plans include the provision of additional classrooms to cater for 600 students, teacher accommodation, a gymnasium and a fully equipped sports stadium.

The headmaster of the school, Mr Rex Pennington, thanked all the companies and organisations which had made the project possible.

class.
of field in

to more
ge from
Requests
for giv-

partments.
draws up
by clerks

Many documents already composed in Afrikaans needed to be translated into English. It can sometimes be extremely difficult to translate exactly, and the advisor needs to

Editing work already written in English is the most important of these duties. By far the greatest proportion of the work concerns correspondence, but maintenance manuals, instructions, reports, memoranda, insurance policies and periodical articles also have to be edited. These are checked to ensure that the meaning is clear and that they have been well-written.

The duties of the language advisor are many and varied, covering editing, translating, issuing advice lists and answering queries.

The language advisor's job does not fit neatly into the line management hierarchy of the firm, but has an independent position, roughly between those of department head and clerks. It is a specialised job, and the incumbent deals with all the levels of employees from top management down to line staff. The qualifications needed for the job are a degree with one or both the official languages as majors, and a well-developed ability to use language effectively.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ADVISOR IN AN INSURANCE FIRM

4.5.1 Does the following job description fulfill the requirements?

4.5 Job Description

School for the future

Pics by: **SOLLY MOLOTSI**
and **JOE MOLEFE**

15/2/82 (53) Soweto
**Pace College — an institution
of learning one can wish for**



IT MUST have been something special of a spectacle last week as a contingent of educationists, pupils and businessmen, from as far afield as America, made their way towards a gleaming two-storey, glass, brick and steel structure that has been arisen slap-bang in the middle of the sprawling, dust-ridden Soweto landscape.

ing of glasses to the murmur and rumble of idle chatter, dignitaries, guests and officials could only lift their toasts in cheer to the educational treat which is now open to our learning sons and daughters.

The school badge bears the motto "Ex Asperis Ad Astera", from hardship to the stars.

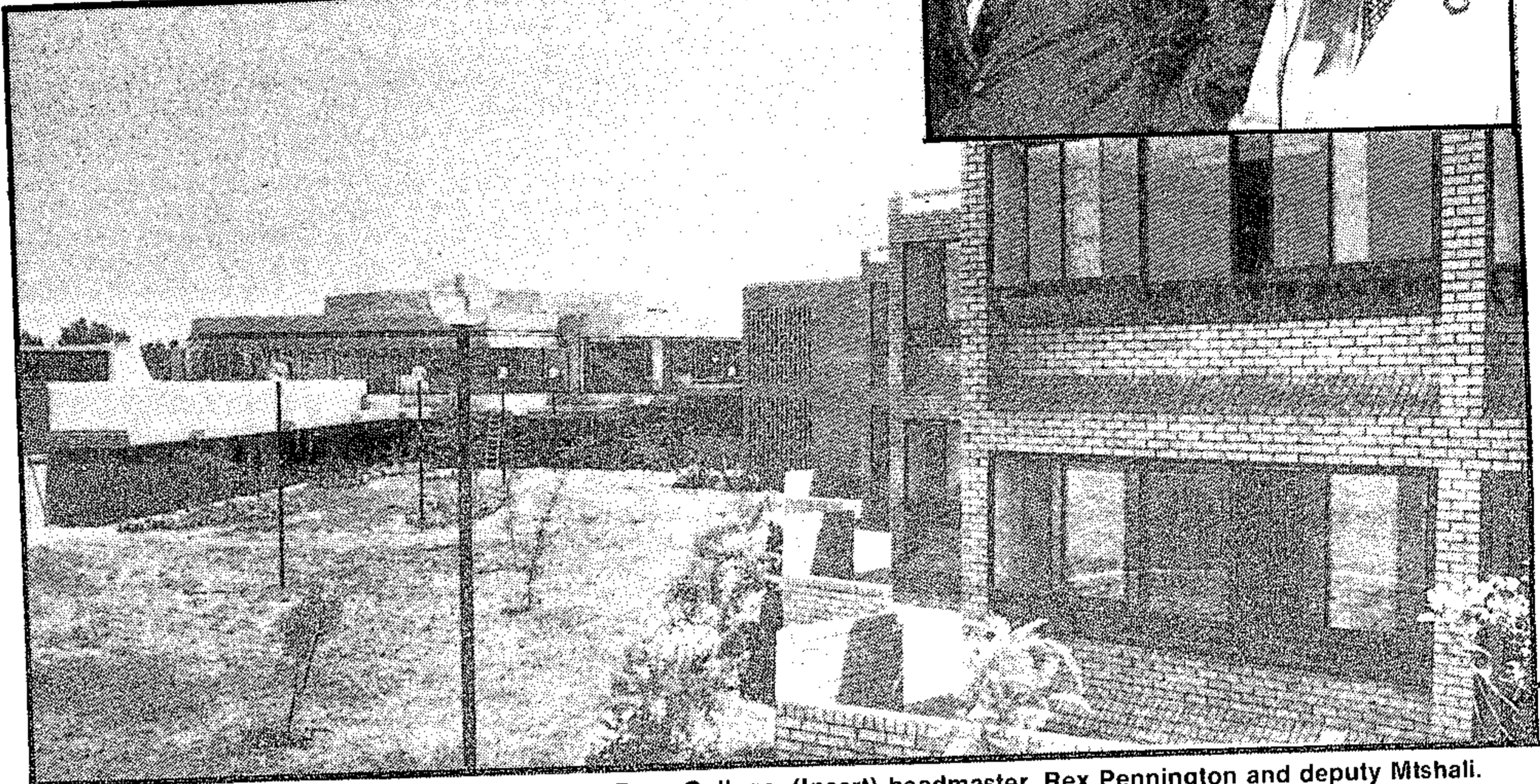
Headmaster, Mr Rex Pennington, stresses that Pace is a "community school", whose object is not only the advancement of its pupils, but also the upliftment of the whole community.

No longer will hundreds want for the best of schooling facilities. There is only hope which now lies in the paths of our growing children.

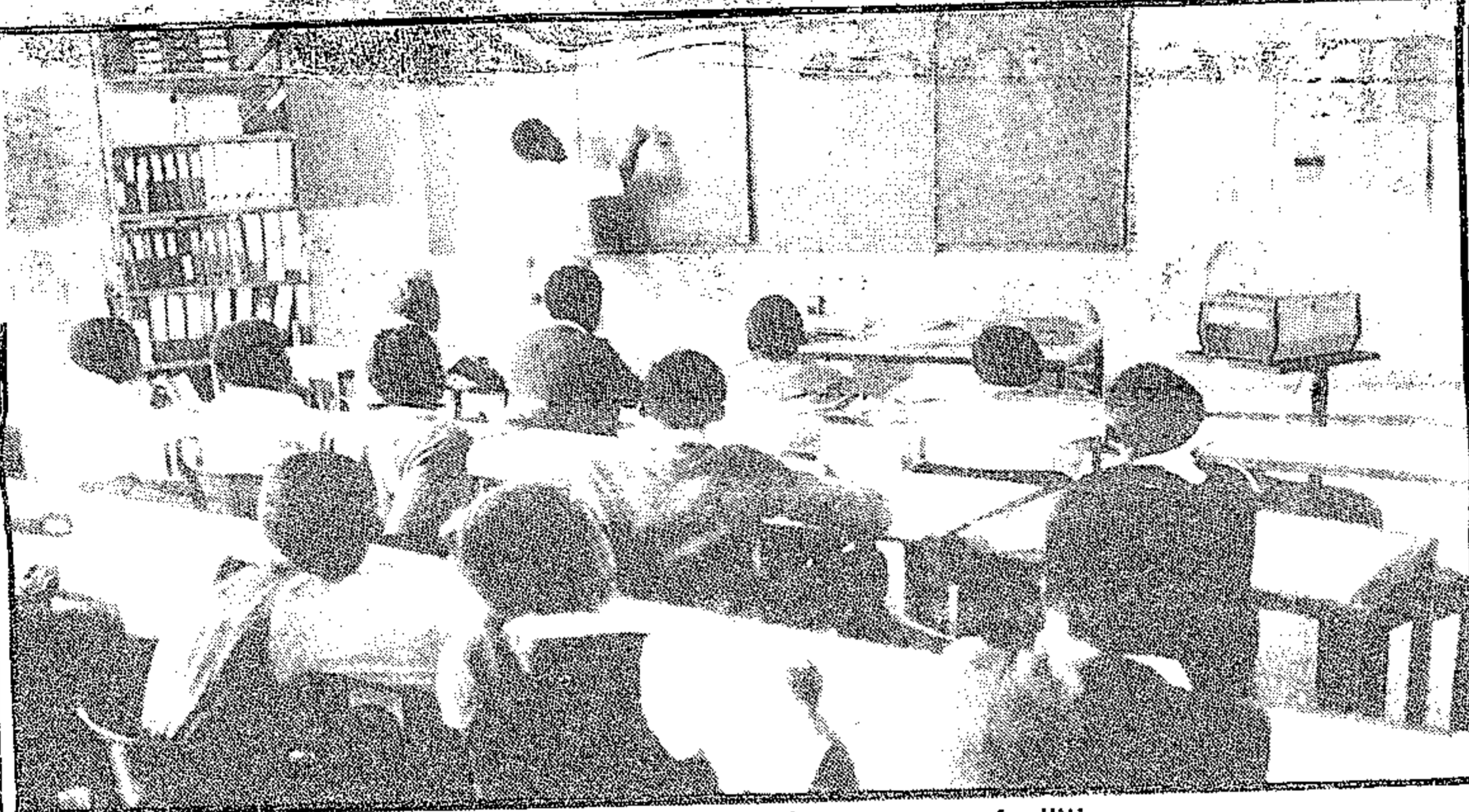
From the dusty backstreets of Jabulani in Soweto has risen a school all may be proud of.

From the chink-

Says Mr Pennington: "I am educating these children not only to earn their living, but also for life."



GRAND VIEW: A boost to black education, Pace College. (Insert) headmaster, Rex Pennington and deputy Mtshali.



IN CLASS: Pupils have all the necessary facilities.



DEPUTY HEAD: Oswald Mtshali.



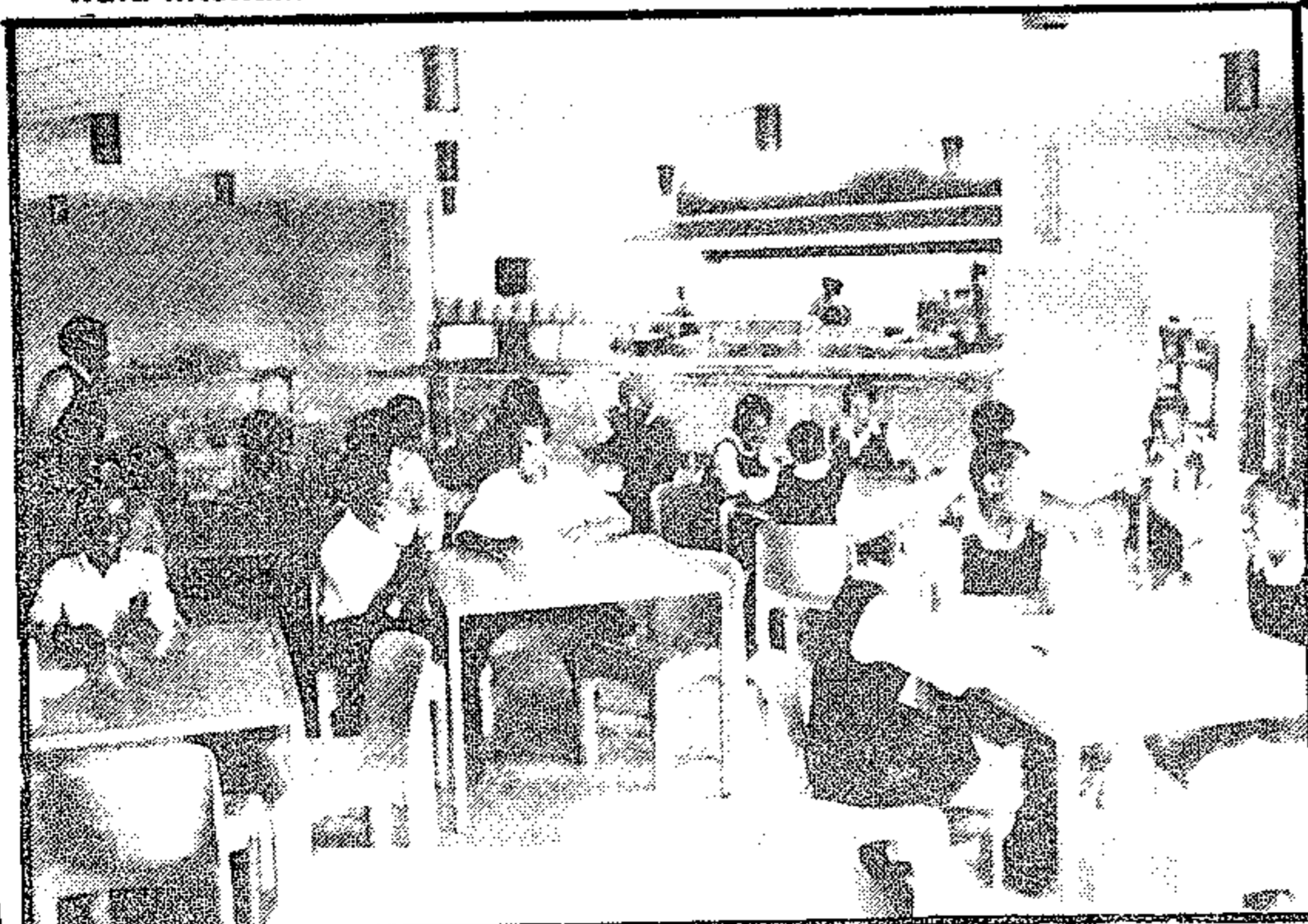
DIGNITARY: Gary Player.



BUSINESSMAN: Moshale Mahanyele.



MAJOR: Paddy Mazibuko.



CANTEEN: Where the pupils can fill up.

T V T V
PORTABLE
R189,00
 61 cm
R299,00
COLOUR
R549,00
 STOCKISTS OF
TELEFUNKEN,
PHILIPS, SONY
SALORA
Excluding GST
I LUBNER & SONS
ONLY AT
3 PLEIN ST., JHB.
 838-4008, 836-8752,
 836-8479 S 2133



DR DE BEER: tell us what they need

EL Tech council to meet industrialists

53
Dispatch 16/3/82

EAST LONDON — A meeting has been planned to get local concerns involved in the development of East London Technical College when it becomes autonomous.

At the same time, the mayor, Mr Errol Spring, has warned against developing facilities solely for whites when there is "a crying need" for raising the standards of other race groups.

The principal of East London Tech, Dr David de Beer, said it was the college's intention to get as many local business concerns as possible involved in the Tech's development once it gained autonomy.

On September 1, the day Tech becomes self-

managing, industrialists will meet the college council to discuss its future needs.

"We will offer the courses if only they tell us what they need," Dr De Beer said yesterday. "If they need new courses they should come to us and we will draft them."

Dr De Beer said the college — although still restricted to white students — would be able to ease the shortage of manpower in the city with the co-operation of East London businessmen.

Mr Spring, however, said future development should not be isolated in terms of race, and planners could not look at

any one race group to solve technical needs.

"I believe this is a step in the right direction, but I do not think one should isolate facilities — we need facilities for all race groups, not just whites."

The acting chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr George Orsmond, said the development of Tech was "very necessary to ensure the better utilisation of young people".

He also felt there was a need for all-race facilities and added that "many other businessmen" felt the same. —
DDR

X (53) *Handled* Q. Col. 185-6 X
Agricultural colleges
24/2/82

*6. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Whether any applications by suitably
qualified persons for admission to agricul-
tural colleges were turned down in 1982; if
so, (a) how many and (b) for what
reason?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES:

Yes.

Probe into principal's actions

RDM 26/2/82 (53)

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
Education Reporter

THE Department of National Education is to investigate allegations that a Kempton Park principal has been practising as a private counsellor and using school labourers on his private plot.

Assurances from top DNE officials yesterday followed a report in the Rand Daily Mail

on claims that Mr Philip Coetzee, principal of the Kempton Park Technical College, was misusing his position by:

- Using a college vehicle to transport school labourers to and from his plot, where they were apparently used to improve his property.
- Charging fees for private counselling sessions during college hours.

Mr Coetzee has strongly denied the claims.

The chief technical education planner in the DNE, Mr W Hartman, said he was unaware of the allegations, but asked the Mail to send him a copy of the report.

"I will go into the matter and see if there is any substance in the allegations," he said.

"Obviously if there has been a contravention of regulations we will investigate the matter."

It is understood, however, that the department would investigate the allegations as soon as officials received a copy of the Mail report.

The chief director of education, Dr D H Meiring, was not available for comment.

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

24 000	24 000	Bank	Jan 31:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	being receipt of proceeds
300	300	Insurance Expense	Jan 2:	Income Statement	being closing entry
24 000	24 000	Income from Life Policy	Jan 2:	Income Statement	being closing entry
24 000	24 000	Debtor (Insurance Company)	Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	being accrual of proceeds receivable
300	300	Bank	04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01					
300	300	Insurance Expense	Dec 31:	Income Statement	being closing entry
300	300	Bank	01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	being payment of premium

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: GL5

^{South}
'No' hostel
THE Wattville Com-
munity Council has
turned down a request
by Erab to erect a
men's hostel in the
township and in turn,
the council has al-
lowed the Department
of Educational and
Training to erect a
technical centre and a
Teachers' Training
College. (2) (53)

(53) D. Dispatch 13/3/82

EL tech autonomous in September

EAST LONDON — The East London Technical College will be an autonomous body from September 1 when it will be governed by a college council instead of the Department of National Education.

This was confirmed by the Chief Director of National Education, Dr D. H. Meiring, in Pretoria yesterday.

From September the Tech will be able to offer a wider range of courses, Dr Meiring said, and private enterprise will be

able to become fully involved in its operation.

"By allowing business concerns to get involved in techs, we will be able to solve a lot of our manpower problems," he said.

The East London facilities will still, however, be open to white students only.

"Colleges will have to adhere to cabinet prescriptions as far as the race of students is concerned," Dr Meiring said. "They will not be

multi-racial."

The technical college here becomes autonomous as a result of the Technical Colleges Act, passed late last year to give these institutions "greater responsibility in their management".

Plans for this legislation were first announced last year when the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, addressed students at East London tech's graduation ceremony.

After the Act was pi-

loted through Parliament Dr Viljoen's department drew up a three-year plan to gradually make all 42 South African technical colleges autonomous.

"The first colleges go their own way on April 1, and East London's becomes autonomous on September 1. From that day affairs will be run by the college council," Dr Meiring said.

"This will enable industrial concerns in the area to become involved in the development of

the college and give grants."

In terms of the Technical Colleges Act the college council will be made up of the principal, representatives of organisations "interested in such technical colleges" and others appointed by the Minister of National Education.

Staff may be appointed by the council instead of the department but the wage bill will still be met by the State. — DDR

Student boycott averted

33
53
Star
18/3/82

Education Reporter

A planned student boycott of lectures at the Johannesburg College of Education was averted when students met college authorities to air their grievances.

About 900 of the college's 1400 students attended Tuesday's meeting which was organised by the student body and not the Student Representative Council. Mr Graham Hall, vice-rector of JCE, represented the administration in an attempt to resolve some of the students' complaints. Among the issues raised at the meeting were:

- The limited power placed in the hands of the SRC. President Anthony Bradford raised the point that everything promoted by the SRC in the interests of the students seemed to be blocked by the administration.

- The restricted use of campus facilities after hours.

- The exorbitant cost of physical education equipment in the

campus shop compared with other commercial outlets.

- The refusal by the rector, Professor Napier Boyce, to accommodate visiting Edgeware College students in the JCE residences.

- The fact that students at Goudstad College of Education received their education grants or bursaries well before JCE students.

A delegation of students has arranged to meet the rector to try to resolve the differences which, according to a student, have been simmering on campus over the past couple of months.

Professor Boyce said he believed the students' grievances could have been resolved sooner if representation had been made directly to him. "I believe that only a small group of students called for the boycott. This was based on misunderstandings more than anything else," he added.

(53)

Hansard Q. 61.435
State-aided adult education centres for
Blacks: subsidy

19/3/82

*17. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the
Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tou
rism:

Whether the subsidy paid to teachers at
State-aided adult education centres for
Blacks has been reduced; if so, (a) by how
much, (b) what form did the reduction
take and (c) what was the reason for the
reduction?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES,
COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

No.

- (ii) Absconders 154
- (b) Girls:
 - (i) Accommodated 880
 - (ii) Absconders 114
- (2) (a) Boys:
 - (i) 367 (1980)
 - (ii) 332 (1981)
 - (iii) 154 (from 1 January 1982 to 12 March 1982)
- (b) Girls:
 - (i) 265 (1980)
 - (ii) 281 (1981)
 - (iii) 114 (from 1 January 1982 to 12 March 1982)
- (3) (a) Boys:
 - (i) 35 (1980)
 - (ii) 7 (1981)
 - (iii) None (from 1 January 1982 to 12 March 1982)
- (b) Girls:
 - (i) 14 (1980)
 - (ii) 13 (1981)
 - (iii) 3 (from 1 January 1982 to 12 March 1982).

x dv

+ x

x) dx

53 *Hausard* Absconders *23/9/82*
Q. 61.447 - 448
 355. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) How many White (a) boys and (b) girls are at present (i) accommodated at and (ii) listed as absconders from schools of industry;
- (2) how many White (a) boys and (b) girls absconded from schools of industry (i) in 1980, (ii) in 1981 and (iii) from 1 January 1982 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) how many White (a) boys and (b) girls were transferred from schools of industry to reform schools (i) in 1980, (ii) in 1981 and (iii) from 1 January 1982 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) Boys:
 - (i) Accommodated 1 191

53 ~~514~~ ~~312~~ ^{Hausard} Teacher training 30/3/82
 Q. Col. 510
 475 DR. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of National Education:

- (a) What amount was spent by his Department on teacher training in respect of Whites in the 1980-'81 financial year and (b) what amount is to be spent in the current year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (a) 1980-'81 R501 417.54
- (b) 1981-'82 R660 555.33

Note: These amounts do not include the amounts spent by the provincial education departments.

