

DATE

4 FEB 1967

P. E. EVENING POST

Failures rejected

LOVEDALE

PUPILS

TURNED DOWN

THE new Principal of Lovedale High School in Alice, Mr W. van der Merwe, said in a telephone interview between 30 and 40 pupils, who failed internal Junior Certificate and Senior Certificate examinations had been told not to come back this year.



University of Fort Hare
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June the Latin class had no teacher.

School reports sent to parents said that since the teacher had resigned, it had not been possible to ascertain class positions of pupils, in the two quarterly tests.

Pupils taught themselves. Some had asked Latin students at Fort Hare University College to coach them.

They consulted Fort Hare students at the risk of being expelled as they were not allowed to mix with them.

"Is it fair to turn away pupils who failed after trying to carry on half the year, under their own steam?" the parent asked.

The parent said not many schools readily accepted rejects from other schools. Their children lose heart and give up schooling altogether. Many people who achieved success in life had to try more than once to pass examinations.

"We have limited accommodation here. We give each pupil a single chance to prove his or her ability," he said.

Parent speaks

Hundreds of pupils from all over the Republic applied for admission. It would be unfair to turn down applications to continue offering accommodation to those who failed.

Mr Van der Merwe said he had, however, readmitted some of those who failed but whose marks were not too low, especially Senior Certificate pupils.

A New Brighton parent said the principal had been hard on the pupils who failed.

Two teachers resigned last year to take up posts at other schools.

Last year, from January to

Groot tekort aan Bantoedokters in S.A.**Mediese skool vir Bantoes nou nodig'**

(Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE.

DAAR is 'n groot tekort aan Bantoedokters in Suid-Afrika, maar terselfdertyd is daar geen voldoende geriewe vir die opleiding van Bantoedokters in Suid-Afrika nie. Dit het nou tyd geword dat 'n mediese skool vir Bantoes alleen gestig word.

Só het dr. F. J. de Villiers, kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, Saterdag by die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gesê.

Dr. De Villiers was die gaspreekster by dié geleentheid. Hy het ook die gradeplegtigheid geneem.

Hy het gesê dat as konserwatiewe syfers geneem word, daar een dokter vir elke 3,000 mense behoort te wees. Onder die Bantoes behoort daar dus sowat 7,000 dokters te wees, maar daar is tans slegs honderd. Die verhouding van die Transkei is die verhouding so laag soos een dokter vir elke 33,000 siele.

As die toename in die Bantobevolking in ag geneem word, behoort daar elke jaar minstens 70 Bantoe-dokters in Suid-Afrika by te kom. Die toename is nou sowat tien dokters per jaar, het dr. De Villiers gesê.

Hy het gesê die tyd is ryp vir die stigting van mediese skool net vir Bantoes.

SENTRAAL

„Waarna ons mik, is 1,000 studente. Die kollege moet in 'n sentrale deel van die land wees, naby hospitale en selfs naby ander mediese institute.”

Dr. De Villiers het gesê hy is seker daarvan die Bantoeskole in Suid-Afrika kan die nodige breinkrag vir mediese studente voorsien.

In 1959 was daar 509 matriculante in Bantoeskole, in 1963 692, en in 1964 834.

„As 'n mens veronderstel dat die voorgestelde skool in 1969 of 1970 voltooi kan wees, behoort teen daardie tyd meer as 1,500 Bantoe-matriculante per jaar in Suid-Afrika te wees. Van dié getal behoort 'n mens 50 studente per jaar te kry wat geskik is vir die mediese skool.”

Só 'n mediese skool sal die Bantoes 'n wonderlike geleentheid bied om onder hul eie mense van diens te wees. Nou moet blanke en Indiër-dokters die tekort aanvul.

„Die totale produksie aan

dokters in Suid-Afrika is 2 per jaar, en net sewe persone van hulle is nie-blank.” het De Villiers gesê.

Hy het voorgestel dat die Regering 'n kommissie benoem om dié aangeleentheid te ondersoek.

ONTHAAL

Altesame 25 grade en diplomas is tydens die gradeplegtigheid aan studente van Fort Hare sowel as die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, toegewen.

Ná die plegtigheid is al die gaste op die kampus by 'n partytjie onthaal.



University of Fort Hare
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DATE

3 - MAY 1965

DIE TRANSVALER



University of Fort Hare
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Dr. F. J. de Villiers, die kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, het die nuweek op Fort Hare gesê dat die tyd ryf is vir die oprigting van 'n mediese sentrum uitsluitlik as 'n opleidingsentrum van geneeshere vir die Kòsa-, Zoeloe- en Basoetovolkseenhede. Hy was die spreker op die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Hy het gesê dat die Bantoebevolking sowat 3,000 geneeshere in hul diens moet hê, terwyl daar nou skaars honderd

4 - MAY 1965

DATE

RAND DAILY MAIL

Varsity hope



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON.—Professor J. J. Ross, rector of Fort Hare, said yesterday the Department of Bantu Education was considering establishing a Faculty of Medicine at one of the three universities for Africans — Turfloop, Northern Transvaal, Ngoya, Zululand, and Fort Hare.

DATE

21 APR 1965

ASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.1

Inquiry on lecture



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Maree, said in the Assembly that a senior lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare, C. M. C. Ndamase, had been suspended from his duties during March this year, because of misconduct.

The Minister said that an inquiry had been held by a committee of the Council of the University College of Fort Hare, but the matter had not yet been finalised.—Sapa.

Mediese fakulteit vir Xhosas by Fort Hare bepleit

(Oos-Londen Korrespondent)

VANWEE sy geografiese posisie en omdat dit na aan die Transkel geleë is, bestaan die moontlikheid dat die Fort Hare-universiteit by Alice gekies kan word as opdrag vir Bantoe-dokters te gee.

Fort Hare is naby die Lovedale-hospitaal geleë wat 'n belangrike deel van die mediese fakulteit kan uitmaak.

Dr. J. J. Ross, rektor van Fort Hare, het gister gesê dat die Departement van Onderwys dit oorweeg om 'n fakulteit vir medisyne te stig by die een van die

drie Bantoe-universiteite in die land — Turfloop (vir Sotho's naby Pietersburg), Ngoya in Zoeloland en Fort Hare vir Xhosas.

Hoewel prof. Ross hom nie wou uitlaat nie, het hy gesê dat die stigting van 'n mediese fakulteit by Fort Hare 'n voordeel sou wees. Hy het ook gesê indien die fakulteit by een van die ander universiteite begin sou word, Fort Hare as gevolg van sy ligging en groeiende druk vir meer Bantoe-dokters uiteindelik so 'n fakulteit sal moet kry.

Met grauering verlede Saterdag het dr. E. J. de Villiers, kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, gepleit vir meer geriewe om Bantoe-dokters op te lei.

21 APR 1965

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Lecturer was suspended at Fort Hare



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Minister of ^{University of Fort Hare} Education, Mr. W. A. Maree, in reply to a question by Mrs. H. Suzman (PP, Houghton), said in the Assembly yesterday that a senior lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, had been suspended from his duties during March this year because of misconduct.

Asked whether any enquiry into the charges had been held and if so, with what results, the Minister replied that an enquiry had been held by a committee of the council of Fort Hare, but the matter had not yet been finalised.—SAPA

DATE.....

22 APR 1965

CAPE TIMES

LECTURER DISMISSED

Cape Times Correspondent

ALICE.—Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, senior lecturer in Native Administration and Social Anthropology at the University College of Fort Hare, was dismissed from his post yesterday.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. C. M. C. Ndamse, senior lecturer in Native Administration and Social Anthropology at the University College of Fort Hare, was recently dismissed from his post following an inquiry conducted by the Governing Council of the University. He was accused of misconduct and it was alleged

that he had been guilty of "a serious breach of discipline, insubordination and behaving in a manner academically and professionally reprehensible." Proceedings were started against Mr. Ndamse after he had accepted an invitation from the University of South Africa to address the Study Committee of its Department of African Studies. His paper,

delivered on February 19, was titled "Problems of Teaching Native Administration in the New Colleges."

On March 22 Mr. Ndamse was charged

- With making suggestions (in the paper) which impinged on the fields of public administration, constitutional law and political science.
- With delivering himself

of communications which were false, and irrelevant, which formed the basis of a motivation for suggestions for the amendment of the syllabus for Native Administration.

- With distorting facts.
- With making statements which were prejudicial and damaging to the interests of the Department of Bantu Edu-

cation and to the Council and the University College.

Mr. Ndamse was ordered to reply to the charges by March 29, which he did. In this reply he denied that the statements he had made in his paper were prejudicial or damaging to the interests of Bantu education.

He submitted that his action in reading his paper was to invite constructive and objective

criticism on a subject in his field. He also submitted that freedom of speech and constructive criticism was one of the cornerstones of university life.

Published below on these pages is the full text of Mr. Ndamse's address to the Study Committee. The text was made available to the Daily Dispatch by Mr. Ndamse.

Problems in the teaching Native Administration

NATIVE Administration is still a relatively new subject of study, but this discipline has more than justified its existence, if for no other reason than it embraces a study of the actual day to day problems confronting everybody everywhere today.

The study of Public Administration was started by Americans. The Americans accepted the three divisions of government structure, namely the executive, legislature and the judiciary. The Americans, however, felt that the public had to learn and understand how the executive administers public affairs. Later it will be seen that an attempt is made to broaden the approach and the scope of the subject. Native Administration is only a part of the study of the administration of public affairs. It is also wrong to study only the general administration — in our case the study of public affairs.

It affords all informed criticism and responsible reasoned comment on current burning issues.

The basis for the study of Native Administration remains the "African Survey". The work owed its inception to a suggestion made by General Smuts in 1929. Africa, he then said, was developing under the control of a number of European powers, and different and often conflicting principles were being applied by them in the administrative, social, educational and legal fields.

Even then he had pleaded accordingly for the compilation of a survey of conditions in Africa as a whole so designed as to include also a review of the extent to which modern knowledge and modern techniques were being applied to African problems. It is now imperative to acquire a closer understanding of the social structure of the African peoples in the Republic and in the whole continent in order to ascertain what adjustments can best be made in the hitherto unfamiliar political institutions to which Africa is being introduced and in many instances has already experienced. In this treatise an attempt will be made and instances will be shown to prove that the new situation has demonstrated so clearly how the metropolitan power and the newly independent states are often at cross purposes. Words used by all parties concerned do not always mean the same thing.

This situation naturally presents acute problems in the teaching of Native Administration especially in new Colleges. Briefly these are as follows:

1. The problem of nomenclature

There is a measure of agreement among the scholars in the

field that the nomenclature is, in the prevailing circumstances of the day unsuitable, unscholarly and falls short of academic heights. The term "Native" and the suspicion of limiting the course to simple administration provokes criticism today, and it is a term that some Universities are avoiding in some way or another. To call it "Bantu" Administration would make the position worse still. This would further lower its status in the eyes of the critically watchful public and students. The two terms "Native" and "Bantu" have definitely lost their original meaning and now obviously carry a political stigma which thing we cannot afford to ignore. The term "Native Administration" undoubtedly suited a period which is now history. It was before the "winds of change" swept the continent. While some time will lapse before all the adjustments are complete to fit into modern governments in the new states, yet it would be anachronistic to talk about "Native Administration" in the independent states in Africa. Perhaps the best title for the subject would be "African Government" or "African Administration" or "Comparative African Administration." This however, should not lead the lecturers and the students of the subject to assume that they must lecture on the lines of government in the

African continent. Whether we like it or not there is in fact a parallel of a separate system of administration for Africans in the Republic, and while things are as they are, South Africans, black and white, desirous of qualifying for posts in Government Service will have to master the mass of Statute law and administrative practice covering the system. To my mind, with the general title "African Government" or any other title, Course I of Unisa as formulated answers this, except that it will be seen that at the end of this paper I have made some suggestions. This is also stated in

2. Native administration not offered as teaching subject

The creation of new Colleges meant further distribution of an already limited non-White number of university students into ethnic groups. At the same time the African students were all required to write and pass the examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board of the South African Universities. Very few students pass this examination. In spite of the limited number of students entering these Colleges, there have been new faculties introduced. The average African student is able to enter

the University on a loan of money from the Government. The students naturally prefer courses of study that will ensure them of early returns of remuneration. Native Administration has hitherto not given them this much needed assurance. What may safely be called the "tragedy of our time" is that these Colleges and in particular the University College of Fort Hare have trained and produced highly qualified students in the Department of African Studies, and the same students on completion of their studies have gone out into the world only to be confronted by a granite wall of prejudice. This has often led to much resentment, bitterness and frustration. Those are only two well known to the African students.

3. A changed field—scope and emphasis

In Native Administration relevant legislation and the approach of the dominant political elements are usually affected by considerations of a different order. Moreover the incentive which in the past attracted so many students to follow the course and give support to schemes for sociological or anthropological research does not appeal any more to the more advanced politically conscious elements among Africans. They are less interested in investigations directed to ascertain the actual seat of chief or the traditional Native authority, or to devise the means by which traditional usages can best be adjusted to the requirements of modern political institutions. For them the indigenous chief and the traditional Native authority do not have the significance as units in the new political structure. They are not greatly interested in the contribution which sociological studies in Africa make to the general volume of our knowledge of the more primitive stages of human society.

They view such studies especially if they are conducted by Whites, whether local or foreign, as a reminder of a past which they have outgrown and are not anxious to recall. If there is interest in research in the social sciences, it is rather in investigations which throw light on matters such as the evolution of the particular society or group or nation as a member of the human race, or the preparation of a cost of living index, the regulation of terms of employment and the means by which a rural community can best adjust itself to the exigencies of urban life. A comparative study of colonial administration shows that research organisations in French territories showed less interest in sociological studies than in investigations bearing on the application of natural sciences. The French philosophy has not attached the same practical importance as the British to studies of indigenous institutions.

It is conceded that indeed they were valued undoubtedly as an addition to the store of general knowledge but were not regarded as an essential contribution to the successful practice of administration. What for many years was regarded as an essential corollary of colonial rule receives its chief support from international sources rather than from colonial territories, almost all of which are now independent states, or from powers that are interested in them.

Studies having a bearing on agricultural productivity or on problems of health which are of primary importance in relation to the welfare of peoples of newly independent states or some adjacent underdeveloped areas are now recognised as having in fact a far wider range. The



MR. C. M. C. NDAMSE

problems which engaged the attention of students of the social sciences in Africa during the last generation were largely peculiar to African society. This is no longer the case, for the problems which now call for study have their counterpart in many other regions of the world.

The European peoples who extended their authority over so many parts of the African continent introduced to it their own pattern of political institutions. In the political field Africa generally and the Republic in particular present the problem of securing a satisfactory balance of representation in a multi-racial state and/or of developing centralised organs of government to supplant the small political units of indigenous tradition or bold experiments of some independent states. In the social sphere there are problems created by the growth of an economic differentiation, by rapid increase of urbanisation, or by the clash between old and new types of social leadership.

In the economic field there are the factors arising from Africa's dependence on foreign capital and exports markets for the development of local resources, from the adjustment of the balance between the industrial and agricultural activity or from the need for stimulating local capital formation in areas of low productivity. In yet another field of the social sciences there have arisen the educational problems created by the change in the type of skill demanded by the new phases in the economic life of the continent of Africa generally and the Republic of South Africa in particular. These questions are fundamental. These problems are not only in South Africa or Africa for they have their analogies in many of the independent countries of the East and in central America. Not only so but the results of a rapid transformation from a peasant to an industrial economy have been written deep into the social history of many European countries and in some of them this type of transformation is still in progress. The African public generally and African students in particular tend to devote themselves mainly to the investigations of problems pressing for early inquiry or demanding a special type of experience for their solution. The study of Native Administration should provide the means or indicate the direction. After all the purpose of the discipline is or should be to help all South Africans, to help men and women of all races, who want to know the facts about the racial situation in the Republic to learn as much as they can of the forces that are at work, and to understand the meaning of the changes that are

taking place — changes swift and startling.

4. Problem of provision for careers and employment

For Europeans who have qualified in Native Administration there are virtually limitless possibilities and open careers with attractive salary scales. For Europeans there are the various branches of services in the Native Administration of non-European Affairs Department of the various local authorities or municipalities — registration offices, inspectors, local superintendents managers — the various branches of Government departments more particularly those under Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education. There are also private bodies, for instance mining companies which employ persons to attend to the needs of African employees.

Paradoxically enough, very few non-Whites especially Africans, in spite of their high qualifications in the field ever get proper employment. The local authorities have insisted that urban areas, townships and locations, are European areas where Europeans should get preference. Even the form of advertisement for vacant posts always leave nobody in any doubt that the assumption is that a European is wanted and a non-European need not apply. There is a student who qualified at the University College of Fort Hare. He satisfied the requirements for the B.A. degrees under Rhodes University. One of the major subjects was Public Administration (Native Administration under Unisa). His home is in Port Elizabeth. In spite of many vacancies in the Administration in the townships in Port Elizabeth, he could not get employment. He was finally employed as a clerk in a bottle store!

He is one of many in the same predicament. There is always a cry that the students who qualify in the field will be accommodated in the "homelands." But when the students qualify they hope for immediate returns and will not take well to promises of the future when the demands they have to face are in the present. Moreover, while it may be true that those who have qualified in the field will get employment in the "homelands" it is at the same time a "tall order" to expect the students to take well to a suggestion that they are being trained only for the "Bantustans." This is a real problem for the lecturer.

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5. Diversity in interpretation of Government policy

This is an obstacle which should not be minimised. The highly placed persons in the Government have through their pronouncements and utterances attempted to sell the policy of Separate Development to the non-White and have endeavoured, and have been at pains to prove that in African areas, and African institutions and concerns for the African the sky is the limit. The execution of the same policy by lesser officials has proved just the opposite. Naturally this brings about confusion especially to those who plan to qualify in the field. For instance in the field of education the White man has never had a firmer grip on the control of educational affairs of Africans. This of course excludes the Transkei as is evidenced by recent developments.

The best educational institutions for Africans are under the exclusive control and administration of

Address that cost a university lecturer his job

Continued from Page 20

White committees usually composed of the Circuit Inspector of Bantu Education, the Headmaster of the particular school, High School or Training School, his Vice, and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the district. There are more White members of staff. The African public has read with amazement the advertisements for vacant posts in the "Bantu journal" where it is often boldly put that the posts are for Europeans. Very highly qualified African women with degrees and diplomas, and others with specialisation in certain fields are constantly relieved of their positions as teachers on the ground that they are married. But almost invariably their places are taken by married European women. This is complete departure from experience and does not prove the expressed policy of Separate Development.

6. Difference between theory and practice

This is for all intents and purposes a corollary to the Diversity in Interpretation of Government Policy. It is put in to illustrate the point more clearly. The example I would like to give is the position in the new University Colleges. Here Africans are promised to fear no impediments as long as they possess the required qualifications and have the ability to do the work set for them. In practice this is not the case. In theory there are Advisory Senates, in practice there are none. In theory the applicants wishing employment in these new Colleges are assured that for them the sky is the limit. In practice they find themselves up against glaring adverse discrimination in many instances especially in sala-

ries and salary scales. Many people may not be aware of the embarrassing situation when an African lecturer may be called upon by the students or the public to explain the justification for discrimination in salaries in these — University Colleges.

These differentiated salaries and salary scales have often appeared in the Press. This has been an issue for searching comment. It must also be realised that the demands to pay for whatever facilities and amenities provided by the Colleges are the same.

In theory the students are told that the Africans should soon take over the administration and control of the University Colleges. This of course is a reference to the Advisory Senates which are supposed to be composed of African members of staff becoming the Senate, and the Advisory Council becoming the Governing Council. This in fact cannot be for the foreseeable future. University practice in all civilized countries is that the Senate shall in addition to others, be composed of Professors and Heads of Departments. And this is correct and should be jealously guarded. It is also very doubtful that with the socio-political structure in the Republic as it is, the White members of staff would easily and readily acquiesce tacitly to a position of subordination to African members of staff with obvious implications and consequences. These are not easy matters to explain.

7. Impact of contentious legislation

It has been aptly said "all South African politics are Native Affairs." Thus the bulk of the syllabus in Native Administration deals with laws, Acts and issues which have been fiercely and contentiously debated in Parliament. These have been

issues of "a political war" among White political parties. Moreover these laws have been passed in the face of stern and violent opposition from the non-Whites, especially the Africans. To all and sundry, the sophisticated, the humble folk, the urbane and urbanised, those moving among the Communities, those gathered in the fields and in the stores, in the "mkundias" and round the hearth, these issues are the mainspring of conversation. Consequently the reaction and attitude of the African student towards these issues is naturally very different from and sometimes opposed to that of the average European student.

The lecturer finds that in addition to a dispassionate and reasoned presentation of facts, he is required to explain the cause and effect of such legislation. This is his acid test. He dare not fail. It is also our experience that African students are surprisingly more politically conscious than the average White student. In political science it is always assumed that legislation is usually meant for the good and welfare of the individual and the security of the country. This duty falls on the shoulders of a lecturer.

8. Upsurge of nationalism

Essentially Native Administration was primarily concerned with subject peoples under the Colonial Powers. The winds of change have been blowing. There are new frontiers to Conquer. The students are frightfully alert to what is happening in Asia, the Middle East, Central America and especially in Africa. This is accentuated by the marked upsurge of Nationalism. At this stage of political development in Africa there are two distinct types of Nationalism. There is "Negative Nationalism" and "Positive Nationalism."

Negative Nationalism is the first phase, the first stage in the development where the motive power is derived from the fight against the existence of foreign rule or domination by another group. It is that fight against domination which is the most effective power in gathering the national forces of a country or a people in spite of inner differences and tensions. When actual political independence has been achieved the stage of positive nationalism comes into being. Now the whole development no longer derives its motive power from a fight against an outside or foreign factor or a dominating group.

You are no longer fighting against something, but for something. The whole perspective is changed and this second phase is much more difficult than the first. It is here that the real issues emerge and the real battle begins. In many areas in Africa we are standing somewhere in this second stage. I would not venture to say where we stand in South Africa.

Also when people talk about African Nationalism, they should realise that they are talking about something much wider and far more comprehensive than simply the political formation of a nation. They are in fact talking about what has been called "the African Revolution," including all its social, economic and cultural aspects.

Briefly let me say nationalist appeal in South Africa and indeed everywhere in Africa, does not consist essentially just in the preservation of one's country and its peoples from outside control as has been the case in the West. It is a far more composite expression of the desire to construct one's country anew, to bring the rejuvenated personality of its people to the fore, to re-make its society in every respect so as to raise it to equality with all the other countries in the world.

This African Nationalism of our day is compounded not only of love of one's country and its peoples but also of the belief in its potentialities, faith in its ability to gain and determination to carry through the social changes required to achieve these aims. The desire to construct one's country anew is the focal point and that goes far beyond simply getting political freedom and becoming an autonomous state. It is far more than sheer politics. It is also precisely at this point that lecturers meet this extraordinary dynamism, this explosive power among the students.

New questions are being asked and the most revolutionary of them all is "how do we improve our lot?" Behind that question lies the dawning acceptance of the fact that this lot can be changed, and the question is only how to do it. As soon as that question begins to be asked seriously and radically then the social revolution is at full force.

If the social revolution in Africa or in the Republic is going to mean anything it must mean a radical introduction of modern industry, of a new means of communication. All this forms the core of the Study and Native Administration. Thus the syllabus and the scope of Native Administration must be so geared that it gives an answer to this momentous challenge of our times.

9. Reaction against the West

There is another aspect which I believe is an inherent part of African Nationalism. This is also basic in the study of Native Administration. It is a deep-rooted reaction against the practices of the West. This is something more essential than is normally realised. It goes far beyond the sheer political fight

against Western practices or White man's domination. It has something to do with a fundamental relationship to the West as such. In Africa or at least south of the Sahara, religion traditionally is not only a sector of life, as it is in the West. Religion is not only a sort of sphere within which you live individually or as a family, whereas the rest of life, political, cultural, economic and social is more or less religiously different. Religion is a "socio-religious whole." Life as such, is basically a totality where all the various elements in one form or another derive their inner meaning from a religious background and where the whole pattern of life is knitted together in a totality based fundamentally upon a certain religious understanding of life and man.

The West is per definition the Christian West. The White man is per definition a Christian. To be a White man was to be a Christian. The Western colonial expansion in Africa was also in one form or another understood as a reflection of the fact that Western culture was Christian. There was a certain real admiration and respect for the Christian West for, naturally, it was because of the power and strength of Christianity as such that the Christian West was able to conquer the world. The whole picture has changed. The two world wars were not an edifying reflection of the West. The very collapse of Western political structures in Africa is a further proof that the West itself apparently does not have such inner spiritual power and coherence which it was thought to have. Yet in all this the role of religion, its virtues and in parti-

cular the Christian Church, forms an important segment in the study of Native Administration. It is also known that the Christian Church has done more than any other force for the amelioration of the lot of Africa. The lecturer must present the church militant and triumphant. In the prevailing conditions and circumstances this is a Herculean task.

