

<p><i>When black students were barred from 'white' universities, this SACHED project enabled black students to enrol for degrees at London University by correspondence and get tutorial support in Joburg.</i></p> <p>Answer: The Bursary Project</p>	<p><i>Critical thinking and team building was central to the new materials used at this college to support secondary school youth in getting access to higher education during apartheid.</i></p> <p>Answer: Turret Correspondence College</p>	<p><i>Six centers for tutoring were set up at schools in Soweto and on a farm in Bryanston as part of this project.</i></p> <p>Answer: Study Centres Project</p>	<p><i>This programme trained teachers in bantustans but was closed, in part, for using 'pro-communist' curriculum.</i></p> <p>Answer: Bophuthatswana Teacher Upgrading Programme</p>
<p><i>These were educational materials distributed through newspapers in the 1970s.</i></p> <p>Answer: The Newspaper Project</p>	<p><i>What was the the Labour-Community Subcommittee of SACHED that did education work with mass based organizations in the 1980s called?</i></p> <p>Answer: LACOM</p>	<p><i>This SACHED produced teen magazine made reading fun and relevant with a range of poetry, political debates, community struggles, and school test strategies.</i></p> <p>Answer: Upbeat Magazine</p>	<p><i>This was a militant study group on the prospects of guerrilla warfare in South Africa founded in Cape Town in 1962.</i></p> <p>Answer: Yu Chi Chan Club</p>
<p><i>This student organization ran Leadership and Formation Schools for high school and university students as part of the black consciousness movement.</i></p> <p>Answer: SASO/BC Formation Schools</p>	<p><i>This center was established to write and disseminate working class histories that could counter apartheid state and male centered nationalist versions of South African history.</i></p> <p>Answer: The History Workshop</p>	<p><i>This SACHED project prepared activists for higher degrees using radical content and forms of teaching in and beyond the classroom.</i></p> <p>Answer: Khanya College: Education for Liberation</p>	<p><i>This project linked history with politics and sent thousands of students out to communities and factories to collect 'silenced' histories as part of wider mobilization.</i></p> <p>Answer: People's History Program, UWC</p>
<p><i>A new parent student teacher committee and new proposed way forward in the shift from Liberation Before Education, to Education for Liberation in the mid 1980s.</i></p> <p>Answer: National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the People's Education (PE) Movement</p>	<p><i>This was a series of key African history materials put together by Neville Alexander and a small team sourcing libraries and acquiring banned materials and making them widely available for study and debate</i></p> <p>Answer: Know Your Continent (KYC)</p>	<p><i>This school was initiated by anti-apartheid activists in opposition to Bantu Education in Namibia in 1985.</i></p> <p>Answer: Jacob Marengo School</p>	<p><i>A printing press started by SACHED to publish books that were rejected by Charterist aligned publishers in the late 1980s.</i></p> <p>Answer: Buchu Books</p>