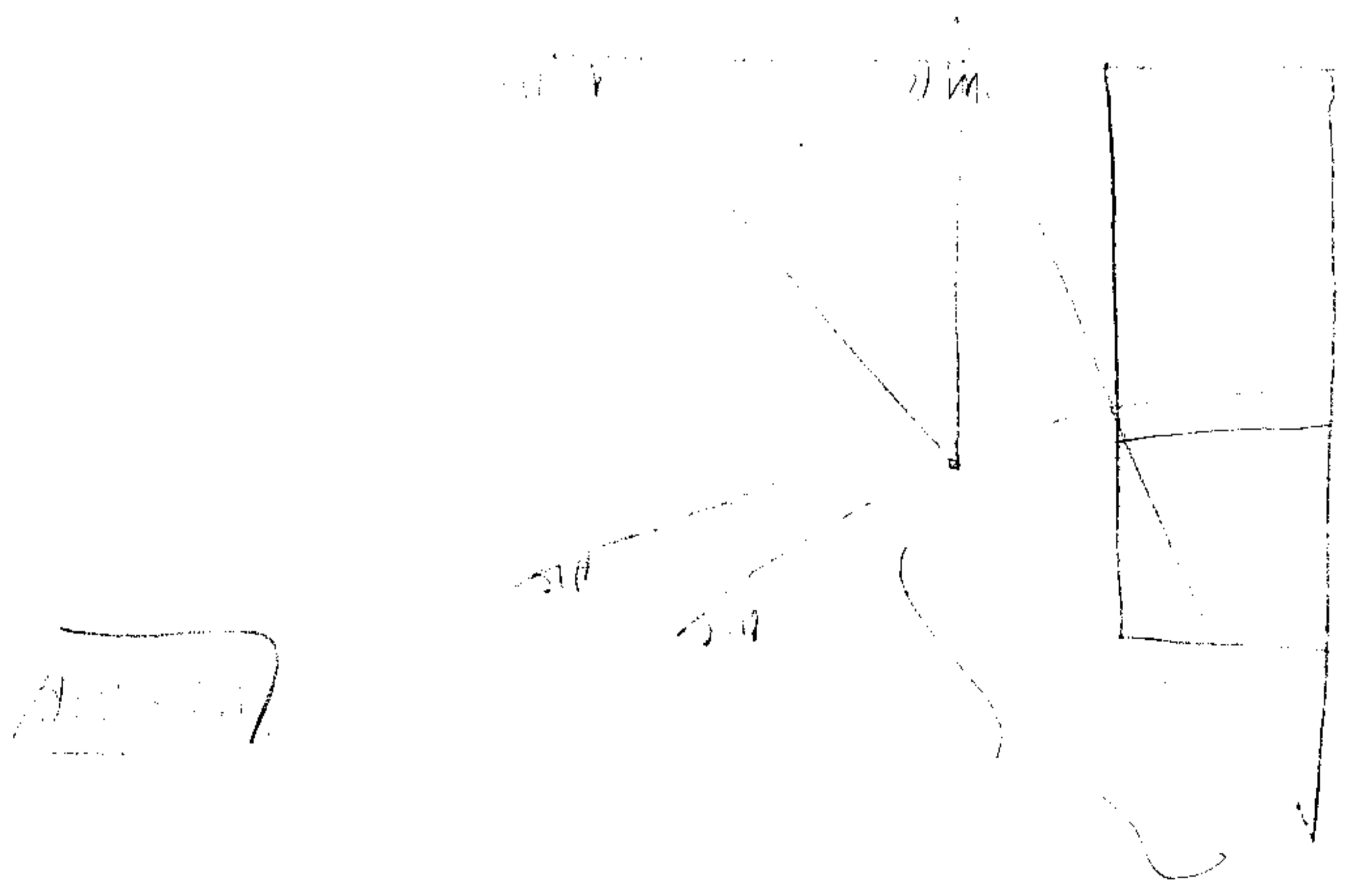
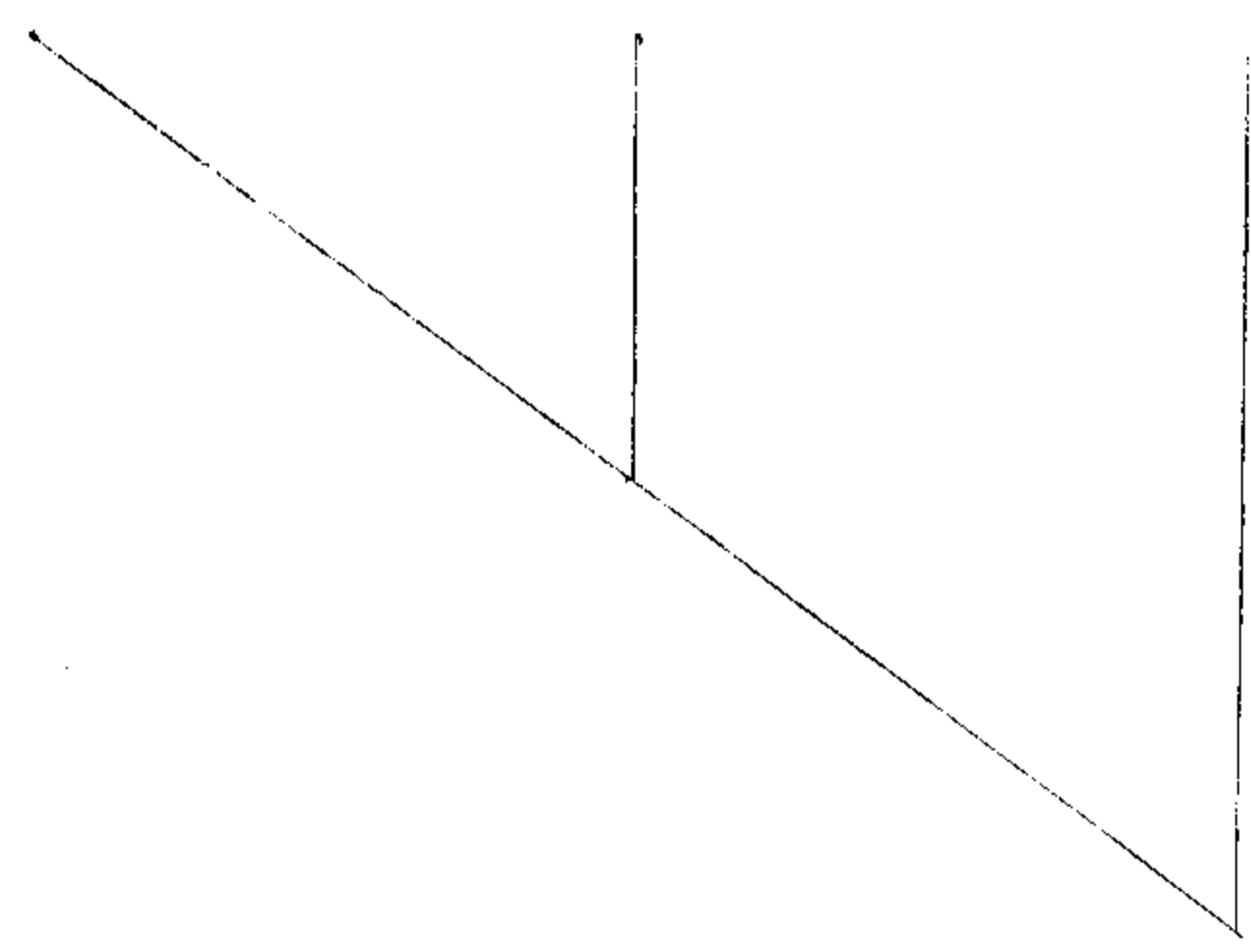
53 *Hansard Q. 61. 548*
State-aided adult education centres

2/4/82
*6. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether any changes have been effected to the regulations governing the number of hours of teaching per subject available to students at State-aided adult education centres; if so, (a) what changes and (b) why have these changes been effected?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No.



34 99



TOUCH
RONIC
MP

Youths guilty of killing rare elephant

Tribune Africa
News Service

TWO Namibian youths have been fined and given suspended sentences for shooting dead one of the rare Damaraland elephants.

Eric Muller (21) a former Cape Town schoolboy presently undergoing training at the Okahandja Military School, was fined R1500 or 15 months imprisonment, of which R800 or eight months were suspended for four years.

Danie van Vuuren, an 18-year-old matriculant at the Outjo High School, was fined R900 or eight months imprisonment, all of which was suspended for three years.

A condition of Van Vuuren's suspended sentence was that he should give eight weeks free service to the Damaraland nature conservation authorities before January 15 next year.

Muller had pleaded guilty, while Van

BEWARE OF ZULU WRATH, WARNS CHIEF BUTHELEZI

A STUDENT boycott of yesterday's official opening of the R7,5 million Mangosuthu Technikon in Durban was slammed by Chief Minister of KwaZulu Gatsha Buthelezi in his official address.

Aiming his attack at students who had come from areas where "Pretoria's so-called independence" had been accepted, Chief Buthelezi said it would be difficult for him to contain "Zulu wrath which is simmering as a result of the way some of our brothers and sisters who come from those regions of South Africa which have accepted independence a la Pretoria seem to abuse our kindness and brotherhood at every turn at every level."

Mangosuthu students decided to boycott the function, attended by more than 1000 people, because, they said in a resolution, it was a highly political matter — "a matter in which only apartheid stands to gain."

"We wish to be understood to be objecting to the creation of separate schools, inferior colleges and universities thus offering inferior education while colleges lie empty all over South Africa," the students said.

They also criticised the KwaZulu Government's Department of Education and Culture for adopting a "negative attitude" towards complaints by the students over the re-write of the recent matric examinations.

No insults

Chief Buthelezi warned that he was not going to tolerate insults and abuse "that are directed against us for receiving our brothers and sisters into KwaZulu institutions with open arms."

"I want to make it clear that if black anger against black blows into a rage as a result of these abuses, I must not be expected to play a



Chief Buthelezi and Mr Oppenheimer shake hands at the opening of the Technikon yesterday

Students boycott opening of Technikon

S Tribune
4/4/82
53

By INGRID STEWART

peaceful role successfully when people suffer in circumstances of their own making."

Referring to the main guest speaker at yesterday's function, Mr Harry Oppenheimer,

who provided most of the funding for the Technikon from his Chairman's Fund, Chief Buthelezi said: "It is neither Mr Oppenheimer nor I who passed the apartheid legislation which excludes blacks from other technikons."

Mind boggles

"I am not even aware that other black race groups who have such institutions have ever petitioned the Government to allow Africans to be admitted to those institutions or for that

matter to any of their schools.

"It boggles my mind that people who were educated in separate segregated universities and some of whom reside in segregated residences and study at exclusive institutions such as the Medical School here in

Durban should masquerade as political puritans as far as segregated institutions and living quarters are concerned."

Chief Buthelezi also appealed to school authorities "to have patience and to cooperate as much as possible with the Students Representative Councils.

Tensions

"In my experience bodies which represent young blacks such as SRCs do reflect from time to time the tensions which are part and parcel of our South African scene," he said.

"But the only other problem I am aware of at this time, is that while bodies which represent blacks at various levels such as the SRCs and trade unions, are a good means of communication, there are people who want to

manipulate them not in the interests of the students or workers in the case of trade unions, but for their own political ends."

Earlier in his speech, Chief Buthelezi said Prime Minister P. W. Botha could rely on the blacks to salvage his position because "we do not want the burden of his problems to become the curse of our children."

Chief Buthelezi said whites were in their final political cul-de-sac and the Prime Minister had nowhere to go because his confederal scheme would not succeed. His constellation of states dream would never materialise.

Policy

Handing over the institution on behalf of the donors, Mr Oppenheimer said that in all large business organisations the policy should be that they should concern themselves with the environment in which they were situated and then endeavour to improve that environment.

The Technikon was a very important project and would contribute not only to the area in which it was situated but to the whole country.

Although the Technikon was initially for blacks only it would eventually be a non-racial institution.

The interests of black South Africans had been neglected and it was now necessary to take steps to allow them to catch up.

"For the time being this must remain a black institution — it is a matter of catching up," said Mr Oppenheimer.

The Mangosuthu Technikon was something which had grown from Chief Buthelezi's efforts and it was therefore only right that the KwaZulu Cabinet should decide to give it his name.

The chief was more than a leader of KwaZulu, said Mr Oppenheimer, he was also one of the very great South Africans.

Mini
Zwell
the Z
Gat
Chief
the Z
Her
aid
Stan
has
palati
house
on the
"I
work
is at
said
who d
an of
from
"I
and I
It pa
There
wrong
I'm
qualif
work
foolish
at 16
certifi
"My
good
She
above-
month
four-re
the
house
Con
previo
years
boss
her w
attend
Inkati
Ulunc
was b
N. C
week
to th
with
ment
At
h'e
"mas
KwaZ
by th
"Um
"T
the G
minu
dome
the n

Hansard
Q Col. 491

Black student teachers 29/3/82

272. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (a) How many bursaries were granted by his Department to Black student teachers in 1981 and (b) what was the total amount granted in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 3 893
- (b) R858 915

53 ~~265~~ ~~266~~ ~~267~~ Hansard
Coloured/Indian teacher training
Q. Col. 438-9 19/3/82
267. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (a) What amount was spent by his Department on (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian teacher training in the 1980-'81 financial year and (b) what amount in each such category is to be spent in the current year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) R7 391 445
(ii) R2 869 000.
- (b) (i) R8 874 700
(ii) R4 780 000.

Teacher training institutions for Coloureds/Indians

268. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether any new teacher training institutions for (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians were established by his Department in 1981; if so, (i) where and (ii) how many students were enrolled in each institution;
- (2) what was the total number of students enrolled in teacher training institutions for (a) Coloureds and (b) In-

Indians in the Republic as at 1 March 1981?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
(i) and (ii) Fall away
- (2) (a) 4 810
(b) 2 286



53

MR Harry Oppenheimer, shakes hands with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi after unveiling a memorial plaque on behalf of the donors at the hand-over of the Mangosothu Technikon.

A CROWD of 10 000 Zulus roared their approval at the Zwelithini stadium at Umlazi on Saturday afternoon when Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, appeared on the platform with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Previously Mr Oppenheimer had presented the R7 500 000 Mangosothu Technikon at Umlazi to the people of KwaZulu on behalf of the sponsors — all leading South African companies.

At the stadium Chief Buthelezi presented Mr Oppenheimer with a shield and a spear and he explained to the delighted crowd that this represented the armour of a hero according to traditional Zulu custom.

Earlier Mr Oppenheimer was loudly applauded when he told 500 distinguished guests at the handing-over ceremony that Chief Buthelezi was the leader of a liberation movement in a special

sense. The Chief Minister was determined, the Anglo American chairman emphasised, that his people should be free in the widest sense — free from hunger and from want.

Mr Oppenheimer said this type of freedom would not be attained without adequate technical training.

He was of the opinion that South Africa could learn a lot from the recent history of black Africa. As new nations had attained their independence, he pointed out, great disappointments had come because the people lacked technical skills.

Essential

Mr Oppenheimer was applauded again when he said the approval and co-operation of the Zulu nation was essential for any plan to re-organise South Africa into a country where social justice was done to all.

Chief Buthelezi referred to a decision by some students to boycott the handing-over ceremony and said no duress had been used on anyone to attend the technikon.

The mind boggled, he asserted, that students at segregated universities and especially at the University of Natal's Medical School should masquerade as political puritans

ABOUT 240 tenants in Hanover Park and Heidelberg and some in Schotse Kloof are now able to buy their economic houses from the Cape Town City Council. This comes after months of debating by the Council on whether or not to sell rented houses to tenants. Last week the council decided not to sell the major portion of its rented houses. They argued that there was a constant demand for the hire of City Council flats and also a falling and also a

The Council's decision came after considering white tenants. This had been delayed because the council had been awaiting Government permission. The Anglo American chairman emphasised, that his people should be free in the widest sense — free from hunger and from want.

Mr Oppenheimer said this type of freedom would not be attained without adequate technical training.

He was of the opinion that South Africa could learn a lot from the recent history of black Africa. As new nations had attained their independence, he pointed out, great disappointments had come because the people lacked technical skills.

Mr Oppenheimer was applauded again when he said the approval and co-operation of the Zulu nation was essential for any plan to re-organise South Africa into a country where social justice was done to all.

Chief Buthelezi referred to a decision by some students to boycott the handing-over ceremony and said no duress had been used on anyone to attend the technikon.

The mind boggled, he asserted, that students at segregated universities and especially at the University of Natal's Medical School should masquerade as political puritans

Council houses

Tenants can

Cape Herald, Apr. 124

X

Technikon ^{ARGUS} 13/4/82

asks council for funds

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Technikon has appealed to the Cape Town City Council to contribute to the cost of building its new campus in District 6 — a project to which the council is opposed.

In a letter considered by the council's executive committee today, Dr T C Shippey, director of the Technikon, said that so far it had been able to raise only R1.18-million.

'An amount of R4.5-million has to be collected to pay for the Technikon's compulsory 15 percent share of the estimated capital expenditure for the first stage of building a modern campus in Cape Town,' his letter stated.

'Your council's active support would be highly appreciated and would help us to meet our educational and training obligations with regard to the extremely essential socio-economic development of our country and all its people.'

GRANT-IN-AID

The City Council used to make an annual grant-in-aid to the Technikon, but withdrew this in 1980 when the Technikon Council rejected appeals from the council not to build its new campus in District 6.

At the time it was withdrawn, the grant from the council was R6 000 a year.

The council suggested alternative sites for the new campus, including one at Oude Molen which the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, said was more easily accessible to most students than District 6 and gave room for later expansion.

The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce also opposed the plan to build the new campus in District 6.

ENOUGH FUNDS

Dr Shippey is in Taiwan at present, but the acting director, Mr C Kotze, said sufficient funds were available to start the first phase of the campus early next year. There was no danger of the project being abandoned or delayed.

'Things are going according to plan,' he said. 'The new campus will be built over a 20-year period.'

Cape Times 14/4/82 53

City Council will not fund Technikon in District Six

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council yesterday turned down an appeal by the Cape Technikon for a donation towards building of the controversial new campus in District Six.

The Executive Committee decision was in accordance with council policy that not one cent of rate-payers' money is to go towards erection of buildings and purchase of land for the campus in that area.

The council has made repeated appeals to the Technikon to stay out of District Six and has suggested alternative sites in the Peninsula. It believes the Technikon and the government has acted contrary to the wishes of most Cape Town citizens.

Rejection of the appeal by the Technikon director, Dr T C Shippey, would be passed on for the "information" of the full council, said the Town Clerk, Dr Stan Evans.

Grant in aid

After the committee meeting, Dr Evans said the council might be prepared to give money for "operating educational expenses". If the Technikon was relocated outside District Six, the council would reassess its attitude on funding, he added.

The latest move follows the council's withdrawal in 1980 of the annual grant-in-aid of R6 000 to the educational institution. The decision to stop the grant-in-aid was made as a "protest" after a fiery debate in council.

In his appeal, Dr Shippey said to satisfy the need for technical manpower felt by local government, commerce, industry and the professional sector, it was essential that the Technikon received "wholehearted and active support".

R4,5m goal

An amount of R4.5-million had to be collected to meet the Technikon's compulsory 15 percent share of the estimated capital expenditure for the first stage of building the modern campus, he said.

"Only R1 180 000 has been collected so far."

Dr Shippey noted that payment of the annual grant-in-aid — paid by the council since 1924 — had been "discontinued".

He said the council's active support would be highly appreciated and would help the Technikon to meet its educational and training obligations "with regard to the essential socio-economic development of our country and all its people".

C
R
T
E

Room for technicians

53 ~~54~~
A new chapter in black education has commenced with the opening of the Mangosuthu Technikon (MT) in Umlazi near Durban. Although the college has been in operation since 1979, the final building programme was only recently completed and the official opening was performed by Harry Oppenheimer earlier this month.

Founded by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the college is one of the few institutions of higher learning in SA that offers diploma courses in technical subjects to blacks. The three-year diploma courses cover electrical, civil, mechanical and chemical engineering. This year the courses offered were expanded to include national certificates in secretarial and business studies. Students at the MT are drawn from all parts of SA and current enrolment stands at 231. The first graduates are expected to qualify next year.

The development costs are approaching R5m — most of which has been provided by the Anglo and De Beers Chairman's Fund, and a host of other donors including Mobil Oil, AECL, the South African Sugar Association, Rembrandt, Distillers and LTA. Initially the technikon was administered by the KwaZulu Department of Education and

Culture. But now it is under the autonomous control of a governing council which places it on the same footing as white technikons.

According to the University of Cape Town's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, there is a great need for qualified technicians. In 1976 the total output of engineering technicians was 1 035, while demand was closer to 4 000. Studies also concluded that employers were more than willing to employ black technicians.

Says MT director, Douglas Close: "We have had no problems in that regard. All our diploma students are in sponsored employment and are guaranteed in-service training." Close says the college would like to expand but funds are a problem. At present 90% of students are in residence and there is no additional hostel space. The MT has the facilities and teachers to handle up to 700 students — more than double the current intake. Enrolment levels remain fairly high — there were 90 new students this year — but Close is concerned that the deteriorating economic conditions could cause a slide. "Unfortunately training is one of the first things that get cut back on when the economy gets tight."

Although the college has received generous finance in the past, Close says a fund-raising foundation is to be established to attend to future expansion needs.

18 000 affected by Dept shuffle



S P BOTHA: New boss of trade tests.

By John Raboroko

The central organisation of trade testing in South Africa, formerly the responsibility of the Department of National Education, has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Manpower.

Announcing this the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha said the transfer of jurisdiction was a logical consequence of the Public Service, especially since trade testing was of a practical nature and therefore directly related to legislation administered by the Department of Manpower.

"This training legislation also affected all population groups and people of all races were being

tested at the Olifantsfontein Trade Testing Centre whereas the functions of the Department of National Education were confined to the education of the specific population group, Mr Botha said.

The centre, which is situated near the Olifantsfontein railway station, between Johannesburg and Pretoria, is responsible for the trade testing of apprentices and trainees who wish to become artisans.

Approximately 18 000 trade tests are carried out annually in about 200 different trades. The transfer will not affect the administrative work or the trade test arrangements.

save for am

8/8/82

ATM

1/1/82

53

19/4/82

Opening doors

FM 23.4.82

Industrial and in-service training, non-formal education and secondary school education will receive a much-needed injection of funds from a new trust established by the Urban Foundation (UF).

Registration of the Educational Trust is seen by UF officials as the culmination of their own and other organisations' efforts to involve the private sector in education. It follows representations to government which responded appropriately last October by amending the Income Tax Act.

As the Act stood previously, only donations to universities and technikons were permitted to be tax free.

The amendment also means that funds can now be channelled into other existing and new projects.

Major businessmen and educationists will sit on the fund's board of trustees. These include Anglo American's Harry Oppenheimer, Rembrandt's Anton Rupert, Barlows' Mike Rosholt, Franklin Sonn, rector of the Western Cape Technikon and Professor Pieter de Lange, rector of RAU and head of the commission into education, the report of which was published last year.

One UF project already earmarked for funding is the construction of a R3,2m centre in Diepkloof, Soweto, which will provide tuition facilities for non-formal education. Another project is a research programme aimed at determining the nature and extent of non-formal education in SA.

A spokesman said the UF had firm commitments from its major donors that any tax benefits which accrue as a result of the tax concessions will be passed on to institutions and projects aided by the trust.

The foundation hopes other donors will follow suit, he said. In fact, that was one of the main purposes for the amendment.



ARGUS 30/4/82 (S3)

'Technikon out of place in District Six'

Parliamentary Staff
 IT was of "paramount importance" that District Six be developed properly to keep Cape Town's city centre commercially as active as possible, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) told the Assembly yesterday.
 Speaking during the debate on the National Education budget vote, Mr Andrew appealed to the Minister to reconsider siting the new technikon in District Six.
 He argued that the proposal for District Six was

a high density residential area close to the central city area. Irrespective of what race the residents of District Six were to be, the residential area was needed to fulfil an important role in revitalising the commercial activity in the city.
 The technikon site covered about 17,8 ha, and would use up nearly 25 percent of the available ground in District Six. This was most unsuitable for town planning purposes and would adversely affect the city's commercial life.

The technikon would also experience adverse effects from its siting in District Six, Mr Andrew said.
 It would lose the goodwill to which it would normally be entitled, and would struggle with fundraising because of the stigma inevitably attached to it because of the siting.
 Mr Andrew also asked the Minister to ensure that wherever it was sited, the technikon be open to students and staff of all races.

Date of de

Presumed de

No information

Membership				Year
African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
				1980
				1979
				1978
				1977
				1976
				1975
				1974
				1973
				1972
				1971
				1970

Technikon plea: Sceales attacked

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

CITY Councillor Mr Ted Sceales came under heavy fire from his colleagues yesterday when he urged the council to take "a more generous and understanding" attitude on the controversial new Technikon in District Six.

Bitter exchanges followed his call to forgive and forget the move by the Technikon into the re-proclaimed area.

His plea — described as "extraordinary", "mealy-mouthed" and "pathetic" — was rejected by the council which pledged to stand firm in its condemnation of the new campus.

Rising on an information report from the Executive Committee during yesterday's monthly session, Mr Sceales strongly criticized the council's rejection of a recent request by the Technikon for much-needed funds for the proposed development.

The council was being "vindictive" in continually refusing to give money for it.

In the light of the government's change in "sentiment", past mistakes should not be held against the educational institution, without which industry in the Western Cape could not go-ahead.

He asked that the annual grant of R6 000 which was withdrawn in protest by the council a few years ago, be re-instated and that an additional donation be made.

In a hard-hitting speech, Mr Clive Keegan said the council had to illustrate to the country that it was not prepared to change its attitude and he found Mr Sceales's statements "extraordinary" in the light of recent history.

The council had repeatedly made "rational approaches" to the "arrogant" Technikon authorities and had been slapped in the face.

TOWN
C. Benade

Telephone: (021) 554691

\$	50	2 216
\$	67	2 138
\$..	2 338
*	84	2 078
*	01	2 221
*	26	2 338
*	59	2 372
*	70	2 424
∅	.	2 500
∅	.	2 500
∅	..	2 500
		Total

Mr Tom Walters said Mr Sceales seemed to have forgotten the hurt to the City's coloured citizens who had been forced out of the white-proclaimed area. "There must be no compromise. It is an insult to our people."

Mrs Eulalie Stott hoped the Technikon "never" reached the R5 million target it needed for its contribution for the mainly government-financed building. "I don't want to see a penny of my rates go towards it."

While turning the other cheek was "a good Christian thing to do", the Technikon had taken 19ha of land in the City centre against the wishes and advice of the council and people of Cape Town.

What galled Mrs Stott the most was that a third of the area would be for sportsfields, "probably" another third for parking, and in the holidays, not a soul would be there.

● Scrap Technikon plan — Andrew, page 4

Membership

Registr
Founde
Area of
Offici
Address

1980
1979
1978
1977
1976
1975
1974
1973
1972
1971
1970

TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS WORKERS UNION (CAPE)

Council

Aug 30/4/87

row on Technikon

A SUGGESTION that the Cape Town City Council should "forget the past" and contribute towards the cost of building the Technikon in District Six sparked off a heated exchange of views at the monthly meeting yesterday.

Dr John Sonnenberg compared the Technikon council to vultures, who swooped on an opportunity for a site in District Six.

Mrs Eulalie Stott said she hoped the Technikon would be unable to raise enough money to start building until it agreed on another site.

And Mr Clive Keegan said the Technikon council had "a cheek" to ask the council for help for its building fund.

OTHER SITES

Mr Keegan said the council had repeatedly made rational approaches to the Technikon council pointing out that other sites would be more suitable.

But it had been "slapped in the face and kicked in the teeth," time and time again.

The council's Executive Committee reported that it had refused a request to contribute to the building fund but it would be prepared to give favourable consideration to an application for a grant in aid towards educational purposes and general running costs.

Mr W H D Sceales accused the council of taking a vindictive attitude towards the Technikon, of which he is a former principal.

He said it was wrong to do this and make the present staff and students suffer.



Dr John Sonnenberg

Public Safety Act of 1962 am
Public Safety Act of 1962 am
Public Safety Act of 1962 am

is white and coloured
Action Amendment Act 18

ment Act 39 of 1961.

ack benefits or other
granted. Similar

African members of the
collection by employ

ld be appointed as th
ions on racial mixing

ite persons or 'colou
y further interest fo

ve to declare in adva
ing 'mixed' unions.

tion Amendment Act 41
ent on the utilization

ablished in terms of the Defence Act of 1957 to

assemblies and hostile feelings between racial groups.

Riotous Assemblies Act 17 of 1956 consolidated laws relating to riotous

trial of people prosecuted under the Suppression of Communism Act.