Another very important problem in teaching Native Administration is Rule AII which stipulates that a student takes Native Administration as a major subject shall be required to take one course in Native Law and in an approved Bantu Language and two courses in Anthropology. This means that the University chooses seven subjects for the student. In fact the University chooses eight courses for the student because the student must have at least a course either in English or Afrikaans. This becomes a worse problem especially when it is known that after the student has satisfied the requirements he is likely to find all avenues of employment closed to him. This is a problem. We submit it should not be compulsory for an African student to have a course in an approved Bantu language.

Suggestions

The name of the course "Native Administration" should be dropped. Whatever new name is taken it should indicate that in addition to whatever we are studying we are also more concerned with broad contemporary problems of race relations and with economic and social progress in the new African States. In other words, it should be made abundantly clear that we are not just training men for public administration or Native Administration but rather, in

addition, we are training students to think about the issues of our times on the basis of accurate knowledge about the facts of our situations.

We should therefore move steadily towards a study of modern government, with special reference to Africa. That is to say, we put the stress on principles of political organisation: The nature and distribution of political authority; franchise systems; one party states and multiple party constitutions; bill of rights and civil liberties; public services but always within the African context.

In other words we should try to apply the ideas of public administration to African states and to account for deviations from accepted standards by referring to peculiar African conditions. A broadened approach should correct the mistaken idea that "Native Administration" is a narrow course designed for Natives and Europeans who are interested in the civil service especially under the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education. This also should help remove such wild suggestions as that the course should be merged into Public Administration or Political Science. Native Administration in its revised form should be able to stand side by side with other disciplines.

In course 1, I suggest that there should be two papers. Paper I should be General Principles of Public Administration which is composed of

(a) Organisation and functions of administrative bodies. Government departments, their structure and functions; interdepartmental relations; co-ordinating functions of the Cabinet. Powers of the legislature and judiciary over the administration. Main

features of administration in the Republic.

(b) Administrative aspects of public finance. State revenue and expenditure. Departmental estimates and the budget. Control of expenditure, taxation and borrowing. Functions of the controller and Auditor-General. Financial relations between central, provincial and local government.

Paper 2 should be the course 1 paper as it is. For courses II and III Paper I should consist of General principles of Administrative Law. The nature and scope of

Administrative law the rule of law and le droit administratif. The separation of powers and the relationship between the different branches of government. The legislative powers of the administration and the problem of parliamentary control. The judicial powers of the administration and the problem of safeguarding the functions of the judiciary. Extra-departmental statutory bodies, their powers and functions in relation to the sovereignty of parliament. The other papers should remain as they are, naturally with corresponding modifications. It may also be necessary for the Head of the Department of Native Administration in the University of South Africa to give his colleagues in the new University Colleges freedom of interpretation of the syllabus, while he and his colleagues at Unisa watch over the covering of the syllabus and maintenance of academic standards required.

There is no pretence that the way the issues have been discussed, the questions posed and suggestions put forward will solve all the problems. Whatever suggestions have been made, they are made humbly and sincerely with the fervent hope that they will be taken as such

STUDENTE JUIG MAN VAN N.U.S.A.S. IN LONDEN TOE

DIE sterk gevoel van Britse studente teen Suid-Afrika is in Londen op hul kongres geopenbaar, skryf Nasionale Koe-rante se Londense verteenwoordiger. Al die studente van ander lande wat groete oorgebring het, is beleef na geluister, maar die Suid-Afrikaanse nie-blanke wat N.U.S.A.S. se groete oorgebring het, is staande toegejuig.

Die gevoel is ook nie net tot die studente-leiers beperk nie. Daar was vrees dat die bestuur oorgeneem sou word deur Kommunistiese studente. Die Kommuniste het die studente agter hulle geskaar deur 'n veldtog teen apartheid van stapel te stuur.

Dat dit die toestand is waarin Suid-Afrika beland het, word hier op meer terreine gesien—met niks anders kan jy só 'n aanhang verwag as met 'n veldtog teen apartheid nie.

,Verbied'

Dit is in hierdie klimaat dat 'n Suid-Afrikaanse student gesê het (en geglo is) dat N.U.S.A.S. verbied is en dat sommige studente geslaan of in die tronk gestop is. Hy het ook vertel van hul plan vir 'n onderwysplan om „politieke” gevangenes te help om deur middel van korrespondensie te studeer.

Hy het die Britse studente bedank vir hul steun. „U kan moeilik verstaan wat dit alles vir die Suid-Afrikaanse studente beteken om, in die middel van hul stryd, 'n kabel van steun van u te ontvang”.

Fort Hare

Die spreker is 'n gewese student van Fort Hare. Hy is nou op Oxford.

Daar is ook aangekondig dat 'n stigting wat nie sy naam wil bekend maak nie, R2,000 geskenk het om Suid-Afrikaanse studente te help.

LEKTOR WORD AFGEDANK

ALICE.

'N SENIOR lektor in Bantoe-Administrasie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, mnr. C. M. C. Ndamse is vandag afgedank nadat die Minister van Bantoe-Onderwys, mnr. W. A. Maree 'n besluit wat op 5 April in Kaapstad deur die Universiteitsraad geneem is, bekragtig het.

Mnr. Ndamse is by die raad aangekla van ernstige dissiplinêre vergryp, insubordinasie en dat hy hom gedra het op 'n manier wat akademies en professioneel laakbaar is. Op 'n beringing wat die Raad op 22 Maart gehou het, is besluit om mnr. Ndamse te skors terwyl die aanklagte teen hom ondersoek is.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ONDERSOEK

Hy is op 22 Maart in kennis gestel van die skorsing en 'n klagstaat is ook aan hom oorhandig. Hy is ook meegedeel dat 'n formele ondersoek op 1 April by Fort Hare gehou sou word en is tyd gegun tot 29 Maart om skriftelik te antwoord.

By die ondersoek is getuënis deur albei die partye gelewer en dokumentêre getuënis is ook lagedien.

Die Raad het die bevindings op 5 April in Kaapstad oorweeg voordat daar besluit is om mnr. Ndamse af te dank.

Die owerheid van die Universiteitskollege het vandag gesê dat hulle die optrede van 'n Engelstalige koerant gedurende dié ondersoek betreur.

Hulle het daarop gewys dat dit gebruiklik is om by huishoudelike ondersoeke geen besonderhede van die aanklag, getuënis of die bevindings van die ondersoekkomitee te verstrek nie. Dié koerant het egter hierdie reëlins veronagsaam en daarby 'n skewe beeld dié wêreld ingestuur deur slegs 'n deel van die klagstaat te publiseer en slegs 'n deel van die een party se getuënis te gebruik.

MINISTER BEKRAGTIG LEKTOR SE AFDANKING

Van Ons Korrespondent

PORT ELIZABETH.



'N SENIOR lektor in die natuurlike-administrasie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, mnr. C. M. C. Ndamse, is gister afgedank nadat die Stryd van Hare toe-Onderwys, mnr. W. A. Maree, in besluit wat op 5 April in Kaapstad deur die Universiteitsraad geneem is, bekragtig het.

Mnr. Ndamse is by die Raad aangekla weens 'n ernstige dissiplinêre vergryp en ongehoorsaamheid en dat hy hom gedra het op 'n manier wat akademiese en professioneel laakbaar is. Op 'n vergadering wat die Raad op 15 Maart gehou het, is besluit dat mnr. Ndamse geskors word terwyl die aanklagte teen hom ondersoek word.

Hy is op 23 Maart van die skorsing in kennis gestel en 'n klagstaat is aan hom oorhandig. Hy is ook meegedeel dat 'n formele ondersoek op 11 April by Fort Hare gehou sou word en is tot 29 Maart tyd gegun om skriftelik te antwoord.

By die ondersoek is getuënis

deur albei partye gelewer en dokumentêre getuënis is ook ingedien.

Die Raad het die bevindinge op 5 April in Kaapstad oorweeg voordat besluit is om mnr. Ndamse af te dank.

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Hy het daarop gewys dat dit gebruiklik is dat by huishoudelike ondersoeke geen besonderhede van die aanklag, getuënis of bevindinge van die ondersoekkomitee verstrek word nie. Die koerant het egter hierdie reëlings veronagsaam en daarby 'n skewe beeld die wêreld ingestuur deur slegs 'n deel van die klagstaat te publiseer en slegs 'n deel van die een party se getuënis te gebruik.

DATE

4 - MAY 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

APPOINTED TO FORT HARE



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr David Frederik van Dyk (above) has been appointed Professor and to the Chair of Historical Education at the University College of Fort Hare. After matriculating at Kokstad High School he went to the University of the Free State, where he graduated in arts and then gained the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Education.

He taught at various schools in Natal, the Free State and the Cape Province prior to being appointed lecturer at the Teachers' Training College, Graaff-Reinet.

Appointed to Fort Hare in 1961, as senior lecturer, he was promoted to head of the Department of Didactics and Administration.

He was awarded a doctorate in 1964 for a thesis on education in Griqualand, after studying under the well-known Professor J. J. Oberholster of the University of the Free State.

Fort Hare may train doctors

Staff Reporter

Because of its geographical situation in relation to the Ciskei and because of its closeness to the Transkei, Fort Hare University at Alice might be chosen as the location of a school of medicine for the training of African doctors.

Furthermore, Fort Hare is close to Lovedale Institution—where there already exists a big African hospital — a hospital which would be a vital adjunct if a medical faculty was established at the university.

Both the Lovedale hospital and Fort Hare itself are expanding to meet the demand for more and better facilities.

Professor J. J. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare, said in an interview yesterday that the state Department of Bantu Education at this time considering establishing a faculty of medicine at one of the three universities for Africans in the country—Turfloof (for Sotho's, near Pietersburg in the N. Transvaal); Ngoya, in Zululand and Fort Hare for Xhosas.

OUTCOME

While Professor Ross could not speculate on the outcome of Departmental discussions on the issue, he said the establishment of a medical faculty at Fort Hare would be a "good thing."

He said that even if the medical faculty now under consideration was established at one of the other universities for Africans, Fort Hare would probably, because of its location and mounting pressures for more African doctors, have ultimately to have such a facility.

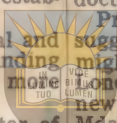
At Fort Hare's graduation ceremony last week-end, a plea for more facilities for training African doctors was made by Dr. F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa.

He said the need for more African doctors was "urgent." Only about ten Africans a year graduated from a medical school in Natal for Indians and Africans.

If it was accepted that the correct ratio of doctors to citizens was 1:3,000, then South Africa

needed 3,000 African doctors. The time was ripe for the establishment of a medical school devoted exclusively to the training of Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho doctors.

Professor Ross said yesterday suggestions that a medical school might be established in East London in conjunction with the new hospital to be built at Mdantsane were not truly practicable. It was undesirable to split the university.



UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

14 MAY 1965

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. David Frederik van Dyk wat as professor in geskiedenis van die opvoedkunde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare aangestel is. Ná sy skoolopleiding aan die hoër skool op Kokstad, is hy na die Universiteit van die Vrystaat waar hy sy B.A.- en M.A.-grade in opvoedkunde behaal het. Hy het by verskeie skole in Natal, die Vrystaat en Kaapland onderwys gegee voordat hy lektor aan die Onderwyskollege op Graaff-Reinet geword het. Dr. Van Dyk, wat sy doktorsgraad in 1964 gekry het, is in 1961 as senior lektor by Fort Hare aangestel.

DAILY DISPATCH

African Edition

TUESDAY MAY 4 1965

AFRICANS NEED MEDICAL CENTRE

Ratio of doctors too low—Chancellor

FORT HARE—The time was now ripe for the establishment of a medical centre devoted exclusively to the training of medical doctors for the Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho groups, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, said here on Saturday.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare, Dr. de Villiers said that if the ratio of one doctor to every 3,000 people was accepted, then the African population of 11 millions should have in their service about 3,000 medical practitioners.

In actual fact, there was barely 100. He could name 16 districts in the Transkei and Ciskei, he added, where there was no more than one doctor to each 33,000 persons, and the African population was increasing at the rate of about 250,000 a year.

There was a small non-White medical training centre in Durban, Dr. de Villiers said, but most of its students and graduates were Indians. Only 10 Africans graduated yearly.

DEVELOPING

Due to numerical difficulties White and Indian doctors would not be able to keep pace with the rapidly developing medical needs of the African population as a whole, all the more due to an increased need for trained White manpower in other fields not connected with the medical profession, Dr. de Villiers said.

By the time an African medical centre had been established and was ready to admit its first candidates, say, in 1970, the African high schools would be producing 1,500 matriculants a year. If only seven per cent of these were admitted to the various university colleges for a first year B.Sc. course, and only half of

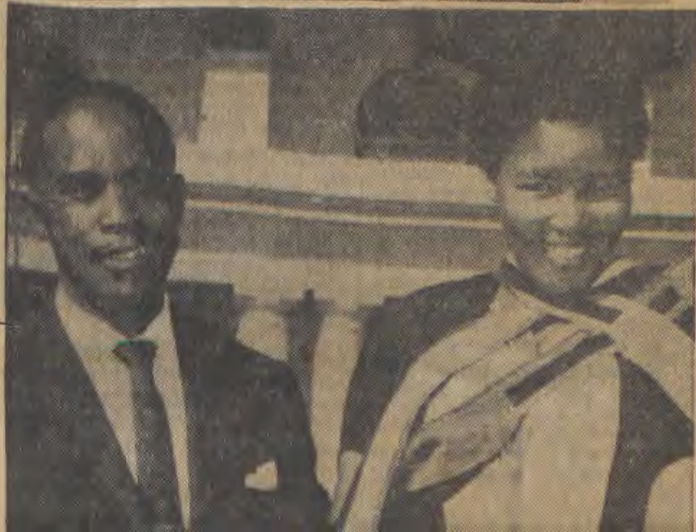
these in turn qualified for admission to the medical centre, at least 50 African medical candidates a year would be assured.

Dr. de Villiers spoke of the developing part played by the Africans in their own fields. In the Transvaal's African areas more than half of the rural businesses had been taken over by Africans, and in South Africa as a whole 12,000 Africans operated their own business concerns.

From 1956 to 1963 the Africans' purchasing power rose from R200 million to R1,000 million a year, and the constantly expanding needs of the 11 million Africans were creating new opportunities for people with enterprise, skill and knowledge. —SAPA.



Above: Mr. Zindlovu Jiya, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jiya, well-known in business in East London, seen with his parents after he received his Bachelor of Science degree at the graduation ceremony held at the Fort Hare University College on Saturday. Right: Mr. Curnick Ndamse, a former lecturer at the University College, is seen with Miss D. N. Jafta, who graduated with Honours in her Bachelor of Arts degree (Bantu Languages).



DATE

4 - MAY 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

ONDER: Dr. E. J. Marais, rektor van Port Elizabeth se Universiteit, was een van die gaste wat verlede naweek die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare op Alice bygewoon het. Hier is dr. Marais saam met prof. J. J. Ross, rektor van Fort Hare (middel) en dr. F. J. de Villiers, kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (regs) afgeneem.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

U.S. ATTACHE TO SPEAK IN EAST CAPE

Dr ARGUS J. TRESIDDER, Public Affairs Officer to the United States Embassy in Pretoria, started a one-week lecture tour of the Eastern Cape in Queenstown today.

He addressed teachers and pupils of the Queenstown Girls' High School and Queen's College at a combined meeting. He also spoke to an African audience in the location.

Dr Tressider will speak at the Federal Theological Seminary and Fort Hare University College in Alice on Monday and the Healdtown Teachers' Training College on Tuesday.

He will leave Healdtown on Tuesday to address students at St Bede's College, Umtata.

Three meetings

While in Umtata he will lecture to pupils at the Jongelizwe School for the Sons of Chiefs and Headmen on Wednesday and to English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking high school pupils on Thursday.

Also on Thursday he will travel to Grahamstown where he will lecture to the World Affairs Society at Rhodes University. The next day, Friday, he will address three meetings at Rhodes.

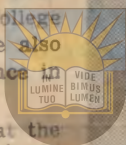
The United States Consul in Port Elizabeth, Mr Horace Byrne, is accompanying Dr Tressider in the consular car.

Among the subjects Dr Tressider will lecture on are "America's Spiritual Heritage", "Communications Satellites", "English as a World Language", "Vietnam", "Civil Rights" and "American Drama".

He will return to Pretoria by air next Saturday.



Dr TRESIDDER



University of Fort Hare
Excellence

REDES VIR LEKTOR SE AFDANKING

DOSENTE aan universiteitskolleges vir Bantoes het dieselfde mate van akademiese vryheid as hul kollegas aan blanke universiteite, het mnr. W. A. Maree, Minister van Bantoe-Onderwys, gister in die bespreking van sy begrotingspos in die Volksraad gesê.

Die Minister het geantwoord op vrae deur mnr. P. A. Moore (V.P., Kensington) met betrekking tot die afdanking van 'n senior lektor in natuurle-administrasie aan Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, mnr. C. M. C. Ndamse, na aandrang van 'n toespraak wat hy by 'n studiegroep van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika gelewer het.

Min. Maree het gesê die beste kanaal vir Bantoe-leerkrake om hul probleme te stel en vertoe te rig, is die Bantoe-onderwysadviesraad. Dit is nie behoortlik om, soos mnr. Ndamse, in die openbaar 'n toespraak te hou en te agitêr nie.

Mr. Moore: Is die onderwysers van Transvaal en Suidwes agitators?

Min. Maree het gesê as hulle hul politieke vryheid misbruik om hul eie departemente in 'n slegte lig te stel, sal hy hulle as agitators beskou.

EREKODE

Daar is teen mnr. Ndamse opgetree nie omdat hy kritiek gelewer het nie, maar omdat hy die erekode oortree het wat vir alle universiteite — ook dié vir blankes — geld.

Die erekode vereis dat iemand in 'n ondergeskikte posisie eers die hoof van fakulteit raadpleeg voordat hy kritiek teen daardie fakulteit uitspreek. As hy ander fakulteite of departemente wil kritiseer, moet hy ook vooraf met die hoofde daarvan skakel.

Mnr. Ndamse se oortreding is deeglik ondersoek voordat die Raad van die universiteitskollege eenpa-

rig besluit het dat hy ontdaan moet word. Nadat spr. die dokumente ter insae gehad het, het hy die besluit bekragtig. Mnr. Ndamse het by hom appel aangeteken, maar hy kon geen rede sien om sy vorige beslissing af te wyk.

Op 'n vraag van mnr. Moore het die Minister gesê dosente aan universiteitskolleges het dieselfde mate van akademiese vryheid as dosente aan blanke universiteite. Dié in staatsposte mag net nie tot politieke partye behoort nie.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 4 - MAY 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

REGS: Vier van die gaste wat Saterdag die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare op Alice byge-
woon het. Van links na regs op die foto verskyn: Mev. P. B.
van Schalkwyk, dr. E. J. de Jager en mev. en mnr. H. F.
Redelinghuys. Die foto is ná die plegtigheid by die teeparty-
tjie op die kampus geneem.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



DATE

4 - MAY 1965

P. E. EVENING POST

READERS' LETTERS

Payment to Fort Hare lecturer

To the Editor, Box 1121 Port Elizabeth

SIR, — Rev. H. N. Lovemore (Letters, April 24) asks whether the Fort Hare payment to the sacked lecturer, Mr C. Ndamse, is gratuitous or legally owing.

We can safely answer without further inquiry Broederbond-controlled or Government department would pay anything to any African critic of apartheid unless so compelled by law.

Of course, Mr Ndamse is, as the Registrar of Fort Hare rather insolently described him, "a very lucky man". He is a Black critic of apartheid getting away with something more than his skin—for the time being.

The grotesque business of having to appeal against the political dismissal to a politician who has already confirmed it is just another of those miserable humiliations heaped upon non-Whites by an unscrupulous and incompetent Government.

The politician in question is, in fact, head of the Bantu

Administration Department and has no competence whatever either in the field of higher education or in that of impartial adjudication.

He is the same Minister who publicly attacked a poor African women for "provocative action" in going to the judiciary for justice; and later accused the "liberalist" Press of malice in publishing the judiciary's comments on the honesty of the man who is now, by Nationalist favour, Minister of Justice in the Transkei!

W. H. REYNOR.

Port Elizabeth.

DATE

6 - MAY 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BO: Meer as honderd mense het verlede naweek die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare op Alice bygeswoon. Op hierdie foto verskyn vier van die gaste. Hulle is v.l.n.r.: Mr. J. E. Saayman, mev. V. Noyce, mr. A. G. Noyce en mev. Z. Groenewald.

UMHLA ONESIDIMA

Kuthweso-zidanga kwaNokholeji e-Fort Hare



Kufemfanekiso kuboniswa inyambalala yabantu abathe hazinika ixumleko yokuba baye kwanoKholeji, eFort Hare, xa bekuthweswa izidanga kubafundi abathe baphumelela izifundo zabo zokugqibela. Kulomfanekiso ungasekunene kubonwa uGqira J. F. de Villiers, ethwesa omnye wabafundi.



Abanelanga oGqira abantsundu kweli loMzantsi Afrika



University of Fort Hare

"Kufemfanekiso, lewayo kunyanzelekile ukuba wonke umntu ontsundu abantsundu imfundo amakamileyo ukwenzela ukuba nabo, bajongwe njengabantu abaphambili abanakho ukuzimela. Kungokudajika kuzakuvulwa iKholeji yokugqesha oogqira abantsundu kweli loMzantsi, kwaye ndithemba ukuba baninzi abayakuthi hazinike ixumleko nexesha lokuba bafundele ubugqira khona ukuba babesecho ukunceda uhlanga oluntsimu."

Leyo ibeyintetho yoBeklekileyo i-Chancellor yeDyunivesiti yoMzantsi Afrika, uGqira F. J. de Villiers, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. D.Sc., F.R.I.C., xa ebesenza intetho kuthweso zidanga kwaNokholeji eFort Hare, ngomGqibelo ngeentsimbi yakusasa.

UGqira de Villiers utha kunyanzelekile ukuba wonke umntu agonde ngokumhlophe ukuba imfundo yenye yezinto ezifunekayo, ikwayenye yezinto ezithi zinike isidima nakoluphina uhlanga.

KUZAKUQEQESHWA DOGQIRA

Uthe ngoku ibuhlangu into yokuba kucace ukuba oogqira abantsundu bambalwa kangangokuba ugqira abemnye onokuthi akhangele, alondolozwe abantu abangaphezu kwe 30,000, jikelele.

Uqhube wathi ngoku abasemagunyeni benza amalungiselelo okuba kubekho isikolo kuzakuqeqeshwa oogqira abantsundu ukwenzela ukuba kuliwe, koyiswe ukungabikho koogqira abantsundu.

NINGAYIBLAZI IKHOLEJI

Ethetha naye uProfesa J. J. Roos oyi-Rector, yakwaNokholeji, utha, namhlanje yimincili kuthi kuba kaloku sivuna esikulinileyo.

"Hambani ke nina sebebegqibile niyokusasaza yonke into enitha nayitumana nayinikwa ngexesha ebenlapha eKholejini. Ze nigo nde ngokumhlophe ukuba nini nonke abanakho ukukhokeka isizwe esintsundu siye empumelelweni ikwanini abanakho ukusichitha, ngokunjalo. Ze nigo nde kakuhle ukuba lemfundo niyifumeneyo ayiyoyenu. Yeyohlanga oluntsundu ludibede — hambani ke niyokunika lemfundo nifumeneyo apha kwabanye abantsundu. Nizela ukuba nabo abantsundu kufikelele kufunyanisweni uMhlanje." — ngokuba wathi uProfesa Roos.

UCT Head Knows of No 'Code'

PROF. DONALD INSKIP, vice-principal of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that he did not know of the existence of any formal code referred to by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, in Parliament this week.

"I do not myself know of any formal code of this kind and our university had never felt the need of such a code," he said.

Called to make a full statement on the dismissal of a Bantu lecturer from Fort Hare University College in Parliament this week, Mr. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, said that the lecturer, Mr. Mdanze, had breached a disciplinary code of Fort Hare which applied to all universities.

This code laid down that no member of the academic staff could criticize or discuss in a derogatory way any matter of his own faculty or any other faculty without consulting the head of the faculty concerned.

27 MAY 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Professor's Republic Day message

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—"Every day the voice of the modern world is calling upon us to forget our heritage, to forget that we are first and foremost citizens of South Africa," the Rev. Professor A. Coetzee, of the University College of Fort Hare, told pupils of the Alice Secondary School at the Republic Day flag raising ceremony.

"Our reply for Republic Day and every day as a virile young nation of South Africans, is that no matter how you coax and tempt us, no matter how you accuse, condemn and threaten us, we shall persevere in our love and loyalty to South Africa," said Professor Coetzee.

Mr. E. R. Nepgen, B.Sc., B.Ed., principal of the Alice Secondary School, gave a warm welcome to parents and others who assisted at the ceremony.

DATE

20 MAY 1965

DIE TRANSVALER

VERSLAG GEVRA OOR BANTOEDOSENT



VOLKSRAAD.

Die Minister van Onderwys en Wetenskap (mr. Willie Muree, 24 gister deur mr. P. A. M. de Klerk (Pretoria) versoek om 'n verslag ter tafel te lê oor 'n onlangse ondersoek wat gelei het tot die ontslag van 'n senior Bantoelektor in Naturelle-administrasie en Volkekunde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

Mr. Moore het gesê dat, nadat die lektor genooi was om 'n studiegroep van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika toe te spreek oor die vraagstukke van naturelle-administrasie-onderwys in die nuwe kolleges en hy sekere voorstelle oor die leerplan vir Bantoe-onderwys gedoen het, die lektor ontslaan is deur die Kollegeeraad.

ONGEHOORSAAM

Die dosent is, volgens mr. Moore, ingevolge tugmaatreëls daarvan aangekla dat hy hom ongehoorsaam gedra het en akademies en professioneel op 'n afkeurenswaardige wyse opgetree het.

Mr. Moore het vervolgd dat dit jammer is dat Bantoeleerkrigte nie te alle tye hul standpunt oor onderwys kan stel nie.

— (SAPA.)

Academic freedom discussed by leading M.P.s

Daily News Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Thursday.

A CABINET Minister and a senior Opposition M.P. yesterday discussed academic freedom during a debate in the Assembly.

Their discussion arose out of the dismissal of a senior African lecturer at Fort Hare for an alleged breach of academic discipline.

United Party front bench member Mr. P. A. Moore, leading Opposition spokesman on education, initiated the discussions during the debate on the vote of censure on education.

ATTENTIVE

Mr. Moore told an attentive Assembly that a senior African lecturer in Native Administration and Anthropology at Fort Hare was invited by the University of South Africa to address a study group on the subject "The problems of teaching Native Administration in the new colleges."

Mr. Moore had read the lecture himself and only wished he could be as erudite.

The lecturer made some suggested changes in the syllabus and concurred his address by saying that his suggestions were proffered humbly and he hoped they would be received in that spirit.

"They were not," said Mr. Moore.

The lecturer was charged with committing a breach of discipline, with insubordination and with conduct which was academically reprehensible. The Council of the University College of Fort Hare investigated the case and the lecturer was dismissed.

Ironically after his dismissal the lecturer was appointed by the Transkei Legislative Assembly to the school Jongilezwe at Tsolo for the sons of chiefs and headmen, where his influence was wider.

Mr. Maree in his reply said that the lecturer was charged with infringing the academic code applicable to all Universities because he had not only criticised his own faculty but the work of others without first consulting the heads of the faculties concerned.

A lecturer in a subordinate position was required under the academic code to consult heads of faculties before criticising their work outside the University.

AGREED

Heads of all the faculties involved, including his own, agreed that he had acted in a way that was not permissible.

The senate of the University College decided he had infringed the code and the Council decided to charge him with making suggestions about syllabuses without consulting the heads of departments concerned, with knowingly making false and irrelevant statements and of knowingly committing distortions and irrelevancies.

A committee which heard the charge decided unanimously that he should be dismissed and the council accepted the recommendation unanimously.

NAT CONCEPT OF AFRICAN COLLEGES ATTACKED

"Witness" Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—An attack on the whole concept of the Bantu university colleges was made in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Opposition. A Natal United Party member, Mr. L. F. Wood, declared that expenditure on the colleges was not justified by the number of students enrolled at them.

There were too few African matriculants to justify the separate colleges of Fort Hare (Cape), Turfloop (Transvaal) and Ngoya (Natal).

Furthermore, the demand for staff amounted to a brain drain to satisfy the Government's ideological aims.

The total enrolment at the three colleges is 946, said Mr. Wood. Of these only 700 are matriculated. The staffs of the three colleges number 234 of whom 177 are academic staff and 57 are administrative staff.

Together in Excellence

Therefore, said Mr. Wood, the ratio of students to lecturers at the colleges was five to one, compared with 16 to one at the White universities.

This year, R1,750,000 is being spent by the State on the three university colleges compared with a state subsidy of R15,500,000 for the White universities with their total enrolment of 33,526.

It was undesirable, said Mr. Wood, that so much should be spent on the Bantu university colleges when the expenditure on primary and secondary education was too small to provide adequate salaries for teachers.

Replying to Mr. Wood, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. W. Maree, claimed that Bantu education had made great progress both as regards the number of children attending school and the quality of the education.

Mr. Maree admitted that the Transkei Parliament had decided to switch last year from the Bantu education syllabus to the syllabus of the Cape Education Department.

He said, however, the Transkei Minister of Education had to admit that this had been a mistake and he had announced that the Transkei would now return to the Bantu education syllabus.

Mr. Maree said that the tempo of Bantu education could be improved but there was also the question of whether the education of Africans should be advanced without regard to the progress of the African community in other spheres.

To his mind it was essential that the advance of the African people should be balanced.

The Minister of Indian Affairs Mr. Maree, said his Department is considering the erection of an industrial school for the vocational training of Indians in Pietermaritzburg.

DATE

20 MAY 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Fort Hare dismissal



University of Fort Hare
Department of Education

Sir,—For some time now I have been waiting for the concrete reasons for the dismissal of Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, senior lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare. He was, it was alleged by the Registrar, dismissed for serious misconduct.

Your paper did service to the public by publishing the full text of the paper read by Mr. Ndamse to the study committee of the University of South Africa. I must admit I have looked in vain for traces of misconduct, crass insubordination and reprehensible conduct.

OBSERVER

Dismissal Protest Rejected by Maree

Cape Times Parliamentary
Correspondent

THE Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, has rejected a protest by the Students' Representative Council of Rhodes University against the dismissal from Fort Hare University College of a senior lecturer, Mr. C. Ndamse. Mr. Maree, in a letter to the SRC, denied that academic freedom had been violated by himself or by the council of Fort Hare.

"The essence of the charge against Mr. Ndamse was in fact that he had gravely violated the academic freedom which your council so arduously defends", said Mr. Maree.

"Any statement or suggestion to the effect that Mr. Ndamse was treated arbitrarily, unfairly, unjustly or unreasonably is rejected.

"FAIR HEARING"

"Mr. Ndamse received a fair hearing and he himself declared that he was satisfied with the way in which he was heard.

"The methods adopted in his dismissal were in accordance with his conditions of service and all the relevant facts were carefully and thoroughly examined by the council of the University College of Fort Hare."

The Minister said that he regretted that Rhodes SRC found itself competent to cast a reflection on the integrity and dignity of the council of Fort Hare.

The man who was sacked for his criticism

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Thursday

A MINISTER and a senior Opposition Member of Parliament yesterday discussed academic freedom during a debate in the Assembly.

Their discussion arose out of the dismissal of a senior African lecturer at Fort Hare for an alleged breach of academic discipline.

United Party frontbencher Mr. Philip Moore initiated the discussions during the debate on the vote of Bantu Education.

Mr. Moore told an attentive Assembly that a senior African lecturer in Native Administration and Anthropology at Fort Hare was invited by the University of South Africa to address a study group on the subject: "The Problems of Teaching Native Administration in the New Colleges."

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

HUMBLY

The lecturer made some suggested changes in the syllabus and concluded his address by saying that his suggestions were proffered humbly and he hoped they would be received in that spirit.

"They were not," said Mr. Moore.

The lecturer was charged with committing a breach of discipline, with insubordination and with conduct which was academically reprehensible.

The council of the University College of Fort Hare investigated the case and the lecturer was dismissed.

Mr. MARKE replied that the lecturer was charged with infringing the academic code applicable to all universities because he had not only criticized his own faculty but the work of others without first consulting the heads of the faculties concerned.

FALSE

A lecturer in a subordinate position was required under the academic code to consult heads of faculties before criticizing their work outside the university.

Heads of all the faculties involved, including his own, agreed that he had acted in a way that was not permissible.

The senate of the University College decided he had infringed the code and the council decided to charge him with making suggestions about syllabuses without consulting the heads of departments concerned, with knowingly making false and irrelevant statements and of knowingly committing distortions and irrelevancies.

MAREE EXPLAINS DISMISSAL OF BANTU LECTURER

Cape Times Parliamentary Correspondent

THE Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, denied yesterday that a Bantu lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare was dismissed because he criticized the Department of Bantu Education.

The lecturer, Mr. Mdanze, was found guilty of contravening the disciplinary code which applied to all universities in South Africa.

The Minister was replying to Mr. P. A. Moore, the United Party's chief spokesman on Bantu education, who called on him to table in Parliament the report on recent investigations leading to the dismissal of Mr. Mdanze, senior lecturer in Native Administration and Social Anthropology at Fort Hare.

Mr. Moore said Mr. Mdanze was invited by the University of South Africa to address a lecture study group on "Problems of teaching Native administration in our new colleges".

DISCIPLINARY CODE

After making suggestions in his lecture that certain facts of the syllabus of Bantu education should be altered the lecturer was dismissed by the University Council.

He was charged under the disciplinary regulations with insubordination and of behaving in a manner academically and professionally reprehensible.

Since his dismissal the lecturer had been appointed to the Tsolo College in the Transkei—a college for the children of chiefs and headmen, where he would wield much more power.

Mr. Moore called on Mr. Maree to make a full statement on the lecturer's dismissal and



Mr. W. A. Maree

put the facts of the case before the House.

Mr. Maree denied that Bantu teachers would lose their jobs if they criticized the department.

He had set up a Bantu Teachers' Advisory Council through which they could bring all their problems to his notice through the correct channels.

"I do not think it proper that teachers can make speeches in public to start agitation and criticize the department when they can do it in a professional manner and in the correct way."

Mr. Moore: "Are teachers in the Transvaal and South West Africa agitators?"

Mr. Maree: "If they make use of their political freedom to publicly criticize the Education Department, then I say they are agitators."

BROKE CODE

Mr. Mdanze was not a teacher, but a lecturer. He was charged not because he made a critical speech but because he broke the academic code—the code not only for Fort Hare, but all universities.

The code laid down that no junior member of the academic staff could criticize or discuss in a derogatory way any matter of his own faculty or any other faculty without consulting the head of the faculty concerned.

After the lecturer's speech was brought to the notice of the three faculties concerned—law, arts and commerce—they agreed that his action was not permissible.

FOUND GUILTY

The matter was then referred to the university senate, which agreed that Mr. Mdanze broke the disciplinary code.

The case was then referred to the council, who decided to charge the lecturer for impinging on the grounds of other departments and making false statements, knowing them to be false.

He was tried and found guilty.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ACADEMIC FREEDOM DEBATED

Fort Hare lecturer was dismissed

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

A CABINET MINISTER and a senior Opposition M.P. yesterday discussed academic freedom during a debate in the Assembly. Their discussion arose out of the dismissal of a senior Native lecturer at Fort Hare for an alleged breach of academic discipline.

United Party front bench member Mr. P. A. Moore, leading Opposition spokesman on education, initiated the discussions during the debate on the Bantu Education vote.

Mr. Moore then told an attentive Assembly that a senior Native lecturer in Native administration and anthropology at Fort Hare was invited by the University of South Africa to address a study group on the subject 'The Problems of Teaching Native Administration in the New Colleges.'

Mr. Moore had read the lecture himself and only wished he could be as erudite.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

The lecturer made some suggested changes in the syllabus and concluded his address by saying that his suggestions were preferred humbly and he hoped they would be received in that spirit. 'If they were not,' said Mr. Moore.

The lecturer was charged with committing a breach of discipline, with insubordination and with conduct which was academically reprehensible. The Council of the University College of Fort Hare investigated the case and the lecturer was dismissed.

Mr. Moore pointed out that the address was delivered to a group composed of academicians on what seemed to him a privileged occasion.

Ironically after his dismissal the lecturer was appointed by the Transkei Legislative Assembly to the school Jongilekwe at Tsolo for the sons of chiefs and headmen where his influence was wider.

Mr. Maree in his reply said that the lecturer was charged with infringing the academic code applicable to all universities because he had not only criticised his own faculty but the work of others without first consulting the heads of the faculties concerned.

A lecturer in a subordinate position was required under the academic code to consult heads of faculties before criticising their work outside the university.

Heads of all the faculties involved, including his own, all agreed that he had acted in a way that was not permissible.

CODE INFRINGED

The Senate of the University College decided he had infringed the code and the council decided to charge him with making suggestions about syllabuses without consulting the heads of departments concerned, with knowingly making false and irrelevant statements and of knowingly committing distortions and irrelevancies.

A committee which heard the charge decided unanimously that he should be dismissed and the council accepted the recommendation unanimously.

Mr. Maree said he had himself twice examined the papers in connection with the case and endorsed the decision.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ATTACK ON BANTU COLLEGES

Expenditure 'not justified'

Parliamentary Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An attack on the whole concept of the Bantu university colleges was made in the Assembly yesterday by the Opposition.

A Natal United Party M.P., Mr L. F. Wood, declared that expenditure on the colleges was not justified by the number of students enrolled at them.

There were too few African matriculants to justify the separate colleges of Fort Hare, Turfloop (Transvaal) and Ngoya (Natal).

Further, the demand for staff amounted to a brain drain to satisfy the Government's ideological aims.

The total enrolment at the three colleges was 946, said Mr Wood. Of these only 700 were matriculated. The staffs at the three colleges numbered 234 of whom 177 were academic staff. Of these 177 only 26 were non-Whites.

Therefore, said Mr Wood, the ratio of students to lecturers at the colleges was one compared with 100 at the White universities.

Expenditure

University of Fort Hare
too small
Together in Excellence

This year R1,750,000 was being spent by the State on the three university colleges compared with a State subsidy of R15,500,000 for the White universities with their total enrolment of 33,526.

It was undesirable, said Mr Wood, that so much should be spent on the Bantu university colleges when the expenditure on primary and secondary education was too small to provide adequate salaries for teachers.

The salaries of African teachers compared unfavourably with the wages of unskilled African labourers in certain branches of employment.

Replying to Mr Wood, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr W. Maree, claimed that Bantu education had made great progress both in the number of children attending school and the quality of the education.

Progress of community

Mr Maree admitted that the Transkei Parliament had decided to switch last year from the Bantu Education syllabus to the syllabus of the Cape Education Department.

But, he said, the Transkei Minister of Education had to admit this year that this had been a mistake and he had announced that the Transkei would now return to the Bantu Education syllabus.

Mr Maree said the tempo of Bantu Education could be improved but there was also the question whether the education of Bantu should be advanced without regard to the progress of the Bantu community in other spheres.

To his mind it was essential that the advance of the Bantu people should be balanced.

In other African states where Bantu, under the influence of uhuru enthusiasm, had concentrated on universal education without regard to development in other spheres, there had been frustration and dissatisfaction.

Education should set the pace for other development but not outpace it.

TRIBAL COLLEGES

THE writer of this article, a Fort Hare science graduate, is a school teacher of many years' standing. According to Government stipulations, African teachers are prohibited from stating their views on political matters through the medium of the Press. For this reason, it has been necessary to publish this revealing article anonymously.

It was used by the writer as the basis of his speech to a public gathering of African graduates recently. It was considered by many to be a heavy indictment of the Government's policy of separate universities.

WITH the phenomenal speed at which the African Continent is finding its freedom from the tutelage of Western Powers; and with some of that freedom bearing some rather surprising results the cry has gone up both here and abroad that political freedom with its attendant administrative responsibilities, has come too early and too suddenly for the African.

In more hostile circles, this has been pithily taken to mean the Black man hasn't got the "IT" which makes for a sound administration and a stable political temper.

An attempt seems to be made to get to the root of the matter; the inference is final and the condemnation complete. There are degrees of truth, however, and no one should be taken as absolute without taking into account the African's viewpoint.

Let's get nearer home and consider the problem of African preparation for the hazards of government in the eventuality of unfettered self-government.

After three centuries of cultural conflict during which the African has renounced his religion; abandoned his customs; lost his social stability; and suffered humiliation as no other Nation suffers in this age of liberty, there is not much to show in the field of higher education.....the only standard by which Western Civilisation can gauge its success at cultural evangelism.

COLLEGES



Prof. Samuel Pauw, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, capping a graduate at the recent graduation ceremony at the Ngoye University College for Zulus; standing next to him is Prof. J. A. Maree, Rector of Ngoye... the question is: Where are the facilities which will make the homelands truly independent?

stances surrounding the formation of these institutions, the African recognises the need for higher education.

CHOICE

What is the African's impression of these Institutions? Clearly their existence is suicidal for the country.....perpetuating as they do the ancient spores of Tribalism. Removed from the general stream of

life as we see it—the turbulence of industrial South Africa; the stimulating contact with what is left of African Political thought—it is interesting to contemplate what Leadership is likely to emerge from them.

It is generally felt that a protective 'Lace Curtain' surrounds them. No one really knows what goes on out there. The obvious cultural isolation to which our youth is subjected is hardly meant to broaden their outlook. In one such college, the choice of its Council seems to have been undertaken with a singular disregard for the educational attainments of the candidates.

Final appointments of African Lecturers, it is alleged, was undertaken after they had attended what looked like a 'Political Clinic' to check their loyalty. The fear we have is that,

quite contrary to the spirit of a University, our youth was being insidiously indoctrinated.

If, as we are told, the African Homelands are soon to blossom to such an extent that the Townsman will pack his kit and go back to his ancestral home, then we are looking forward to a more varied curriculum than is at present offered.

VIABLE

Where are the Faculties of Engineering, Architecture, Land Surveying, Business Management etc. to make the proposed Homelands truly independent and viable? Of the whole educational structure there appears to be a conscious shying away from anything technological. The omission is interesting.

While the rest of the world is actively intelligently educating its people, particularly at University level, this country is deliberately reversing the process. Is there a hidden fear of intellectual challenge which a true University must reflect?

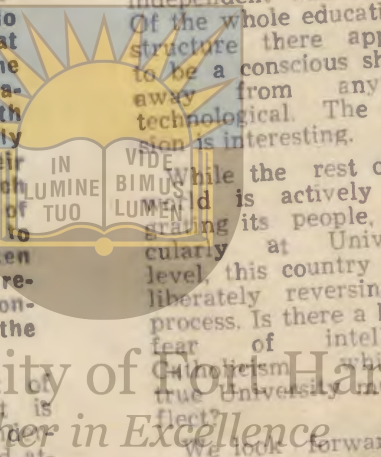
We look forward to a University to act as a microcosm of society providing the undergraduate with the necessary challenges to his developing personality; to sharpen his wit through conflict with those from whom he cares to differ; and to mellow his prejudice through rubbing shoulders with those with a different background from his own. The true University must produce a 'whole man'.

Instead of building Towers of Learning with the necessary concentration of scholarship, Bungalows of doubtful antecedents litter the countryside. It's a case of "Too many for too few."

AFRICA LOOKS ON, AND SO DO GOD'S OWN STARS.



A section of the large crowd that attended the graduation ceremony College for Zulus recently.



DISPATCH

Has there been, as one should expect, the apprentice-ship accorded to him? Has he been groomed to take his rightful place in world councils? The degree to which these questions can be answered honestly will be the degree to which White South Africa has discharged its obligations to Western Civilisation which it claims to represent.

For all the heavy enrolment in the lower level schools, the number of those candidates who get into the Matriculation level remains surprisingly small. The rate of decimation is abnormally high. Out of over 200,000 pupils who were in the substandards in 1951 only about 100 reached Form V or Std. X in 1963.

With the present heavy casualties in this class, it is quite clear that the four University Colleges can never be adequately supplied with the brain power they need to build themselves up to a stature worthy of a true University. In 1960, only 56 mat-

The summary of the position is that the trickle into University is disappointing even assuming that all the clear passes did proceed to University which would be a miracle in any society. The position is not improved to any appreciable extent.

What improvement there is, appears in 1963 and onwards. This however is an improvement only of the percentage passes in Matric and not the number of candidates who do enter for the class. Thus in 1963, 245 out of only 882 obtained the Matric exemption. Even this 'improvement' might depend on the fact that many High Schools under Bantu Education opt for English appears after 300 years, and with much political running, we have suc-

NEED

Fort Hare University College itself was hardly on its feet when the storm broke and Bantu Education came into being, so that, instead of consolidation of an existing Institution, a set of Twins was born to be suckled from the same breast as the 'baby Fort Hare'.

No African cared for the premature delivery of these Tribal Colleges; they were foisted on them and the philosophy underlying their conception and ultimate delivery, separation, is abhorrent to the majority of the people. That there are students there at all merely shows that however spurious the circum-

ric exemption passes... needed only to produce an 8 per cent pass. In 1961, Educational 'mouse' 75 exemption passes, 9 There are Universities per cent; in 1962, 150 one for each Ethnic exemptions passes, 16 Group. Within the last per cent. figures and ten years, two brand new percentages do not include those who obtained Universities have sprung school leaving certificate up like mushrooms after a storm—one, Ngoye for the Zulu Group and another, Tshepo for the Northern Sotho Group.

The mammoth task of financing such an undertaking would have deterred any other Government but this one...with its phobia for fragmentation.

HEAVY

Graduation ceremony at Fort Hare



Above: Dr. F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, confers the B.A. Honors degree on Miss D. N. Jafta at Fort Hare University College in Alice on Saturday. Right: Professor Seboni assists Mr. Z. Jiya, of East London, who received the B.Sc. degree

Chancellor urges plan for the training of African doctors

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—Vast opportunities existed in South Africa for Africans with talent and abilities, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, said at the Fort Hare University College graduation here on Saturday.

Special attention would have to be given to the development of medical services, Dr. de Villiers said, and he believed the time was ripe for the establishment of a medical centre devoted exclusively to the training of African doctors.

"Provision must be made for adequate educational facilities to produce the engineers, teachers, doctors, lawyers etc., to fill responsible positions in their respective areas," Dr. de Villiers said.

The African people were gradually building a better and

more prosperous future for themselves and their children, sharing in the general prosperity and stability of the country and the ever-increasing rise in the standard of living. From 1956 to 1963 African purchasing power rose from R200 million to R1,000 million annually—a spending power of nearly R3 million a day.

Houses for Africans had been built at the rate of 50 a day for the past ten years. Since 1950 more than 164,000 houses had been completed at a cost, with housing services, of R250 million.

VACANT POSTS

In education 2,000,000 pupils were in Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho schools and the enrolment increased by 100,000 annually. There were 34,000 African teachers and several thousand posts fell vacant each year. An ever-increasing number joined the staffs of university colleges.

In public administration 500 senior posts had been made available in the Transkei alone for suitably qualified Africans. About 2,500 men were employed in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The special needs of 11 million Africans would increasingly call for an extensive civil service, from the humblest to the most senior posts.

In the medical field the need

was extremely urgent. If the ratio of one doctor per 3,000 of population was accepted, then 11 million Bantu would require 3,000 medical practitioners.

"I can name 16 districts in the Transkei and Ciskei where the total medical practitioners available is one per 33,000 persons.

"I believe the time is ripe for the establishment of a medical centre devoted exclusively to the training of Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho doctors. We envisage a hospital with laboratory and lecture-room facilities for a thousand Bantu and a stepped-up medical programme for the growing needs of 11 million Bantu people."

The medical centre would have to be situated in some central place readily accessible to the Xhosa and other groups in close proximity to existing hospital facilities.

"The State would do well to consider the appointment of a special commission to determine medical requirements of the Bantu population over the next 25 years and make recommendations to cope," he said.

"We have recognised that modern technology requires a diversity of specialists, but we have not adequately recognised another consequence of modern technology, that it throws society into new patterns which demand a deeper understanding of man."

"The prime prerequisite for living is the art of managing of our relations with our neighbours. If this art fails, the network of human society collapses. The response is not technological; it is humane. It would appear that the limiting factor to increased development and prosperity may ultimately be not the machine, but the man who works it and the man who employs the worker."

GUESTS
 The Rector, Professor J. J. Ross, welcomed parents and relatives of the graduates and paid tribute to distinguished guests, including the Chancellor, Professor D. H. Cilliers, the Representative Dean, Dr. E. J. Marais, Rector of the University of Port Elizabeth; Dr. Alexander Kerr, father, founder and former principal of Fort Hare; and Mr. B. B. Molelele, Minister of Education in the Transkei and a former graduate of Fort Hare.

DATE

30 JUN 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Lektrise kom van Beaufort



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT BEAUFORT — Mev. E. Verschoor van Fort Beaufort het bedank as onderwyseres by die Hoërskool Fort Beaufort en is nou lekrise by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Sy sal Engels doseer. Sy is ook van plan om verder te studeer.

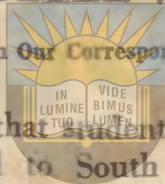
Haar oudste seun, Michael, is voorsitter van die joolkomitee van die Rhodes-Universiteit op Grahamstad. Haar jonger seun, Geoffrey, is ook aan die Rhodes-Universiteit verbonde.

Albei het hul matriek aan die Hoërskool Fort Beaufort behaal en was in hul matriekjare hoofseuns van die skool.