General Laws Amendment Act 5 of 1956 dealt among other things with the

and employee.
lockouts for any purp
Industrial Conciliat

deductions of trade u
Industrial Conciliat

Proclamation of th

Suppression of Commun

The Native Labour Rec
Bantu Labour Act 67 c

Apprenticeship Amend
waiting orders to be

AN APPEAL
Appealing to the coun
cil to adopt "a more
generous and understand
ing attitude," Mr Sceales

said its present attitude
towards the Technikon
was: "Knock them and
kick them and don't give
them a cent."

He pointed out that the
council had been asked
to help to develop the
industry of the Western
Cape.

"Without the work of
the Technikon, industry
in the Western Cape
would not go forward at
all," he said.

Mrs Stott said it
annoyed her that the City
Council should always be
expected to turn the
other cheek, on behalf of
the people of Cape Town.

They were being asked
to contribute towards
building on 19 hectares of
land in the heart of the
city, of which one-third
would be used for playing
fields and about one-third
for parking and where
there would be nobody
for a large part of the
year during the vacations.

Apart from any other
consideration, it was very
bad town planning.

Mr Tom Walters said
that Mr Sceales was for
getting "the hurt that has
been administered to so
many thousands of our
dark-skinned citizens.

"There should be no
compromise over this," he
said.

1966
1965
1964
1963

1962
1961

1959
1957

Soldiers aid in coloured teaching crisis

By KEVIN DAVIE
ENROLMENT at the Rand College of Education — the Reef's only college which trains coloured teachers — has dropped by nearly 67 percent in two years.

At the beginning of 1980 the college had about 140 first-year students. At the beginning of this year their number had dropped to 55.

"We need three times that number," says principal Mr G Braam. The college has begun a concerted recruiting campaign to persuade matriculants to choose teaching as a career.

It is apparently a last-ditch effort to get more first-year students next year. The shortage of teachers in coloured schools on the Rand has become so acute that the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs) is attempting to ease the desperate shortage by bringing national servicemen into the schools as teachers.

Fourteen servicemen are teaching in coloured schools.

Recruits

At the beginning of this year these schools needed at least 100 additional teachers.

Eden Park High School — a new school in Alberton with classrooms for 1 000 pupils — opened this year without a single teacher. Now the school, which offers classes for Standards 6 and 7 at this stage, has nine teachers, counting the headmaster, who has to double in the classroom. Of the nine, five are army recruits.

Some of the army recruits have university degrees; others have completed some university courses. Coloured education officials blame low salaries. School-leavers could expect to earn the same as a college graduate, and so fewer matriculants opted for the three-year course offered by the Rand College of Education.

"We hope now that salaries have become more competitive that enrolment will increase," says Mr Braam.

AR 645.10/5/82

53

District 6 schools for Technikon

TWO of District Six's oldest schools, George Golding and Upper Ashley Street primary schools, closed last year after a big decline in attendance figures. They have been leased to the Cape Technikon from June 1.

This was confirmed today by the Department of Community Development, under whose control the schools now fall.

Dr T C Shippey, the director of the Technikon, said today that the schools had been leased to take care of the "immediate" accommodation crisis.

Part of the mechanical engineering department will move to the schools on July 12 and would be housed there until the first phase of the controversial Technikon campus site in District Six (Zon-nbloem) is completed.

The director said that the Technikon had been desperate for "more spread" and the schools

were the nearest accommodation available.

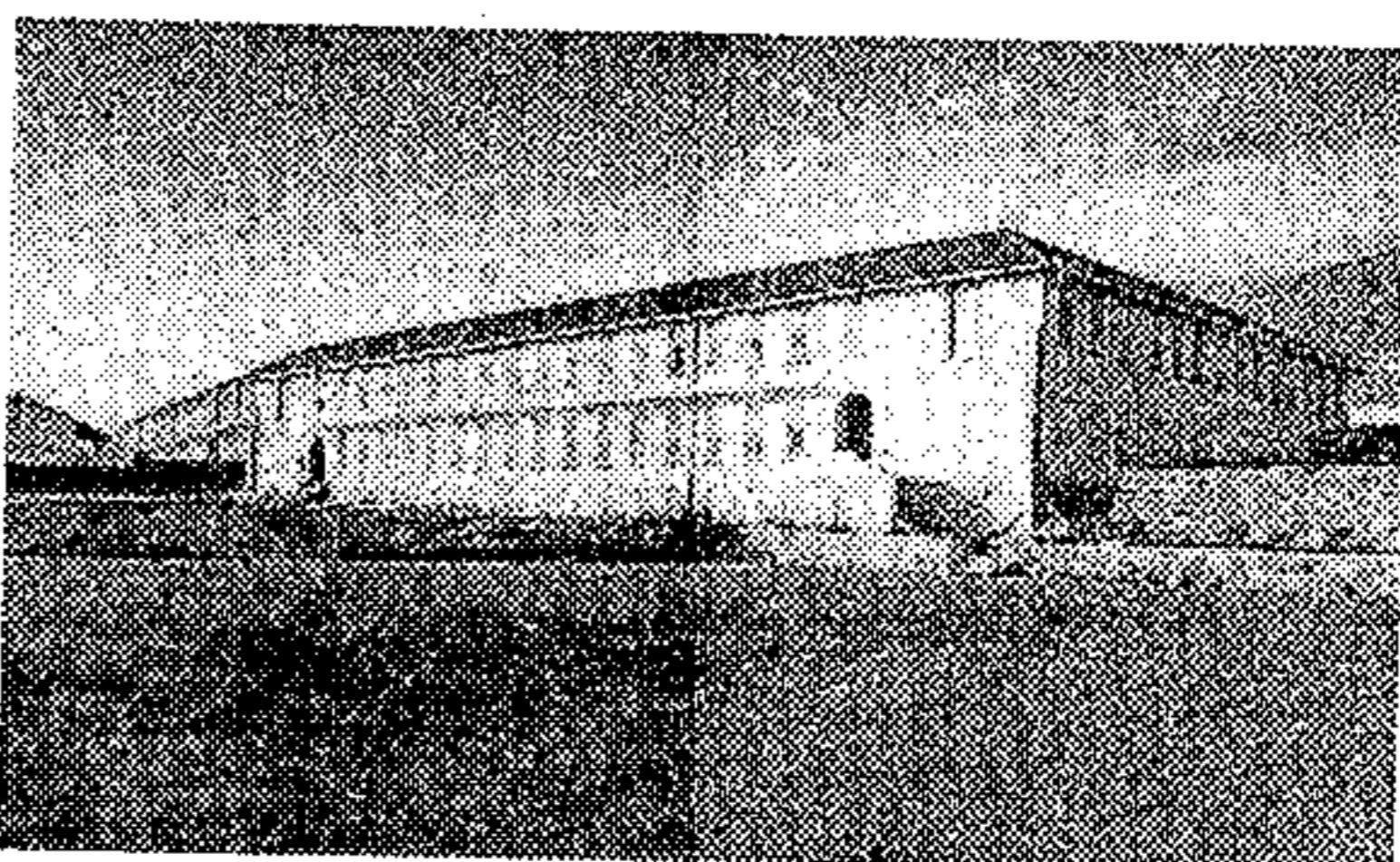
"We are always looking for space and I am sure the schools will give us some breathing space for a while."

The first phase of the campus in District Six would be completed about 1987.

The director said because he had just returned from an overseas visit he was not aware of the exact details of the lease.

The schools which are adjacent to each other, clearly two examples of the most attractive architecture in District Six, have been a barometer of the plight of District Six.

At the peak of the Upper Ashley School in 1947, before the Group Areas Act, there were 882 pupils.



THE Upper Ashley Street and George Golding Primary schools, two District Six schools closed last year because of the application of the Group Areas Act have been leased to the Cape Technikon by the Department of Community Development from June 1.

When last year it was forced to close after the residents had faced a 15 year onslaught of the Act and enforced removals, the school had 147 pupils.

pupils had to travel great distances from outlying Cape Flats areas where their parents had been forced to move because District Six had been declared white in 1966.

Amalgamated
Black Allied
Electrical &
Engineering
General Work
General Work
Iron Moulder
Metal and Al
Motor Assent
Motor Indust
Motor Indust
Motor Indust
National Ind

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products
Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Industrial Salaried Staff Association
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Unbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
Weskapsse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond
Non-Metallic Mineral Products
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of British Workers
Transport & General W
Machinery and Equipm
Base Metal Industries
C
i
a
September 29, 1978 - when
Grade was originally
sentenced.
Mr S Shrock prosecuted. Mr
D Smi appeared for Grace.
Council received complaints
from 50 labourers em-
ployed by Grace about un-
derpayment of wages.
products

How the bursary will work

Chief Reporter

CAPE TIMES 29/5/82



THE Cape Times Bursary Fund has been established to provide study bursaries for promising young men and women living in the Western and South-Western Cape and Midlands who are keen to matriculate or go to university or technician, but who cannot afford to do so.

People with a similar problem to that faced by Mr Nabel Dien, 26, of Athlone, now a qualified social worker employed at the Cripple Care Rehabilitation Centre at Bridgetown, whose talents and skills might, without the help of a study bursary, have been lost to the community.

This is his story of how a SA Institute of Race Relations bursary helped him to qualify for the extremely useful work he is now doing:

My early schooling days were spent at the Douglas Road Primary School in Wynberg, where my father was teaching. I vividly remember the dark, cold mornings and long walks down Ottery Road, from Ottery station to the school. I stayed there till standard two, and then moved to Garlandale Primary School. Garlandale was a lot nearer home and this meant that those early-morning train trips would stop.



Mr Nabel Dien

I went to the Harold Cressy High School where, through excellent teachers and a strong sense of discipline, the foundation was laid for a yearning to learn, to understand and basically to gain further knowledge. My initial intention after high school was — mainly for financial reasons — to work, and not to attend university. My father was adamant that I should have a university education, but I knew this would place a tremendous financial burden on him. After he had insisted that he would be able to cope, I registered at the University of Cape Town in 1974, for a BA LJB course.

I discovered in that first year that law did not particularly appeal to me, and in 1975 I registered for a double degree course — BA, B Soc Sc (SW), which I completed in 1978.

Without the help of bursaries I received from the SA Institute of Race Relations, in 1976/77, I would have found it extremely difficult to complete my studies.

I also worked as a market research interviewer from 1974, to supplement my income. I went on to complete the post-graduate diploma in personnel management at UCT in 1979, and

since completing my fulltime studies I have been employed as a social worker at the Cripple Care Rehabilitation Centre in Bridgetown, Athlone, where as part of a multi-disciplinary team I help train and assess physically disabled people and then place them in competitive employment on the open labour market.

The job involves counselling, induction, discussion and working with trainees' families and evaluating the total psycho-social situation of each trainee, and helping him in his social and emotional adaptation. The job also includes a fair amount of liaison with companies, committees and departments with a view to the full integration of the disabled into society. Studying will continue to be part of my everyday life. I intend continuing to study through the University of South Africa and my present plan is to complete a B Comm degree course.

I am married and have a baby son, Taarig. It has been very difficult to make ends meet on the kind of salary one gets today as a social worker, and in order to continue my studies I have made another appeal to the SAIRR, for financial help. In order to raise our standard of living, my career as a social worker will in all probability not last longer than a few years, after which I will use my knowledge and experience to gain a better job.

Footnote: The Cape Times Bursary Fund is administered by a board of trustees in conjunction with management/finance committee. The SAIRR Educational Trust will continue to screen applicants, recommend awards and supervise bursaries in consultation with the trustees and the management/finance committee.

The Cape Times Bursary Fund

Contributions either in cash or promised over a period of five years:

Previously acknowledged	R354 960
Abe Bloomberg	6 000
Southern Sea Fishing Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	5 000
Dr and Mrs Z Feltson	5 000
Anonymous	5 000
Coates Bros	1 750
Dr Robert McDonald	10 000
Mrs Myra F Hedding	100
M A Meyer	10
W Marshall Smith	250
Mrs G A Wright	50
N Ryan	50
In memory of Dorothy Shillington	50
M E Comrie	25

Black Allied Workers Union

K Leyer	10
South African Nylon Spinners	200
Docks Shipping Co (Pty) Ltd	2 500
Stuttafords	250
I Choritz	10
Champion Clothing Manufacturers	50
	R391 265

National Union of Paper, Wood and South African

Paper & Paper	
Amalgamated Electrical Media Workers	
Paper, Wood & S.A. Boilemala	
S.A. Electric	
S.A. Society	
S.A. Typographer	

South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Contributions to the fund should be sent to:
The Cape Times Bursary Fund,
P O Box 11
CAPE TOWN 8000

Lists of donations will be published periodically in the Cape Times.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

- National Federation of Workers
- Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
- General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

- Black Allied Workers Union
- Farmworkers Union
- Food and Canning Workers Union
- National Certified Fishing Officers Association
- Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
- Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

- Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
- Black Allied Workers Union
- Black Mineworkers Union
- Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
- Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
- Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
- Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
- Mine Workers Union
- S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
- S.A. Electrical Workers Association
- S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen and Operators Association
- S.A. Technical Officials Association
- Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

- African Food and Canning Workers Union
- Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
- Bakery Employees Industrial Union
- Black Allied Workers Union
- Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Part 1)
- Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
- Cadbury In-Company Union
- East London Meat
- Food and Canning
- Food, Beverage
- General Workers
- General Workers
- Natal Baking In
- Natal Sugar Ind
- National Millin
- National Union
- National Union
- National Union
- National Union
- Operative Baker
- Pretorise Baker

Sowetan College R35 800 richer **53** 4/6/82

A GIANT OIL company has donated a total of R35 800 to the Mabopane East Technikon, part of which will serve as a bursary for eighteen students and the rest in the form of equipment for the college's language laboratory.

Two officials of Mobil Oil Company presented the technikon's principal, Mr M Wijnbeek with a cheque for R18 000 to be shared among 15 commercial and three technical students.

At the same function the officials presented officially the reading laboratory with equipment worth R25 000.

Mr G Negota, spokesman for Mobil, said his company had for years associated itself with the underprivileged and expressed hope that more students at the college would work and avail themselves for the bursary.

ees



Students of Smuts Hall at the University of Cape Town yesterday revived the tradition of celebrating the birthday of General Jan Smuts, after whom the residence is named. From left are the head student, Mr Bugs Buchholz, a member of the house committee, Mr Fred Taute, and Mr Andrew Siddle, chairman of the Smuts Hall history society. The celebrations included a gathering of students and old boys at the statue and a narration on the life and works of General Smuts.

Three sentenced on rape, assault charges

Staff Reporter

A MITCHELLS Plain man was yesterday sentenced to four years by a Regional Court magistrate for raping a woman after first tying her feet to a tree.

A 14-year-old youth was sentenced to five cuts for rape and assault, and a 16-year-old youth was acquitted on the rape charge, but convicted for assault and sentenced to five cuts.

The State alleged that Hendrik Swarts, 20, and the two youths, who may not be identified, raped the woman on October 31 last year at Lenteguur in Mitchells Plain and assaulted a male companion with her.

The accused had pleaded not guilty to both charges at a previous hearing.

The woman, who may

not be identified, told the court at the previous hearing that she and two friends were walking in Highlands Road, Mitchells Plain, when Swarts and the two youths approached them from behind.

They hit one of her male companions with a baton and tied his hands with shoelaces. They then dragged her into nearby bushes and held a knife to her throat while tying her feet to a tree. Swarts and one of the youths took turns to rape her, she said. The second youth ran away.

The magistrate, Mr J S C van Graan, said it was evident that the woman had been raped and had identified one of the youths by a scar on his forehead.

Mr J van Vuuren prosecuted. Swarts and the two youths were not represented.

'Racial diploma' angers students

Cape Times 8/10/82
53

Staff Reporter

PENINSULA Technikon students are angry at being awarded "racial" diplomas despite doing identical courses and writing identical exams to Cape Technikon students.

Students who contacted the Cape Times said they had received special diplomas at their diploma ceremony on Friday night, after passing the Department of National Education examinations last year.

They had signed petitions in June 1980 objecting to Coloured Affairs diplomas and had been given assurances by the rector of the Technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn, that he would raise the matter with the authorities.

'Special' diplomas

A month ago they were informed that they would be getting "special" diplomas and not the ones issued by the Department of National Education. Several students decided to boycott the ceremony.

Mr J C Dreyer, the Deputy Director of Education in the Department of Internal Affairs, said there was no material difference between the diplomas issued by his department to the students and those issued by the Department of National Education.

Mr Dreyer said the students had written identical exams, had been subject to the same standard of evaluation as other students and had received national diplomas.

Assurances

"The only difference is the examining body," he said.

Mr Sonn said he had been pushing hard since before 1980 for his students to receive the same diplomas as other students.

"I have been given the assurance by the department that the matter has been investigated and that they have accepted it in principle. The only reason why it has not been implemented yet is because of a shortage of manpower in the Department of National Education."

SA actor in 'Master Harold' wins Tony

NEW YORK — South Africa's Zakes Mokae, who plays a black cafe servant in "Master Harold... And the Boys," has won his first Tony as best supporting actor.

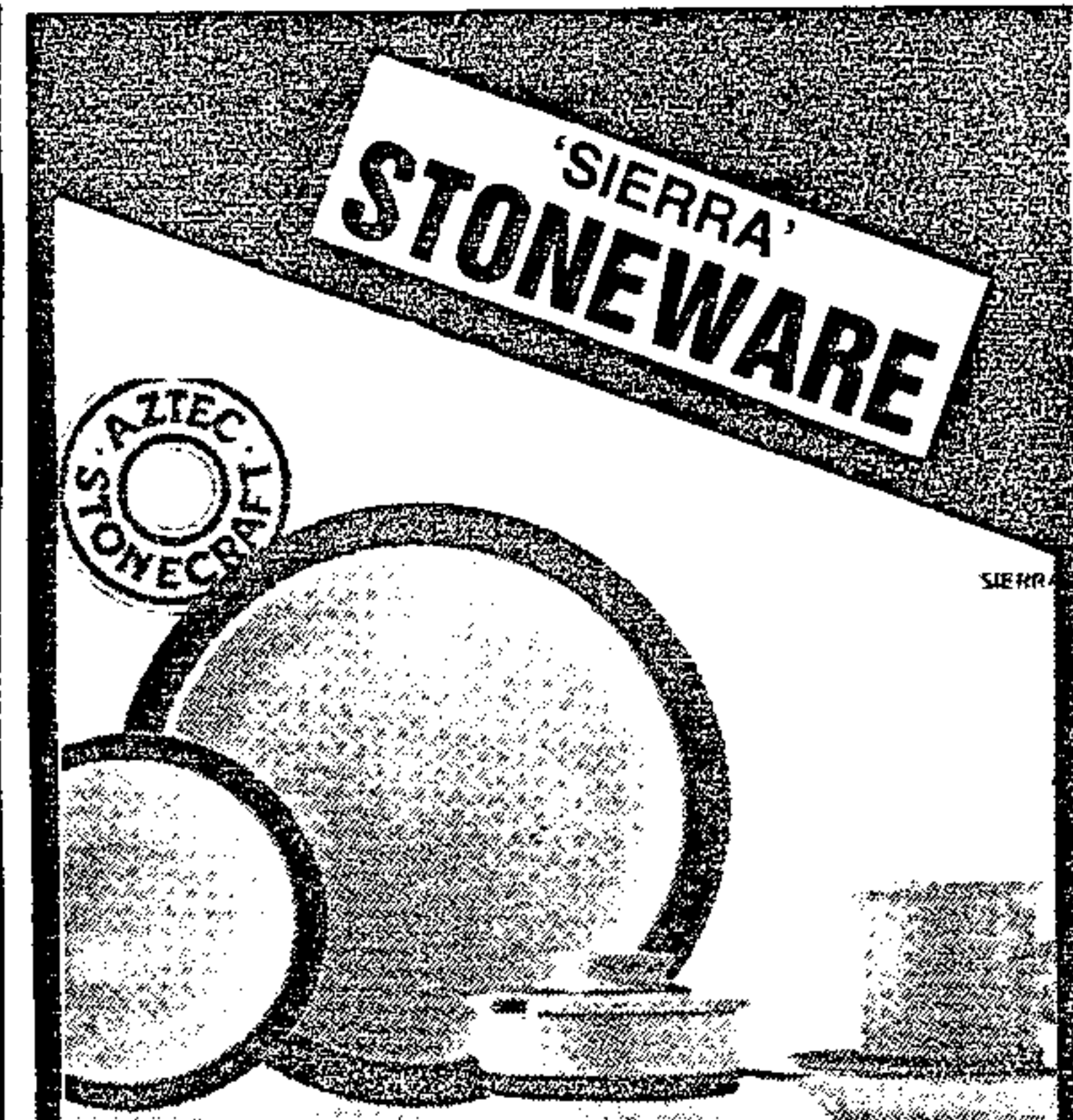
Amanda Plummer, who with her father, actor Christopher Plummer, are Broadway's first father and daughter duo ever nominated for Tony awards in the same season, also won her first Tony last night.

She received New York theatre's top honour as best supporting actress in a convent drama, "Agnes of God", in which she plays a young nun who gives birth out of wedlock.

The honours came at the glittering 36th annual Tony awards show at the Imperial theatre.

The evening's first Tony, for best play direction, was shared by Trevor Nunn and John Caird, of England's "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby" based on Charles Dickens' classic novel.

As expected, that acclaimed 100-dollar-a-seat limited-run production, by the Royal Shakespeare Company, also won best play honours. -- Sapa-AP



A full range of dinner, tea and coffeeware. Dishwasher proof, oven proof and freezer proof.

DINNER PLATES	2,35
FISH PLATES	2,05
SIDE PLATES	1,95
SOUP CUP & STAND	3,95
TEA CUP & SAUCER	2,85

Also oval bakers, cookie jars and soup tureens.

Garlicks

CHINA SHOP
CITY
PAROW PAARL
ADD TAX

Overwe Figure Pro

This could be

LEADN TO READ

Ministers: *Hansard Q. Col. 1008*
9/6/82
1009
53 ~~97~~
Onderstepoort: Coloured/Indian students

*1. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether (a) Coloured and (b) Indian students seeking (i) veterinary and (ii) para-veterinary training are permitted to study at Onderstepoort; if not,
- (2) whether his Department is taking steps to train (a) Coloured and (b) Indian veterinarians in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

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

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Falls away.

Veterinary training for Coloured/Indian students

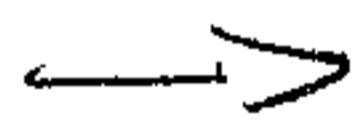
53 ~~97~~
*2. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department provides facilities for (a) Coloured and (b) Indian students seeking (i) veterinary and (ii) para-veterinary training; if not, why not; if so, (aa) what facilities and (bb) where?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) and (ii) No.
- (b) (i) and (ii) No.

The demand for such training does not



1009 WEDNESDAY

justify the provision of facilities for Coloureds and Indians by the Department of Internal Affairs and the few applicants who in the past indicated their desire to study in this direction have been granted approval to apply for admission at the University offering these courses.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Learning Arabic the easier way . . .

By Yussuf Nazeer

A Lenasia man's method of teaching Arabic to English-speaking students has been praised by university professors here and abroad.

The method devised by Mr Abdus Samad Abdul-Kader (46) of Strkon Ave. Lenasia, enables students with a basic knowledge of the Arabic alphabet to instantly identify parts of words in a sentence.

The method consists of boxing in each Arabic word in a verse with its corresponding English word below it, and identifying the meaning of the parts of the Arabic word with an English word in a corresponding colour.

This method can give a student direct access to the text of the Koran.

Professor J A



MR ABDUS SAMAD ABDUL-KADER

Naude, head of the department of Islamic and Arabic studies at Rand Afrikaans University, said Mr Abdul-Kader's method was unique.

The invention was also acclaimed by a Unisa language spokesman and two language professors at the University of Durban-Westville.

Arabic teachers abroad have sent

letters of commendation to Mr Abdul-Kader.

"I hit on this idea when I began work on the translation of the Koran from Arabic into English," said Mr Abdul-Kader, who runs a small colour printing press at his home.

"It came to my notice that Western students studying Arabic were looking for a quick key to understanding the Koran. I believe I came up with what they are looking for."

But his work is far from complete. He has finished only 140 verses of the 6247 that make up the 114 chapters of the Koran.

The Koran has already been translated into Afrikaans, Zulu, Swahili, Chinese and every European language.

All-race
53 slow
accounts
10/6/82
course

a first

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

The critical shortage of chartered accountants in South Africa has led to the development of the first multiracial diploma course at the Technikon Witwatersrand.

Sanctioned by the authorities, the three-year course for trainee commercial, financial and accounting "technicians" of all races will begin with two pilot groups on July 12.

Not only is this the first time that black, coloured and Indian students will be able to study at the previously whites-only technikon, but the course itself is a breakthrough for the accountancy profession in South Africa.

A mass exodus abroad of newly qualified chartered accountants over the past few years, coupled with the inadequacies of the accounting education system has brought the profession to the brink of collapse, according to academics and practising accountants.

The SA Institute of Chartered Accountants promoted a "think tank" to resolve the crisis and in January the newly established Association of Commercial and Financial Technicians of Southern Africa held their inaugural meeting.

PART-TIME

It is largely at their instigation that the three-year diploma course was evolved.

The situation is so bad the association did not want to have to wait another six months before starting the course in January 1983. The two pilot groups, consisting of 25 students in each class cover 13 subjects in the three years. Classes are part-time running from 7 am to 9 am, and students are required to have a matric with accountancy or maths pass and/or be employed by a firm and under the supervision of a qualified accountant, chartered secretary or cost and management accountant.

The student will be expected to complete three years practical work before being awarded the diploma.

Anybody who wishes to obtain more information should contact 836-0124.

Musical to aid meals scheme

By Rob Soutter

The Methodist Church is launching a musical drama called "Feed my People," based on the work of its Meals on Wheels scheme in Soweto.