MATANZIMA PROPOSAL

Transkei students for White universities

From Our Correspondent



Umtata, Friday.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY that students from the Transkei may be sent overseas or admitted to South Africa's White universities to study subjects not now provided for at the University College of Fort Hare, the centre of higher learning for the Xhosa ethnic group.

In the Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Chief Minister, opposed an Opposition motion calling for the establishment of a Transkei university offering

degree courses in arts, law, science, engineering, agriculture, forestry and veterinary science.

Chief Matanzima said the establishment of a university would be economically impossible at this stage, and that Fort Hare remained the nucleus for higher education for the Xhosa people of South Africa.

NOT FOR ALL

It was the intention of the authorities to expand Fort Hare to provide "for all professions."

"My Government has taken on itself to negotiate with the Republic Government to explore ways and means of getting the son and daughters of the Transkei accommodation in universities overseas or in South Africa where they can study courses not provided at Fort Hare.

Because of university apartheid there was no provision for training Africans in subjects like engineering, agriculture, forestry and veterinary science. This

shortage of technical graduates would be a "crisis" of the future Bantustans.

Chief Matanzima also revealed that Fort Hare is negotiating with the South African Government for "full university studies."

In his plea for a Transkei university, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, acting leader of the Opposition Democratic Party, said there was an urgent need in the Transkei and the other "Bantustans to be" for graduates in technical subjects.

"The only alternative to this is to get the Government to waive university apartheid and allow Africans to take technical courses at universities in South Africa."

The proposal was defeated by 50 votes to 38. The Assembly decided, instead, that the establishment of a Transkei university would be "economically irresponsible," because adequate facilities for Transkei students exist at Fort Hare.

21 MAY 1965

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH & L

Call for University in the Transkei



UMTATA — Education of Transkei University students will, for many years at least, depend upon the University College of Fort Hare, in the Ciskei.

This was made clear in the Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday, when a call for a Transkei university was made by the Opposition.

Transkei Government Members said Fort Hare was regarded as the "University of the Transkei."

And a Government motion also revealed that the Ciskei would "most probably eventually be linked politically and constitutionally" with the Transkei.

The Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said it was intended to increase the number of facilities at Fort Hare.

But to enable Transkeians to study sciences not yet provided at Fort Hare, negotiations had been entered into with the Republican Government to explore ways and means for Africans to study "at any university, whether in South Africa or overseas."

The debate spotlighted the difficulty the Transkei is having in training African engineers, veterinary surgeons, surveyors, forestry and agricultural graduates.

NOWHERE

There is nowhere in South Africa where they can study.

African university colleges do not have these faculties, and, in terms of Government policy they cannot attend "White" universities.

The chairman of the Opposi-

tion, Mr. K. Guzana, who launched the call for a Transkei university, said there is a great need for African graduates in all walks of life—in law, schools, engineering, animal husbandry, forests and agriculture.

Nowhere in the Transkei could these people be trained, and Fort Hare offered training in only a few of these subjects.

The Transkei also had very little say in deciding staff matters and the curriculum at Fort Hare, he said.

There was an alternative—to waive apartheid at "White" universities in South Africa.

"But even this would be inadequate to meet the pressing need for trained Africans."

(News by B. Howard, Leeds Road, Umtata.)

5- JUN 1965

DATE.....

CAPE TIMES

Vorster is Afraid, Says Nusas Head

THE President of Nusas, Mr. M. Osler, in a statement to the *Cape Times* yesterday, said the Minister of Justice's attack on Nusas in Parliament on Thursday was "misleading an already punch-drunk public by attempts to whittle away yet another organization which did not toe his ideological line".

Mr. Vorster called Nusas a damnable and detestable organization and warned it that it was "playing with fire".

Yesterday Mr. Osler said: "Until he can clearly and accurately substantiate his emotion about Nusas he can expect no consideration from either Nusas students or any thinking South African."

The statement by Mr. Vorster was obviously afraid that Nusas was gaining more support. He was afraid of the continued growth of the branch at Stellenbosch, of the serious disaffections among many students at other Afrikaans-medium institutions.

"He is afraid when Fort Hare, Wits, Natal, Rhodes and UCT continue to demonstrate loyalty to educational democracy and to human rights for a democratic society."

"FEAR, PREJUDICE"

Mr. Vorster was afraid because Nusas was open to all students, and it was the largest non-racial association left in South Africa.

"He knows its platform provides communication leading to understanding and commitment. The policies he wishes to entrench rely on a smokescreen of fear, prejudice, isolation and confusion.

"He knows the rights of communication and understanding lead to exposures of apartheid myth and its unworkable and inhuman realities."

Mr. Osler said Mr. Vorster's reference to contact with students in Algeria, Tanganyika and communist countries meant nothing.

"It is absurd to say communication and understanding mean an identification with every other national union of students in the world."

11 JUN 1965

DATE

DIE BURGER

RAPPORTRYERS SE TAAK

GRAAFF-REINET. Afrikaans- en Engelsprekende mense na politieke eenheid, het prof. C. G. Coetsee van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, hier gesê toe hy 'n groot saamtrek van Rapportryers toegesprek het. Prof. Coetsee het gesê een van die belangrikste taaie van die Rapportryers is om volksgevoele te portuig dat die Afrikaner nie nou ná Republiekwording maar sy kultuurstryd kan laat vaar en reken dat hy hoorself nie langer hoef te handhaaf nie. Lede van die korpse van Middelburg (Kaap) en Aberdeen het die saamtrek bygewoon.



University of Fort Hare
Together We Build

Political comment . . . by Stanley Uys

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT BUSH COLLEGES

A UNITED PARTY M.P., Mr. L. F. Wood (Durban-Berea), in ten minutes in the House of Assembly this week, examined the position at the three South African university colleges for Africans, or "bush colleges," as they are sometimes known.

After five years, Mr. Wood said, there are still only 946 African students enrolled at these three colleges — 312 at Fort Hare, 391 at the University College of Zululand (Ngoya) and 243 at Turfloop, the University College of the North. Of the 946 students, 700 are matriculated.

Bantu education, as applied in the schools, is simply not producing enough matriculants. The latest pass figures show that, of a total of 1,800,000 African pupils, only .06 per cent reach matriculation.

This year, 636 African pupils passed the matriculation examination — of an African population of 11 million!

Continuing his analysis, Mr. Wood drew the Assembly's attention to the fact that, of the 636 pupils who passed the matriculation examination this year, only 109, or 17 per cent., passed with mathematics.

"Assuming," said Dr. Wood, "that all 109 matriculants who passed the matriculation examination with mathematics proceeded to university colleges, they would represent 10 per cent. of the total enrolment at the colleges, and from that small portion of 10 per cent. would have to come the engineers (civil, mechanical and electrical), the surveyors, the doctors, the chemists and the architects — because mathematics is an essential subject for these professions."

The point of Mr. Wood's argument is that the small enrolment at the university colleges does not justify the large sums of money which are being spent on them.

Wasteful

THE three colleges for Africans plus a separate college each for Coloureds (Bellville) and Indians (Durban), were opened in 1960, in accordance with the apartheid craze for segregation.

When the doors of these colleges opened, the doors of the other ("White" or "open") universities were shut to non-White students (except by Ministerial permission).

The position now is that the State has allocated R15m this year to the "White" universities, with their 33,526 students, and R11m to the African colleges, with their meagre 946 students.

Since the colleges were opened R6m has been spent on them. If segregation had not been applied, this money could have been used to improve facilities at the existing Universities and White and non-White students alike would have benefited.

The figures prove conclusively that segregation is wasteful, but Mr. Wood voiced a further fear, mainly, that this top-sided extravagance will mean a gradual pruning of facilities as far as the primary and secondary schools are concerned.

R2 a day

EARLIER this year, Mr. Wood had obtained information from the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, concerning Bantu education teachers.

He was told, in reply to a question he had asked in the Assembly, that the minimum qualification for an unqualified Bantu teacher was standard six, and for a qualified Bantu teacher the lower Primary Teacher's Certificate, that there are 25,636 qualified Bantu teachers and 1,400 unqualified ones, and that 12,117 qualified Bantu teachers and 19 unqualified teachers are paid more than R2 a day.

This means that 13,519 qualified Bantu teachers are paid R2 or less a day — less than unskilled African labourers, as Mr. Wood said.

In the debate this week on the Bantu Education vote, Mr. Wood dealt also with the staff position at the three African colleges, showing that for the 946 students, there is a staff of 234, of whom 177 are on the

academic staff. Of the 177 academic staff members, 26 are non-Whites.

This, said Mr. Wood, gives a ratio of one lecturer to every five students. In any setting, other than that of a "bush college", this would be educational luxury! At the "White" universities, the ratio of staff to students is one to 16.

Brain-drain

WHERE do the lecturers for the "bush colleges" come from?

"I believe," said Mr. Wood, "that they come from the White universities and the technical colleges, and I believe that they accepted these positions because they were offered several advantages. I believe that the salary position was perfectly satisfactory, and because they had so few students to lecture to, they had greater opportunities to engage in research and to further their own studies."

It was a kind of brain-drain, from the White to the non-White universities.

Mr. Wood charged the Minister of Bantu Education with having provided expensive facilities at the non-White colleges, which would not be fully used "for a long time".

Here, as stated by Mr. Wood, is part of the case against segregated universities:

They are an unnecessary expense, not only because they absorb money that could be spent on "open" universities, but also because they absorb money that could be spent on paying African teachers better salaries, thereby raising the proficiency level of the teachers in Bantu education schools.

Mr. Wood assembled his facts carefully, and presented them lucidly. In ten minutes he said all that needed to be said on this particular aspect of African education.

One wishes that some of his parliamentary colleagues would follow his admirable example and construct their ten-minute in-committee speeches with similar care.

DATE

5 - JUN 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.J.

Gained top academic award

Herald Correspondent

A FORMER senior lecturer in the Department of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare University College, Dr Samson Mbizo Guma, M.A. (U.C.T.), was invested recently with the doctor's degree of D.Litt. et Phil., the highest academic award ever received by any South African Bantu, at a graduation ceremony of the University College of the North at Turfloop, Northern Transvaal.

Dr Guma is now on the staff of the University College of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, where he is a senior lecturer in the Department of African Studies.

Although Dr Guma is Xhosa-speaking, he is now an authority in Southern Sotho languages and has written a number of Sotho historical novels.

His wife, who is Sesutho-speaking, was one of the first two African women to gain a Bachelor of Education degree of Rhodes University at Fort Hare.

Dr Guma was one of several African lecturers who resigned when the University College was taken over by the Bantu Education Department—about seven years ago.

DATE

10 JUN 1965
RAND DAILY MAIL

S.R.C. accused of lacking balance

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, has rejected the protest of the Students' Representatives Council of Rhodes University against the dismissal from Fort Hare University College of a senior lecturer, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse.

Mr. Maree, in a letter to the S.R.C., has denied that academic freedom had been violated in any way by himself or by the council of Fort Hare.

Mr. Maree states that Mr. Ndamse availed himself of the right to appeal. This was thoroughly and carefully considered.

The Minister said he regretted that the S.R.C. of Rhodes University had cast a reflection on the integrity and dignity of the council of Fort Hare.

He deplored the S.R.C.'s resolution

10 JUN 1965

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Maree jammer oor dié refleksie



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

(Parlementêre Beriggewer)

KAAPSTAD.

HY betreur dit dat die studenteraad van die Rhodes-universiteit dit goed gedink het om 'n refleksie te werp op die integriteit en waardigheid van die Raad van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. Hy betreur ook 'n besluit van die studenteraad wat ongetwyfeld getuig van 'n gebrek aan ewewig en perspektief.

Só lui 'n brief wat die private sekretaris van die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, mnr. W. A.

Maree, in opdrag van die Minister aan die studenteraad van die Rhodes-universiteit, geskryf het.

Die studenteraad het op 11 Mei aan die Minister geskryf oor die ontslag van mnr. C. M. C. Ndamse, 'n senior lektor aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

In die brief, wat gister deur die Minister vrygestel is, ontken die Minister dat hy of die Raad van die Universiteitskollege akademiese vryheid geweld aangedoen het. Die kern van

die klagte teen mnr. Ndamse was in werklikheid dat hy inbreuk gedoen het op akademiese vryheid.

Die Minister ontken ook enige bewering dat mnr. Ndamse onregverdig of onredelik behandel is. Hy het 'n regverdige verhoor gekry.

Die metodes wat aangewend is vir Ndamse se ontslag is in ooreenstemming met sy diensvoorwaardes. Hy het sy reg uitgeoefen om te appelleer en die appél is ná sorgvuldige oorweging deur die Minister verwerp.

DATE.....

18 JUN 1965

.....**DIE TRANSVALER**.....

Dr. BADENHORST
SE 3e TERMYN



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

Dr. C. H. Badenhorst, predikant van die N.G.-gemeente Brenthurst, Brakpan, is so pas in kennis gestel dat hy vir 'n verdere drie jaar aangestel is as lid van die Raad van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. Dit is sy derde termyn.

DATE

10 JUN 1965

DIE TRANSVALER

Min. betreur klag van studente oor dosent

Van Ons Parlementêre Beriggewer

KAAPSTAD

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Die Minister ontken ook enige bewering dat mnr. Ndamse onregverdig of onredelik behandel is. Hy het 'n regverdig verhoor gekry soos hy self getuig het.

Professor's plea to Afrikaners

GRAAFF-REINET — The Afrikaner must realise there is a distinct cultural difference between him and the English-speaking South African, but should strive at political unity with him, Professor C. G. Coetzee told a regional meeting of Rapportryers here yesterday.

Professor Coetzee, of Fort Hare University College, is a member of the national executive of the Federation of Rapportryerskorps.

He said it was an important function of the Rapportryers to convince their compatriots that, after the birth of the Republic it was not the time to drop their cultural battle (kultuurstryd) or think that it was not necessary that it be maintained any longer.

Thus during the period in which South Africa developed into a nation, the idea of co-existence and living together had to be promoted by word and deed and with vision.

The two cultural communities should work harmoniously together for the benefit of each, but should remember that neither could efface the character which had been given each other.—SAPA.

S.R.C. ACCUSED OF LACKING BALANCE

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, has rejected the protest of the Students' Representatives Council of Rhodes University against the dismissal from Fort Hare University College of a senior lecturer, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse.

Mr. Maree, in a letter to the S.R.C., has denied that academic freedom has been violated in any way by himself or by the council of Fort Hare.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"The essence of the charge against Mr. Ndamse was that he had gravely violated the academic freedom which your council so arduously defends," said Mr. Maree.

"Mr. Ndamse received a fair hearing and declared that he was satisfied with the way in which he was heard. The methods adopted in his dismissal were in accordance with conditions of service. All the relevant facts were carefully and thoroughly examined by the Council of the University College of Fort Hare."

NO RESTRICTIONS

Mr. Maree states that Mr. Ndamse availed himself of the right to appeal. This was thoroughly and carefully considered.

"No restrictions," said Mr. Maree, "implied or otherwise, have been placed on academics when delivering objective and constructive criticism in their own field of study. Academic freedom, however, imposes its own restrictions and these restrictions were transgressed by Mr. Ndamse."

The Minister said he regretted that the S.R.C. of Rhodes University had cast a reflection on the integrity and dignity of the council of Fort Hare.

He deplored the S.R.C.'s resolution "which undoubtedly shows a lack of balance and perspective."

Earlier in the session Mr. Maree said Mr. Ndamse was not charged because he made a critical speech, but because he broke the academic code.

The code laid down that no junior member of the academic staff could criticise any faculty without consulting the head of the faculty concerned.

DATE

18 JUN 1965

THE ALICE TIMS.

Welcome to Mr. Gerhard Schultze, who has been appointed as Lecturer in Economics at Fort Hare University College. He was formerly from Potchefstroom and is a keen sportsman. He will be a valuable asset to the Alice Rugby and Tennis teams.



University of Fort Hare
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DATE

19 1 JUN 1965

LEEND BLOEMFONTEIN

Cultural difference, says professor

GRAAFF-REINET.

THE Afrikaner must realise there is a distinct cultural difference between him and the English-speaking South African, but should strive for political unity with him, Prof. C. G. Coetzee told a regional gathering of Rapportryers here yesterday.

Prof. Coetzee is a lecturer in history at Fort Hare University College and a member of the national executive of the Federation of Rapportryerskorps.

He said it was an important function of the Rapportryers to convince their compatriots that after the birth of the Republic it was not the time to drop their culture battle (kultuurstryd) or think that it was not necessary it be maintained any longer.

Thus, during the period in which South Africa developed into a nation, the idea of coexistence and living together had to be promoted by word and deed and with vision.

The two cultural communities should work harmoniously together for the benefit of each other but should remember that neither could efface the character which had been given them. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 JUN 1965

DATE

THE ALICE TIME S.

Mrs. Edith Verschoor has resigned from her post as senior English teacher at the Fort Beaufort High School, and from next term will lecture in English at the University of Fort Hare. Mrs Verschoor hopes to find time to study for her Honours degree in English. Her initiative is to be commended.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Grand Nusas Congress Next Month

A RECORD number of students will be represented at this year's Nusas congress, to be held at the University of Cape Town from July 4 to 15. Mr. Laurence Gandar, editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, will open the congress on July 5.

Mr. Maeder Osler, national president of Nusas, told the *Cape Times* yesterday that there had been no disaffiliations from Nusas in the past year. Four new members would be represented this year for the first time, making 21 centres of higher education in South Africa sending more than 200 delegates or observers.

Mr. Osler said that Nusas represented about 19,500 students in South Africa.

Apart from UCT, Witwatersrand University, Rhodes University, and the three sections of Natal University, Fort Hare and the Nusas branch at Stellenbosch University, are sending delegates. The Sotho University College of the North at Turfloop is sending observers, as well as other "tribal colleges". It was hoped that the University of Rhodesia in Salisbury would send observers.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

Mr. Gandar will speak on "Old myths and new realities" in the Beattie Theatre on July 5 at 8 p.m. The address will be open to the public.

Other public lectures and discussions which will be held in the course of the congress include Mr. David Welsh, of the UCT Department of African Studies, on "Bureaucratic controls in totalitarian societies", in the Arts Block on July 7 at 8 p.m.; Mr. Jan Rabie on "Current trends in Afrikaans literature", in the same room on July 8 at 8 p.m.; and a medieval dissertation on capital punishment by Catholic priests, also in the Arts Block, on July 10 at 8 p.m.

The traditional best speakers' debate will be in the Beattie Theatre on July 13 at 8 p.m.

Apart from the student assembly in Jamieson Hall there will

be meetings of the sub-committees into which Nusas is divided. Three separate congresses will be held at UCT at the same time. They are the World University Service (WUS), which is mainly concerned with education, the National Catholic Federation of University Students (Pretoria University will send delegates to this congress) and the South African National Students' Press Association (SANSPA).

2 - JUL 1965

DATE.....

P. E. EVENING POST

Remember?

10 years ago

July 2, 1955. — South Africa's champion jockey, "Tiger" Wright, rode Preto's Crown to a comfortable victory in the Durban July Handicap. Labby, Gipsy Heath and Performance filled the places.

Fort Hare University College re-admitted students after having been expelled for two months because of the alleged existence of a student body, which was said to have intimidated students to resist authority.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 years ago

July 2, 1945. — A communique from the South-West Pacific announced that H.M.S. Trenchant had sunk a Japanese 10,000-ton cruiser with ten eight-inch guns.

Mr A. Schauder, Chairman of the Port Elizabeth City Council's Housing Committee, appealed to the public to stop criticising the plan to convert Cradock Place military camp bungalows into homes for ex-servicemen, and to urge the Government to get on with the scheme immediately.

DATE

5 - JUL 1965

P. E. EVENING POST

Remember?

10 years ago

July 5, 1955.—Mr Julius Lewin, Senior Lecturer in Native Law and Administration at The University of the Witwatersrand, said the English-speaking people of South Africa had suffered a permanent loss of political power.

20 years ago

July 5, 1945.—The Council of Nusas, sitting in Bloemfontein, decided by 11 votes to three to admit the S.A. Native College, Fort Hare, as a member. Two members of the executive committee and the Free State University delegate opposed the resolution.

DATE

8 - JUL 1965

THE KOKETAD ADVERT

Our K.H.S. Correspondent often asks for news about old boys and girls. Well, there is plenty about Professor D. F. van Dyk in this issue. So let us congratulate a distinguished old boy on his recent elevation to the degree of Doctor of Education and his appointment to the Chair in Historical Education at the University of Fort Hare.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Official comparison of literacy

A664

FACTS on Bantu education in South Africa may be of interest to the general public now that they are called upon by the NZ Universities Students' Association to contribute £20,000 towards a fund aimed at helping non-whites to get an adequate education which they were not getting under apartheid (states the South African Consul-General, Mr. A. J. Van Lille).

The number of Bantu pupils at school in South Africa has increased from 209,000 in 1925 to more than 2,000,000 in 1964. There are 8300 schools in which 29,000 Bantu teachers are employed. Bantu parents take an active part in the education of their children. They serve on 500 school boards and on 4500 school committees. There are 48 Bantu teacher training colleges with a current enrolment of 5000.

Today, four out of every five Bantu between the ages of 7 and 21 are literate. Within the next generation, all Bantu will be literate. By comparison, four of every five of all the people of the rest of Africa are still illiterate today.

Bantu education has cost the European taxpayer in South Africa £110,000,000 since 1954.

The following university colleges cater for the needs of Bantu students: University College of the North (opened March 1960); University College of Zululand (opened in 1961); University of Durban (Native and Indian Medical Students admitted 1950)—for medical students, who must pass the same examinations as European medical students; Fort Hare Bantu University; University College of Belville (for Cape Coloureds).

These university colleges take exactly the same degrees as those prescribed for European and other students of the University of South Africa.

There are already 3000 Bantu graduates in South Africa—nearly twice as many as in the whole of negroid Africa. Some 2000 Bantu students and 1500 Coloured and Indians are now receiving university training at the above institutions.

Out of an approximate total of 11,000,000 Bantu in South Africa, 3000 possess a university degree, whereas in Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, East Africa, Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi, with a combined population of 75,000,000, there are only 1735 graduates.

Doctors and Nurses

Bantu in South Africa have already entered most professions. There are at least 70 doctors, 70 librarians, 50 attorneys, 9000 nurses and numbers of university lecturers.

Bantu have been trained at the agricultural schools of Fort Cox, Tsolo Tsomo Flagstaff and Arbie in Sekukuniland. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development employs more than 400 field instructors and the Transkeian Territories Authority an additional 200.

The first Bantu nurses were trained at Lovedale, in the Cape Province in 1903. In 1939, a training school was registered at the Pretoria Provincial Hospital and a similar one in Johannesburg in 1940.

In 1947 a nursing college was opened at the Baragwanath Bantu Hospital, the largest Bantu hospital in the Southern Hemisphere, with 2500 beds. It commenced operating as a college for nurses in 1947, with an enrolment of 56 student nurses; the present complement of student nurses is over 600. This hospital treats, in addition, 600,000 outpatients a year and employs 1100 Bantu nurses and many Bantu doctors.

"It will be noticed that most of the countries quoted above are Commonwealth countries," said Mr. Van Lille. "In Rhodesia there is a university, but most of the older generation who can read and write today in the Sudan, Malawai, Zambia, etc., were taught by mission schools of the South African Dutch Reformed Mission, supported by South African donations.

"It is a fact that there are fewer than 10 Bantu university graduates in the Sudan, Zambia, Malawai Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, etc.—and they were trained in South African universities."

Bantu Education Act **condemned by Churches,** **abandoned by natives**

CONTROL of African education, except higher education, was transferred from the provinces to the Department of Native Affairs in 1953 and the local African language was thereafter used as the medium of instruction. About two hours weekly is devoted to the study of English and a similar period to Afrikaans. The universities were segregated and African university education assigned to the Department of Bantu Education in 1959, and education of Coloured children has similarly been put forward. Dr. Verwoerd stated when moving the second reading of the Bantu Education Act in 1959:

"Racial relations cannot improve if the wrong type of education is given to Natives. They cannot improve if the result of Native education is the creation of a frustrated people who, as a result of the education they received, have expectations in life which circumstances in South Africa do not allow to be fulfilled immediately, when it creates people who are trained for professions not open to them, when there are people who have received a form of cultural training which strengthens their desire for the white-collar occupations to such an extent that there are more such people than openings available."

In a speech to the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly 10 years later, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, former Bishop of Johannesburg, declared:

"Both the Bantu Education Act and the Separate Universities Act have dealt serious blows at educational freedom for Africans. Certainly there has been a spectacular increase in the number of African children receiving some education since the Bantu Education Act was passed in 1954, but this increase has been more than offset by the serious decline in educational standards in the last nine years. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the education now being given to Africans is education for serfdom."

The attitude of Africans on this issue may, perhaps, be judged from the fact that one of the first actions which the Transkei (native) Government proposed, and in which it was

supported by the Opposition, was the abandonment of Bantu education.

The Bantu Laws Amendment Act 1964 has been summed up by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town:

"The Bantu Laws Amendment Act treats the Bantu as a labour unit, not considering his personal dignity and the rights flowing from this dignity. It disregards the family obligations he may have, and in fact continues the sad break-up of family life which is one of the evils of the system. We know it is disastrous to family life—that it induces instability of marriage, mal-education of the offspring and delinquency and leads to immorality."

—from NZ External Affairs Review, June 1964.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE "GLAMOUR"

The South African Government has taken the first important step towards "glamorising" technical colleges by changing them from lowly-regarded apprentice schools to higher-status institutions turning out the well qualified technicians South African industry needs.

Four of the republic's leading colleges—at Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria—have been told by the Education Department that they must concentrate on post-matriculation technical studies.

HOUSEBOY TO LECTURER

A former African houseboy who studied privately has become a university college lecturer. He is Mr. Zachariah Babini Nabe, a 42-year-old graduate of the University of Cape Town, who has been appointed a lecturer of sociology at the university college of Fort Hare.

In 1951 the Non-European Night School Association at Cape Town gave him a loan to take a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a chauffeur till he passed his B.A. examinations at the end of the third year.

We seek through education the development of sensitivity, concern for others, imagination, critical reasons, skills, knowledge and other capacities necessary for a life of creative, responsible individuality.—New Education Fellowship.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL DIVIDED ON MOVE TO THE RAND

EXPRESS REPORTER

THE council of the University of South Africa, which met this week to decide whether the university should remain in Pretoria or be transferred to the Rand, is divided on the issue.



University of South Africa
Together in Excellence

There are fears from some quarters for the future of the external services of the institution if the university is transferred to the Rand to become an Afrikaans university for full-time students.

Asked how the council was divided, an official of the university told me: "Just about even."

If an assurance could be given that the external division would not suffer by turning the university into an Afrikaans institution, some of the undecided members might support a move to the Rand, he said.

The external services are the mainstay of the university. At present, 15,600 of the university's 17,500 students are external students, who take their courses by correspondence. The remainder are at the five non-White colleges at Turfloop, Salisbury Island, Fort Hare, Zululand and Bellville.

The importance of the external services can be gauged by the fact that the number of external students increased by 1,600 this year and doubled during a recent five-year period. Ten years ago the university had only 5,500 external students.

Another spokesman for the university disclosed that the university had so far not acquired any land on the Rand.

DATE

7 - JUL 1965

S.A.B.C. FULLETON.

Like yesterday

THE second programme in this new series (Sundays at 8.10 p.m.), which tells the story of how South Africans lived from 1915 to 1940, relates the history of the latter part of 1915.

Mrs. Perla Siedle Gibson and Dr. Alexander Kerr, first principal of Fort Hare University College, are among well-known people who will be heard in the second programme, and Major K. P. Thomas, a former magistrate in South West Africa, tells of conditions there after the German surrender.

In the story of how the Cape Corps was raised, Coloured ex-servicemen tell how they acquired their own war song, *Off to East Africa*, which has never been published. Knowing how musical the Coloured people are, Marian Robertson, scriptwriter and compiler of the series, asked whether they had their own song — and although none of them had sung it for over forty years they were able to recall the melody.

In this episode, too, the first of a series of fascinating little cameos will be heard which describe how the town of Montagu, Cape, developed. Although the series will embrace recollections of other small towns in the Republic, Montagu will serve as representative of the growth of country towns as against the cities of our country.

READERS' LETTERS**Correspondence College
needed in Transkei**

To the Editor, Box 1121, Port Elizabeth

SIR, — The failure of the Transkei Legislature to provide university education for the people there was the height of folly.

There is a great need for higher education of adults, including some Transkelan legislators. African men and women of mature age find they need further education.

They are willing to make great personal sacrifices of time and energy to promote their intellectual and cultural developments. There is no residential university in the villages of the Transkei which they can attend on a part-time

Many outstanding students, like the late Dr Lembede, M.A., LL.D., D.Ph; Mr J. D. Mkize, B.A., M.Ed; and Professor Vilalazi, M.A., D.Litt., who studied by correspondence.

Among the living there are Dr A. C. Jodani, M.A., D.Ph., and the present Secretary of the Transkei Legislature. In 1960 to 1961 alone, out of 414 donors to the University of South Africa, about 40 were Africans, i.e. about 10%, and they contributed about R125.

Duty to help

There are the civil servants of the Transkei and members of the teaching profession, particularly intelligent people who because of circumstances beyond their control, had their education curtailed prematurely.

On account of an unwholesome political climate of our times younger people were expelled from Government institutions of learning, including even Fort Hare.

It is the duty of the Transkei legislators to help these men and women, satisfy their desire for intellectual development, and making a better contribution to their community.

Man for the job

The starting point is to organise a correspondence college offering study help for either London University degrees or those of the University of South Africa.

There is no better man at present to organise such a college than Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, an ex-lecturer of Fort Hare. It is pleasing to note that the Prime Minister of the Transkei is trying to put a stop to the war of attrition on this African intellectual,

That shows the Africans' gratitude to the institution that has really uplifted them intellectually and culturally, and also the thirst for higher education.

Overseas help

A correspondence college of the Transkei would get thousands of rands, dollars and pounds from public bodies and individuals. With the British Council and America and India giving higher education bursaries, the lecturers and organisers at Umtata would not suffer intellectual isolation, and many students would get their finish and polish overseas.

Lecturers at Umtata would organise monthly personal contacts with students, who would be within easy reach, and guide them.

The applicants for lectureship would pour in from all over the world, and Unesco would help. There would rise also a big state library.

A more dynamic leadership from the Transkei Education Department is required.

ONLOOKER.

Port Elizabeth.

DATE

29 JUL 1965

STAR

Fort Hare lecturer dismissed

The Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH, Wednesday. — Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, a senior lecturer in Native administration at the university college of Fort Hare was informed to-day that he had been dismissed from the college.



This follows the private commission of inquiry which heard evidence about his suspension by the rector, Dr. D. J. J. Ross, at the end of March. The inquiry which ended on April 1, reserved its judgement.

Mr. Ndamse was suspended after reading a paper at a meeting of a study committee of the University of South Africa in Pretoria in February. He had been asked by the committee to speak on 'Problems experienced with tuition of Native administration at Bantu university colleges.'

In the paper he said the promises of more economic opportunities for Natives in their own institutions were not being kept.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that Mr. Ndamse had been suspended from his duties because of misconduct.



Mr CURNICK M. C. NDAMSE

M.P. ATTACKS NDAMSE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SACKING

CAPE TOWN. — The dismissal of Mr Curnick M. C. Ndamse, former senior lecturer in Native administration and social anthropology at Fort Hare, has had repercussions in Parliament.

The dismissal was mentioned by Mr P. A. Moore, the United Party front bench M.P.

He said that a senior Native lecturer in Native administration and social anthropology at Fort Hare was invited by the University of South Africa to address a study group on the subject "The problems of teaching Native administration in the new colleges".

The lecturer, said Mr Moore, made some suggested changes in the syllabus and concluded his address by saying that his suggestions were proffered humbly, and he hoped they would be received in that spirit.

Special Correspondent

The lecturer was charged with committing a breach of discipline, with insubordination and with conduct which was academically reprehensible. The Council of the University College of Fort Hare investigated the case, and the lecturer was dismissed.

Mr Moore said that the address was delivered to a group composed of academicians on what seemed to him a privileged occasion.

After his dismissal, the lecturer was appointed by the Transkei Legislative Assembly to the school Jongilezwe at Tsolo for the sons of chiefs and headmen, where his influence was wider, Mr Moore said.

Mr W. A. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, replied that the lecturer was charged with infringing the academic code applicable to all universities because he had not only criticised his own faculty, but the

work of others without first consulting the heads of the faculties concerned.

A lecturer in a subordinate position was required, under the academic code, to consult heads of faculties before criticising their work outside the university.

The Senate of the University College decided he had infringed the code, and the council decided to charge him with making suggestions about syllabuses without consulting the heads of departments concerned, with knowingly making false and irrelevant statements and with knowingly committing distortions and irrelevancies, Mr Maree said.

The committee which heard the charge decided unanimously that he should be dismissed and the council accepted the recommendation unanimously.

Mr Maree said he himself twice examined the papers about the case and endorsed the decision.

DATE

13 JUL 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. A. Mdledle, warden of a youth camp near King William's Town, and a brother of Education, Mr. B. Mdledle, and Mr. G. M. Mzamane, a lecturer at Fort Hare University, were photographed at a wedding reception in Alice recently.

DATE

28 JUL 1965

P. E. EVENING POST

CONFERENCE SPEAKER

A SENIOR lecturer in Psychology at the University College of Fort Hare, Alice Oosthuizen, will address the annual conference of the Vela Langa Association for the Blind at Lovedale Missionary Institution, Alice, on August 7, at 10.30 a.m.

A fund-raising concert will also be held. Choirs from various schools in the area will take part in a music competition for the Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu trophy and the H. H. Majiza trophy.



Professor D. F. van Dyk

DAVID FREDERIK VAN DYK was born on March 5, 1913, at Cedarville. He received his school training at the Kokstad High School and passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination after which he taught consecutively at Maclear, Ugie and Graaff-Reinet.

In 1950 he was appointed to the Grey College in Bloemfontein. This appointment enabled him to continue his studies at the University of the Orange Free State, where he passed the examinations for the following degrees: B.A. in 1951, B.Ed. in 1953, and in 1955 the degree of M.Ed. with a thesis on the Griquas of Griqualand East and the development of their education from 1863 to 1906.

In 1957 he was appointed lecturer at the Teachers' Training College, Graaff-Reinet, and in 1961 Senior Lecturer in Didactics and Administration and Head of

this Department at the University of Fort Hare.

At the end of last year he submitted a thesis, "The Education of the Griquas, Coloureds and Bantu in East Griqualand from 1863 to 1892," for the doctorate in education. At the beginning of 1965 he was appointed to the Chair in Historical Education at the University of Fort Hare; and in March, 1965, the degree of Doctor in Education was conferred on him by the Chancellor of the University of the Orange Free State, the State President, Mr. C. R. Swart.

Prof. D. F. van Dyk married Miss Frances Laas, only daughter of Mrs. S. Laas and the late Mr. A. M. J. Laas of Theunissen, O.F.S. She qualified at the University of the Orange Free State, and holds, inter alia, the following degrees in pianoforte-playing: A.T.C.L., L.T.C.L., U.T.L.M.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"The Education Of The Griquas, Coloureds, and Bantu In East Griqualand - A Historical Survey, 1863-1892"

(By Prof. D. F. van Dyk)

A COPY of this important and extensive work, 647 pages, which took five years to complete, has been presented by the author to the Kokstad Municipality and placed in the Library. It is the only scientific work which now exists on East Griqualand and throws light on aspects which hitherto had been unknown.

The investigation of the education of the Griquas, Coloureds and Bantu in East Griqualand from 1863 to 1892 was undertaken in order that the facts with regard to the indigenous education of the Bantu tribes in Nomansland may become available as an integral part of the history of Bantu education in South Africa; that the work of the pioneer missionaries and its significance to the education among the Griquas, Coloureds and Bantu may be known; that the history of education of the tribes in Nomansland, later known as East Griqualand, may be seen as a progressive development from the elementary

religious education by the missionaries to the period of State-aid under the control of the Superintendent General of Education; that the co-operation between the State and the various missionary societies in the provision of education to non-Europeans may be seen in the proper perspective; that the role of the Griquas and the Bantu in the movement for the provision of education for their children in East Griqualand may be appreciated; and that the indebtedness of the Griqua, the Coloured and the Bantu to the missionaries and the State for their contribution towards the provision and promotion of their education in the period 1863 to 1892, may be placed on record.

There has always been a great need for a work to which the present generation of teachers and students could refer for information on the education of (a) the Griquas under the authority of (i) Adam Kok III and his Government in Nomansland from 1863 to 1875, and (ii) the Colonial Government from 1876 to 1892; (b) the Coloureds during the period when (i) church denominations made provision for elementary education in Nomansland from 1872 to 1875, and (ii) State-aid was available (after

annexation), 1876-1892; (c) the Bantu in the period of (i) indigenous education, (ii) elementary education prior to the extension of British Rule in 1875, and (iii) State-aid as instituted subsequent to the extension of British rule.

The primary aim in undertaking this investigation was the preservation of material which was in danger of being lost forever to posterity. The writer traced a large amount of unprotected data and material in manuscript form in possession of private people and in store houses at mission stations where the material was lying in open boxes or tied up and stacked

away in dusty bundles. Secondly, it was the writer's aim to record and arrange chronologically the data which was primarily found in loose sheets of paper, letters, note and exercise books, and in log books of different church denominations, the only available information regarding the part each church had played in the promotion of the Griquas, Coloureds and Bantu in East Griqualand in the period 1863-1892. Finally, the third aim of the research was the assessment of the role and contribution of the early Griqua, Coloured and Bantu cultural heritage towards determining the direction of non-European education during the period reviewed.

Second phase of important survey is under way



Staff Reporter

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The second phase of a socio-economic survey conducted by the Department of Sociology and Social Work of the University College of Fort Hare under Dr. P. J. de Vos, has begun in Zwelitsha near King William's Town.

Under the leadership of Mr. B. B. Mafuya, seven students are conducting the survey. There are five men and two women.

According to Mr. Mafuya, 226 homes in Zwelitsha have been visited by his team and it was hoped that by July 20 more than 600 homes will have been visited.

INTERVIEWS

"We have interviewed many families and have unearthed a lot of information regarding the

living conditions and the income of many families at Zwelitsha. The people are co-operating with us and are very friendly," the leader of the survey team told the African Edition yesterday.

The first phase of the survey was conducted in the rural areas of the Ciskei earlier this year.

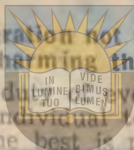
Valuable information was obtained and it is hoped to make the findings of the survey known to the general public.

DATE

14 JUL 1965

THE WORLD

Our future at stake in our education



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is the duty of every able African individual to see to it that the best is produced by him or her.
We need more Dr. Xumas, more Dr. D. D. I. Jabavu, Dr. B. W. Vilakazi, more Z. K. Matthews, Reginald Boleus, and Frances Rama-

shalas.
I am merely quoting a few of them.
It depends on the younger generation to do their best. The future of Africa lies in your hands.
FAITH D. MOTAUNG
Natalispruit.

SIR, I wish to advise the younger generation not to spoil their chances by leaving their school careers incomplete. They are harming themselves.

Nowadays, all races of different countries are striving for advancement in all spheres of life, especially academically, culturally and commercially.

It is shocking to find that though the Africans are in the majority, they are slower in progress than Indians and many other foreigners in South Africa.

This can be clearly seen in that there are more Indians at the Natal University than Africans at Ngoye, Turfloop and Fort Hare.

STAFF

In our universities, our staff is predominantly white, whereas with the university of Natal the staff is mostly Indians.

No one is to blame for this present state of affairs, but

DATE.....

4- AUG 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

PERSOONLIK



Prof. J. J. Ross is na die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare is na Pretoria waar hy as lid van die ad hoc-komitee van die Kabinet 'n vergadering by- woon om die instelling van 'n landboufakulteit by Fort Hare te oorweeg.

Prof. en mev. D. Nel van Alice is na Port Elizabeth waar hul dogiertjie 'n operasie ondergaan het. Prof. Nel is hoog- leraar in geografie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

'EYES ON STUDENTS AT FORT HARE'

CAPE TOWN. — A Stellenbosch University delegate to the 41st Nusas congress in Cape Town criticised Fort Hare University College authorities for "victimising" students who associated with Nusas.

Mr Stanley Levenstein proposed a motion, passed unanimously, noting that Nusas branches were disallowed at Fort Hare.

Mr Levenstein said there had been numerous cases of victimisation and even expulsion for students who associated themselves with the organisation.

Their position was vastly different to students at other universities. They asked their future and careers to belong to Nusas, he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Watched by spies

There was also many instances of constant vigilance over the students, and they were known to be watched by spies and informers.

"This is the vicious outcome of the separate universities legislation which is intended to treat these students like animals in a zoo, without giving them the right to express their ideas," Mr Levenstein said.

Nusas was often inclined to despair at the failure of its pleas and efforts to influence the "racist Government", but the courage of the Fort Hare students gave new hope.

Education suffers

"They showed us how important Nusas really is," said Mr Levenstein. "And they have shown South African students how to be true, upright South Africans."

Another motion attacking the system of "tribal colleges" warned that university education would suffer in South Africa because of "repressive" legislation.

The student assembly, to clarify its policy toward the tribal colleges, established by the extension of the University Education Act, stated that apartheid, racial discrimination, censorship, bannings of staff, and the fear caused by the net of repressive legislation "would cause university education in South Africa to suffer".—(Sapa)



Dr A. C. OOSTHUIZEN, of Fort Hare, Alice, and her three sons, RUDOLF, 9, GERDUS, 6½, and CAREL, 11, arrived from England in the mailship on Saturday after a six-month stay abroad.

PROFESSOR'S DOCTOR-WIFE ALSO STUDIED



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A POST-GRADUATE scholarship awarded to Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, of Fort Hare University, Alice, meant a six-month stay in Germany for him, his wife and their three small boys. They have been away since last November.

Dr Oosthuizen, who is Professor of Ecclesiastical History and the Science of Missions at Fort Hare, was awarded a study grant to Marburg University, Hesse, where he did some valuable research on separate movements in the church.

With the help of Fort Hare's African staff, Prof. Oosthuizen has already translated from the Zulu into English many of the hymns written by Shembe, the founder of an African religious cult which has a big following in Natal.

Lectures

Shembe died in 1935 but his followers firmly believe that he lives again in his son who, like his father, has written numerous hymns. Some of these Prof. Oosthuizen has also translated.

While her husband was busy on his research Mrs Oosthuizen who, as Dr A. C. Oosthuizen, is a general practitioner at Lovedale Hospital, took the opportunity of attending lectures in ophthalmology and dermatology.

The three boys attended the Waldorf Schule, which is a Rudolf Steiner school.

Camping holiday

But it was not all work and no play for the family during those six months.

On a camping holiday, living under canvas and, to the boys' great delight, going to bed in sleeping bags, they went by car to Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Mrs Oosthuizen found conditions in Yugoslavia "too morbid" for enjoyment.

Just before leaving Germany they went on a second camping trip, in perfect weather, through Scandinavia.

Prof. Oosthuizen left Germany by air on June 23, re-

turning to Fort Hare via Leopoldville, Johannesburg and Durban, studying further aspects of his research in each of these centres.

Mrs Oosthuizen and the children, taking their car with them, left for England on June 10. During the next seven days they made a camping tour of some of England's most historic spots after which they boarded their ship in Southampton to return to Port Elizabeth.

14 JUL 1965

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Fort Hare's NUSAS ban criticised

CAPE TOWN—A Stellenbosch University delegate to the 41st NUSAS congress in Cape Town yesterday criticised Fort Hare University College authorities for "victimising" students who associated with NUSAS.

Mr. Stanley Levenstein proposed a motion, passed unanimously, noting that NUSAS branches were disallowed at Fort Hare.

Mr. Levenstein said there had been numerous cases of victimisation and even expulsion of students who associated themselves with the organisation.

Their position was vastly different to students at other universities. They staked their future and careers to belong to NUSAS, he said.

There were also many instances of constant vigilance over the students, and they were known to be watched by spies and informers, he said.

"This is the vicious outcome of the separate universities legislation which is intended to treat these students like animals in a zoo, without giving them the right to express their ideas," Mr. Levenstein said.

New hope

NUSAS was often inclined to despair at the failure of its pleas and efforts to influence the "racist Government," but the courage of Fort Hare students gave new hope.

"They have showed us how important NUSAS really is," said Mr. Levenstein, "and they have showed South African students how to be true, upright South Africans."

Another motion attacking the system of "tribal colleges" warned that university education would suffer in South Africa because of "repressive" legislation.

The student assembly, to clarify its policy toward "tribal colleges," established by the Extension of University Education Act, states that apartheid, racial discrimination, censorship, bannings of staff, and the fear caused by the net of repressive legislation "would cause university education in South Africa to suffer."

The motion also asked constituent student councils to arrange for the exchange of minutes, student newspapers and other publications as a means of "breaking down the isolation" and of "removing the intimidation."—SAPA.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

VICTIMIZATION AT FORT HARE ALLEGED

A STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY delegate to the 41st Nusas congress in Cape Town yesterday condemned Fort Hare University College authorities for victimizing students who associated themselves with Nusas.

Mr. Stanley Levenstein proposed a motion, passed unanimously, noting that Nusas branches were disallowed at Fort Hare.

Mr. Levenstein pointed out that there had been numerous cases of victimization and even expulsion for students who associated themselves with the organization. They staked their future and careers to belong to Nusas.

There were also many instances of constant vigilance over the students, and they were known to be watched by spies and informers.

"This is the vicious outcome of the separate universities legislation which is intended to treat these students like animals in a zoo, without giving them the right to express their ideas."

Nusas was often inclined to despair at the failure of its pleas and efforts to influence the "racist government", but the courage of the Fort Hare students gave new hope.

"They have showed us how important Nusas really is," said Mr. Levenstein, "and they have showed South African students how to be true, upright South Africans."

TO CLARIFY POLICY

Another motion attacking the system of "tribal colleges" warned that university education would suffer in South Africa because of repressive legislation.

The student assembly, to clarify its policy toward the tribal colleges established by the Extension of University Education Act, "states that apartheid, racial discrimination, censorship, bannings of staff and the fear caused by the net of repressive legislation" would cause university education in South Africa to suffer.

Strict governmental control had created isolation, lack of autonomy of student bodies and lack of contact between staff and students.

The motion called for a maintenance by Nusas of contact with students at these universities.

The motion also asked student

councils to arrange for the exchange of minutes, student newspapers and other publications as a means of breaking down the isolation and removing the victimization.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 JUL 1965

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Africans are being prepared for posts in Civil Service

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is going all out to train and prepare Africans for legal posts in its service and is subsidising 50 per cent of the costs incurred by student officers.

This applies to officers of the Department of Justice who are studying law by correspondence course. These include the posts of Magistrate, Prosecutor, Clerk of the Court and similar positions, the Secretary for Justice for the Transkei. Mr. J. H. Meyer, said in an interview with the African Edition last week.

This privilege is restricted at present to officers of fixed establishment in the Department of Justice of the Transkei, and this year 21 officers are taking the course, he said.

According to Mr. Meyer, the subsidy is for the length of the course, a minimum of three to four years.

Mr. Meyer went on to say that from July 13 to July 18 a refresher course for Africans

was held at the University of Fort Hare and conducted by Professor Pont, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare, and other lecturers in the faculty.

It was the first such course since the inception of the government in the Transkei, and was attended by eight officers of the Transkei Department of Justice at present stationed at Tsolo, Mount Frere, Ngamakwe and Lusikisiki, as well as two officers from the Department of the Interior.

These officers were Messrs. H. K. Phillips, P. M. Baai, B. B. Mntonintshi, P. S. Magwen-tshu, V. Buso, E. Zokwe, K. Tshanyela and L. E. Ndesi.

Mr. S. T. Mlonyeni attended from the Department of Interior and Mr. M. M. Titus from the Department of the Chief Minister. These officers were all engaged in studying law by correspondence, said Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Meyer added that the cost of transport of the stu-

dents to and from Fort Hare was borne by the Government and they were given free accommodation in one of Fort Hare's hostels.

The student officers were addressed on the following subject and were given the opportunity afterwards to discuss the addresses and question the speakers in connection with them:

- Recent developments in criminal law, by the senior lecturer in criminal law and procedure at Fort Hare, Mr. J. B. Thom;

- Recent developments in private law by Professor Pont;

- Salient points in criminal procedure, by the Attorney General of the Eastern Province, Mr. N. C. Masters;

- Salient points in civil procedure, by the senior lecturer in constitutional administrative and public international law, Mr. L. V. Postma;

- The scope and functions of administrative law, by the senior lecturer in administrative law in the faculty of Law

of the University of South Africa, Dr. M. Wiechers;

- Functions of the magistrate, prosecutor and attorney in court by the Chief Magistrate of East London, Mr. G. M. St. L. Daines.

This course, Mr. Meyer said, was to assist African students in studying their law in preparation for their duties as public prosecutors, magistrates, etc.

Professor Pont took the students for a tour of the library where he showed them various text books, law reports and other law books in an endeavour to guide them in selecting books to assist them with their legal studies.

Mr. Meyer said Professor Pont, Dr. Wiechers and other lecturers in law from Fort Hare had sacrificed the last week of their vacation in order to conduct this refresher course.

Students interviewed spoke highly of the refresher course and expressed their renewed eagerness to study.

DATE.....

5 - AUG 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Boer se koeie presteer

FORT BEAUFORT. — 'n Groot prestasie het mnr. A. R. Wilke en seun van Warden, Fort Beaufort, te beurt geval. Twee Frieskoeie van hulle behoort, het onderskeidelik eerste en tweede in die Republiek in hul onderskeie afdelings gekom wat melkproduksie betref.