"It is a deeply moving drama which depicts the victims of starvation, particularly the aged, and attempts to make people do something to help," said one of the organisers, Mr Gavin Hendry.

The organisers need sponsors for their equipment. "If the hiring or buying of the equipment can be sponsored, we can put more money towards the feeding scheme, and launch other Methodist Church projects," Mr Hendry said.

He appealed to musicians and firms to lend equipment.

"The cost of buying all the equipment is about R27 000, which we cannot afford," he said.

Time to CARE for the aged

The story tells of a young couple who hear of starving pensioners and go on a "pilgrimage of truth." They become involved with helping, but ask questions such as: What do pensioners feel on receiving hand-outs? Why do these problems exist? What is needed to solve them?

It is intended to launch a season of five or six performances which will be extended to a month if the show is successful.

The drama will be taken to other centres in South Africa to encourage the establishment of feeding schemes in depressed areas.

The Johannesburg performances of the musical will be held at the People's Centre in Pritchard Street, and will begin as soon as equipment can be organised.

For further information telephone the Methodist Church at 37-5938 or 724-2857 (after hours).

Collaborators are forgiven

South Africa News Service

President Samora Machel has ended a list with 1 000 former collaborators of the colonial regime and has granted political rights, reports the news agency AIM.

AIM reported that photographs of the

At the final session this week, President Machel said those involved would no longer be regarded as "collaborators" but as Mozambican citizens.

According to AIM hundreds of former paratroopers and commandos volunteered to fight in the Frelimo army — its former enemy — against the National Resistance Movement

10/6/82 218 slow

53 *Hundred Diplomas* 11/6/82
Q. Col. 1036

8. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether Coloured students studying at institutions falling under his Department and writing examinations set by the Department of National Education are awarded diplomas which differ from those awarded to White students writing the same examinations; if so, (a) why and (b) in which respects do they differ;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

+The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Speaker, this question is also about certificates which are issued by another institution. I did not have the opportunity to get the full information in order to reply to the question in full and therefore I ask leave to furnish a reply to his question directly to the hon. member at a later stage.

getting better.
Tablets for adults.
Syrup for children.

Educational rip-off hits black hopes

53
Star
2/6/82

By June Beard
Star Line

Many pay-as-you-learn business training schools which specialise in enrolling aspiring blacks are diploma mills which churn out worthless certificates as long as their fees are paid, a Star Line investigation has uncovered.

Gullible blacks hoping to break into well-paid positions in business are told the diplomas are their passport to success — only to find their newly learnt "skills" are not accepted in the market place.

Several employment agencies which specialise in placing blacks have slated these schools, claiming it's impossible to place the masses of "graduated" pupils in jobs for which they paid for courses as their typing, accountancy, bookkeeping and computer diplomas are not worth the paper they're written on.

One employment bureau chief claims: "They're put through the courses like sausages in a machine and some don't even know a typewriter keyboard after months of 'training'."

"The colleges concentrate on the paying aspect and give scant

attention to the learning side."

Another agency chief told Star Line: "These people are throwing away their money and it's often parents who wish to give their children the best they can and who make great sacrifices to do this who are most affected."

He said one diploma holder from a Market Street school who was given a typing test on an electric typewriter screamed and jumped off the chair when the typewriter carriage returned automatically.

FLAUNTING

"She had never seen an electric typewriter before but had a senior typing diploma," he said.

Another told of a domestic worker who earned R90 a month who paid a computer training centre R410 for a course for her 18-year-old daughter.

"She came into my office beaming and flaunting her daughter's diploma. It broke my heart to tell her the diploma was worthless as most firms did not accept graduates from the college because their training was unsuitable," he said.

Miss Pamela Mtonitshi of Soweto told Star Line. "I paid more than R200 for a course at a school which said

good typists were in great demand. After five months I was given a diploma which I found was worthless.

"I begged the principal of a Sauer Street school to allow me to enrol. I was put into a beginners' class and after six months I was able to fill a post as a typing teacher."

The principal of the Sauer Street college who trains students for several Johannesburg mining houses, banks and homeland governments said he received "diploma" students daily, begging to be admitted as they found they could not find jobs because of their inadequate training by some colleges.

"I have invested half-a-million rand in learning aid equipment which is more than most other commercial schools can claim.

"These colleges don't put capital back into their business and use the most unsophisticated methods of teaching," he said.

He also slated colleges which offered correspondence typing courses and those which guaranteed results after one month.

Star Line established that nothing exists to regulate and licence commercial colleges and to see that certain standards are maintained.

DAMELIN COLLEGE NEWS

REPORT

265 DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS CONFERRED

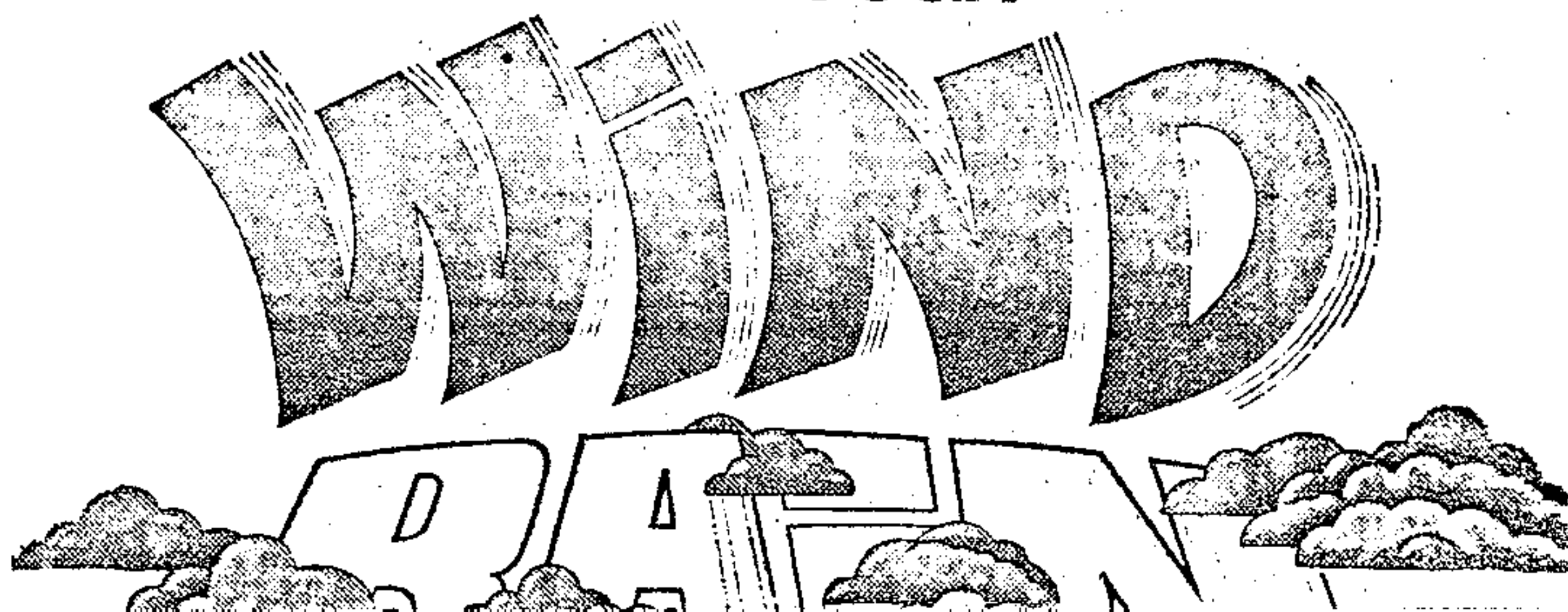
DAMELIN MATRICULANTS AT WITS IN PAST THREE YEARS

Damelin College congratulates the damelin matriculants who have obtained 265 degrees and diplomas in the past three years alone at the University of the Witwatersrand — with graduation ceremonies still to come in June, November and December 1982.

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE		(i) FACULTY OF MEDICINE	
Arch	2	● Nestle Prize in Paediatrics	
Arch (Building)	1	● Protea Surgical and Dental Services Prize	
Arch (QS)	1		
EP	1		
FACULTY OF ARTS		(ii) FACULTY OF DENTISTRY	
Arts	1	● Lester Brown Award for merit in maxillo-facial and oral surgery.	
Arts (Arts)	7		
Arts (Arts)	5		
Arts (Arts)	5		
Arts (Arts)	1		
Arts (Arts)	3		
Arts	2		
FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		(iii) FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	
Business Administration	1	● Joseph Ellman Prize for the most distinguished final year Engineering student in Hydraulic Engineering	
Business Administration	4		
FACULTY OF COMMERCE		(iv) FACULTY OF SCIENCE	
Commerce	47	● Herbert Le May Prize for the best student in Applied Mathematics as a major subject.	
Commerce	28		
Commerce	1		
Commerce	1		
FACULTY OF DISTANCE EDUCATION			
Distance Education	8	● Unico Chemical Co (Pty) Ltd Medal for the most distinguished Honours graduate in the Faculty of Science.	

They're the s Wife." a show Johannesburg TEACH. Th campaign-fund education. Ou some of the themselves Bartholomew and Tobie schoolchildren (front) and Husband and Joan Brickhill

THROUGH



EDUCATION FM 25/6/82 Using tax breaks

53

The Urban Foundation's recently established educational trust will be the first to register under last October's enabling amendment to the Income Tax Act.

Trustees include Anglo American's Harry Oppenheimer, Barlow Rand's Mike Rosholt, Rembrandt's Anton Rupert, Jan Steyn and Robin Lee of the Urban Foundation, Franklin Sonn of the Cape Peninsula Technicon, and Professor Jan de Lange, rector of RAU and chairman of the commission of enquiry into SA education.

According to Lee, the trust's function is to allocate private sector funds to educational and training institutions, in keeping with the De Lange commission's recommendation for greater private sector par-

ticipation in developing SA education. The trust was started with an R80 000 donation from Anglo.

The system of tax incentives for training came into operation from November 1 last year, with the October income tax amendment. It provided for an employees' training allowance — available to all enterprises except mines — over and above the ordinary deduction previously defined in section 11.

The net result of last year's amendment was that training expenditure need only cost an employer 16c in the rand after tax, or as little as 5,5c in the rand if additional incentives for enterprises in economic development areas are taken into account.

As well as direct in-house training expenditure, donations to registered trusts that also perform a training function are deductible, giving employers the choice of funding training directly or indirectly through trust funds.

The current Income Tax Amendment Act passed in the recent Parliamentary session will open further prospects for private sector participation in SA's education and training infrastructure.

The Amendment Act broadens last year's deductibility definitions to cover running costs of educational programmes, in addition to the already deductible capital costs of setting up training programmes. According to Lee the amendment has far-reaching

implications.

He told the FM, "Last August, even before the De Lange report was published, we could see that it would find itself trapped in the paradox of assigning the highest priority to non-formal education, and yet not dealing with it in any detail in the report.

"We spoke to De Lange, and the foundation then began an intensive programme of research into adult non-formal education in SA. We're using statistics to determine the statistical profile of SA educational levels. Our study also canvasses many of the hundreds of bodies involved in adult education and training to determine the nature of demand they experience in their respective areas," Lee said.

"We've been unable to build up a profile of potential learners' demand, which is a gigantic task that may best be undertaken as part of specific programmes' feasibility studies."

Lee explained that the Urban foundation has distinguished three broad fields of adult learning, by context rather than content.

Basic or compensatory courses, which make up for basic education not received in the formal schooling system. This covers a range from literacy training to matric qualifications.

Proficiency learning, enabling the learner to acquire skills to perform more effectively in his/her occupation. This would include both in-house training and outside

formal courses.

Community education, involving acquisition of knowledge and skills that allow individuals to participate in the development of their community. Administration and management skills fall into this category as well as under proficiency learning.

DET (53)
can't
curb SOWETAN
11/1/22
college
rip-off

BLACK students will continue being ripped off of hundreds of rands because the Department of Education and Training has difficulty in clamping down on all unregistered and "fly-by-night" commercial colleges.

This emerged yesterday in an interview with the DET's senior liaison officer, Mr. Job Schoeman, who said a number of these colleges closed down as soon as they realise the department was closing in on them — only to appear again under a different name.

He said the department had observed this pattern during its two-year investigation into the million-rand racket. In most cases the illegal colleges evaded the dragnet by moving to other towns, leaving hundreds of students stranded.

The story follows an investigation by **The SOWETAN** early last year, which revealed that certain private commercial colleges issued worthless diplomas to unsuspecting black students. The students only realised this when they could not find jobs because the training at these schools had been inadequate.

Mr Schoeman said yesterday the department could not stop students from attending these colleges, but could only stop the schools from operating. He advised students to check whether the school they hoped to join was registered under the Education and Training Act or Correspondence Act or any other department.

He added that the department had 12 technical schools, offering intensive commercial courses, throughout the country. These courses include typing and book-keeping classes from Standard 8 up to matric-level.

Industrial Week
6/7/82

53

Apprentice centre opens at Estcourt

A MULTI-RACIAL trades training centre has been established by Masonite at its Estcourt mill for the practical training of apprentices.

Approved and registered by the Department of Manpower and Training, the school will have an intake of 12 apprentices annually and will operate on a three-year cycle with the apprentices doing trade tests in their third year. While practical training is given at the centre, the apprentices will all attend block release courses in theory at the various Technikons.

Masonite says that the establishment of the centre was part of a long-range programme to ensure that skilled men were available to maintain the existing plants and to provide for future expansion.

4

8 coloured colleges are planned

ARGUS
22/7/82

53

~~22~~

Education Reporter

EIGHT new teachers' training colleges and extensions to three existing colleges for coloured students have been planned, and building will begin as soon as the money becomes available.

According to Mr N Eales, Press liaison officer for the Department of Internal Affairs (coloured education), these colleges will eventually accommodate 8 660 students.

The department hopes that the first building in Kuils River will be completed within four years. It will replace the existing college in Bellville and provide facilities for 1 130 students, including residences for 700.

Hewat College will be extended to cater for 370

students and a further 100 in residence. A new Worcester college for 650 and residence for 400 will be built next.

OUTDSHOORN.

The Southern Cape Training College in Oudtshoorn will be replaced and the Kimberley College extended.

Mitchell's Plain is sixth on the list and a college accommodating 920 students with 200 in residence is planned.

Drakenstein College in Paarl and Rand Teachers'

Training College will be replaced. In Durban, Bechet College will replace the existing institution.

A new college in Atlantis is last on the building list.

FUNDS

Mr Eales said his financial allocation was increasing every year. The funds would become available as his department reassessed priorities and allocated money accordingly.



Mr Nimrod Mkele

Are commercial

colleges

just a rip-off?

53

RNDH

22/7/82

BY CAROL MATHIANE



Mr Eric Mafuna

BLACKS training for commercial skills are facing many disadvantages — not the least of these are poor school education and fly-by-night commercial colleges.

As commerce and industry has increased its demand for black typists and clerical staff the colleges have mushroomed, often taking fees of up to R270 and offering diplomas that are not worth the paper they are written on.

Commercial schools are not regulated by any government bodies and are able to decide on their own syllabus and standards.

However, correspondence schools have to be registered under the Correspondence Act and with the Correspondence College Council.

Although there are many commercial colleges that do provide a good service it is often difficult for youngsters to tell the good from the bad.

The Adult Education Centres of the Department of Education and Training run courses in black areas where typing, accountancy and many more commercial courses are taught. Students pay per course and the fees are very reasonable.

They have to sit for the department's examination and, when qualified, get a recognised certificate.

But that is not the case with the fly-by-night schools — they have their own examinations

and offer their own diplomas.

Mr S Shamase, inspector of the DET Adult Education Centre expressed concern over the schools.

"We know they exist. We don't know which syllabus they use but I can tell you the department would welcome them if they wanted to affiliate.

"That way they would be forced to adhere to our syllabus and examinations and we could approve the teachers they appoint."

One of the most tragic aspects is that many young blacks leave school early to take a commercial course in the hope of getting lucrative jobs after "qualifying".

Mr Nimrod Mkele, who is in the employment consultancy business, maintains black commercial colleges should be registered with the Department of Education.

"They should check on the schools, find out how the students are taught, and above all, establish whether there is a reputable testing system."

Even the more reputable colleges, he says, are geared for students that have had a decent school education — something that many blacks have not had.

He believes the only way this problem can be overcome is for the colleges to initiate bridging programmes similar to those recent-

ly introduced at universities.

"At present the whole business of commercial schools is just a big rip-off. If these schools were really into offering a good service, they would have studied the shortcomings of their methods and improved them to the benefit of their students," he says.

Meanwhile the streets are full of young blacks who have undergone training but have never been able to find jobs, either because they have fallen victim to a fly-by-night college or because of their poor educational level.

A liaison officer for a large American company who has been looking for a black typist for over 18 months says: "I would very much like to give a black woman a chance — but there aren't any that are suitable. An international company needs to employ someone of a high standard. She must have department, be able to communicate and be a wizard at typing."

Mr Eric Mafuna, Chairman of the Black Management Forum, says while it was true there are many fly-by-night colleges, it is too easy for blacks to cry "we are being ripped off" while doing nothing about it.

"People should stop taking short cut routes to training because that way they lose both time and money," he says.

He also believes colleges should screen students more carefully. In this way the weaker ones could be sorted out and given a crash programme to help them catch up.

"People must also stop expecting courses to perform miracles for them. Just because they have undergone a course in marketing doesn't mean they automatically become good salesmen. There is a lot more to it than a piece of paper," he says.

Mr M G Andrew, Director of Darnelin Institute of Professional Studies, believes it is time the business sector took more responsibility for commercial education.

"The business sector should be training blacks by setting up colleges like Pace school in Soweto (a private school). They should offer in-service training because they stand to gain out of the whole exercise anyway."

On the question of the low standard of black education, Mr Andrew also thought bridging courses a good idea, or a practically orientated commercial education which would include communication skills needed in the business world.

In the meantime, young blacks in the quest for skills and better job prospects are finding they are getting nowhere — while commerce and industry continue to look fruitlessly for qualified staff.

E. Post (79) (53) (178)
24/7/80

Extra R500 000 needed for Emthonjeni growth

A FURTHER R500 000 will be required for expansions to the Emthonjeni Training Centre in Struandale, according to the centre's director, Mr Dieter Kusel.

Mr Kusel told BUSINESS POST this week that although construction of the training centre was not yet complete (financed by a R2-million grant from the State), it was already apparent that the demands from local industry would require additional facilities at the centre.

"Architects' plans for the expansions are currently being prepared and we are not certain of the exact costs involved, but it should amount to about R500 000," he said.

The non-profit training centre, which is run by a board of directors representative of industry in the region, already provides courses which cover a wide range of training needs.

"We offer some 90 modules," said Mr Kusel.

"Some provide intensive supplementary training for apprentices, others cater for heavy-duty drivers, fork-lift operators, storemen, and the like."

At a board meeting this week Mr Bill Hayward, of the National Society of Automobile Component Manufacturers of SA, was re-elected chairman of the training centre's executive for the eighth consecutive year.

Mr Les Swift (of Volkswagen and the Federated Chamber of Industries), was re-elected vice-chairman.

Other executive members elected are: Mr Andy Augustyn (PE's Chief Traffic Officer), Mr Brian Smith (Automobile Manufacturers Association), Mr Trevor Kay (the Building Industries Federation), and Mr John Poppleton (representing the City Council).

Advertisement

Det. (53)

warned about bogus colleges

Sowetan

26/7/82

OMBUDSMAN Mr Eugene Roelofse has urged the authorities to ban the issue of certificates on any vital training unless this has been tested and approved by the government.

This call follows complaints that black students were being ripped off of thousands of rands by "fly-by-night" and unregistered commercial colleges which issue worthless diplomas. Students from these colleges have been unable to find jobs because of their inadequate training.

Meanwhile the Department of Education and Training's PRO. Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said yesterday the department "won't go around" searching for unregistered colleges but could only act against them if it received complaints.

He said colleges operating without registration ran the risk of being fined R500 or alternatively by forcing a one-year jail sentence.

Calling for the issues of Government-approved certificates only, Mr Roelofse also urged DET to introduce standard commercial courses which would "ensure that black students did not receive hopeless training".

"The Government should ban the issuing of certificates which indicate that a person has received vital training in that particular course unless this has been tested and approved by the authorities."

Technikons urged to 'open up' to all races

53 Star 5/8/82

Labour Reporter

Leading businessman Mr Issy Pinshaw today called for the opening of more technikons to all races to meet skilled manpower shortages.

Mr Pinshaw, past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), told the technikons conference in Johannesburg that South Africa had an increasing shortage of skilled workers and an increasing over-supply of unskilled labour.

"This shortage is having a detrimental effect on productivity and is a limiting factor in the country's economic growth," he said.

South Africa had to train 23 000 skilled workers and 9 500 technicians annually to maintain a

satisfactory growth rate, but only 10 000 skilled workers and 2 000 technicians were being trained each year, Mr Pinshaw said.

Statistics showed that whites could no longer increase their contributions to the required manpower needs.

South Africa would have to rely more on black skills and blacks should be permitted and encouraged to attend courses at technikons, Mr Pinshaw said.

"I would urge the Association of Technikons to consider further opening up of technikons to all races in a gradual and orderly manner," he said.

He also questioned why South Africa imported thousands of skilled workers when there were "abundant manpower resources" in the country.

D.

ARGUS 5/8/82
53

SA lacking in technikons, says academic

THERE are more than enough universities in South Africa but not enough technikons, the director of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Stellenbosch says.

Professor H P Muller was speaking at a panel discussion organised by the Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce on Manpower Awareness.

Also on the panel were Professor W F Killian, head of the Department of Building Science at UCT; Mr N J Hechter, Divisional Inspector of Manpower; and Mr N Morgan of the Peninsula Technikon.

Mr G van Eeden, president of the Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair.

BALANCE

Professor Muller called for a better balance between "pure" academic education and technical training to cope with the shortage of skilled labour.

Professor Killian urged management to develop "human capital" by concentrating more on training.

Statistics for 1976 showed that the higher the salaries of firms in the building industry, the higher was their average output.

"Labour is human capital. Management must invest in it by training it."

Professor Killian said training made people more efficient and "inculcated a team spirit."

RELATIONSHIP

"It pays to train. There is a direct relationship between training and growth."

Mr Hechter said employees who set up training schemes for workers were entitled to tax deductions of up to 200 percent on costs.

Mr Morgan said employers would never solve the problem of manpower training unless they addressed "the problem of training people who are not white in this country."

Mr H Groom, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said if better use were made of semi-skilled workers, fewer skilled workers would be needed.

large size copy

FM 6/8/82

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Black tech troubles

53

SA's first technical college for blacks, the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi, is short of cash. A special foundation, comprised of leading Natal businessmen, has now been formed to help raise funds.

The technikon, opened only five months ago, was built and financed largely by the



Fund-raiser Saunders ... private sector to help

Anglo American and De Beers' chairman's funds. Other donors were Mobil Oil, AECl, the SA Sugar Millers' Association, Rembrandt Distillers, LTA, Shell, and BP.

Open to all blacks irrespective of age,

sex or ethnic group, the technical education it provides is expected to go some way towards reducing the shortage of skilled labour in SA. The number of students has grown from a few dozen to over 200.

The campus has teaching facilities for 600 students, but accommodation for only 260. As a result, additional accommodation is of primary importance. If the student population continues to grow at present levels, additional classroom space might also be needed in the foreseeable future. Funds are also urgently required for additional high technology laboratories.

The Mangosuthu Technikon fund-raising foundation is chaired by Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett's group. The governors include Bill Bhengu, Alec Bury, Murray Grindrod, Alexander Hamilton, John McCarthy, J N Reddy and Arnold Zulman. They have set a fund-raising target and have indicated that they will be looking to commerce and industry in Natal to assist them in reaching their goal.

'Open up' call

FM 6/8/82

A call for Technikons to be "opened up" even further than they are at present has been made by the immediate past president of Assocom, Issy Pinshaw.

SA has seven technikons designated for whites, two for blacks, one for Indians, one for coloureds, as well as a correspondence technikon. Black students, however, are allowed to attend white technikons provided they receive permission from the education departments for both groups.

Addressing a national symposium on Advanced Qualifications at Technikons organised by the Association of Technikons this week, Pinshaw said that where there is under-utilisation and insufficient enrolment of white students at technikons, other races should be permitted and encouraged to attend courses.

Surveys had shown that the greatest shortage of skilled manpower exists at the higher occupational levels. Very serious shortages also exist in the sales and clerical, skilled and even semi-skilled levels, Pinshaw said.

"This shortage of suitably qualified people in the skilled labour category is having a detrimental effect on productivity and is a real limiting factor on our economic growth," he said. The shortage would be ag-



Pinshaw . . . concern over skills shortages

gravated in the long term by an increasing over-supply of unskilled labour.

Pinshaw questioned why SA had to import thousands of skilled workers when it had abundant manpower resources and highly developed education and training fa-

cilities. Advanced training and the attainment of higher qualifications would make a significant impact on preparing South Africans for taking their rightful place in the economy.

He said technikons had not yet reached their full potential but would make rapid strides and would in the future hold their own amongst the leading educational institutions in the country.

Council call: 'More housing money'

AGUS
26/8/72
SS

Municipal Report

WIDE-RANGING recommendations, including the repeal of the Group Areas Act, a more flexible State attitude towards township development, incentives for private enterprise to become more involved in economic housing development and the reaffirmation of its total opposition to the establishment of the Technikon in District Six, were passed by the Cape Town City Council today.

The recommendations are contained in several reports of the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, which will be submitted to the Government's Commission of Inquiry into Township Establishment and Related Matters.