Mnre. Wilke het 'n moderne en higiëniese melkery op hul plaas. Van die melkmasjien af tot by die was van die kanne word feitlik niks met die hand gehanteer nie. Hulle lewer daaglik melk aan een van die grootste melkerye in Oos-Londen.

Mnr. Wilke is ook 'n lektor aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. Hy ry daaglik daarheen om klas te gee. — (Eie Beriggewer.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

5 - AUG 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

PRAATJIE OOR DIE KONGO



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Die rapportryerskorps van Alice word vanaand deur prof. G. C. Oosthuizen toegesprek oor die indrukke van sy verblyf in Duitsland en die Kongo.

Prof. Oosthuizen, wat sedert 1960 hoogleraar in teologie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare is, het pas teruggekeer van 'n studietoer in Duitsland en Afrika. Sy eggenote, dr. Connie Oosthuizen, het hom vergesel. — (Els Beriggewer.)

DATE 20 AUG 1965
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mev. Elmie Crause, eggenote van prof. C. A. Crause van Fort Hare, is uit die hospitaal op Alice ontslaan.

Kenner



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. dr. H. J. van der Schroeff van die Universiteit Amsterdam, een van Europa se gesaghebbendes op die gebied van bedryfseksonomie, het gistermiddag op die Lughawe Jan Smuts aangekom vir 'n besoek van ses weke aan die Republiek. Die besoek is kragtens die uitruilskema van die kultuurverdrag tussen dit twee lande en die besoeker sal onder meer Kaapstad, Stellenbosch, Fort Hare, Durban, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom, Johannesburg, Pretoria, en die Wildtuin besoek. Prof. Van der Schroeff se vader was verbonde aan die Nederlands-Zuid-Afrikaanse Spoorwegmaatskappy en het in Springs gewoon.

8 AUG 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Paintings on display

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—On view from September 8 to September 11 in the F. S. Malan Museum at the University College of Fort Hare will be a collection of paintings mainly from artists resident in the Eastern Cape.

About 50 works will be on display and established artists such as G. M. Pemba are well represented. There are also a few works by Eric Ngcobo, of Durban, and Ephraim Ngatane, of Johannesburg.

EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

A brave Scot with a cause

THE man who has contributed most to the cause of African higher education turns 80 tomorrow. His work is known throughout Southern Africa.

He is Alexander Kerr, the first principal of Fort Hare. He served it for 33 fruitful years. He worked in a wider field, too. He served on the De La Warre commission on higher education in East Africa which led to the founding of Makerere College.

When he retired he headed the Kerr commission on African education in Southern Rhodesia and a year later was on the Carr-Saunders commission on higher education in Central Africa. From these commissions developed the present university in Rhodesia.

His monument is around him—in Africa and overseas. There are past students of Fort Hare up and down the continent, serving in many spheres—as doctors, lawyers, teachers, school inspectors, politicians (some as cabinet ministers).

Life's work

When Dr. Kerr arrived at the sleepy little Eastern Cape village of Alice in 1915, the South African Native College of Fort Hare consisted of five houses.

The first science laboratory was a kitchen. He had 17 students—none of them matriculated. He had one staff member, Professor Davidson Don Tengu Jabavu.

Together they began a life's work—the young Scot from Kilmarnock and the young African. It was also the beginning of a lifelong friendship which became an example to succeeding generations at Fort Hare.

Together they saw Fort Hare

grow. When Kerr retired as principal in 1949, 325 students were taking degree, diploma and teacher-training courses. The staff numbered 36.

And by 1959 Fort Hare had turned out 687 B.A.s, 507 B.Sc. graduates, 452 diploma diplomas, 192 advanced diplomas. Eighty-five students had been given their preliminary medical training. They went on to qualify in medicine in South Africa and overseas.

But Fort Hare was more than a place where Africans, Coloureds and Indians studied for

and regard.

When he arrived in South Africa word quickly went the rounds that the new principal was a man of good humour and therefore very acceptable. His broad accent was heard from the touchline during Fort Hare-Lovedale football matches: "Play up, Fort Hare, ma voice won't last much longer."

He believed in setting an example. Once a student asked him how many cigarettes he smoked a day. Kerr promptly gave up smoking.

His outgoing affection for those around him, his staff, his students, his friends, made it fun to be with him. His striking memory enabled him to recall even the least distinguished of his past students—their names, their faces, their record at Fort Hare.

He set high standards. He never deviated from them. Dr. G. S. M'timkulu, former principal of Adams College and now head of the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, was a one-man class under his tutorship for his M.A. He turned in an essay one day. Kerr noted the amount of research that M'timkulu had done.

Protest

Then he said in his quiet way: "A man who can do this kind of work and put together his ideas so well should certainly know how to spell 'necessary.' I have therefore given you a B grade for this essay."

The old Fort Hare era ended on January 1, 1960. Maintenance, control and management passed to the Minister of Bantu Education. Thousands of words of protest preceded this. None had been as determined as Dr. Kerr to keep Fort Hare as it was. It was a massive and unanswerable case which the politicians brushed aside.

Where did Kerr stand? When his Fort Hare died, a part of him died, too. But however much he abhorred the change he felt that as much of the old tradition as possible should be preserved. If the old staff stayed at their posts might they not be able to help do that? He advised accordingly.

Sacked

The old guard had the matter taken out of their hands. In the political clean-up that followed, seven teaching staff members with many years' service were sacked. The librarian, mild-mannered and scholarly and beloved of generations of students, was sacked. The registrar was sacked. Resignations from others of the old guard, six in all, followed.

The new registrar was pelted with tomatoes when he addressed the students. The new rector was greeted with cries of "resign, resign."

It was a sad spectacle. Fort Hare was approaching its 50th anniversary. It was on the verge of full university status.

Kerr does not talk easily of what has happened to Fort Hare. Today he carries on his lifetime of service through his editorship of "South African Opinion," published at Lovedale, Fort Hare's neighbour.

Respect

Just before he retired he summed up his personal philosophy and his record of achievement, to the Fort Hare graduation class of 1948.

He said: "If we can learn here respect for communal gifts, mutual tolerance for group peculiarities and safe methods of draining off the racial lightning which seems to play about the heads of most mortals in these days, we may confidently expect that the

By
**ANTHONY
RIDER**

degrees and diplomas. It was a place where they came into contact with values and ideas that reshaped their lives.

Above all, it was the personality and the philosophy of the quiet-voiced, fun-loving Kerr that enriched them.

He was scholarly but he never paraded his learning. He was a disciplinarian but he did not force respect; he earned it.

He came to South Africa straight from Scotland free of the racial attitudes of the White South African. He would have treated any group of students. He never seemed to assume that they would be less competent, less able to understand or less capable in any way merely because they were Black.

He dealt with every student for what he was, and colour or attitudes based on colour did not seem to enter this relationship. This was a rare gift and with it Kerr won their respect

in immensely strong positive one

Continued from Page 12

A SCOT WITH A CAUSE

danger of racial conflict . . . will be by so much lessened.

"At any rate I would hazard the guess that no one knows of a better way of adjusting race relationships than by the way of mutual knowledge, reciprocal esteem and unity in common causes directed to worthy ends, all of which virtues may be nurtured in such a community as this.

"If we can work out a mode of living together which will allow the free development of community gifts and their incorporation in the stock of a truly Christian civilisation, we may find that, instead of bringing up the rear in the march of human kind, we may actually be the pioneers of a world still in the making. To the task of working out such a pattern all good men and every trained mind in our generation in South Africa is called."

Now, 17 years on, the years have touched him lightly, this brave old Scot. He is still at his post. There are times when he cannot accept what has happened to his beloved Fort Hare but while he can still, by his presence and his example, see that even a little of the old tradition is continued, his duty is clear. He must stay at his post.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TRIBUTE TO A PIONEER

ONE morning in October, 1915, the mailship "Saxon" anchored in the roadstead off East London after a voyage from England. The voyage had been perilous because Germany's submarines were then searching the seas and sinking all British ships which came within range. This was the year the Lusitania and many other fine ships were sunk.

The mailship was too large to enter the Buffalo River so, in the routine of those days, she had barely cast anchor before the tugs were alongside, some of them towing lighters for the cargo. But one tug was for the passengers and had on deck the outside basket which all old East London people remember. The ship's crane was soon at work hauling the basket on deck and then slinging it, packed tight with people, over the side again. When the seas were rough this was a most interesting way to disembark.

Among the passengers on this occasion was a young Scot who looked little over 21 (but was a few years older) and his young wife. If anyone had asked the young fellow what he was going to do in South Africa the answer would probably have left the listener gasping. For this young man, whose arrival was unheralded and unsung, was in all seriousness coming ashore to found a university. Unusual, to say the least, yet so it was, and so he did—the name of the new creation being the University College of Fort Hare.

In East London the reception committee was small—the Rev. George Blair, the much-loved minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church, and Mr. John Tengo Jabavu, father of the better-known Davidson Don Tengo Jabavu (later Professor Jabavu).

From East London the young couple went on to Fort Hare. Alexander Kerr has never been a swearing man but when first he saw Fort Hare he could have been excused had he said: "There's damn all here," for that's all there was. Five old houses, a derelict fort, and some acres of poor veld.

There were hares and small game scuttering around, snakes in plenty, guinea fowl, an occasional buck, and some savage ostriches.

Savage I say and mean, for the victims used to get their names in the Alice Times.

Africa hides her assets, and so do Africans. Fort Hare had unseen assets. Across the Tyumie River was the Lovedale Missionary Institution, then a lively centre of all sorts of activities presided over by the Rev. James Henderson, a very remarkable man who in its early years was Fort Hare's greatest asset.

Across the river also was the friendly but small and exceedingly dusty town of Alice. (Today still friendly, but clean as a polished apple and a model of what small towns should be.)

Interesting

Behind James Henderson was a group of elderly Native leaders and chiefs, and behind

The brave Scot who came to South Africa to found a university

ABOUT THE AUTHOR . . .

A tribute to Dr. Alexander Kerr, first principal of Fort Hare University College, to mark the occasion of his 80th birthday. The writer, MR. TOM ATKINSON, was Works Manager of the Lovedale Press from 1913 to 1945, during which period he came to know Alexander Kerr very well. He is now living in retirement in East London.

these a multitude of Africans and Whites, all keenly watching every fresh step towards the starting of a new sort of college. In this group there were some very interesting figures. Mr. Jabavu (senior); the Rev. John Knox Bokwe, a small bearded man well known for his songs and choruses; Dr. Rubusana, Xhosa author, minister and politician.

Other assets at Fort Hare were not obvious but proved to be very real. Three churches had promised to build and support hostels should the scheme get under way. The Native Affairs Department and the High Commission Territories were interested parties, and there were hopes of bursaries from these and other sources.

Most important of all the Government, presided over by General Botha, had promised real but not lavish support. Enough to begin with, but only just.

Trusted

The Principal of Lovedale was the man whom one and all trusted to bring these seemingly wild hopes to fruition. He had little to work with. James Henderson, like many another good churchman, could do an artistic job in the way of robbing Peter to pay Paul. But when he came from Nyasaland to Lovedale in 1906 to preside over the Institution's fortunes he also took over a big overdraft and a cruel debt.

There was never a spare coin in the Lovedale kitty, but the Institution held the title deeds to the veld and old houses at Fort Hare and these were handed over to the new college. This gift, plus Governmental and churchly promises made a beginning possible.

General Botha visited the embryo college and gave a wise and statesmanlike address. He was kindly disposed towards the Cape Native policy, of which the Fort Hare scheme was but one facet. Other ventures being planned were agricultural colleges, the Transkeian Bunga and the Native Affairs Commission.

Opening

This was the official opening and classwork began on the following day, in an old house. Three small rooms accommodated classes for literature, mathematics, etc, the dining-room was given over to science, the kitchen became a laboratory—and the pantry was the strangest such in the world for the shelves carried the "stink bottles" and specimens without which scientists are lost souls.

Though the College was now open there were no students around with university entrance examinations.

There was then only one Native high school in South Africa, this being at Lovedale, but other institutions in the Cape and Natal had promised to open more. The first students, therefore, had to be brought on to Matriculation standard before they could go on to degree studies.

The first graduation ceremony must rank as a big day in Fort Hare's annals. Later came yet bigger days until there was no hall at Fort Hare which could adequately accommodate all who wished to be present.

Ground. The occasion was the annual athletics competition between Fort Hare and Lovedale students. The organisers were Clifford Dent (Fort Hare) and J. W. Macquarrie (Lovedale)—now both on the staff of Natal University College. The judges were gentlemen from Alice. I was the recorder.

The coaches had trained their men well so there were numerous exciting races and close finishes, all of which were awarded to Lovedale. Some athletes were running in bright red costumes.

The organisers had done everything to make the day a success—excepting that they had not trained the judges, some of whom had never before stood at a finishing tape. In such circumstances can judges be blamed if at the photo-finish they could only see red?

Before the end a few Fort Hare supporters could no longer bear the pangs of outrageous fortune and their captain came to me to lodge a few protests. I don't blame him.

The end of a perfect day came with Lovedale winning by a few points. Enter now Principal Kerr.

Victory

A.K.—Present the cup and let us gang awa home.

T.A.—We cannot present the cup until the officials have met.

A.K.—Present the cup!

T.A.—But the issue is still in the balance.

A.K.—Present the cup.

T.A.—If it is presented it can never be "unpresented."

A.K.—Get me a chair!

And on a chair he stood while he made a grand speech, and presented the cup to the Lovedalians. Then off away home cheerfully having in the hour of his team's defeat snatched a little victory for himself.

As I have been writing these notes, which has truly been a labour of love, one thought has throughout been upsurging for utterance, this being that no head of any college ever received more loyal devotion than did Alexander Kerr. And in his retirement still does.

Staff and students (and I must include neighbours in this) have loved and cherished him throughout the years. His joyful days, and the many honours that have come his way, have been their's, and so have his days of mourning. Blessed are those who know when they are well off.

Thought

From far and wide wonderful tributes have this month been coming his way. The cherishing of A.K. seems to have become a cult. His life and work brought forth this rare quality of devotion and by it we may guess (but only guess) at the stature of the man.

Out of the depths also rises the thought that innumerable men and women who once "sat at the feet" of Alexander Kerr are now in the highest places in every African-governed territory south of the Equator, and even further afield—Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, and up north until we are in Kenya or Nyasaland, or near home in the Transkei.

Maybe Alexander Kerr, when he looks back on his stay in Alice where he has been at home for 50 years, is also seeing in miniature a South Africa of the distant future when much that is now troubling us will have passed away. I trust that he indulges in such pardonable visions and that they bring to him, as to this writer, a little sweetness in the much or little that is bitter.

Fifty years have gone all too swiftly by since a committee lacking a quorum met Alexander Kerr in East London, and my columns are filled though the half has not been told.

A force

His character is writ large all over the College he created. His personality will for long be a living force in the hearts of a thousand and one of his past students. His humour was always rich and rewarding. His weaknesses—well, I never knew where to probe for those.

We remember him most affectionately in his retirement, and also remember the years of his strength when many looked up to him at Fort Hare as to a pillar of light and wisdom.

But perhaps happiest of all are thoughts of the day when first he quietly came to the Border and went to Fort Hare to take possession of a piece of veld on which to found a University.

Upgraded

An outstanding day was the one when it was announced that the college had been upgraded by the University of South Africa and that a number of Heads of Departments were now to be addressed as Professors. Later on more than 100 students were presented for capping at a graduation ceremony, and the students sang the Te Deum.

Fort Hare became a place of calling for well-known personalities—Prime Ministers, Governors-General, Royalty and famous figures in the world of education.

One afternoon Dr. Henderson and Alexander Kerr came blustering into my printing works and I guessed they were up to mischief. We should have been printing "The South African Outlook" which Dr. Henderson edited when the regular editor (Mr. D. A. Hunter, father of Prof. Monica Wilson) was away. I gave a "stop the press" order just to please them. Alec Kerr had some copy he wanted included in the issue.

It was from the Spectator, a poem by Rose Macauley, entitled "Adam and Eve."

I never asked what was behind this urgency, even though it seemed to be a case of a young man leading an old friend astray.

Infringed

This incident stays in mind as being the only time in my long years connected with print when I allowed the copy-right law to be knowingly infringed, and now, rather belatedly I fear, I humbly beg it's pardon.

Another picture of Alexander Kerr, the man, and not the principal, can be seen in 1924 at the Lovedale Sports



Alexander Kerr, the "father" and first principal of Fort Hare University College, celebrates his 80th birthday today. He was the moving force behind the school and saw it change from a cluster of houses and huts to a sprawling academic centre whose buildings are valued at R3 million. He headed the Kerr Commission which, among other things, planned the setting up of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and was a member of the Commission which set up the Makerere University College. During his academic life he has been honoured with three doctorates—LL.D. of the University of South Africa, D.D. of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, and LL.D. of Rhodes University. A rare appointment as a layman was that of Moderator of the South African Presbyterian Church. He now edits the South African Outlook, a monthly journal devoted to missionary work and inter-racial affairs. (Photograph by Rhodes Tremeer, F.R.P.S.)

Extract from
Economist, London

- 7 AUG 1965

WHAT APARTHEID IS ABOUT



Officially, it is about this:

South Africa's population consists of eleven national groups: a White group, a Coloured group, an Indian group and eight Bantu (Black) ethnic groups.

Each group has a distinct identity of its own and a way of life determined by language, culture, heritage, outlook and environment. Each group has evolved in its own way, according to its stage of development and particular way of life.

South Africa's answer to the problem of the peaceful coexistence of these different peoples is seen in the policy of separate development which makes it possible for the various groups to enjoy the full privileges of a free society each in their own area, unhampered by the strains imposed by a multiracial society.

THIS quotation from an official government booklet, "South African Quiz," is the first part of the answer the booklet gives to the question: "What is meant by the policy of Separate Development?" It goes on to say that, historically, the first

Europeans moved up from the south of the country, while the "Bantu" (the government-chosen name) moved down from the north. The whites made the republic of South Africa out of what was then "virtually an empty part of the continent. . . . The migrating Bantu settled in the areas best suited to their needs." The whites reserved the "Bantu homelands" for these people by statute in 1913; these areas have been added to since then by buying white-owned land and "today the Bantu are being assisted to develop separately from the Whites in their own homelands."

The official description tells how the "Bantu, in their homelands, preferred a subsistence economy" which is why they have remained underdeveloped. Quoting from Dr Verwoerd, it explains that in these circumstances the whites became the guardians of the Bantu. And "insofar as separate development involves continued control by the guardian over the wards, it is of a transitional nature only." The control will lapse as the Bantu advance.

The whole concept, the booklet says, rests on "the just claims and moral rights of each group to advance towards self-government and self-determination, but with due recognition of the need that a balance must be struck between different values and different rights. Absolute right for any one group may mean tremendous injustice to another." As Dr Verwoerd has pointed out, the idea is not based on superiority or inferiority, but merely on the fact that people are different. Racial hatred, Dr Verwoerd argues, cannot be eliminated in an enforced multiracial state; only the policy of separate nation-building, the policy of good neighbourliness, can do that.

Eight self-governing Bantu national units are envisaged. The first of these, the Transkei, achieved self-government at the end of 1963. According to this pamphlet, "it is foreseen that the eventual relationship between the Bantu and European will develop into a commonwealth pattern and, economic-

ally, into a form of South African common market—in other words political independence and economic interdependence." One reason why all this is necessary is that:

The mixing of two such alien elements as White and Black leads to unhappy social results—racial miscegenation, moral deterioration of both, racial antipathy and clashes, and to many other forms of social evil.

These necessarily selected quotations have been presented in order to give some idea of how the South African government explains its own policy. Supporters of that policy range from those who say much the same sort of thing in more robust language to those who say, frankly: "It's either us or them. Unless we stay on top, we go under. If we have to go under, we'll pull every last one of them down with us." There is a great deal of argument on details among apartheid theorists. For example, Dr Verwoerd has laid it down that no white capitalists may operate inside the African areas; his scheme of things calls instead for "border industries," with the factories on one side of the boundary line and the workers on the other. But some Afrikaners who support him argue that there can be no true development of the African areas without allowing white capital and expertise in. The trouble is that the theory of separate development is gradually solidifying into dogma; there can be no breach, even in its minutest detail, without lengthy theological debate at the top.

Inside the Bantustans

SOMETHING like four million of the republic's Africans live in the thirteen per cent of the land now labelled "Bantu homelands." On the map most African areas are small pock-marks; there are 260 in all. The only large single piece making any real sense is the Transkei, which is a little bigger than Belgium. Its capital, Umtata, is reached by train or a good tarred road from East London; this road, in fact,

is the main South African national route from Port Elizabeth to Durban. The road itself is part of white South Africa.

So is the capital, Umtata. Your correspondent was not able to have any Africans—not even the chief minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima—to a drink or a meal in his hotel. “The whites of Umtata would be up in arms,” Chief Kaiser explained with great charm when finally a permissible meeting-place (his office) was found. “Why provoke them?”

Chief Kaiser presides over a cabinet in which he became the minister of finance and his brother the minister of justice. Education, the interior (best described as local administration), agriculture and forestry, and roads and public works are the other portfolios. There has been some talk of taking over health, but for the rest of the Transkei's affairs it is the South African, not the Transkeian, government that is responsible.



“Go ahead—develop”

Nor does the Transkei government run what seems on the map to be the whole Transkei. Dr Verwoerd seems to have no firm intention of incorporating Port St Johns, Umzimkulu or Matatiele into the Transkei in the foreseeable future; as for 26 townlets in the area, a racial zoning committee has been deciding how to divide these “white spots” into areas for separate black and white occupation, as elsewhere in the republic. The white areas, which generally means the town centres and the existing white suburbs, are stoutly resisting African penetration. Most of these “towns” are actually small trading villages. Many of them have a curiously English quality, since this part of the republic, like the rest of the eastern Cape Province, has more English-born farmers and traders in it than Afrikaners. A town like Butterworth is immensely English; Idutywa, with its blanketed Xhosa horse-men, is a colonial outpost. In time, it is theorised, the “white spots” will fade away.

But at present it is rural Transkei that can be described as self-governing; to this the African areas in the towns are being added. It is a country of immense beauty. The green hillsides are sensuous and smooth; the road sinews through them with lazy strength. If the car stops there is silence; the little white-painted huts dotting the hillsides look like Eden, and are

about as relevant to modern life (if that is what people want). The people in these huts are not, however, so innocent of modern politics as they might seem: before the Transkeian government could be set up there was such resistance that emergency regulations (banning meetings and giving powers of arrest without warrant) were proclaimed in 1960. They are still in force.

Some people are born politicians; some have politics thrust on them. The people of the Transkei can hardly help being involved in the affairs of the republic that owns them, for their sons, brothers and fathers go there to work. When they lose jobs in the white towns, or when they have made enough money and stop work, they are “endorsed out” by officials, which means that they are obliged to come home. Most Transkeians are Xhosas, many of whom traditionally seek work in the western Cape. But, theoretically, the government is trying to clear all Africans from the western Cape. So loads of Xhosa wives and children have been returned to the Transkei; the men have remained because the factories need them, and they are moving into hostels. The ratio of men to women in the African townships in the Cape is now even to two.

As fast as the men are shipped out of white man's Africa back to the Transkei, more come flooding back to fill vacancies. Sometimes it is the same men. The “endorsing out” states the theory of clearing Africans from the area; the recruiting back makes it possible for industry to carry on. Taxed about the human misery of this situation, Afrikaners will reply, “you cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs.”

The effect of this shuttling back and forth (700 miles, Cape Town to Umtata) on the African men is of importance for the future. It certainly introduces politics into the Transkei in a direct way; the tale is that every hostel room at Langa location, Cape-town, has spawned its own secret society.

The Transkei's own official politics are complicated. Its assembly consists of 64 chiefs (paid by the government) and 45 elected members. Chief Kaiser Matanzima was elected chief minister in 1963 by 54 votes to 49 (six members did not vote) and it is generally accepted that most of Chief Kaiser's votes came from chiefs, while most elected members supported the leader of the opposition, Chief Victor Pota, who is himself no radical but stands for multi-racialism as opposed to apartheid.

The Transkei opposition's most articulate spokesman is Mr “Knowledge” Guzana: mission-educated, arts degree at the old Fort Hare college, and by turns a teacher and lawyer. He has the equivalent of a white middle-class house outside Umtata; he says that the African nationalists in the rest of Africa “have not set us a good example. We are not impressed by what they have done.” He would have the Transkei an ordinary province of South Africa, like the Cape, with representatives in the central parliament.

Certainly Dr Verwoerd need fear a Poto-

Guzana government no more than he need fear the governments of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland—all are in the palm of South Africa's hand. What the Transkei opposition, and even the government, could do is to wring certain small concessions from Pretoria. The most important of these is on education.