The council has recommended that the State, in its assessment of national and local priorities, place the highest emphasis on the provision of adequate land for housing and that it makes enough funds available to local authorities to build houses.

It also suggests that private enterprise should be given tax rebates and subsidies to encourage its involvement in economic housing.

It recommends that the existing shortage of land problems be solved by the repeal of the Group Areas Act, a more flexible approach towards space standards and the involvement of the private sector.

On land use, the council has recommended that the Prime Minister should be urged to adopt a more flexible policy in allocating land for coloured residential areas. At least 6 000 hectares in greater Cape Town should be provided to house 300 000 coloured people and all the land between Mitchell's Plain and Macassar should be earmarked for coloured housing.

These residential areas should be phased to the industrial development of Cape Town so that workers could be housed near industries as they grew.

The development of the Technikon virtually in the city centre would impose a significant additional traffic load on transportation arteries and services serving the city.

"The development provides for some 2 600 on-site parking spaces; those potential residents displaced as a result of this would have to commute to the city centre which would be in direct conflict with the Government's transportation objectives," said Mr Brand.

(53) R 004
31/8/82

Status rise for black staff

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
Education Reporter

BLACK teacher training colleges have been given a status boost. They are now colleges of education almost on a par with their white counterparts.

This year, for the first time, a senior certificate is their minimum entrance qualification, and lecturers will receive the same pay as staff at white colleges of education.

The courses now offered at black colleges have also been upgraded to three-year courses, and those who achieve diplomas will enjoy salary parity with white teachers with the same qualifications.

The boost for the colleges comes as a result of the astonishing growth in the number of matriculants from black schools.

In 1960 there were only 835 black pupils in matric. By 1975 this had risen to 9 009, and by 1980 to 29 905.

Last year there were 48 000, an increase of 60,5% on 1980.

"Now that we have such a large number of matriculants, we are phasing out all training courses needing less than Standard 10 qualifications," a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training (DET) said yesterday.

"These colleges are now tertiary institutions on a par with colleges of education in other education departments. We have already appointed rectors and vice-rectors and are advertising for lecturers."

The colleges will offer six courses: a Secondary Teachers' Diploma (with or without degree courses), Technical Teachers' Diploma, Primary Teachers' Diploma (junior or secondary primary) and Pre-Primary Teachers' Diploma.

The spokesman urged school-teachers to take advantage of the DET's several schemes for in-service.

He said: "They must do all in their power to upgrade their qualifications, otherwise these 'young turks' now in college will pass them."

EAST LONDON — With the granting of autonomy yesterday, the East London Technical College's council became responsible for management of the college, which will be run as a self-supporting business enterprise.

The Eastern Cape regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr A. C. Verwey, had handed over the document transferring the college's property and equipment, which was worth more than R7,5 million, to the college council, the principal, Dr D. P. de Beer, said.

Dr De Beer will act as the chief executive officer of the council.

In previous years the college relied on the Department of National Education to handle its management affairs and to supply equipment needed.

Autonomy granted to EL Tech

53
Dr De Beer
2/19/82

With the granting of autonomy, the college council will now be responsible for the maintenance, management and control of the college's affairs.

The college will have to raise funds to supplement a state subsidy, the first cheque of which was handed over yesterday by Mr W.R. Hartmann, the chief education planner of the Department of National Education.

On Tuesday the college celebrated its 55th anniversary.

All present post-school education courses would still be

offered at the college, and where there was demand, new courses would be instituted, the principal said.

Dr De Beer called for the co-operation of commerce and industry so that future needs of the area could be determined.

Technical colleges had a flexibility in designing courses to meet the demands of a fast-developing society, and adult tuition was usually need-centred, employer-centred and self-centred to focus on specific individual needs.

Educationalists and industrialists had repeatedly

emphasised the shortfall in vocational and technical training in the formal school system and its academic bias.

"It is obvious, therefore, that technical colleges have a vital contribution to make, not only in their own right, but also to remedy and supplement these defects in our educational system," the principal said.

The 70 technical colleges in South Africa acted as a major source of well-trained management staff who could improve the standard of productivity in South Africa, Dr De Beer said.

About 2 600 full and part time students are presently enrolled at the college, which provides training courses teaching technical skills, commerce, secretarial skills, art, music, home economics and ballet. — DDR.



At a function to mark the new autonomy of the East London Technical College last night were (from left), Mr W. J. Kok, chairman of the college council, Mr W. R. Hartmann, chief of educational planning of the Department of National Education and Dr D. B. de Beer, the college principal.

Students boycott ⁽⁵³⁾ Technikon canteen

10/9/02 S. Trives

By GILLIAN McAINSH

THE manager of the Cape Technikon canteen, which has been boycotted by students, has lowered his prices — but some items are still up to 26 percent more expensive than those in City cafes.

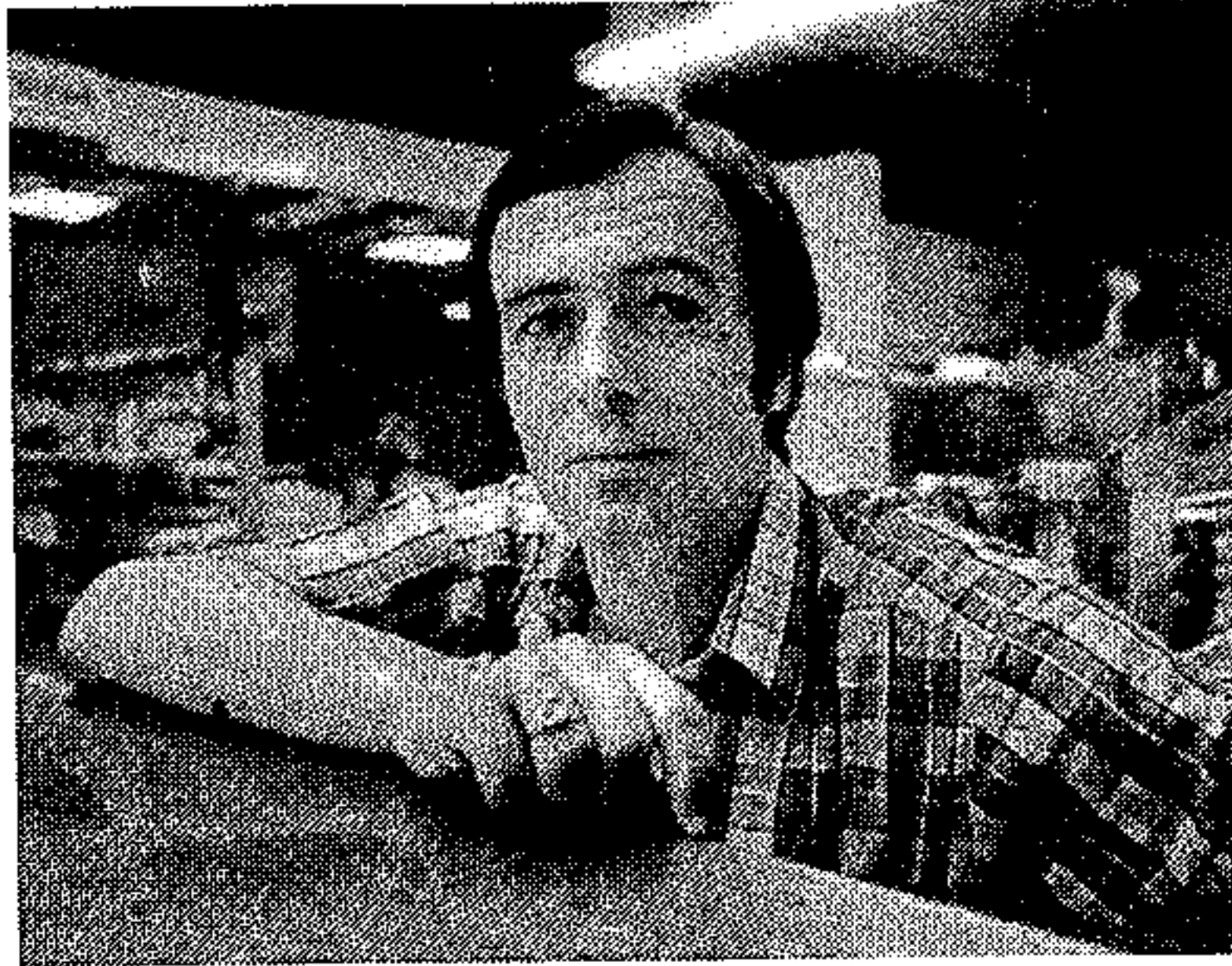
Mr E Franco, the manager of the Longmarket Street canteen, said students seemed to be "quite happy" with the reduced prices. He refused to say what his overheads were.

Students at the technikon started a canteen boycott last Friday to protest against what they felt were unreasonably high prices.

"He only pays R1 000 a year rent, he doesn't pay for electricity, he uses the technikon's equipment — like the urns and stoves — and yet he wants to make a heavy profit out of us," said one third-year engineering student, who did not wish to be named.

"He should put some of the profits back into the canteen and improve the food, or reduce the prices. If you compare what his overheads are with those of a cafe, his food is much more expensive."

He and a group of other



Mr Manny de Sa is one of two City cafe owners who are giving Cape Technikon students a discount on their meals.

students were speaking at a restaurant in nearby Buitenkant Street at which many students have eaten since the boycott began on Friday.

The owner, Mr Mannie de Sa, gives a student discount which makes several of his foods cheaper than the canteen's — even after Mr Franco's reductions.

"There has been a definite increase in students here since the boycott started. I've heard them complain about the prices

at the canteen," said Mr De Sa.

Many of Mr Franco's foods have gone down only one cent in price: a cheeseburger which cost 76 cents now sells for 75 cents and a hot dog which cost 50 cents now sells for 49 cents.

At another take-away shop in Wale Street a hot dog sells for 36 cents — 40 cents minus a 10 percent student discount. This is 26 percent less than the canteen price.

Latest training move in PE praised

Post Reporter

THE chairman of the East Cape Branch of the South African Association of Consulting Engineers, Mr Ted Anstey, has welcomed the establishment of a separate school for the training of mechanical and industrial engineers at the Port Elizabeth Technikon.

"With our accent on the motor industry it will be a great help to have a specialised school for mechanical and industrial engineers. Anything to get more technical people qualified is to be welcomed. There is a nationwide shortage of technical people and this is particularly evident in the Eastern Cape," he said.

In an interview today the Technikon's public relations officer, Mr Maans Kemp, said until now the technikon had offered tuition in mechanical and industrial engineering but in the same school as electrical engineering.

"During the past few years there has been a significant increase in the number of students enrolling for mechanical and industrial engineering warranting the establishment of a separate school," he said.

The assistant director who has been appointed to head the new school is Mr G W Foley.

Mr Foley, who was formerly head of the Department of Industrial Engineering at the Witwatersrand Technikon, is a member of the council of the South African Institute of Production Engineers.

Because of the increasing demand for mechanical engineers in the Eastern Cape, it would be necessary to give attention to expansion, he said.

In close co-operation with industry an annual programme would be compiled which would provide for all the training needs of the local mechanical engineering industry, said Mr Foley.

This programme, containing information about courses and seminar topics, would be made available to industry in advance, enabling them to plan ahead.

INDUSTRIAL

14 September 1982 A Thomson newspaper

80c (INCL GST) Registered at the Post Office as a newspaper



Turn to...

The schools of sorrow . P2
 Maritzburg heading for the big time P3
 Urgent plea to save training P4
 Letters to the Editor . . . P6
 Deferment doubt over axle duty P15

WELDING SCANDAL

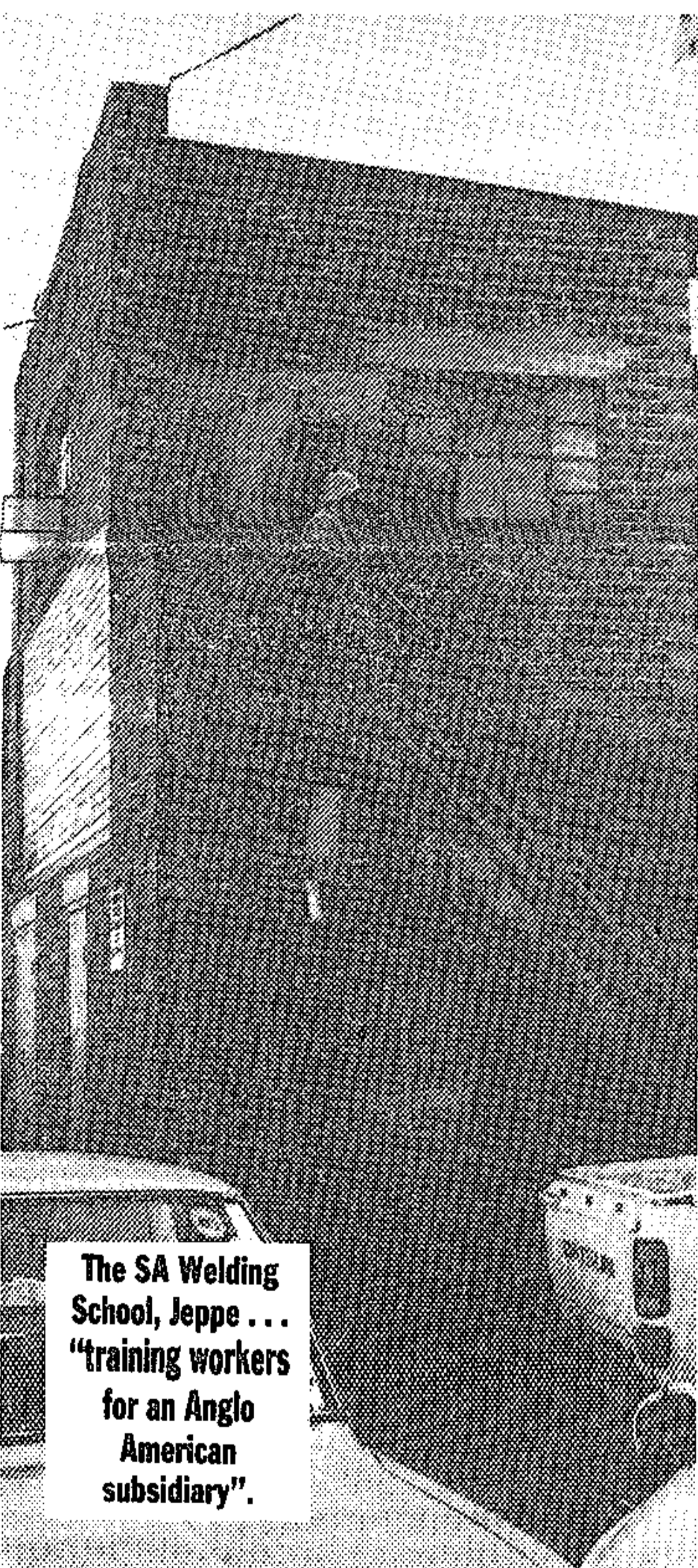
Industrial Week 14/9/82

WJ By Hugh Poulter *53*

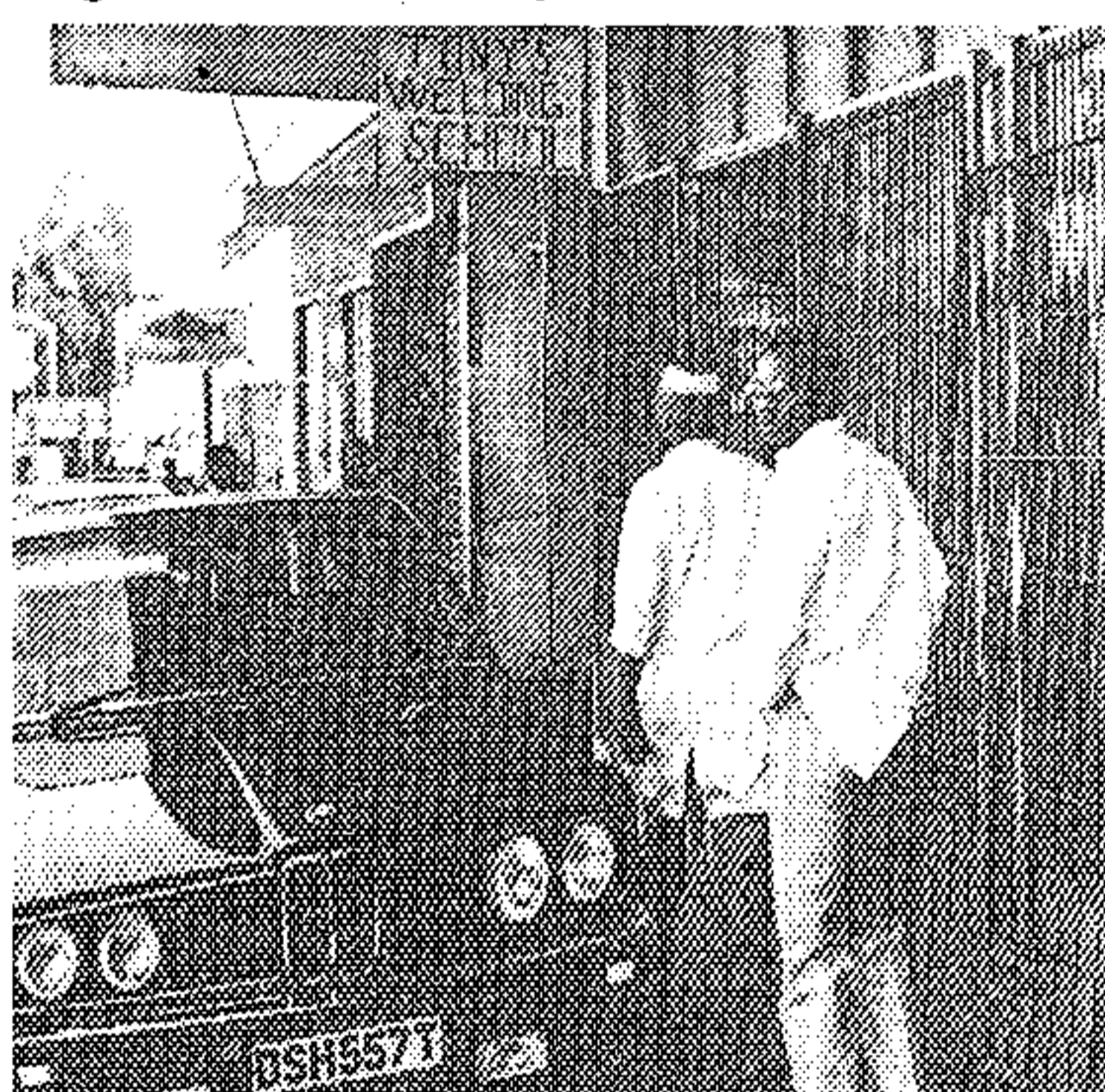
A PROBE by Industrial Week has uncovered a nationwide racket which is costing unsuspecting blacks and industry hundreds of thousands of rands.

Ruthless "welding school" operators are charging exorbitant fees for courses, some as short as a week to turn out unqualified black "welders" onto the industrial market.

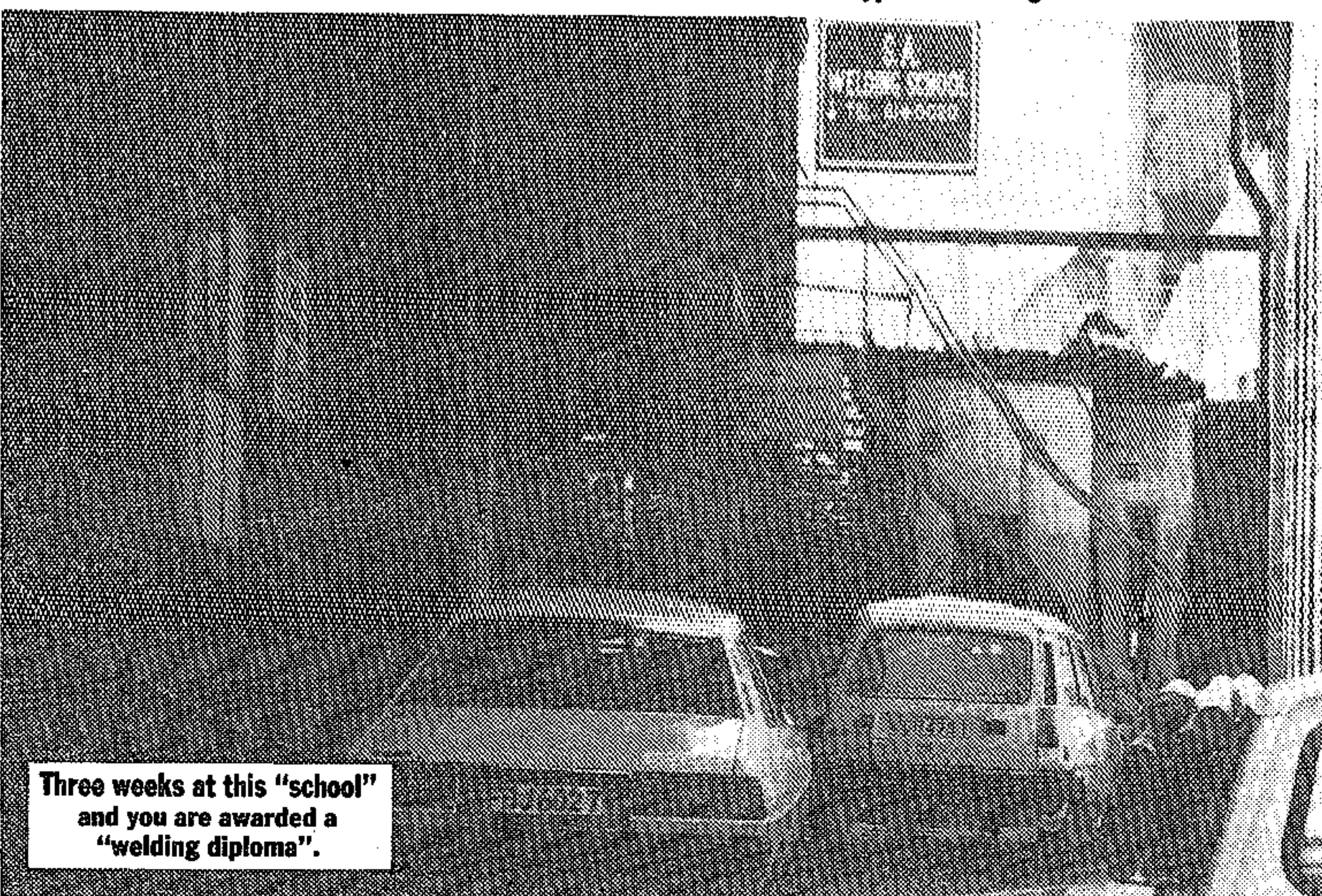
Hopeful blacks are spending hundreds of rands to learn to "weld" and all they are receiving is inadequate training and a worthless certificate. Tantalising advertisements from backstreet unregistered "welding schools" fill the pages of black newspapers proclaiming "A trade is a fortune", Earn a R1 000 a month" and "Welding is a trade for your future."



The SA Welding School, Jeppe . . . "training workers for an Anglo American subsidiary".



Tony's Welding School, Booyens . . . "specialises in all types of welding courses".



Three weeks at this "school" and you are awarded a "welding diploma".

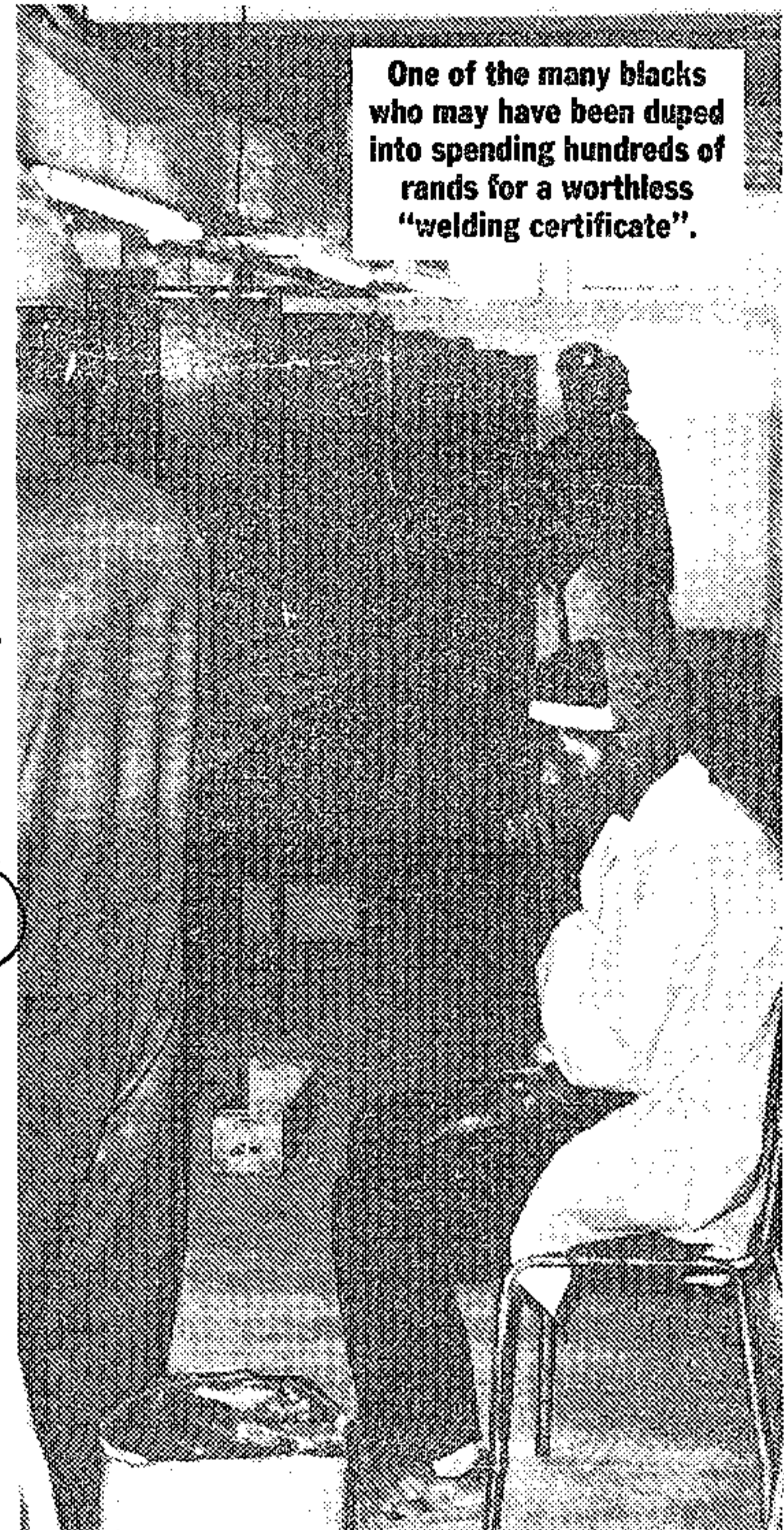
But the courses, extending from one to a maximum of 12 weeks — averaging at about four weeks and costing up to R400 — will rarely, if ever, guarantee anyone a job as a welder.

Kmetcon Welding School in Alrode offers prospective students "More opportunities", "Big money", and "Better Living" if they take its "specific courses of welding with American technology and excellent German experience" — a two week course in shielded metal, arc plate/stick welding — for R330, is one of eight courses offered.

The cheapest course offered by Kmetcon is a two-day course in oxy-acetylene cutting for R90.

When Industrial Week visited the "school" the owner Peter Mojziz was not there. Students, two to a cubicle using small portable electric welding sets were taught by two coloured instructors. The school has been running for 14 months.

The application form for the school states: "After completion of the course you will be issued with a welding diploma enabling you to earn R3,00



One of the many blacks who may have been duped into spending hundreds of rands for a worthless "welding certificate".



You can take a ZOZO-cabin almost anywhere.

The secret is in the legs.

Extendable, adjustable legs allow the ZOZO-cabin to be sited on any site to which your truck has access. Easy one-man operation. Use your own truck and driver, move when you want to.

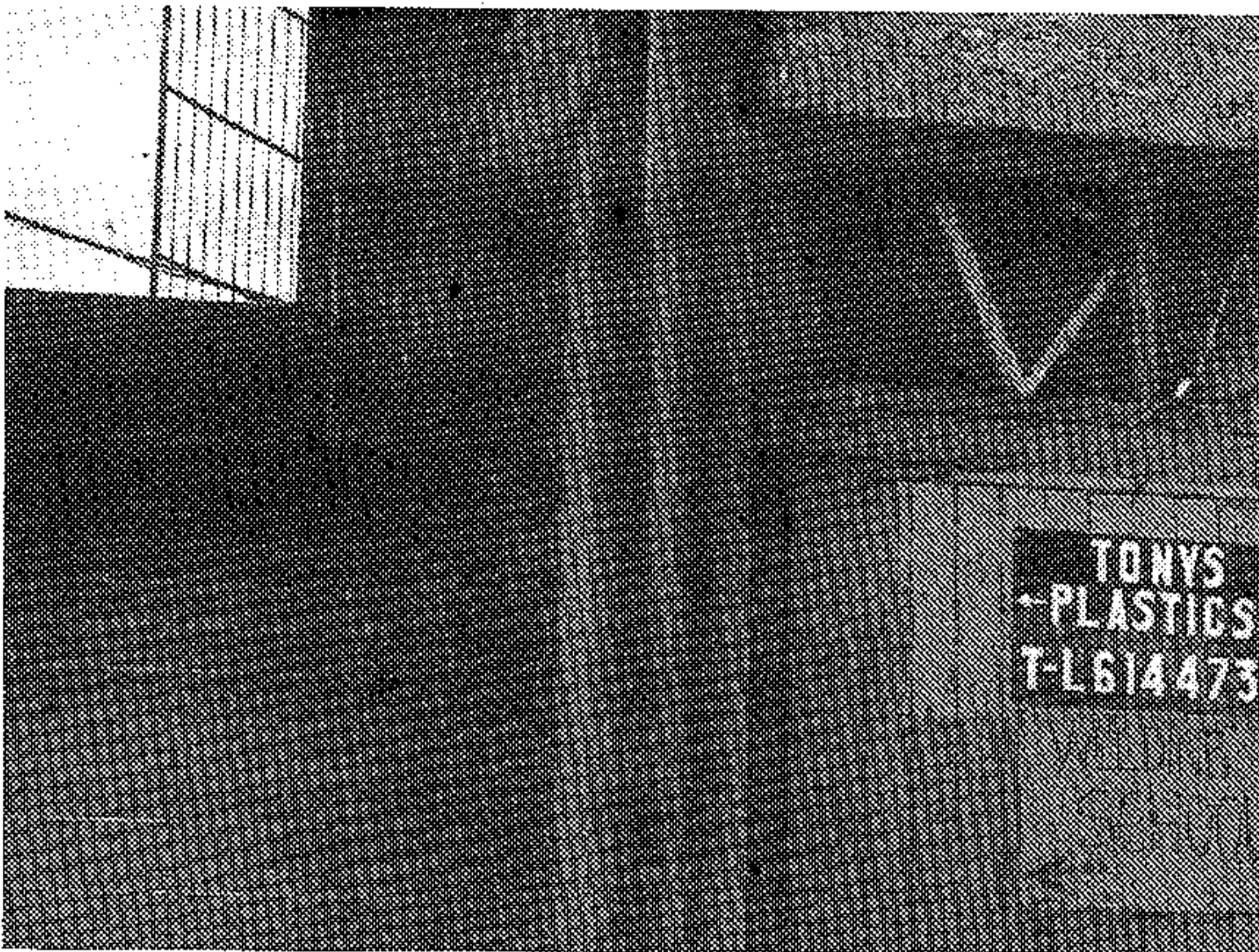
RENT ZOZO-cabin

Phone for 860-2796/7 or 8021

To Page 2

Inside story on page 2

NEWS



(53) Industrial Week
14/9/82
The schools of sorrow

From Page 1

to R4,00 per hour and more."

A former welding instructor, who asked not to be named, said that when firms hire welders they give a basic test and are not interested in certificates.

"If a welder came to me with one of those "diplomas" he would have less chance of getting the job because we know from experience they are not adequately trained," he said.

To become a pipe welder you need at least nine months training, he told Industrial Week — the course offered by Kmetcon lasts only three weeks.

SA Welding School, housed in a run-down building in the back

taraulins in an unventilated room.

According to Lush there are two more rooms but he would not let Industrial Week examine them.

wages by teaching you to weld.

"See us without delay and join our American trained instructors and weld for the international standards ..." says the

teaching technique was his ability to teach.

He said he had no teaching degrees or diplomas but later said he had taken a teaching course in America.

Courses offered at AA Welding range from Arc Welding (stick) R130 a week, to argon welding (Tig plate or pipes) R160 a week.

According to several experienced welders interviewed by Industrial Week a welder needs at least a standard 7 education and it is impossible to teach welding in four weeks.

Tony's Welding

Tony's welding school, an upstairs room in a narrow alley in Booyens, boasts that it specialises in all types of welding from normal to coded.

The owner, Tony Da Cunha was not at the school when Industrial Week visited.

A black instructor who was training about six students said he had learnt to weld at a school in Germiston and had about two years' experience.

The courses offered at Tony's range from arc

application form.

The MD of the company, Desmond Smith was trained in America according to the receptionist, but he was not at the school when Industrial Week called.

Speaking to three coloured instructors at the

INTERNATIONAL CODED

school, Industrial Week discovered that they had been trained in SA, one at Sasol and none had more than five years' welding experience.

The course offered at International is approximately four weeks long "maybe a little longer depending on your progress" and costs R270.

AA Welding School, recently opened and run by Antonia Silver, the previous owner of SA Welding School, states that it did not invent welding "but we did perfect the teaching techniques".

"These certificates are worth absolutely nothing, this is just a money making racket," one of them commented.

According to the Apprenticeship Act of 1944, to become a trade welder 90 hours must be spent learning basic safety precautions, 180 hours learning hand and workshop tools, 90 hours learning to use marking off tools, 90 hours studying drawings and sketches, 630 hours for oxy-acetylene welding, 180 hours for tack welding, 120 hours for brazing, 90 hours for cutting processes, 1 875 hours for electric arc welding and an unspecified time for practical experience and only then can a student sit for a trade examination.

"An apprentice shall undergo a qualifying trade test as shortly as is practical before the end of the third year of his period of apprenticeship in the practice of the trade in which he is indentured," states the Act.

A.A. Welding

streets of Jeppe, offers arc welding training in two to three weeks with a diploma and certificate after passing the in-house test.

The owner, Brian Lush at first refused to speak to Industrial Week but eventually said he felt that three weeks training was sufficient.

"This business has been going for eight years and we are training workers for an Anglo American subsidiary," he said.

Lush bought the business in 1980 and has two instructors who were both trained at Sasol.

welding (plate down hand) one week, R80 to submerged arc (automatic) eight to 12 weeks, R260 a week.

All payments are made in advance and a deposit of R50 is required on booking, as is the case with most of the other schools.

KMETCON WELDING

The instructor said a test is held at the end of each course (he does the testing) but students rarely fail the test and a certificate is awarded.

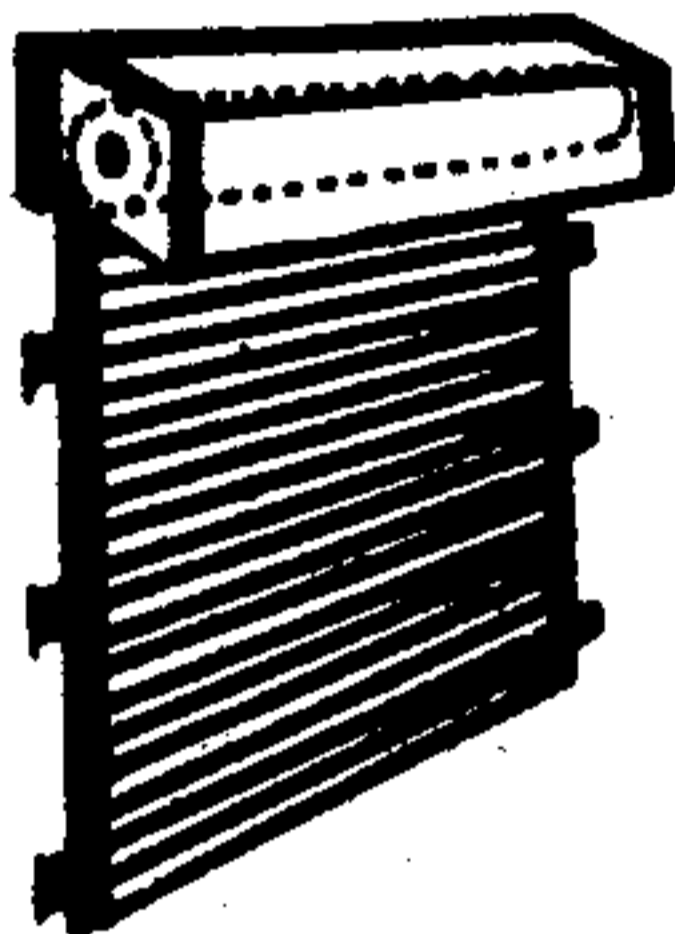
International Coded Welders says it would like to double or treble your

The school consists of about six cubicles partitioned by tarpaulin, each housing a portable electric welding set and one instructor.

Silver was not at the school when Industrial Week called but later he said his specialised

Factory Managers Builders/Architects

the answer to your problem Roller Shutter doors is here!



We manufacture, repair and install Industrial and Commercial Roller Shutter Doors. No door too big or too small. We guarantee all our work for one year. Our very reliable 24 hour Repair Service is radio controlled.

Reliable Doors

Box 80009 Ridgeview 1701
(011) 764-4000/1
(011) 673-1730 - Emergency

The steps that many blacks hope will lead to a welding qualification and a secure future in industry. Are they left with nothing more than a worthless piece of paper?

PRESS TOOLS JOHANNESBURG

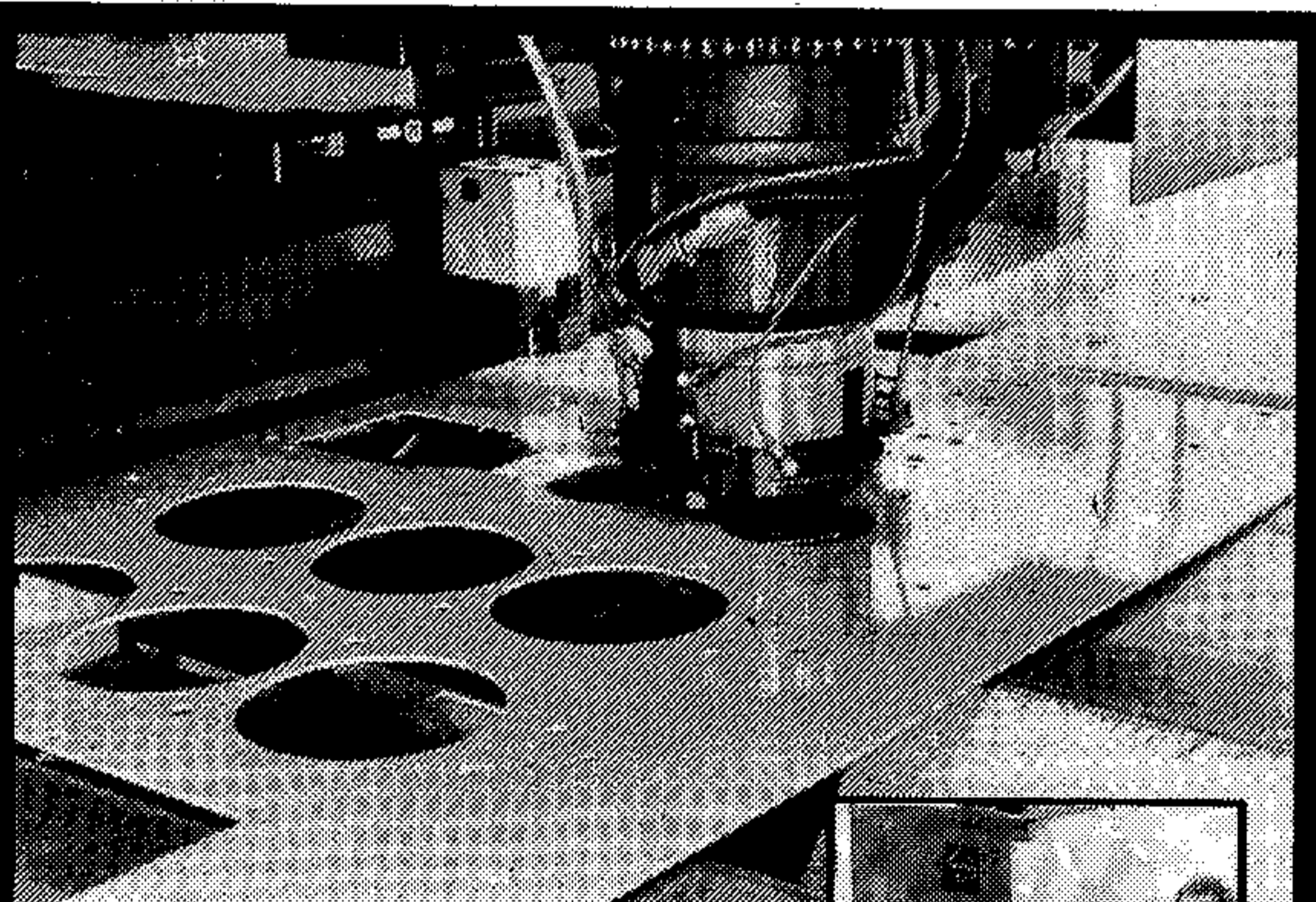
WE SPECIALIZE IN -

- Tool and die making
- We build specialized machines
- Forming tools for automotive, domestic, appliances, mass production and the building trade

ASK FOR BARRY HOLFELD

MY MOTTO IS SERVICE

PRESS TOOLS JHB
79 Main Roof Rd
Johannesburg
TEL. 839-1118



Thinking of investing in machinery at current interest rates?

We'll prove you don't have to.

We'll give you a quotation within 24 hours wherever you are for making your metal blanks to a precision no one else can match.

World Power Service Centre has the equipment, the skill and the experience to serve your needs for accurate metal blanks, to any shape or size.

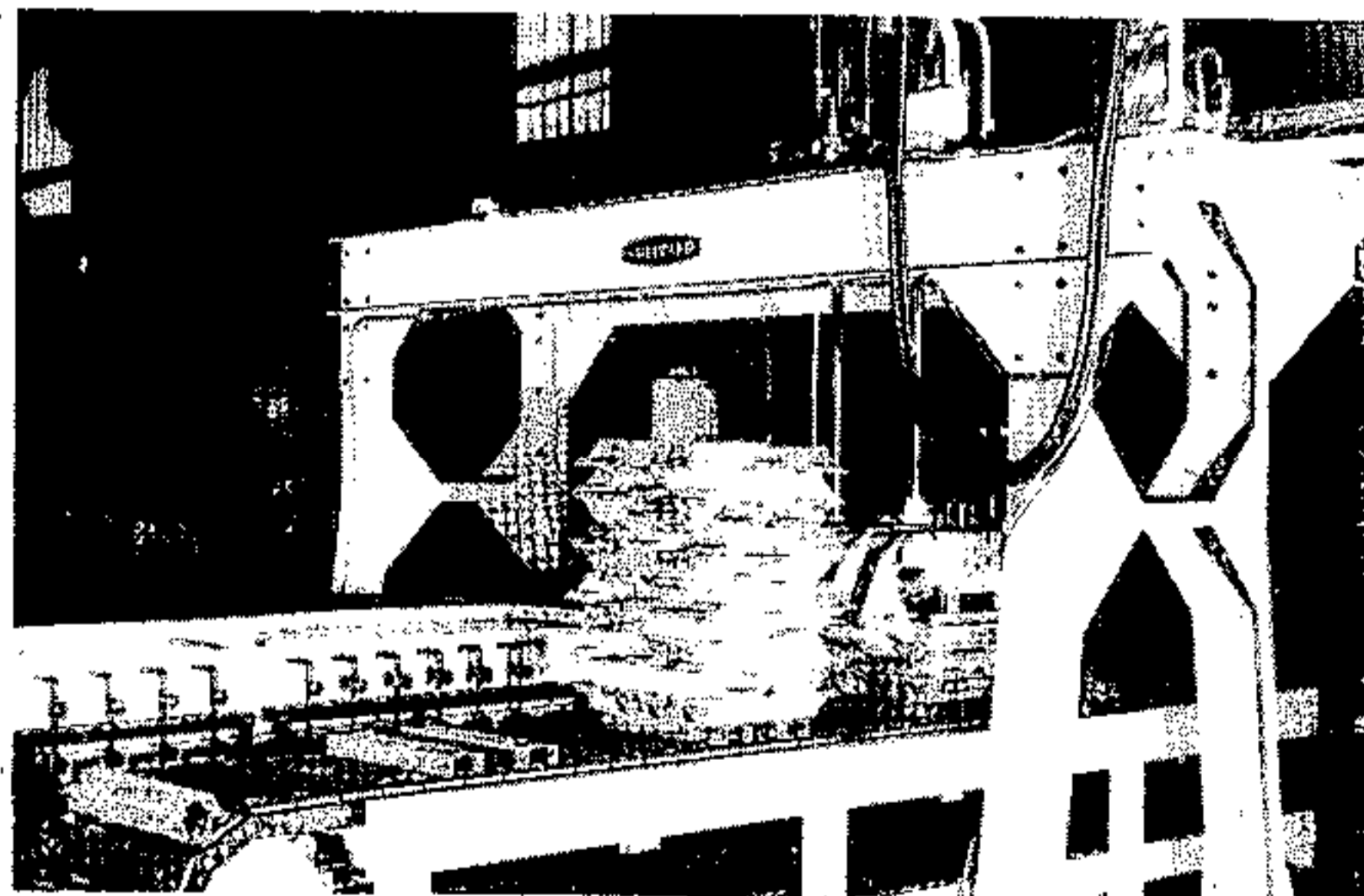
Phone **680-5524** code 011
Ask for Mr. Bahlig or Mr. Klaiber



Harrison-Hyde Emprise

130 Side Rd.
West Turfontein Johannesburg

SERVICE IN THE FOUNDRY — BY TAYLOR BROS.



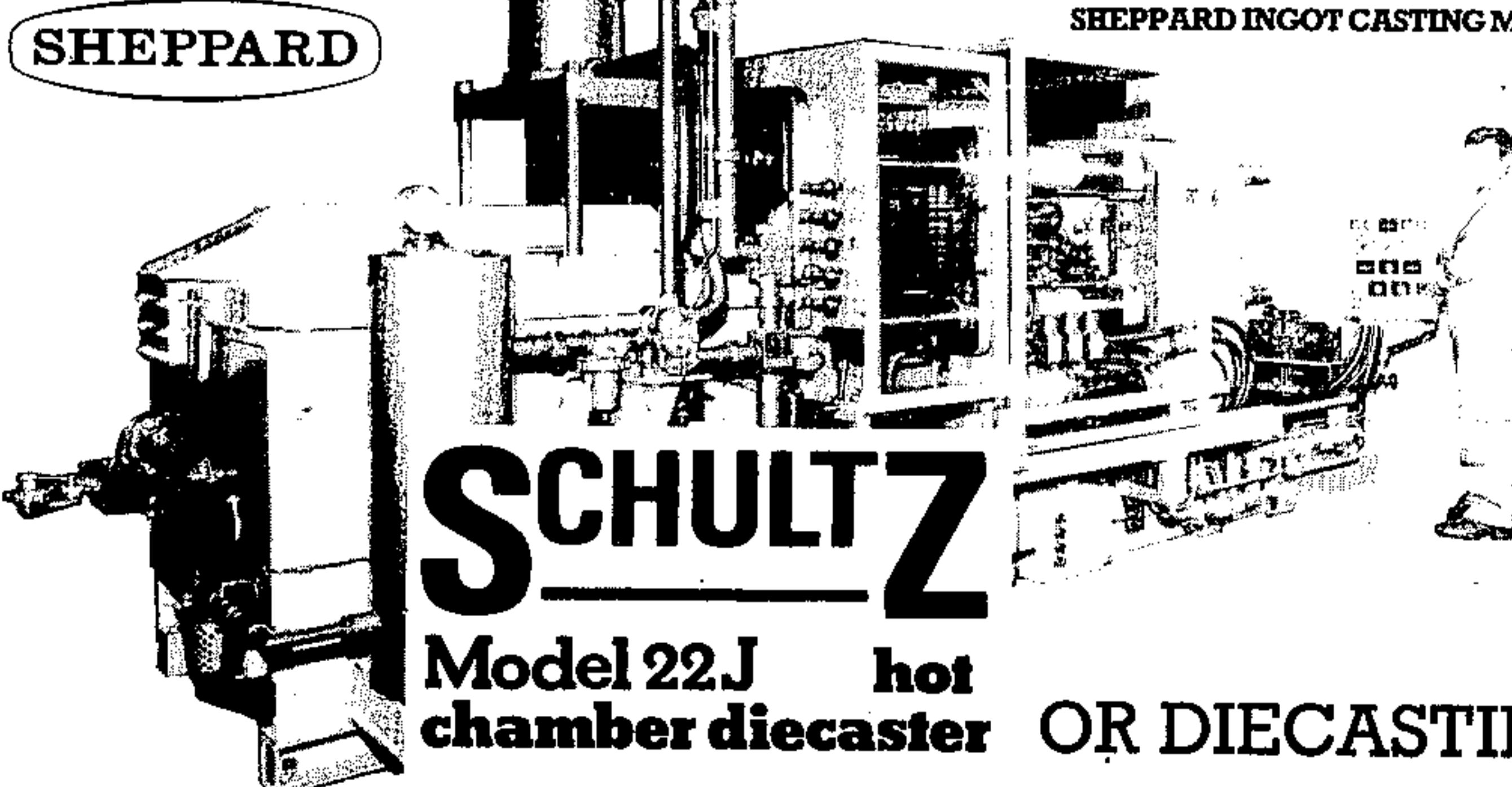
INGOT CASTING?

FOR THE FULL RANGE OF INgot CASTING MACHINES AND STACKERS

Our picture shows stacking grab and completed stacks of aluminum ingots on the stack storage conveyor of a SHEPPARD 180-mould Ingot Master and Stackers for casting and handling 20kg ingots.

Capacity — 16 tons per hour. This is one of more than 250 installations in current operation all over the world. We shall be pleased to quote for your next requirement.

SHEPPARD INgot CASTING MACHINES LTD



SCHULTZ

Model 22J hot chamber diecaster OR DIECASTING?

For full information please write to Sheppard (ingot casting) or to Vincent Engineering Co. (diecasting) at Alderney Street, Newport, Gwent NPT 5NH, United Kingdom. Tel: Newport 855816 Telex: 497036

- For thin-wall zinc castings of that traditional high quality
- Simple, reliable control system with full automatic casting facilities

- One-point centre die lock adjustment (250-ton lock)
- A complete no-nonsense production unit

SUBSIDIARIES OF TAYLOR BROS. (ENGINEERS) LTD.