One of the first decisions of the Transkei parliament, supported by both sides of the house, was to scrap “Bantu education” (South Africa's separate but not equal schooling for blacks) and to replace it with the ordinary Cape provincial education system. It was also decided to teach Africans in English and Afrikaans, instead of Xhosa, thus going against one of the Verwoerd government's most cherished principles—“mother-tongue education.” Putting these decisions into practice is another matter: a select committee has been working on how to do so, with Afrikaans government officials doing their best—as British officials did in colonial days—to see that head office policy is adhered to as much as possible.

Inside Black City

DREAMS of the future apart, the present reality is that the African areas of South Africa are too small, poor, overcrowded and underdeveloped to support even their existing populations. The work is in white South Africa, and of the 7½ million Africans living and working there, roughly four million are in the urban areas. The 3½ million Africans working on farms in South Africa are a subject all on their own; some are recruited by the department of prisons, which hires convict labour out to farmers; most of the rest are poorly paid, tied to their employers, and without political rights.

It is the town Africans on whom the spotlight plays. These are the most advanced of southern Africa's black people, and thus they are the biggest problem to the theorists of apartheid. Many of them have lived around the cities all their lives; many come from families that once owned property in the African areas of these cities (this is now illegal); many, in degree of education, way of life and general spirit are more like American Negroes than they are like their tribal forefathers. They are westernised to an extent that few other Africans anywhere have become.

These are the “cheeky kaffirs”—the ones who are far more politically sophisticated and socially demanding than the more willingly subservient tribal Africans. It is these who, because of their numbers and their presence in “white” South Africa, are the most feared; it is these who, because of the fantastic growth of industry in the republic (see pages xxi and xxii) are most needed. Half a million such Africans live in their own “black city” a comfortable 17 miles outside Johannesburg: three-quarters of these in “Soweto,” the part of



A favourable view of "Black City," Johannesburg

the city that is controlled by the (white) Johannesburg city council; the rest are in contiguous government-run townships.

Soweto is not an African word; it is an abbreviation of "South-Western Townships." "Black City's" 26 square miles support about 77,000 houses. All but a couple of thousand of these are neat boxes in long rows; each has a tiny garden in front and behind, a tap in the backyard and (except for about 1,800 of them) a flush toilet. Around 10,000 of the houses have electricity. It is proposed to give them all electricity, and to light every street, over a period of ten years.

The inside of most houses is the same: two very small front rooms and two back. New houses come without inside doors or plastering; it is for the inhabitants to finish them off. From inside, these houses are one step up from squalor; from outside, they look like a vast improvement on the slums they have replaced. About 35,000 people (7,000 families) in the final slum, Pimville, have yet to be rehoused.

This standard Johannesburg pattern is repeated all along the Witwatersrand—the cluster of towns along the gold reefs that includes Johannesburg as well as the biggest part of the country's industrial gold mining, and white-population strength. Each major town in the republic has its Soweto. The credit for the building of these vast, unexciting but at least hygienic satellite cities must be given to Dr Verwoerd himself. As minister for Bantu affairs, he promoted them; the cost has totalled £100 million in ten years.

The most cheeky of all the "cheeky kaffirs"—the intellectuals among South Africa's town Africans—say that they preferred the free life of the former slums to the easily inspected uniformity of the new regimented boxes. Pimville, for example, still has many speakeasies (they call them shebeens) deriving from the days when Africans were not allowed to buy or drink wines, beers, or spirits. In Soweto the government has provided sparkling new bars; these look like hospitals inside, and African policemen lean against the counters. The result is that many of the shebeen

queens have moved into Soweto, in spite of the government pubs, and they get the custom. The shebeen is simply a back room, with a gramophone, a few chairs, and a centre table to take the glasses. Its primary quality is its illegality: inside it there is a feeling of escape from the restrictions of life in South Africa.

For many Africans in Johannesburg the new townships are a material improvement upon what went before (as is the comfortable new Johannesburg African railway station). But there is no freehold in the Sowetos; there was in some of the slums that went before them. Although most houses are within something like a mile of the nearest railway station, the crowded trains and the long journey to town every morning mean getting up before dawn and arriving home after dark every day. A Johannesburg newspaper reported some years ago that the Africans were so crowded on these trains that they rode between the carriages, or crushed into them beyond safety limits, and that, as a result, some 150 a year were killed on the Soweto-Johannesburg route alone. Asked if this figure still applied, the official spokesman for South African Railways answered: "It is an underestimate."

In Dr Verwoerd's new black cities the streets are long and straight; their layout meets the convenience of strategically placed police stations. Most important of all, the whole of Soweto (like the other black townships) is divided into tribal districts, so that Zulu may not live alongside Sotho, or Xhosa become a neighbour of Tswana. Few more obvious applications of the principle of divide and rule exist; the immediate effect has been to increase the number of tribal clashes by emphasising differences.

Soweto is tightly controlled by minor officials who administer monstrous regulations. Any white man going in, or indeed any African wanting to visit any town in South Africa for longer than 72 hours, needs a permit. A man who loses his job might have 72 hours to find another. If he fails, he can be told to leave his house. Soweto and, indeed, Johannesburg—or be held in an "aid centre." Any resident of

the township found "undesirable" may, on no other ground, similarly be expelled. Grown-up sons may not live with their parents in Soweto unless they were born in or have jobs in Johannesburg. If man and wife both work and the man loses his job, both might be endorsed out (the endorsement appears on the pass every African must carry); or, perhaps worse, maybe only one of them. The administration of all this, which was tightened up by the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1964 to give officials almost universal powers over the residence and movement of Africans in all of white South Africa, is in the hands of local labour bureaus; the officers in charge of these bureaus are now being designated "peace officers," and have powers of arrest and search of houses. It is possible for the labour bureaus to "endorse out" Africans who have lived in, say, Johannesburg all their lives; if this happens, the order must be confirmed by Pretoria. The man would then be expected to go "home" to a tribal reserve he may never have seen.

Anyone knocking on any door in Soweto will soon enough be told one or two personal tales of hardship resulting from this web of regulations. It might be a case of the house being searched for "illegal residents" or of a close friend or relative being "endorsed out" or of a few weeks of panic between jobs hoping that the somewhat cumbersome labour bureau machinery does not start working between the expiry of the permit and the finding of the new job. A surprising number of these tales have a more or less happy ending: it is one thing, it seems, to devise intricate laws for regulating people's lives, and quite another to operate them efficiently. "So-and-so was endorsed out and it took him two months to find his way back," is a fairly common tale. Africans are not without ingenuity.

The purpose of all this is not to torture the town Africans (whose wages are going up and whose jobs are more stable than they were); it is to pretend that their numbers can be controlled. They cannot. Their numbers grow every year. In 1950, 28 per cent of South Africa's non-whites lived in the towns; in 1960 it was 37 per cent and it will, according to the present trend, probably approach 45 per cent by 1970. These are proportions of a growing population; the white population, in spite of immigration, is growing less fast and thus, even in the cities and in spite of influx control, is being more outnumbered every year.

Inside White City

WHAT about these whites? In very broad general terms, the 40 per cent of them who are English live mainly in the cities, do most of the business, and vote traditionally for the United party (but nowadays increasingly for the government). The Afrikaners have, during the past ten years, been streaming from their farms into the towns; they are getting better jobs (and

most government jobs); more of them are becoming businessmen, and most of them vote for the governing National party. Many white farms are big and generous and would seem home to a Texan. Not all whites in the suburbs have swimming pools, but nearly all families have at least one servant and some more than that.

As individuals they are often likeable, and have a wide range of views, even on colour. As a group of voters, they have moved sharply to the right during the past five years. One reason is that they have been frightened by what they have read of the black African north, and especially the Congo; another is that they have been shocked by sabotage and occasional acts of terrorism in South Africa. The number of liberals among them has dwindled. Everyone expects the shrinking United party to be virtually obliterated at the next general election; with the possible exception of the Progressive party (which has one parliamentary member, the brave Mrs Helen Suzman) South Africa may be in danger of moving towards the African pattern of a one-party state.

THIS is the first point about the country that must be grasped by outsiders looking for sources of change. The present government, which came to power in 1948, will not be turned out by the white voters in the foreseeable future; far more likely is that its strength, which has increased at every election since 1948, will continue to grow.

Nor will there be a revolution. Five years ago white liberals and African nationalists could always be found in South Africa; the talk would be of organising a strike next week, or a protest the week after. The South African police have frightened off many of these people, and imprisoned or banished the rest. They have proved so efficient, and have a network of informers (African as well as European) so well organised, that out-and-out rebels are simply not to be found; anti-government conver-



Not for use—but they make me feel secure

sations are veiled by prudence. People are either plotting a revolution in deeper secrecy than they have ever been capable of doing in South Africa, or there is no plot. The second conclusion looks, to the inquiring visitor, much the more likely.

The area of white opposition is, indeed, likely to shrink. The press is still free, although inhibited by government threats; so are all conforming white citizens. What is diminishing, as the need for the secret police grows, is the area of white freedom. The time may yet come when the value to the government of the *Rand Daily Mail* (whose outspoken liberalism frightens white voters into the government's arms and also looks good as a free press to show overseas visitors) will seem small enough for it to attack that newspaper and its bold and persistent editor, Mr L. O. V. Gandar. The mood of the whites is such, however, that there would be tut-tutting, and even protest, from the remaining white liberals—and general acquiescence apart from that.

White South Africans are also secure in the knowledge that sporadic internal rebellions (as opposed to an organised revolution of which there is no sign) can be stamped out as quickly as they arise. This is because of the immense police and military strength of the government (described on page vi). For the same

reason any now conceivable invasion from outside is doomed to quick failure. If the Portuguese can halt three simultaneous attacks in their colonies, South Africa has nothing to fear.

From where else might change come? One theory, held by many businessmen in Johannesburg, is that apartheid will eventually collapse from its own economic absurdity. What South Africa has at the moment is integration in the sense that more and more Africans are needed in more and more jobs, some now semi-skilled, in the factories (see page xxii); these increased numbers must live, if not inside the white cities, then at least in the satellite "black cities."

The trouble with this theory is that it is hard to visualise just how and at what point the existence of a large migratory black labour force outside the cities will begin to evolve into a black part of an integrated society. The usually quoted analogy with the history of the working-class movement in Britain is false: British workers were harder to keep down because they were not distinguishable by colour. At any rate the South African government seems confident that it can keep all the political doors firmly bolted even as the economy continues to suck in African workers. Proponents of this theory speak of "economic integration" as something that already exists in South Africa. It is an integration of a very particular kind, with the whites at the top and in the centre and the blacks at the bottom of the job scale.

Yet this theory has its uses, for it argues about apartheid on apartheid's terms, and it is only here that change can be searched for. It is inside the political, social and religious structure of this tightly knit (and strange) African tribe of Afrikaners that the solution for South Africa must initially be sought. There are only two million of them in the whole world; their fervent nationalism is an expression of their passionate desire to preserve themselves; yet they, like all of us, are torn by internal doubts.

Home again after year



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Economist back from Holland

Mr and Mrs J. H. SMITH with their five children, ELNA, 14, JACOBUS, 11, CHRISTA, 10, ELMARIE, 7, and MARIETTE, 3. They are back at their home at Fort Hare after a year abroad. The children go to school in Alice.

AN Afrikaans-speaking lecturer who went to the Netherlands for further study, found that all the lectures — on economics — were delivered in English.

Mr J. H. Smith, senior lecturer in economics at Fort Hare University College since 1961, returned to Port Elizabeth in the mailship on Friday after a year in Rotterdam.

With him were his wife and five children, who have now to get back into the way of speaking Afrikaans again after attending Dutch schools and becoming fluent in Dutch.

All in English

Their father was awarded a scholarship to study at Rotterdam's world famous university which is attached to the Netherlands Economic Institute. He studied under Professor Jan Tinbergen, a renowned figure who has been working for the United Nations.

"There were Peruvians, Japanese, Indians, Pakistanis, in fact people from all over the world studying there and all the lectures were in English—a language they all understood," he said.

During their period abroad

the Smiths visited Britain and all the countries in Europe except Finland and those behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr Smith is particularly interested in the economic planning of the under-developed regions of South Africa. "This does not only mean the Bantu reserves, in which I am naturally interested, being at a Bantu university, but also the other parts of South Africa which are fairly under-developed in the general sense except for a few concentrations around the big cities," he said.

He studied the techniques of economic planning and economic programming. West and East, he said, were moving towards each other in the field of economics.

Russia, for instance, once again accepted the profit motive in business, while the Western world was moving in the direction of economic planning, so the two were moving towards each other although remaining basically different.

DATE.....

15 SEP 1965

Queenstown Daily Representative

VIP Visitors Arrive In Alice



ALICE.

Professor the Rev. Robert Craig, who delivered the Peter Ainslie Memorial Lecture at Rhodes University this week, paid a visit to the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice, and to the University College of Fort Hare. Professor Craig initiated the Chair of Divinity at the University of Natal some years ago, and for the past two years has been Head of the Faculty of Divinity, which he founded, at the University of Rhodesia, Salisbury. He was also a former lecturer at Smith College, Mass., USA.

Another distinguished visitor this week at the Theological Seminary was the Rev. Father S. Mien, SSM, Warden of the Kelhan Theological College, Newark, England, who addressed the students on the training of the ministry in England.

DATE

17 SEP 1965

THE ALICE TIMES.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. the Rev. Robert
Craig who delivered the
Peter Ainslie Memorial
Lecture at Rhodes Uni-
versity, paid a visit to the
Federal Theological Semi-
nary, and to the Univer-
sity College of Fort Hare.

DATE.....

16 SEP 1955

EASTERN PROVINCE

NEW MAYOR OF ALICE



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROFESSOR Gerhardus Cornelis Oosthuizen, of the Department of Divinity at the University College of Fort Hare, is the new Mayor of Alice. He and his wife, Dr Connie Opperman, have been in Alice for six years. They have three sons, Carel, aged 11, Rudolph, nine, and Gerhardus, five. The Mayor is chairman of the Town Council's Finance Committee, and the Mayoress is the council's representative on the Alice Social and Child Welfare Service. Mr Wesley D. Monk is the new Deputy Mayor. He is vice-principal of the Alice Secondary School. The picture shows, from the left: Prof Oosthuizen, his wife, Mr Monk and the Town Clerk, Mr A. N. Ward.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

ITS HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Towards the end of the 18th century, in the heart of that region of the Cape Province which lies between the Great Fish and the Great Kei rivers, modern civilisation, introduced by an English missionary, made its first contact with the African. Twenty years later he was followed by others, and a number of centres of Christian teaching were established. In 1841 the Glasgow Missionary Society founded a centre which before the end of the century had grown to be the largest of its kind in Africa. This was the celebrated Lovedale Institution, devoted to the instruction and training of the African and others.

Lovedale became closely flanked by two similar institutions, Healdtown and St. Matthews, now important educational establishments; later, in the same area, Emgwali, for girls only. Thus, within a circle of 50 miles radius, provision had been made for training ministers, teachers, clerks, farmers, housebuilders, blacksmiths, shoemakers, dressmakers, domestic servants and other workers.

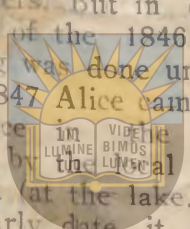
On the banks of the Tyumie river, forming a triangle with Lovedale and the village of Alice, was the long abandoned site of the largest of the forts constructed in the territory formerly known as Kaffraria during the frontier wars of the 19th century. Built on a rock platform on an open plateau, moated by the wide arc of the Tyumie on its northern and western sides, and with Sandiles Kop a magnificent lookout, Fort Hare thus guarded the fort across the Tyumie on the vulnerable military road linking the series of forts northwards from King William's Town, headquarters of the East-

ern Frontier Forces. The site, moreover, was near the kraal of the noted Chief Ngqika when the first mission was established in 1799.

When Sir Peregrine Maitland, the founder of the military station named after Colonel Hare, sanctioned its construction, he desired that a settlement be made on the opposite bank of the Tyumie. He further instructed that land should be placed at the disposal of settlers. But in consequence of the 1846 war nothing was done until in May 1847 Alice came into existence in an area known by the name Idikeni (at the lake.) At this early date it seems to have been little more than the headquarters of a few police, but in due course it became a municipality—long before Johannesburg was thought of—and celebrated its centenary with a visit of the Royal family.

Under leadership which now included various missionary churches and a philanthropic group of Europeans and Africans, a scheme was formed in 1905 to found a College, principally for the African, in one of the four colonies later to form the Union of South Africa. After ten years of discussion and planning, and in spite of delays occasioned by the formation of the Union and later by the onset of the first world war, the South African Native College was declared open in 1916 by General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa. And so the site of the College, the subject of protracted discussion, was finally located, thanks to the generosity of the Church of Scotland (granted the area in the eighties) in the historic region where African education had been first conceived and most developed. Fort Hare as a College had, of course, only a very small and tentative beginning.

(To be continued.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

ITS HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The great expectations did not blind the promoters to the dangers of premature or grandiose building schemes. Some doubted the ability of the African to undertake other than simple studies. The missionaries themselves, who best knew the people and their impulsive, though short-lived enthusiasms, were somewhat apprehensive. The first call for prospective students brought only a score of qualified applicants, drawn from every province of the far-spreading Union, of whom few had more than two years of secondary schooling. Yet, inspired by the words of the great Negro educationist, Dr. Booker T. Washington, "Let down your bucket where you are," a start was made by the College at two levels.

While a few were prepared for University entrance, the majority had to make good the deficiencies of their post primary education or to study for diplomas in Commerce or Agriculture. Full-time staff numbered two; classes were held in a small bungalow which was to be

Hare some of the privileges granted to the constituent colleges.

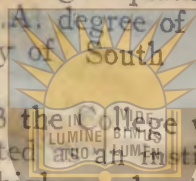
Five members of the staff of Fort Hare were appointed as additional members of the Boards of Faculties of the Senate of the University, thus giving them a share in the framing of regulations, syllabuses and courses of study. Further, Professors and lecturers of the College were accorded the status of internal examiners. Students were granted, *inter alia*, certain privileges afforded internal students, and Fort Hare was recognised as an approved institution of training for the University Education Diploma. Although from 1924 the College assumed the dual role of a secondary school and a University College, by 1937 it was possible to concentrate on the studies of a higher educational programme.

(To be continued.)

'home' for the first five years. Eight years later a student who had earlier studied for matriculation at the college qualified for the B.A. degree of the University of South Africa.

In 1923 the College was incorporated as an institution for higher education under the Education Act of the year.

Students were prepared for the degrees of the University of South Africa, a federal university consisting of a number of constituent colleges, Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Witwatersrand, were already independent universities. Fort Hare was not one of these colleges and its students were registered as external students. The University, however, eventually allowed to Fort



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

ITS HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Beginning in 1921, staff on war service and buildings were erected for Arts and Science; a Library named after a great Johannesburg liberal of by one days, Howard Pim; and the F. S. Malan Anthropological Museum; together with an Assembly Hall, Dining Hall, three hostels for men, one for women—all built to a master plan drawn up by the Department of Public Works and all capable of extension and addition. Substantial contributions have been made by donors, the main financing apart from Government subsidies has been that of the three co-operating churches. In addition, the Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States and Canada provided a Christian Union building.

Between 1937 and 1951 development was retarded through the absence of

staff on war service and because of financial stringency. Yet by 1950 the student roll had increased from 139 to 382.

As it became clear that some of the Constituent Colleges of South Africa would eventually branch out into independent universities, the Government appointed a commission to report upon the future structure of higher education in South Africa. This commission recommended that the existing Constituent Colleges, with the exception of Huguenot University College, should be accorded independent university status and Fort Hare affiliated to one of the independent universities. In March of 1951 Fort Hare became allied to its nearest friend and neighbour, Rhodes University, 60 miles away.

This association has been most valuable to Fort Hare; it has given the assurance that her students continued to be measured by the academic standards applied to Europeans.

Under the University Education Act of 1955 Fort Hare ranks as a University College, and is afforded all the benefits of that act. Its administration, control, subsidies, and staffing are dealt with on the same basis as in other South African University institutions. College finances have now emerged from the doldrums in which, especially during the war, they had so long lingered. By 1957 its annual Government subsidy had increased to £87,000. There is now an estate including farm lands, of nearly 1,500 acres, with buildings whose value cannot be much less than half a million pounds.

(To be continued.)

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DATE


2-OCT 1965

P. E. EVENING POST

Dismissed

lecturer

will sue

ALICE. — The dismissal last April of Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, former senior lecturer at Fort Hare University College, is likely to have a sequel in a court of law.  University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence

A notice of intention to sue for wrongful dismissal has been sent by the dismissed lecturer through his attorneys to the Fort Hare Governing Council.

Mr Ndamse was dismissed from his post as senior lecturer in Native Administration at Fort Hare for alleged "professional disobedience and misconduct". The charge arose out of an academic address he gave to a Study Committee of the University of South Africa in Pretoria.

A private commission of inquiry was held at the beginning of April, and his dismissal was announced—subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Education—by the Rector of Fort Hare three weeks later. The Minister, Mr W. A. Maree, approved the dismissal and rejected Mr Ndamse's appeal.

Mr Ndamse, who is a B.A. Hon graduate of Fort Hare, M.A. (Hartford U.S.A.), M.Ed. (Trinity College, Cambridge), Diploma in Bantu Studies (S.A.), is now a lecturer at the school for sons of chiefs and headmen at Tsolo, Transkei.

VARSAITY MEN TO LAUNCH NEW BODY

By JOE THOLOE

A NEW national union of African students is to be launched at a national students' convention planned for December 18 and 19 in Joburg.

At a meeting at the Natal University, Durban, at the weekend, a steering committee of six — two from the Natal non-white school, two from Ngoya University College, and two from the University College of the North — was given powers to arrange for the convention.

At a meeting at the Natal University, Durban, at the weekend, it was decided to revive neither of the two bodies, but form a new one embracing colleges affiliated to both bodies. It had been expected that Tort Hare would also send delegates to the meeting, but none arrived.

The national convention will be held in Joburg, either at the Bantu Men's Social Centre or the Donaldson Y.M.C.A., on December 18 and 19.

The last meeting was called to decide on what to do about the inactivity of the African Students Union of South Africa and the African Students Association.

Since these two rival organisations were formed, they have been inactive.

A conference called by A.S.U.S.A. at the end of last year did not take place as none of the office bearers turned up.

A.S.A. advocated close co-operation with the National Union of South African Students, whose membership is mainly white. ASUSA was formed to counter ASA and advocated independent existence from NUSAS.

The various university colleges were affiliated to one or the other.

At the Natal meeting last

DATE

27 SEP 1965

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Uitstalling by Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Die Uitstalling van onderwys hulpmiddels verlede week by Fort Hare het groot belangstelling gewek. Die uitstalling is deur die fakulteit opvoedkunde gereël.

Dr. G. R. Goosen, streekdirekteur van Bantoe-onderwys, het die opening waargeneem. Toesprake is ook deur die rektor, prof. J. J. Ross, en die dekaan van die fakulteit opvoedkunde, prof. P. A. Duminy, gehou. — (Eie Beriggewer.)

BRIEWE VAN ONS LESERS

Vrae oor kerk se standpunt in landsake

J. BEKKER, Departement van Wysbegeerte, Universiteitskollege, Fort Hare, skryf.

Dr. A. P. Treurnicht het heelparty aanvegbare stellings gemaak in sy reeks radiopraatjies oor Die Afrikaner en Sy Kerk. Ek kan nie al sy stellings bespreek nie en bepaal my dus by sy derde praatio.

Hy beweer dat die Afrikaanse Kerke nie npraters van die Regering se politieke beleid is nie. „Die Kerk... het lank reeds tot die oortuiging gekom dat afsonderlike, selfstandige ontwikkeling Bybelsverantwoord is.”

Sy standpunt is dat die Afrikaanse Kerke op skriftuurlike gronde rasse-segregasie voorstaan en hierin geensins beïnvloed word deur die huidige politieke omstandighede nie; dat die Kerk onafhanklik tot so 'n besluit geraak het.

Nie tydelik

Die kern van die saak is dat dr. Treurnicht die teologie (en meer spesifiek die teologie van die Afrikaanse Kerke) beskou as iets wat nie deur tydelike omstandighede gelei word nie, maar deur die Skrif.

So 'n opvatting kan in baie opsigte nie histories verantwoord word nie. Die geskiedenis leer ons dat die Kerk wel geneig is om politieke partys na te praai. Die Nazi-bewind het paald nie die aktiewe ondersteuning van kerklike liggame ontbeer tot dit aan die bewind was nie.

N. Nickliss (*The Church in Africa*) wys daarop dat die Kerk aanvanklik skawyn op skriftuurlike gronde gesteun het, maar later die bevryding van die slawe bepleit het (bl. 10-11). Dit is een van die redes waarom hy verklaar: „We shall not wisely dispute that there is a certain correspondence between social conditions and current theology” (bl. 9).

F. W. Price (*Marx meets Christ*), wat baie jare lank sendingwerk in China gedoen het, skryf na aanleiding van die Kommunistiese oorname in China: „We saw the Church anxious at first, then gathering new strength and courage as it found ways of adjustment to the drastic political changes and new government policies” (bl. 8).