Emthonjeni centre trainees triumph

53

E. Post 15/9/82

By LOUIS BECKERLING
Business Editor

THE Emthonjeni in-service training centre scored a coup in the latest national competition for fork-lift drivers — with no less than 10 top places going to former trainees of the centre.

A delighted Mr Dieter Kusel, director of the centre, told BUSINESS POST yesterday that eight of the 10 regional finalists were former trainees of the centre and the first two positions won in the national finals went to men who had attended the centre for spe-

cial training courses in driving fork-lift trucks.

The competition is organised by the SA Materials Handling Institute and last weekend the finals were staged in the Port Elizabeth Showgrounds.

"Of the 10 regional finalists, eight were trained by Emthonjeni, most within the last year or two," said Mr Kusel, "and in the national finals the top two regional finalists from the Eastern Cape contested the first two places, though in the final analysis their positions were reversed."

Emthonjeni is a non-

profit training centre financed by local industry and geared to provide tailor-made training courses designed to satisfy the most pressing problems faced by Eastern Cape businessmen and industrialists.

The performance of Emthonjeni-trained personnel against formidable national competition has clearly considerably boosted the image of the Struan-dale centre.

"We are basically run by industry for industry, and offer a total of 90 modules right across the spectrum," said Mr Kusel.

The centre provides a broad selection of courses in both the commercial and industrial fields.

Courses with commercial applications include those offered to clerical and supervisory staff, staff responsible for industrial relations, and security guards.

In the industrial sphere Emthonjeni collaborates with employers in apprentice-training courses in all the trades.

"In addition to our basic courses we also offer refresher courses," said Mr Kusel.

53 D. Overpeck 23/9/82

Cape cutback on technical schools

EAST LONDON —Pro- vince will be unable to build any more technical high schools in the Cape for "a very long time", according to the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw.

Opening the R3 million Port Rex Technical High School here yesterday Mr Louw said the provincial administration had been hit by a shortage of funds and could not afford to build more technical high schools in the near future.

Instead, he said, existing conventional secondary schools would be adapted to allow them to teach technical subjects too.

"This has already been done at four secondary schools, and we intend to do it at six other schools in strategic places. It is more economic than building new schools."

Mr Louw disclosed that it cost more than R2

070 per year to put a child through technical high school, compared to R1 149 at an academic high school.

But even with the adapted secondary schools, there would still be a drastic shortage of skilled labour in South Africa.

"Our economic growth is seriously hampered by the scarcity of technically-qualified personnel in many areas," Mr Louw said.

"Never before has such a high premium been placed on technical expertise. And if we neglect to make timely and adequate provision in this regard our economic growth will inevitably suffer."

"At present the flow of engineers to industry is inadequate. But the situation regarding technicians is desperate."

"In fact I want to risk saying that the entire future of South Africa depends on the number of technicians we shall be able to train to keep the services of this country functioning smoothly."

Mr Louw predicted an increase in student numbers at technikon and a decrease in numbers at universities as people realised the shortage of technicians.

However, he added, the stigma attached to technical schooling prevented many parents from sending their children to techs.

"Too many people have the wrong impression . . . they think technical schooling is for less intelligent pupils. This is absurd."

"Pupils matriculating from a technical high school can achieve matric exemption and university entrance. Our pupils are literally snatched up by commerce and industry."

It was also announced at the Port Rex opening that the school's principal, Dr J. M. Brittz, intends retiring at the end of the year.

Dr Brittz, who has been principal of Port Rex since 1974, will be succeeded by Mr P. A. Venter, a vice-principal at the school. — DDB

The Administrator of the Cape Province, Mr Gene Louw (right) and Dr J. M. Brittz, principal of Port Rex Technical High School, at the school's official opening yesterday.



Teaching the half-taught



Clive Acton is project leader of the education and training committee for the Manpower and Management Foundation (MMF). The foundation was recently formed through the fusion of Manpower 2 000 and the National Development and Management Foundation, both private sector bodies.

FM: What does the MMF aim to do for private sector education?

Acton: I'm proposing that the MMF, with its thousands of private sector members, and the Urban Foundation, which works closely with it, adopt as a model and implement on a national scale a worker-training concept which has proved effective on the East Rand — the East Rand Continuing Education Programme (CEP). It's a co-operative project between 18 companies for the best and most effective use of all their employee resources.

What are the companies' objectives?
Firms facing skills shortages have two main options: to bring in immigrants or to cultivate existing resources by giving employees educational levels that enable them to develop. Particularly for medium-to-small enterprises, there are a lot of obstacles to upgrading their employees' education and training — lack of teachers, capital,

employee education not yet tax free, buildings — you name it. They don't want to build schools and train teachers.

CEP drew part-time teachers from the white formal sector, used company canteens as venues and pooled resources into a fund to pay teachers and, recently, an administrative "principal."

What courses are provided?

Companies assessed where skills were lacking and found that up to 70% of their black staff were virtually functionally illiterate. And almost all white staff had no black languages. So courses range from literacy through to primary and high school qualifications, a Zulu language course, and technical courses in maths, applied science, fitting and machining, and so forth.

How did it all start?

It began four years ago in Envirotech's factories in Steeldale and Isando, while I was human resources director there. We were looking for ways of providing careers for workers and worked out in-company courses in accounting, business economics and maths.

Now 18 firms are participating. There's an annual budget of R50 000, with a broad mix of employees involved — from foremen to production line workers to cleaners. So far, academic success and promotion results aren't that dramatic. But the proof that it's working is that each year it grows, with more students, and more passes.

Most companies in CEP are pharmaceutical, with a few in engineering.

They're mostly in Isando or geographically close, so there's a minimal transport problem. Students can usually walk across to whichever place their course is being held. Teaching hours are from four and six in the afternoon, half company time, half own time. It's important that courses are convenient for students.

What are the major problems with using a model like this on a national scale?

The biggest problem is the different systems of education, with blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites writing different non-technical exams. The courses themselves are not all the same, either. We need a unified course, maybe a specially designed syllabus for adults. It's important that course content be in keeping with adult needs and interests. It would be more economical, and prevent suspicion, if standards were clearly the same.

Hopefully, with the Urban Foundation and MMF co-operating, we'd have a stronger power base to make our case heard. The Department of Education and Training has co-operated, but so far issues like required subjects and syllabus content are unresolved.

What's needed to make employee education work?

Good teachers are important, to keep the drop-out level down. But the company's attitude is absolutely central. Companies which make a policy decision that training is part of the job and provide encouragement accordingly create the best students.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

D. D. Zishane 27/8/82

Education: the main need

Nearly three weeks ago I attended an Open Day at the Buchule Technical High School, along with about 100 other guests — from the business and teaching worlds mainly.

The event was reported upon at the time as a news item and pictures of the pupils and classrooms were published.

It is a well-equipped school teaching languages, science and mathematics as well as practical subjects such as motor mechanics, building construction, fitting and turning.

This school should be jam-packed full, feeding into the technical colleges or into the trades, but it isn't. It is these schools which should supply the industrial and engineering skilled staff. But they are not.

Not enough eager ambitious young black students are moving into and through this kind of establishment. Therefore an appeal is addressed to primary school teachers, to parents and employees. Do all you can to encourage the young people in your care to get into the mathematics-science-artisan stream, because that is where the greatest need is — and the greatest reward.

Education must be productive and right now, near top of the productivity tree in education is the technical branch.

Technical training, leading to technical skills is emphatically not a lesser alternative to academic education.

I cannot now remember whose speech carried these messages — Dr Sebe's, Mr Casey Joosse's or Mr Dyer's — but they are worth reiterating:

- The ability to contribute to a United Nations debate does not contribute to keeping the tractors going and the wheels of industry turning.

- A person who has passed matric in maths and science is no fool and has a good passport to rewarding employment.

- Many of our future industrial managers will be produced by these schools of technical training.

Technikon apartheid

53 E. Herald 2/10/82 in spotlight

EVEN though race discrimination has been removed in the selection of apprentices in various trades, they are still being discriminated against when it comes to the theoretical side of their training.

This "ridiculous" situation was brought to light when education, training facilities and private commercial schools were brought under the spotlight at the Trade Union Council of South Africa Conference in Salt River this week.

Motivating a resolution which was submitted by the South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Shipbuilders' and Welders' Society, which called on the various Government departments to remove racial restrictions on the admission of students to technical colleges and technicians, the conference was told that while there was

no longer discriminatory legislation regarding the selection of apprentices, race problems still arose when these apprentices had to go to technicians.

"Not only are apprentices often prevented from attending the most convenient technicians — those nearest their homes and jobs — but the examinations set for apprentices of different population groups are set by different Government departments.

"This is surely a ridiculous situation," a Boilermakers' delegatesaid.

SCHEME

The conference was told of an apprenticeship training scheme on the Witwatersrand where a company provided an excellent apprenticeship training school at which apprentices of all population groups did their

**By
Herman
Arendse**

practical training side by side.

When, however, it came to the theory side of the training, whites went to the nearby technical colleges, coloureds and blacks had to go to a college miles away, and Indians had to travel all the way to Durban.

At these institutions the trainees will write different examinations set by the various departments but will undergo the qualifying trade test set by the Department of Manpower.

The conference was told that this policy was not only unfair on the apprentices but was also inflationary.

In another resolution, this time by the Garment

Workers Union of South Africa, it called on the authorities to investigate the possibility of introducing a course on industrial relations and legislation at high school level.

It was pointed out that in most cases industrial relations were virtually unknown to people until they were faced with them when they took jobs.

WORKINGS

And there were even cases where adults who had been working for years still did not know the workings of the Unemployment Insurance Act, The Workmen's Compensation Act, the Factories Act and other legislation affecting their working lives.

"Children should be taught what is going to affect them when they go out into the big wide

world," said Fay Mandy of the Garment Workers.

Delegates were told that some private commercial schools were taking pupils for a ride, and a call was made to have them regularly inspected by education authorities to ensure that minimum prescribed standards were being maintained.

Mr Ali Mokaka of the SA Bank Employees Union said that most of these schools attracted gullable youngsters with promises such as "Earn more money, prepare for the future".

He said that when these young people had completed the courses they were given beautiful but worthless diplomas and only then realised that they could not obtain suitable jobs.

He said he knew of several holders of these diplomas who ended up as domestic servants.

The resolution was referred back as commercial schools could not be properly defined.

The other two resolutions were unanimously carried.

PE Technikon preparing a course on labour relations

Handwritten: 53

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE
A BETTER understanding between employers and trade unionists in the Eastern Cape is likely to flow from a unique three-year course being prepared by the Port Elizabeth Technikon.

The diploma course is devised to assist both sides of industry. Bringing both together on an academic footing could lead to closer cooperation and hopefully short-circuit strikes.

Mr Theo Pullman, lecturer in the School of Management, told Weekend Post: "The course will be as good for employers as it will be for the trade unionists. It will not be slanted one way or the other."

"I see the course offering what the Wiehahn Commission referred to as tripodism in labour relations, that is bringing together of employers, trade unionists and

hopefully members of Government departments and local authorities

"All will be students together at an academic level of education and what I would term cross-fertilisation can then take place and dialogue will be free of the explosive situation and take place in an academic environment

"I believe that a course of this nature can smooth out labour problems and another advantage is it will be able to remove the current lack of knowledge on the subject."

Approval is still being awaited from the Department of National Education for the planned national diploma course in labour relations which will be offered by the School of Management.

Mr Pullman, who holds a master's degree in labour relations, said 18 months of

Open to both sides of the fence

research and preparation had gone into the project and the subject was being offered for the first time at technikons in South Africa. Included in the course is a section on labour administration, never before offered at any learning establishment.

Mr Pullman said the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, had repeatedly stated there was a need for such a course and in the Manpower Commission this point was again stressed.

But the course could only be a success, said Mr Pullman, if employers and

trade unionists alike gave it their support

"We do not have the expertise needed in labour relations in this country. There is a handful of informed people dotted around the country, the majority of whom are academics while the others are within industries.

"These people would be with the big organisations like Anglo American and the motor companies and their equivalents.

"The medium or small employers are confused and don't know how to handle the labour situation. They, one could say, have been pounced on too quickly and both employers and trade unions are uncertain what to do and how to do it," he said.

He explained that universities offered the course from time to time, but only at a post-graduate level.

"The technikon envisages the training to be directed towards the man who sits behind a desk or in

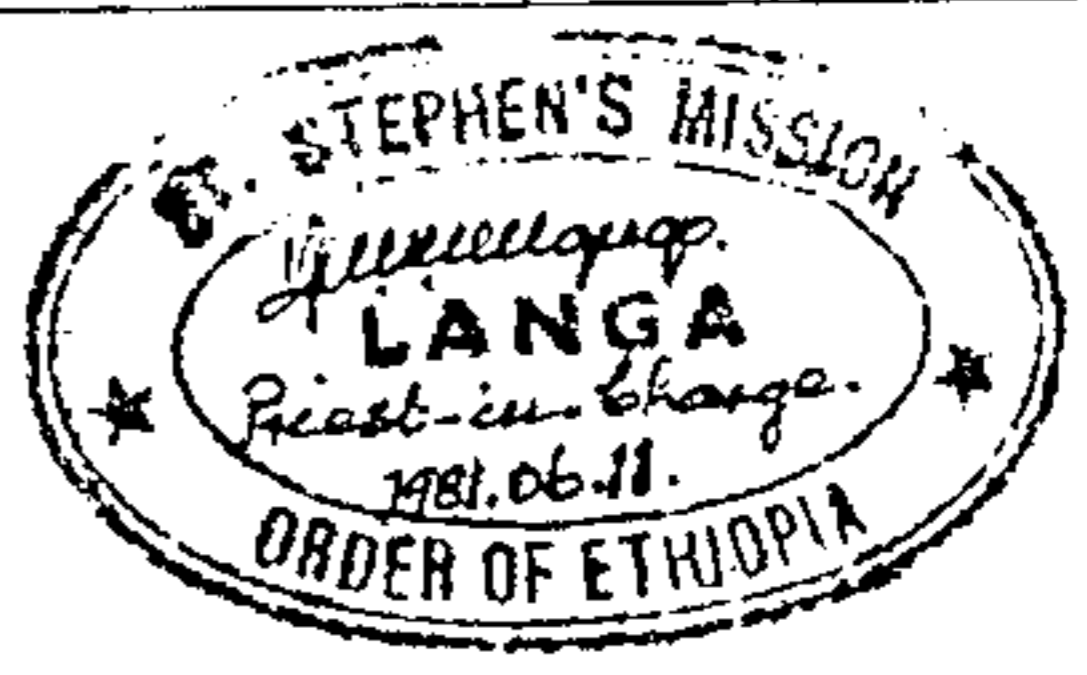
the factory and he must be able to put into practice what he has learned in theory. Here we intend to bring in the practical side by means of case studies

"Students can enrol for the course either on a full-time or part-time basis, depending on the numbers interested in the new venture

"But, for this important national diploma to get off the ground we are going to need the support of all employers, whether big, medium or small, the trade unionists and hopefully the government and local authorities." Mr Pullman said

Such is the optimism about the new venture that already plans are envisaged for expanding the three-year course to take in what would be the equivalent of an honours degree during the fourth year, a masters in the fifth year and on a doctorate level in the sixth year of study, but this avenue has still to be further developed.

17					
18				45	
19				46	
20				47	
21				48	
22				49	
23				50	
24				51	
25				52	
26				53	
27				54	



Students: blacks barred from show

8/10/82

(53)

D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — Top Technical College officials have refused to comment on claims that blacks had been barred from the official opening of the college's art and design exhibition on October 8.

Students at the college who wanted to invite blacks to the ceremony said they were told by the principal, Dr D. P. de Beer, that the college council had vetoed the invitations.

However, neither Dr De Beer nor the chairman of the council, Mr W. J. Kok, would comment on the claims.

They said the exhibition was open to all, but refused to comment on whether blacks had been barred from

attending the opening function.

"Who has been telling you these lies," Dr De Beer said. Asked if they were "lies", he said he was not prepared to comment other than that invitations to a college function were purely a college matter.

Students at the college, who did not want to be named, said the head of the department of art and design, Mr Jack Lugg, had asked if black guests could be invited.

They said Mr Lugg had told them that Dr De Beer had replied that "non-whites" would not be allowed to the opening function because of a college council decision on the matter, but could attend the exhibition on any day after the opening.

Mr Lugg told the Daily Dispatch that only Dr De Beer could comment on staff and student matters.

The students claimed that three students then approached Dr De Beer to repeat the request, but were again told that the college council had ruled that for blacks to attend a college social function was against college regulations.

One student said the

decision was "unbelievable" because blacks had attended the opening of art exhibitions on previous occasions.

Another said the students wanted to invite blacks who had helped them with their studies during the year.

"It is not as though we want to invite hundreds of blacks off the street just to join in, it would have only involved four or five blacks out of about 100 guests."

● The Technical College became autonomous on September 1 when the control of the buildings and equipment worth over R7 million was handed over to the college council.

The college is now responsible for its own management, and is run as a self-supporting business enterprise with a government subsidy.

Swedish crown on way down?

STOCKHOLM — Social Democratic Leader Mr Olof Palme was sworn in as Prime Minister yesterday amid speculation that his government would soon devalue the Swedish crown to boost a flagging economy.

By Stephen McQuillan

Disappointment and frustration hang like a dark cloud over Johannesburg's R50-million showpiece College of Education as the number of students continues to fall.

Next year promises to be no different. The teacher training college will still be operating at half its student capacity.

Now an accusing finger has been pointed at those responsible for the decline, and the message is: wake up.

The Rector, Professor Napier Boyce, blames the English-speaking community for not having the foresight to realise what is happening.

"If we don't have enough English-speaking teachers, then the English-speaking community must decide what to do about it," he said.

"Every community should have a responsi-

STOT 15/10/82
53
Roll sags at
R50-m college

bility to recruit teachers."

Since the college opened in 1979 the number of students has never topped 1500 — half capacity.

This year there are 1400 students, though residential accommodation is almost full, with 900 women and 350 men living on campus.

"We hope the number of students will increase. But to date the number of applications for next year looks about the same as the previous year," said Professor Boyce.

Hopes were high that the recession might encourage more people — especially women — to take up teaching as the "dolly bird" glamour-

type jobs began to dry up.

But it seems this is not the case.

"Maybe the recession is not as bad as many people think," said Professor Boyce.

He is anxious to increase student numbers because of staffing problems as well. Another five might have to go because of the dwindling roll.

"Teaching doesn't appear to be an attractive profession for the English-speaking community. Some people blame salaries, although salaries have been improved," he said.

"But nowadays there are many other careers open — especially to

women, who no longer have to limit themselves to teaching and nursing."

"Teaching now has to compete with other careers paying more, and which appear to be more attractive. High salaries are available in the commercial and business world. But those who come into teaching and qualify find fulfilment."

The teaching course, over a minimum of four years, has a drop-out rate of 25 percent in the first year.

The site for the new college was bought about 18 years ago, at a time when the old college at Braamfontein needed more space.

"I'm very disillusioned. I've been at the college for 20 years — 10 as rector — and we offer a wonderful course. But I don't think we will fill this college in my time," Professor Boyce said.

Source 28/10/82

(53)



CELL STRUCTURE: Teachers experiment.

Black teachers' complex opens in Soweto

By LEN MASEKO
THE improvement of black education was imperative and there was an urgent need for the intensified upgrading of teachers.

It was on this basis that the Urban Foundation and the German Chamber of Trade and Industry invested R4-million on an informal education complex in Soweto, believed to be first of its kind in this country.

When completed next year the complex will comprise of a teachers' in-service training centre, an adult centre, an arts centre and a teachers centre.

This week saw the first phase of the project becoming a reality with the opening of the teachers' in-service training centre.

The director of the centre is German teacher Mr Klaus Bruck, who has been involved in teacher upgrading programmes in black schools for about eight years.

With a present roll of 150 teachers from 56 high schools, Mr Bruck anticipates that a 700 science teachers will benefit from the work at the centre within the next few years, affecting about 4 000 pupils.

But the centre, in its first year of existence, is already faced with a string of problems.

The lack of facilities, like laboratories, in some schools has proved a major hurdle. While the centre provides intensive training in practical work, teachers often experience problems in teaching without the necessary apparatus.

To solve this problem, we have divided the 30 schools into 10 zones with one head teacher monitoring progress. Each zone is given a set of equipment which teachers from the centre can use in their biology, chemistry and physics demonstrations.

Mr Bruck said:

The centre also has to stamp out the "chalk and talk" methods used by most teachers and supplement this with an investigative and student-based approach.

Private sector lends a hand

The Mangosuthu Technikon in KwaZulu will train 185 full time black students this year, giving them technical skills equivalent to university graduate standard. Plans are to lift its output to 842 students by 1987. If the college is to implement its expansion plans, it will have to find some R13,5m in the next five years.

This will be no simple matter. Unlike other tertiary educational bodies, Mangosuthu expects to fund its expansions from private sector resources — just as the

R6,7m cost of its establishment was provided by private enterprise.

Financed mainly by the Anglo American/De Beers Chairman's Fund, Mangosuthu is the first technical education institution to be established by the private sector since the establishment at the turn of the century of SA School of Mines in Kimberley and Johannesburg (now the University of the Witwatersrand). The idea of establishing the college was first propounded to the then chairman of Anglo and

De Beers, Harry Oppenheimer, in 1974 by Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, after whom it is named.

As such, it is probably an outstanding example of the growth in the private sector's involvement in providing technical training facilities over the past three years. This has come about only because of new attitudes on the part of employers and government.

Many large organisations, such as Anglo Barlow Rand, Volkswagen and Anglo Alpha, have established in-house cen-

tres to train to artisan standard. Seifsa (Steel Engineering Federation of SA) recently opened a centre at Springs, planned as the first of many around the country; Bifsa (Building Industries Federation of SA) has also established one.

There are obvious advantages: The private sector, comprising many companies and employer bodies, can claim relative flexibility, quicker reaction times and intimate appreciation of the training needed.

The Carlton and Good Hope Conferences and wider espousal of free enterprise were among reasons for the enthusiasm shown by the private sector. But the most compelling cause was realisation that SA's worsening shortage of skills limit the country's economic growth prospects.

An average 4,5% annual increase in gross domestic product (GDP) between 1978 and 1987 — the figure targeted in the Economic Development Programme — will require a 3% annual increase in the numbers of engineers, technicians, artisans and managers. The skills shortage is worst at the technicians and artisan level. The Higher Level Manpower report of the National Manpower Commission (NMC) says that for an annual growth rate of 4,5% SA should produce 9 500 technicians and 23 000 artisans annually. The present output is 2 000 technicians and fewer than 10 000 artisans.

Joos Lemmer, director of the government's Chamdor training centre, told the annual convention of the Institute for Personnel Management (IPM) last month that total training requirements for 1982 to 1987 are 3 096 104, indicating annual training requirements of 619 221. Present estimates are that less than 25% of training theoretically required is being done.

Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the AAC/De Beers Chairman's Fund, says: "In the 20 years before this movement (of private sector involvement) started, training was increasingly seen as a matter for the public sector. But the idea that training ought to be a government responsibility is quite wrong. Historically it was done by employers and it was clearly an error to put skills training on the same footing as education. If people are realising this, we could be at the beginning of a new dispensation."

Training could be seen as another instance of excessive government involvement. But in this case the public sector — well aware of its limited resources — is only too keen to share the burden.

The Manpower Department spokesman says his department fought a long battle to persuade commerce and industry to train. "In the boom many companies said they couldn't spare the time or the people. In the downturn we fear that they will say they can't afford it."

However, SA businessmen now have probably the most attractive financial incentives package to train employees in the Western world.

Since new tax incentives became effective last November, training expenditure need cost an employer only 16c in the rand after tax, or as little as 5,5c in the rand if additional incentives for enterprises in economic development areas are taken into account. In some circumstances, companies can actually make a profit on training.

The Manpower Department spokesman says government has been "inundated" with applications for approval of training schemes planned to benefit from incentives. Most get approved.

"There is an awareness of the problem and there has been a great increase in the volume of training being done. Whether the training content is appropriate or whether the momentum will be maintained is far from clear at this stage."

Last year some 330 000 people went through in-service courses run by companies or the eight government-financed Group Training Centres — Chamdor (Krugersdorp), Sebokeng (Vereeniging), Apex (Benoni), Waltloo (Pretoria), Boithusong (Bloemfontein), Emthonjeni (Port Elizabeth), Pinetown and Boskop (Potchefstroom).

The Group centres — formerly called Public In-Service Training Centres — were established in the early Seventies by the Department of Education and Training. For years they failed to win much support from employers.

The Manpower Department spokesman says: "There has been a vast improvement. All of the centres are filled to capacity and any surplus room is used to train selected



Johannesburg's Technikon ...
training is the key

unemployed people at government expense." Pilot schemes to train initial groups of 60 unemployed are underway at two of these centres.

However, Lemmer notes that Chamdor, the largest and the best used of the group training centres, has trained only 9 000 people since its opening in 1975. "Although the training figures are steadily advancing, numbers trained in no way approach the needs of the private sector," he says. "This places a restriction on new private sector projects, expansion schemes and development of new enterprises."

There can be no doubt that an enormous amount of training is now carried out by the private sector where five years ago the effort was negligible. The activity is heartening but at this stage hardly much more than that.

Private enterprise must realise that a hard slog lies ahead for all if the economy's growth prospects are not to be seriously inhibited by a skills shortage, which is also one of the biggest obstacles in efforts against unemployment.

The four basics

Four basic problems remain: Many more companies will have to overcome their reticence to send trainees on courses. Basic education will have to be improved to increase the number of students suitably qualified to enter technical training institutions. More blacks will have to be persuaded of the attractions of a technical career. Finally, management must accept that training is a long-term exercise that should not be influenced by business cycles — indeed, the efforts should be most strenuous during a recession so that adequate human resources are at hand when the next boom comes.

The prospect of enthusiasm for training fizzling out during a recession is one of O'Dowd's biggest concerns. Says he: "It takes four years to qualify a student so we cannot wait until the need is upon us. It is essential to continue training through a downturn. That is a definite obligation on big business."

Fundamental improvements to the availability of black technical trainees can be achieved only by a major overhauling of the educational system on the lines of the De Lange recommendations. But there is a great deal that the private sector can do in the short-term.

Cliff MacMillan, chairman of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers' education and training committee, believes it is imperative to persuade young blacks of the advantages of a technical career. O'Dowd agrees.

One way is to form links with a particular black primary or high school, supporting its teachers and enhancing the pupils' exposure to a technological environment. The "adopt a school" idea is an example of ways that companies can contribute more than capital — as they will have to learn to do.

Handwritten notes: 1. 11.17.1
D. 11.17.1

Soweto Pace college is bulging at the seams

THE PACE Commercial College in Soweto is in urgent need of R2-million to extend to the premises and enlarge its present capacity to cater for 600 pupils by 1985, Mr Rex Pennington, headmaster of the college told The SOWETAN yesterday.

The school was opened last year with an initial enrolment of 263 pupils in Forms 1 and 2.

The American Chamber of Commerce, in its desire to make some contribution to black advancement, built the R4,7-million school.

Stressing the urgent need for money, Mr Rex Pennington said the present buildings would be sufficient only until the end of next year.

He added that he hoped to accumulate funds for the school in America.

In addition to the American initiative, South African businesses like the Urban Foundation have also contrib-

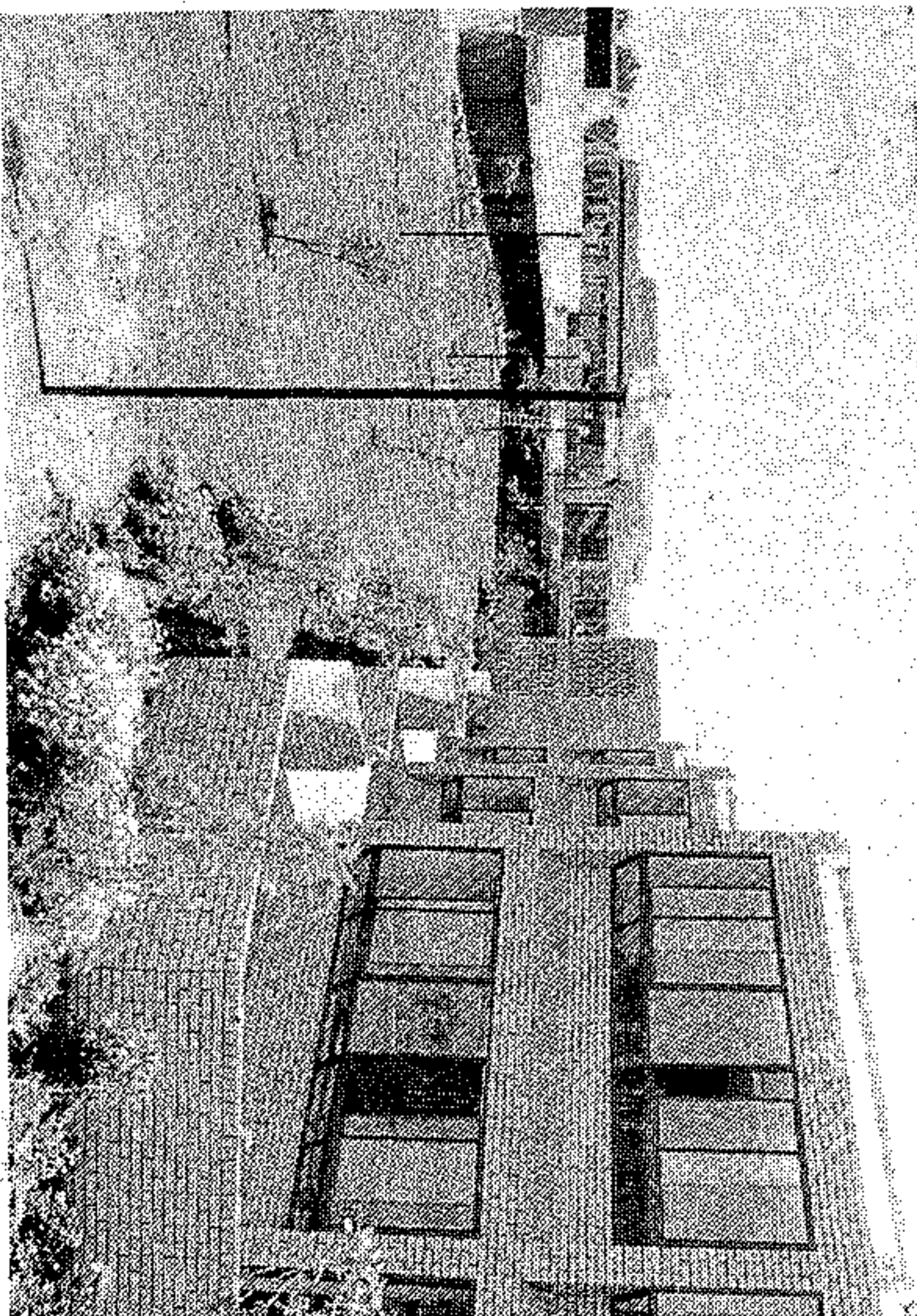
uted to this social responsibility programme. *Soweto 29/10/82*

Today, the school, which is managed by an all-race board of governors, is served by Mr Rex Pennington as headmaster with Mr Oswald Mshali as his deputy.

The college, which was labelled by some as "elitist", accepted students from all walks of life on merit, and not because one was from a rich or poor family, deputy headmaster Mr Mshali commented.

He added that so far they had received 300 Form I applications for next year.

"Aptitude tests have been conducted on the applicants and we will be enrolling them during November this year," he said.



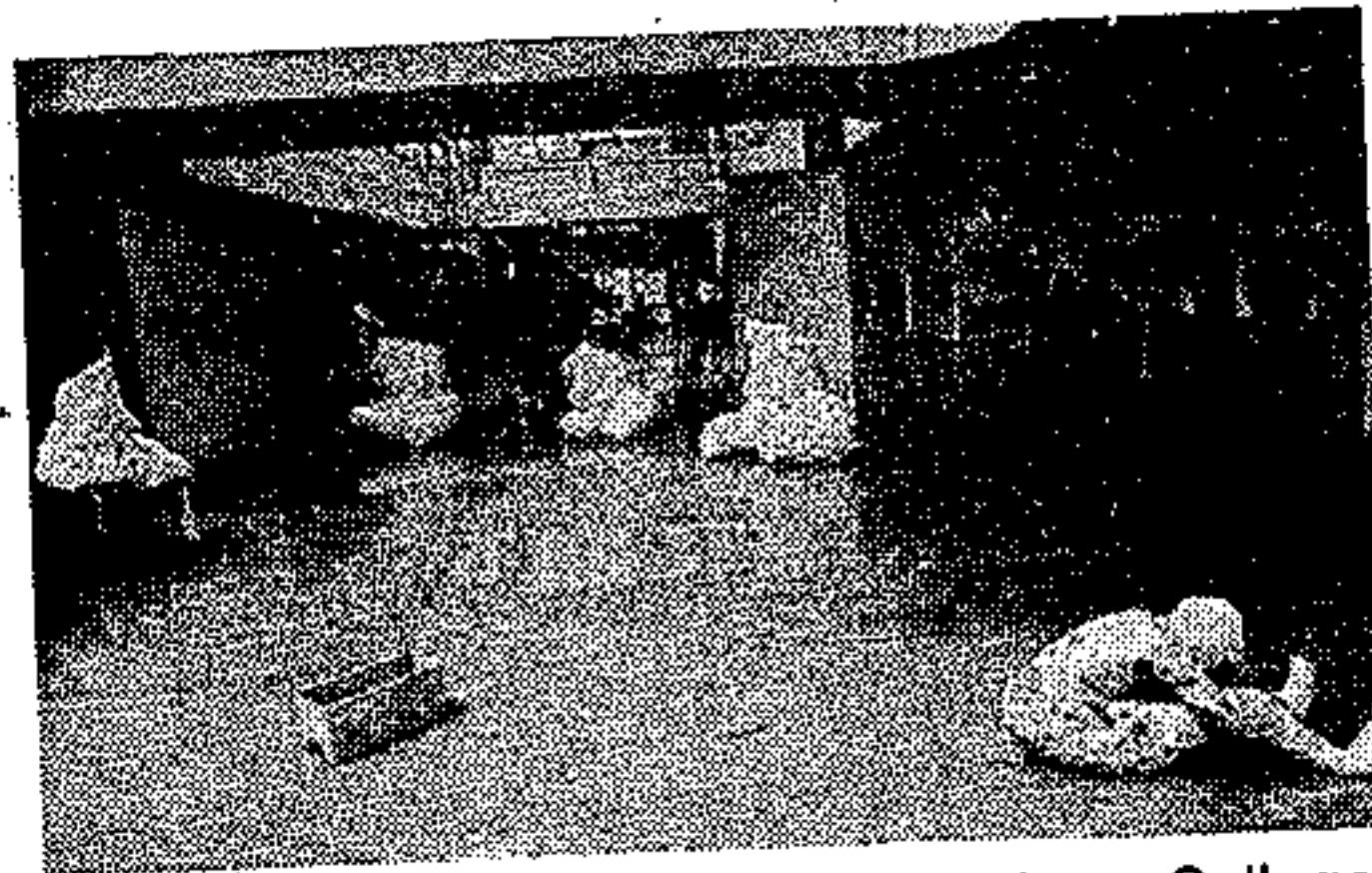
FINANCE NEEDED: The Pace Commercial school in Soweto.

**R-2m
TO
EXTEND** *(53)*

*09007
SOWETO*

07

... BUT COLLEGE WILL STICK TO ITS MASSIVE EXPANSION PLANS



● The courtyard of the Johannesburg College of Education's new art department.

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

THE Johannesburg College of Education — which cost R50-million to build — is running at only 45% capacity.

But work on the erection of a new auditorium — larger than the Johannesburg Civic Theatre — and other buildings is going ahead.

One of them, a new art department, will cost several million rand.

The JCE can accommodate 3 000 students, but there are only 1 500 on campus — and it is not expected that next year's enrolment will be higher.

Professor Napier Boyce, rector of JCE, said that the Transvaal Education Department "had hoped the recession would induce more young people to the teaching profession".

And he does not believe the salaries paid to teachers — so low that they are said to have caused many teachers to resign — are keeping English-speaking school-leavers away from the profession.

"The recession has not had any effect on the number of jobs available to matriculants.

"They are easily able to find themselves jobs as artisans and in commerce — and are able to earn attractive salaries in a very short period of time," he said.

"To become teachers they have to spend four years at college and at the end the monetary rewards are not nearly as great," said Prof Boyce.

"Once women became either teachers or nurses — today far more doors have been opened to them.

"This has been a major reason for less women joining the teaching profession," he said.

Mr Eddie Brown, chairman of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, said his organisation did not feel the JCE was a 'white elephant'.

"The blame lies with the English community which regards teachers as being unimportant.

"While Afrikaners believe education — along with religion — to be vital, English-speakers refuse to wake-up and encourage their children to become teachers," he said.

Only 14% — 211 students — at JCE are male and here, said Prof Boyce, the problem is definitely financial.

"Men can definitely earn higher salaries in business and commerce.

It has been suggested that the empty places at JCE would be put to better use by black students but this is a subject Prof Boyce prefers to skirt.

"There are a handful of non-white students doing the Bachelor of Primary Education degree on campus.

"But they are registered with the University of the Witwatersrand and not with JCE.

"The Transvaal Education Department has not yet agreed to allow non-white students to do the regular diploma courses offered by JCE," he said.

Star 6/11/82

53

Black college to expand

Pace Commercial College in Soweto, which was officially opened in February this year, is ready to move into phase two of its development.

Pace, the brainchild of the American Chamber of Commerce, has 18 completed classrooms, an auditorium, canteen and administration block.

The present facilities, which serve 263 pupils in standards six and seven, meet the requirements of a junior primary school. When the first group enters standard nine in January 1984 additional facilities will be needed.

Phase two will involve building six classrooms, a gymnasium and an extension to the canteen at an estimated cost of R2 million.

The first private commercial school in Soweto, Pace has advanced teaching equipment and sporting facilities, a hall/theatre complex, a fully equipped library, electric typewriters and the Didacomm computerised education system.

The school's foundation stone was laid in July 1980. By June 1981

the school was ready to admit its first intake of 120 pupils. Phase one of Project Pace was completed at a cost of about R4 million.

The income of parents did not determine whether a child was admitted to the school, said Mr John Magill, of IBM and a member of the school's board of directors. Fees are R1 400 a year. Bursaries of R1 000 are available, and parents pay the difference of R420 or R35 a month.

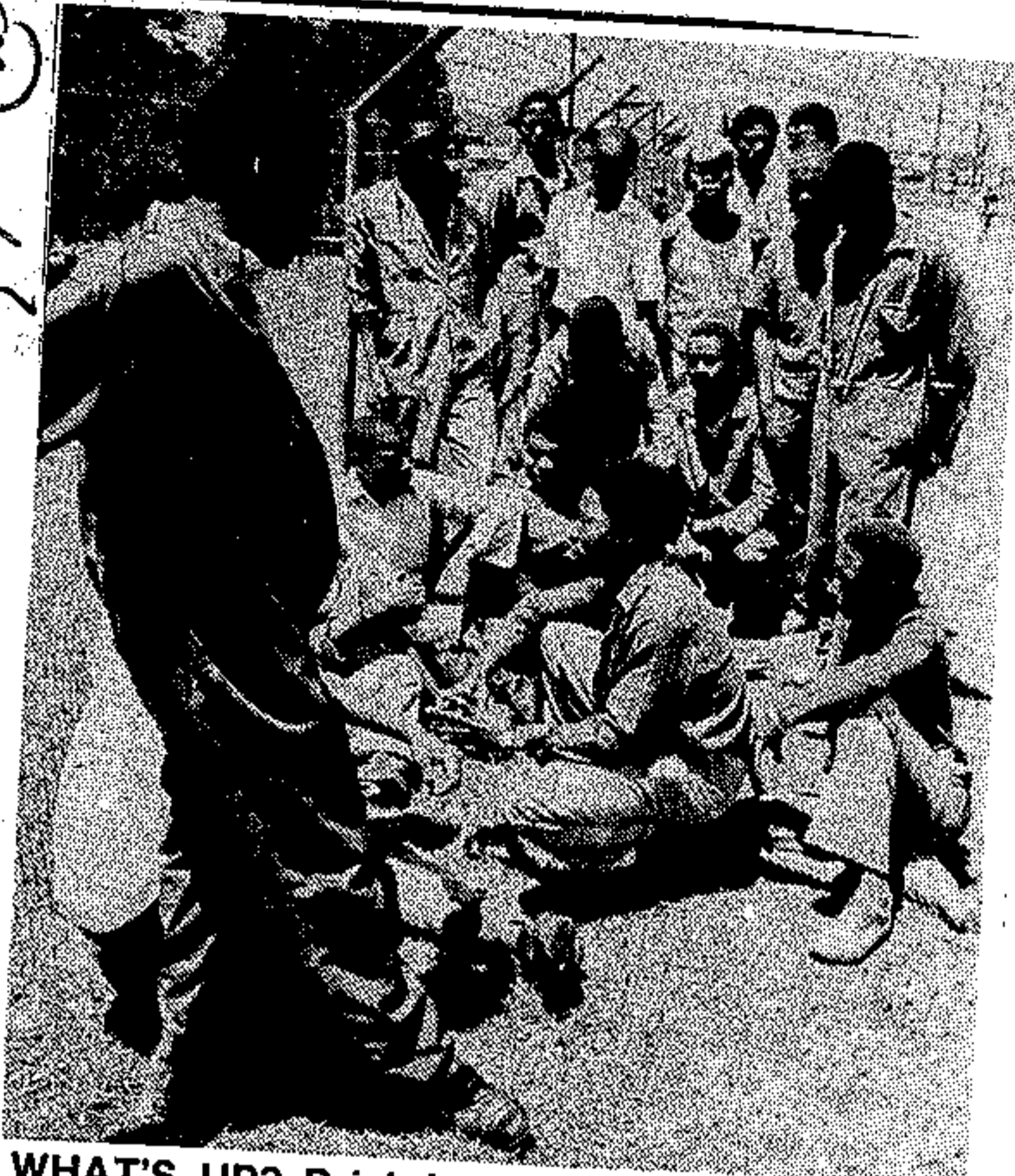
Those who could not pay this amount were assisted with private bursaries, Mr Magill said.

Apart from the American companies involved in Project Pace, growing numbers of South African businesses are contributing to the school and the bursaries.

"We are looking more towards South African companies as the children will be channelled back into the South African economy," Mr Magill said.

Any person, group or company wanting to contribute to phase two of the Pace project can contact the school at 930-3541.

Molapo brick students just dig and dig



WHAT'S UP? Brick-laying students at Molapo Technical centre go gardening.

TWENTY-TWO brick laying students at the Molapo Technical centre have claimed that instead of being tutored they were made to do gardening for three months at the school.

They said they had been told they would not be issued with trade certificates at the end of the year, but would instead receive testimonials. According to one this has not been the practice before.

At the beginning of the year they were told to pay R40 for school fees, but they were not issued with receipts, and were only given drawing instruments. They are worried as they are due to start writing examinations on November 15, yet have still not done their final practical project.

One student said: "When visitors come to the school we are told to do some building. The visitors are even told we are good at the job and can be given jobs."

"We had to work in the garden for three months, then we painted the offices. The only thing we have built so far is a concrete path in the school yard. The principal told us he and his wife could have done it in two days. We have tried to contact the Department of Education and Training offices in Booyens, but to no avail. We were told an inspector would be at our school last Thursday, but he has not arrived yet."

The students also claim they were told to dig a hole in the school yard. While doing this they came across an electric cable which had

to be in this lonely area and on hearing the shots, give chase — 5.34
 News — 6.00
 Video Two — a magazine programme for teenagers — 6.14
 Miss Candida — Petronella and Tom have solved their differences

3

Tech: Urgent call ^{ARGUS} for ^{17/11/82} money ^{SB}

Education Reporter

MORE than R130-million in Government funds is needed before the end of the century to equip and expand the Peninsula Technikon to accommodate the growing number of students adequately and to upgrade facilities.

This was said today by the deputy rector of the Technikon, Mr J A Tromp. He said senior staff would be meeting with the Minister of Internal Affairs tomorrow to present their immediate needs.

"We are having to turn away hundreds of students annually because of our serious lack of facilities.

"CHANNELS"

"This cannot go on much longer. We are the only technikon for 'coloured' people in South Africa and we have to meet these needs and we have to start meeting them now.

"We have called the meeting with the Minister because we can't wait for our claims to go through the regular channels. We need money urgently."

The Technikon was filled to its capacity of 2 000 students with residential facilities which could accommodate only 200.

"Many people, especially from other provinces, are not able to ex-

(Turn to Page 3, col 5)

Money ^{SB}

call ^{ARGUS} 17/11/82

(From Page 1)

tend their education because they have no place to stay in Cape Town. Private people in the area, who let out rooms to students, charge exorbitant fees and many people cannot afford these.

"In this day and age when there is such a tremendous skilled manpower shortage we are having to turn hundreds of good applicants away because we do not have the facilities to extend our courses or to offer necessary ones.

"We have even had to rent a building in the city centre to house 350 full-time and 400 part-time business students for next year, he said."

New courses planned for next year have had to be cancelled and existing ones could not be increased, he said.

nonapolis

determine to prove

check

Indian beats whites to post *newsy 17/1/82* of rector at Springfield College

A SENIOR education planner, Dr G K Nair, has been appointed the first Indian rector of Durban's Springfield College of Education in the face of stiff competition for the post from six applicants, including whites.

And Dr Chris Soobiah, head of department at the college, has

Nagoor Bissetty

been appointed rector of the Laudium College of Education in Pretoria, also succeeding a white who has held the rector's post since its founding.

Mr D Bagwandeem has been appointed vice-rector of the Springfield College of Education.

The appointments were made by the South African Indian Council's executive committee, which now controls Indian education, and their letters of

appointment were handed to them by executive chairman, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, at a Press conference in the council's chamber also attended by Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian education.

Merit was the sole criterion in the appointments, Mr Rajbansi said. 'These men, like others who have also applied, are able, highly educated and eminently suited for the posts they have been given.'

'My executive is willing

to let itself be judged by the work of these men who, I expect, are going to set new standards for teacher-training comparable to the best in the world.'

Dr Nair, 46, born in Melville Sugar Estates, obtained his doctorate in education in 1978. Three years earlier he was awarded a British Council scholarship to study trends in educational planning in the United Kingdom, with special reference to pupil projections and school accommodation including open-plan school systems.

Dr Soobiah, also 46, obtained his doctorate, also in education, from the University of South Africa.

Mr Bagwandeem has a master's degree and is presently working for his doctorate.

Other appointments at Springfield College of Education announced yesterday were: Mr R R Maharaj, head of department; Mrs A B Adam, Mr A Rambaran, Mr T Isaac, and Mr C R Govender, senior lecturers.



MR AMICHAND Rajbansi, left, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, with Dr G K Nair, rector, Springfield College of Education, Mr D Bagwandeem, vice-rector, and Dr Chris Soobiah, rector, Laudium College of Education.

Need ⁽⁵³⁾ for ^{Mercury} change, says Dr Nair

Mercury Reporter

THE concept of a college of education will need to change with greater professional and academic growth within the framework of higher education, says Dr Ganesh Nair, new rector of Durban's Springfield College of Education.

His appointment — a hot seat in Indian education — is the first of its kind made by the South African Indian Council's executive committee from a short list of candidates, including whites, to succeed a retiring white rector.

An executive member, Mr P I Deven, quit his R1 600-a-month executive seat in disagreement with his executive colleagues on the appointment, saying the executive had blundered by by-passing the deputy rector, also an Indian with distinguished academic career, who has been acting rector for the past six months.

Mr Deven said he wanted it made clear he had nothing personal against Dr Nair, who is a senior education planner in the Department of Indian Education.

In an interview yesterday Dr Nair declined to comment on the controversy, but he said he was looking forward to meeting challenges in running the college next year.

Significant

He was also looking forward to the creation of the proposed council and senate at Springfield which, he said, would give greater autonomy to the college and also enhance its status as a tertiary institution.

The eagerly awaited Government White Paper on education, flowing from the De Lange Report, was expected to indicate the need for significant changes and directions of study in school curricula which would necessitate a new programme for teacher education and training.

Objectives for teacher training should be three-fold, development of intellect, professional skills and personality, he said.

He said he would go all out to promote a 'positive line of communication' between students and staff and there was a need to reinstitute the Students' Representative Council at the college, as it would also enable management staff to monitor student opinion.

Dr Nair said he believed there was need to establish a research unit at Springfield to promote, among other things, 'action research' among lecturers.

Married with three children, he obtained his B A in 1965, B Sc in 1969, B Ed in 1974, M Ed (cum laude) two years later, and a doctorate in education in 1978.

Apprentices strike after torture claim

Sowetan 26/11/82

THIRTY-FOUR mechanic apprentices at the Chamdor Training Centre in Krugersdorp yesterday went on strike after some of them were allegedly assaulted by trainee security men on the campus.

By CHARLES MOGALE

The "last straw" was the alleged assault and handcuffing of an apprentice who was kept semi-naked in an office for about three hours yesterday morning.

A monitor at the centre, Mr David Mokhine, said he and his colleagues lived in constant fear of the security guards and several other nasty incidents in the past had laid a foundation for the strike.

Mokhine related the events which led to the strike: "The apprentice was on his way to his room last night. When he switched the foyer light on a security man sleeping in the foyer swore at him and ordered him to switch it off. The next thing the security man called some of his colleagues and they broke into the apprentice's room. They assaulted and handcuffed him and frogmarched him out of the room.

"When he asked to be allowed to put on his trousers, they refused. He was handcuffed to a chair in an office and kept there until 8 am, still dressed in his shorts only," Mr Mokhine said.

Previous alleged incidents include the breaking of an apprentice's

watch, the flooding of one's room with a water hose and assaults on others.

Mr Mokhine said the relationship between his colleagues and the trainee security guards had been strained.

"We are kept like

little kids and even forced to behave likewise. Until things get better, we will not go to classes," Mr Mokhine added.

The head of the centre, Mr Joos Lemmer, denied there was a strike at the centre.

Sowetan
20/11/82

53

Trainees decide to call off strike after discussions

THE 34 apprentice mechanics at the Chamdor Training Centre in Krugersdorp who went on strike after some of them were allegedly assaulted by trainee security men last week, have returned to campus.

The deputy head of the centre, Mr David Brooks, yesterday said the whole matter had been sorted out between the two parties. A meeting was held with them and the incident was discussed. He said the cause of the assault was the theft of a trainee security man's cigarettes by an apprentice.

Mr Brooks said: "Some of the things written in an earlier report were not really true. The apprentice was not kept semi-naked according to a roommate. The other problem was the cigarettes incident. It was one man's word against the other's. There were not witnesses. We have told the security men to refrain from such high-handed action. This man was treated more roughly than he should have been."

A monitor at the

centre, Mr David Mokhine, earlier told The SOWETAN that he and his colleagues lived in constant fear of the security guards after several other nasty incidents. The relationship between his colleagues and the trainee security guards had been strained, he said.



Price
R 1.00

Unreplied +