Kerk en taal

Maar dr. Treurnicht sal dalk opwerp dat dié dinge in die buiteland gebeur, dat die Afrikaanse Kerke hulle nie aan sulke npratory skuldig maak nie. Laat ons dus tuis 'n bietjie nader ondersoek instel.

Wat was die Hollandse Kerke se houding teenoor die verengelsing-beleid van die Britse regering in die vorige eeu? Die Kerk het Skotse predikante ingevoer en aanbeveel dat die Hollandse predikante in Engels preek. D. P. Malherbe seks die stand van sake teen 1875: „ons Hollandse predikante (was) . . . vir 'n groot deel vyandiggesinde anglikerende kragte en die Hollandse pastorie sentra van Engelse beskawing” (Afrikaanse Letterkunde, bl. XVII).

Die Hollandse Kerke was nie eens lojale ondersteuners van Hollands nie, wat nog te sê van Afrikaans. In 1883 besluit die Sinode van die Oranje-Vrystaat byna eenparig dat die predikant van Bloemfontein alle lof verdien vir die hou van dienste in Engels (G. Dekker: *Afrikaanse Literatuurgeskiedenis*, 7de druk, bl. 23) en in die Kaapse Sinode het 22 afgevaardigdes teen die besluit gestem dat Hollands saam met Engels gelyke regte in die Parlement moet geniet (Nienaber: *Die Geskiedenis van die Afrikaanse Beweging*, bl. 62). Toe die gety egter ten gunste van Afrikaans draai, het die Hollandse Kerke van houding verander.

Maar dr. Treurnicht het nog dieper liggende probleme. Hy stem blykbaar saam met die standpunt wat prof. P. J. M. Potgieter huldig in die brosjure „Veelvormigheid die Wil van God”. Prof. Potgieter se argumente en alle soortgelyke argumente kan egter tot in hul fundamente afgekraak word. Verwys in hierdie verband byvoorbeeld na prof. D. C. S. Oosthuizen se *Analysis of Nationalism*. Hy sal sy standpunt so moet formuleer dat sulke kritiek nie daarteen ingebring kan word nie, en dit kan 'n onbegonne taak wees.

Agterdeur?

'n Interessante aspek van dr. Treurnicht se praatio is dat hy nie ontken dat rasse-integrasie Bybelsverantwoord kan word nie. Moet 'n mens hieruit aflei dat hy 'n agterdeurtjie oophou as die Afrikaanse Kerke dalk eendag moet omswaai?

Dit is duidelik dat dr. Treurnicht die teologie in sy radiopraatjies beskou as iets wat nie deur die tydsomstandighede beïnvloed word nie. Op grond daarvan hoef ons nie te twyfel aan die Afrikaanse Kerke se lojaliteit teenoor die Regering se rassebeleid nie. Die historiese gebeure wat ek aanhaal, dui egter op die teenoorgeselde, dat die Kerk hom wel deur die omstandighede laat lei. As dit kan elke Nasionalis hom begin : hoe lank gaan ons Kerke ons rassebeleid steun, wanneer sal ek tussen my politiek, en my geloof moet kies, en watter een sal ek kies?

Vraagteken

Uit die voorafgaande volg dit dat die teologie (ook in ons land) geneig is om sy interpretasie te wysig ooreenkomstig die omstandighede. Ek kan dus 'n groot vraagteken plaas agter die volgende stelling van dr. Treurnicht: „Die Kerk van Christus sal sy werk doen, ongeag watter regering aan die bewind is of watter beleid gevolg word.”

Hy sê hy implikasie dat die Afrikaanse Kerke sal voortgaan om rasse-segregasie te bepleit selfs al is daar 'n regering aan die bewind wat rasse-integrasie voorstaan. 'n Mens kan sy stelling aanvaar as hy kan bewys dat die voorbeelde wat ek aanhaal, onjuis is, of as hy grondige redes kan aanvoer waarom die Kerk in die toekoms nie sal optree soos in die verlede nie.

Die laaste alternatief is egter nie meer vir dr. Treurnicht beskikbaar nie. Dit is ironies dat hy hom onlangs in 'n ander verband verbind het om toe te gee dat die Kerk hom wel by veranderende omstandighede aanpas. Hy beweer dat die bestaan van menslike wesens op ander planete op Bybelse gronde verwerp moet word. As die bestaan van sulke wesens egter enige twyfel vasgestel sou word, sal die teoloog dieper insig in die Skrif verkry en so iets skriftuurlik regverdig. 'n Mens vra jou af: as die teologie nooit aan 'n werklike toets onderwerp wil wees nie en dus noodwendig 'n elke „toets” moet slaag, kan dit op die lange duur aanvaarbaar bly?)

Net drie

Maar 'n mens kan die saak ook anders benader. Slegs die drie Afrikaanse Kerke te midde van die honderde kerkgenootskappe probeer die apartheidsbeleid skriftuurlik regverdig. As die tydsomstandighede geen rol speel nie en net die Skrif mag spreek, waarom het juis die Afrikaanse Kerke hierdie afwykende insig in die Skrif?

Die teoloog word of deur die tydsomstandighede of deur die Skrif gelei. Indien die eersgenoemde, dan is dit nie raadsaam vir enige politieke party om op die Kerk se lojaliteit peil te trek nie. Indien die laasgenoemde, dan moet die meerderheidsmening die deurslag gee. Die meerderheid van teoloë is egter teen rasse-segregasie gekant. As die minderheid reg het, kan 'n mens vra waarom hulle so 'n superieure insig het en hoe hulle weet dat hulle reg het.

Urgent Need For Trained Africans

An urgent appeal for adequately trained African personnel to fill the imposing variety of posts now offering, was emphasised by Dr. G. R. Goosen, Regional Director of Education for the Ciskei.

He was addressing a large gathering of teachers, principals and inspectors of school from all parts of the Transkei and Ciskei and students of the University College of Fort Hare yesterday.

Dr. Goosen was opening a three-day exhibition of audio-visual teaching and learning aids held

in the Stewart Hall and organised by the faculty of education at Fort Hare.

Dr. Goosen said:

"In the teaching profession there are already 38,000 teachers in the Bantu Education Department. I am now told that another 720 students in the first year teachers' course are needed for the Ciskei in 1966, nearly double the number for 1964. This group is especially important, being required for the basic training of scholars who will later fill the vacancies in the Bantu areas.

"In agriculture and forestry there will be required 80 foresters, eight veterinary surgeons, 50 veterinary technicians, 200 stock inspectors, 12 lecturers, 600 demonstrators, 120 project managers and 30 woodwork machinists.

"Also required urgently are substantial numbers of personnel for the health services, doctors and nurses for the bigger towns — in commerce and industry as well as for the postal and other departments of the civil service.

"Already there are 2,466 civil servants in the Transkei of whom only a few are White."

Only men with good basic training could make a success of their careers and the students of the University College of Fort Hare were called upon now to provide the men to take their part in this big Bantu development scheme.

"These men must be prepared also to keep pace with the social, political and economic development of the Bantu areas.

"It is my aim, with the help of the large variety of teaching aids assembled in this exhibition of yours, to bring home to our pupils the things we wish to teach them though, in the final analysis, let it be remembered that the teaching aids can never take the place of the teacher himself."

Professor P. A. Duminy, Dean of the Faculty of Education at Fort Hare told the gathering: "Generally speaking, teaching remains idle talk, particularly as regards a Bantu class unless backed by the judicious use of audio-visual teaching and learning aids."

In the three-day exhibition each department of the University College is represented by a stall as also are various commercial concerns, suppliers of modern technical teaching equipment.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 SEP 1965

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Gemeenskap in O.P. gestig

'n Werkgemeenskap van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns is vandag in Port Elizabeth gestig. Dit sal bekend staan as die Werkgemeenskap Oos-Kaapland, en die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth, die Rhodes-Universiteit op Grahamstad en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare op Alice is in die Werkgemeenskap verteenwoordig.



'n Komitee onder voorsitterskap van prof. T. T. Cloete, hoogleraar in Afrikaans-Nederlands aan die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth, is gekies.

Die ander lede van die komitee is: prof. C. de Koning (U.P.E.), prof. G. C. Oosthuizen (Fort Hare), prof. J. van der Merwe (U.P.E.), dr. E. J. Marais (U.P.E.), prof. J. Smuts (Rhodes) en prof. C. A. Crause (Fort Hare).

Die doelstellings van die Werkgemeenskap is om alles in sy vermoë te doen om die lede en fakultetslede in dié gebied saam te bind, om gemeenskaplike belange te beharttig en om die lede in dié gebied tot groter aktiwiteite aan te spoor.

DATE

11 - OCT 1965 *Hare*

THE ALICE TIMES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

ITS HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Continued from prev. issue.)

Zambia, Malawi, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya,

Uganda and Tanganyika.

This then is a brief summary of the history of the University College of Fort Hare. From twenty secondary students at Fort Hare in 1918, more than half of the graduates are to be found in all these territories holding responsible positions and rendering valuable service as chiefs, councillors, teachers, clergymen and other professional persons, social and health workers, political and other leaders of thought.



has now grown to University standard. Together in Excellence

African, Coloured and Indian students now share the life of Fort Hare, but one of the first four students who passed matriculation at Fort Hare in 1918 was a European. More than 20 Europeans have at different times studied in the College, so that although essentially non-European in 1958, it remained constitutionally an 'open' university.

Naturally most applicants are drawn from the Union of S.A. Others come from Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland Protectorates, South West Africa, Rhodesia,

Wêreldhof hoor van S.A. se onderwys

DAAR bestaan 'n „kulturele **antersand**“ by verskillende nie-blanke groepe wat gedifferensieerde onderwys noodsaaklik maak in Suid-Afrika, het prof. C. H. **W. van der Merwe**, rektor en onderkansellier van die Universiteit van Pretoria en voorsitter van die Nasionale Onderwysadviesraad, gister voor die Wêreldhof in Den Haag gesê.

Hy het Suid-Afrika se **Together in Excellence** wysbeleid verduidelik in die saak waarin Ethiopië en Liberië die Republiek beskuldig van mandaatskending in Suidwes, veral deur die toepassing van rasse-skeiding in die gebied, berig SAPA-R.

Hy meen dat hierdie stelsel van gedifferensieerde onderwys ook in die beste belang van die nie-blanke studente self is, aangesien hulle hulself andersins nie ten volle sal kan uitleef nie.

Suid-Afrika se beleid is om 'n soort onderwys te ontwikkel wat 'n bepaalde gemeenskap sal dien. Na 1955 kon nie-blankes die blanke universiteite

Ofskoon nie-blankes toegelaat is tot die sg. „blanke universiteite“ kon die universiteite nie 'n volwaardige studente-lewe aan hulle bied nie weens onderskeid op sekere gebiede soos atletiek en debatsverenigings.

Die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde naby Pietersburg is vir die Sotho's. Die Universiteitskollege van Zoeloeland by Ngoya is hoofsaaklik vir Zoeloes en Zwazi's, die Universiteitskollege in Durban is vir Indiërs en die Universiteitskollege by Fort Hare vir die Khoas. Dan is daar die Universiteitskollege van die Wes-Kaap vir Kleurlinge. Daar is ag. „blanke universiteite“ in Kaapstad, Pretoria, Johannesburg en Stellenbosch.

DATE 4- OCT 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH R.I.

Bursary for Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. M. B. van der Karst, East Cape manager for a Southern Africa oil company, presents the first contribution of a bursary tenable for three years at the University College of Fort Hare to the Rector, Professor J. J. Ross (right). Looking on are (left to right) Professor M. O. M. Sebani, Mr. F. P. G. Hunter, Bursar; Mr. N. Stevens and Mr. H. J. du Preez, Registrar. Warmly acknowledging the gift, Professor Ross said that by helping this University College with bursaries to further the higher training of the African, South African industry was performing a valuable service to itself and to the nation.

Extract from
Northern Echo, Darlington

15 OCT 1965

News of the North

African student delayed



University of Fort Hare
Touching Excellence

MR. Marcus Balintulo, the African student due to start Durham University this term on a South African scholarship is unlikely to arrive until April because of "family difficulties." He has taken a degree in anthropology at Fort Hare, the college for Africans in South Africa and was due to study sociology and politics at Hatfield College, Durham. Students and staff gave the £2,000 needed to the scholarship last year.

Dry rot damage needing £650 repairs has been discovered at St. Hilda's Parish Church, Egton. The whole north aisle roofing was affected. Appeals are being launched.

Rev. John Patton, of North Shields, retires at the month end as North-East Regional Chaplain of the British Sailors' Society. He has held the post for 25 years. The Rev. Noul Clarke succeeds him.

Fort Hare move evolution in reverse—Gross

OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE HAGUE. — At the International Court of Justice yesterday it was suggested the replacement of the mixed senate at Fort Hare in 1959 was "evolution in reverse."

Making this suggestion Mr. Harry Gross, counsel for Ethiopia and Liberia at the South West Africa case, said this seemed to him to be a backward step.

During yesterday's hearing the contention that separate universities promoted racial harmony in South Africa was closely scrutinised as Mr. Gross continued his cross-examination of Professor C. H. Rautenbach, rector and vice-chancellor of Pretoria University.

The president of the court, Sir Percy Spender, intervened twice to question the helpfulness to the court of extracts on which the witness was being asked to comment.

In reply to the question on Fort Hare, Professor Rautenbach said that the all-African body which advised the White senate was preparing itself to take over the administration of the university and African participation on the advisory body was "a great step forward."

NOT CORRECT

Mr. Gross: It was a step forward when the non-Whites were excluded from the Senate and it will be another step forward when they are re-admitted to it?

Professor Rautenbach: That is not a correct interpretation of my evidence.

Professor Rautenbach said he had himself recommended to a Parliamentary select committee that there should be a mixed council at Fort Hare but a prominent African educationist had opposed the idea. The separate councils at Fort Hare were now doing so well that he (the professor) had changed his mind about the importance of mixed councils.

Mr. Gross then asked for the Professor's comments on a statement made by the Minister of Bantu Education in 1959, as reported in a publication of the South African Institute of Race Relations, "A Decade of Bantu Education," by M. Horrell.

DOUBTS

The extract, based on Hansard, referred to the former equality between Black and White at Fort Hare "creating the fallacious idea among non-Whites that apartheid would disappear when a certain academic level had been reached."

When Professor Rautenbach expressed his doubts about the passage Sir Percy told Mr. Gross the witness could not be expected to comment on a summary which might not be a completely true reflection of the Hansard report.

Professor Rautenbach said

he thought that what had been read was a "slanted" version of the Government's motive for its policy. Later when Mr. Gross referred to the same book as a "scholarly and reliable publication," Sir Percy observed that was merely Mr. Gross's opinion of it. It might or might not be so.

Questioned about the "open" universities that existed before 1959, Professor Rautenbach said they were not open in the fullest sense because only the classrooms were open to all, not the other facilities.

This had led to friction, but segregation of "a positive dynamic nature" had led to greater harmony.

Mr. Gross: Are you saying that if a White child is taught in one school and an African child at another it will help them to understand each other better?

Professor Rautenbach: Yes, because each group becomes aware of its value and dignity and this reduces any sense of inferiority when the groups meet.

There was a moment of light relief when Professor Rautenbach corrected Mr. Gross three times on his pronunciation of the word Xosa.

Mr. Gross is expected to complete his cross-examination of Professor Rautenbach today.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUL 1965

DATE.....

RAND-DAILY MAIL

NUSAS SLATES FORT HARE FOR STUDENT VICTIMISATION

CAPE TOWN.—A Stellenbosch University delegate to the 41st Nusas congress in Cape Town yesterday criticised the authorities at the Fort Hare University College for "victimising" students who associated with Nusas.

Mr. Stanley Levenstein said that students at Fort Hare staked their futures, and careers, to belong to Nusas.

He proposed a motion, which was passed unanimously, noting that Nusas branches were not allowed at Fort Hare.

Mr. Levenstein said at Fort Hare there had been numerous cases of victimisation and even expulsion for students who associated themselves with the organisation. There had also been many instances of constant vigilance over the students, and they were known to be watched by spies and informers.

"This is the vicious ^{policy} of the 'separate universities' legislation which is intended to treat these students like animals in a zoo, without giving them the right to express their ideas," Mr. Levenstein said.

Nusas was often inclined to despair at the failure of its pleas and efforts to influence the "racist government", but the courage of the Fort Hare students gave them new hope.

"They have showed us how important Nusas really is," Mr. Levenstein said. "They have showed South African students how to be true, upright South Africans."

ATTACK

Another motion attacking the system of "tribal colleges" contained a warning that university education would suffer in South Africa because of "repressive" legislation.

This motion said that apartheid, racial discrimination, censorship, bannings of staff, and the fear caused by the net of repressive legislation "would cause university education in South Africa to suffer."

Strict Governmental control had created isolation, lack of autonomy of student bodies and lack of contact between staff and students.

The motion called for a maintenance by Nusas of contact with students at the tribal universities, and instructed the executive to visit the colleges and invite representatives to various functions.

The motion also asked constituent student councils to arrange for the exchange of minutes, student newspapers and other publications as a means of "breaking down the isolation" and of "removing the intimidation."—SAPA.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Nie-blankes lede van wetenskap -instituut

(Verslaggewer)

TWEE Bantoes en 'n Indiër is toegelaat as lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Fisika. Na verneem word is die Indiër verboden om die Indiërkollege van Natal, en die twee Bantoes onderskeidelik van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare en van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

'n Woordvoerder het aan Sondagstem gesê dat die nie-blanke lede tot lede van die Instituut toegelaat is sonder dat gewone lede oor die saak geraadpleeg is.

Die Instituut, wat reeds die afgelope tien jaar bestaan, was nog sityd blank tot vroeër vanjaar toe die Indiër en daarna die twee Bantoes as assessorlid en studentelid aanvaar is.

Die voorsitter van die instituut, dr. J. N. van Niekerk het aan Sondagstem gesê dat die nie-blanke lede die vergaderings sal bywoon met die inagneming van die landswette.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

ITS HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Although Europeans at the South African community, the white South African members including both English and Afrikaans-speaking. Association with other University Institutions has not prevented the College from developing a character of its own or from paying due regard to the needs of the people and overseas. Moreover, for whom it seeks to cater they are a cross section of

Its School of Agriculture is one of the oldest in the Union, the study of African languages and cultures has been in the forefront at Fort Hare, and Native Administration and the problems relating to under-developed countries have been studied here for some years.

Fort Hare's relations with other universities and with successive governments and their various departments have been most cordial. The College has been served by many excellent professors, lecturers and administrative staff, while friendly and consistent interest has always been displayed in its management by a long succession of public-spirited council members. In spite of difficult and troubled cross-currents of political and social changes, the University College of Fort Hare is going forward with trust in the continued co-operation between Church, State and Community, and in the wisdom of those in control of State policy and public funds. The college needs all possible goodwill and help in the task of promoting it to the front line of university education in the African continent. Certainly Fort Hare is ideally placed for the study of contrasting environments and cultures. Its role as a frontier post is by no means ended and in many ways its situation is unique among the University centres of the world.

DATE

26 OCT 1965

Queenstown Daily Representative

Guest Speaker

Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, Th.D., Professor of Divinity at the University College of Fort Hare, will be the guest speaker at the Queenstown Girls' High School prizegiving next week. The ceremony will take place in the Queen's College Memorial Hall, after which the Headmistress and staff will be "at home" to their guests in the St. George's Hall. Mrs. Oostruizen, who will be well remembered in Queenstown as Dr. Connie Opperman, will present the prizes.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

6 - NOV 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

See life as
an adventure
- Professor

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, Professor of Divinity at the University College of Fort Hare, was the guest speaker at the annual prizegiving of the Queenstown Girls' High School, held here last night. In the closing part of his address, he said pupils leaving should remain young, beautiful and happy by seeing life as a great adventure.


DATE

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 NOV 1965

DATE

GEORGE & KNS YA NERALD.

„Almal is Arbeiders’

KNYSNA, Maan.: Blankes in Brittanje is teen die blankes in Suid-Afrika gekant hoofsaaklik omdat daar ’n assosiasie van die arbeidersklasse daar met die arbeiders hier—nl. die swartman—is, en ’n algemene kentering kan nie verwag word nie, het dr. P. Duminy Saterdag op Knysna gesê.

Dr. Duminy, wat Professor in Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare is, het as spreker opgetree by die braaivleisfunksie wat die Knysna Rapportryerskorps se werksaamhede vir die jaar afgesluit het. Ongeveer 60 lede met hul gades en gaste was teenwoordig.

TEEN DIE BLANKES

Spreker het onder meer die vraag gevra: Hoe het dit gekom dat soveel van die blankes in Brittanje so teen die blankes in Suid-Afrika gekant kon raak?

Spreker sien die antwoord hoofsaaklik in die assosiasie van arbeidersklasse daar met die arbeiders hier—nl. die swartman.

Prof. Duminy het tot die slotsom geraak dat algeme kentering ten gunste van die blanke nie gou in die algemeen oorsee, en Engeland in die besonder, verwag kan word nie.

6 - NOV 1965

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

See life as an adventure - Professor



University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, Professor of Divinity at the University College of Fort Hare, was the guest speaker at the annual prize-giving of the Queenstown Girls' High School, held here last night.

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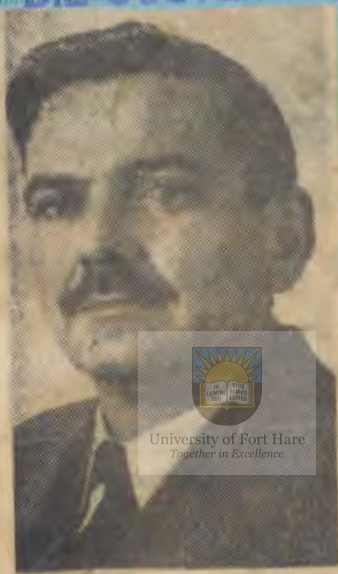
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25 NOV 1965

DATE.....

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR. P. J. DE VOS wat sedert 1962 senior lektor in die departement Sosiologie en Maatskaplike Werk aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare is en met ingang 1 Januarie 1966 tot professor bevorder is. Hy was voorheen senior lektor en hoof van die departement Sosiologie aan die Universiteit van Natal in Durban en later ook dekaan van die fakulteit Sosiale Wetenskappe aan dieselfde universiteit. Hy was ook hoofvakkundige beampte by die Nasionale Buro vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing in Pretoria. Hy het studeer aan die Universiteit van Pretoria, die Universiteit van Bonn en die Universiteit van Jena in Duitsland asook aan die Universiteit van Utrecht in Nederland.

Regter gryp in

ONNODIGE VRAE AAN S.A. GETUIE IN DEN HAAG GESTEL

DEN HAAG.

DIE president van die Wêreldhof, sir Percy Spender, het Liberië en Ethiopië se regsverteenwoordiger Woensdag oor die vingers getik omdat hy onnodige vrae gestel het aan prof. C. H. Rautenbach, rektor van die Pretoriase Universiteit.

Die voorval het gebeur terwyl Ernest A. Gross, namens Ethiopië en Liberië, vir prof. Rautenbach oor segregasie aan die Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite ondervra het.

Prof. Rautenbach is gevra of hy bewus is daarvan dat 'n uitbreiding van die Wet op Universiteitsonderwys van 1959 voorsiening maak vir kriminele vonnisse indien 'n nie-blanke 'n blanke universiteit of 'n blanke 'n nie-blanke universiteit bywoon.

Prof. Rautenbach: „Ek weet dit nie, maar ek glo dat dit die geval is.”

Gross het gesê dat daar 'n straf van ses maande tronkstraf vir so 'n oortreding is en hy het prof. Rautenbach gevra of hy 'n opinie oor die rede vir die bepaling kan uitspreek.

Theoreties

Prof. Rautenbach het gesê hy beskou so 'n voorval as „teoreties”. Gross het toe gesê dit is dus 'n geval waar 'n straf opgelê word vir die verberging van jou rasse-oorsprong.

Prof. Rautenbach het nie saamgestem nie en hy het gesê dit het niks met jou kleur te doen nie, maar dat dit 'n kwesie van bedrog is. Só 'n geval is egter „fantasties en hipoteties,” het hy gesê.

Gross wou toe weet of prof. Rautenbach kan verduidelik waarom die Regering so 'n bepaling nodig geag het. Prof. Rautenbach kon nie en hy het gesê hy is nie 'n regsgeleerde nie.

Gross: „In u hoedanigheid as 'n lid van adviesrade oor onderwys, sou u 'n aanbeveling vir of die behoud of die herroeping van die bepaling maak?”

Sir Percy Spender: „Die vraag

is nie ter sprake nie.” Gross het geantwoord dat hy dit moeilik vind om duidelikhed oor die beskouings van die getuie te kry en dit is waarom hy die vraag gestel het.

Sir Percy: „Is daar 'n rede waarom hy reeds gesê het hy weet niks nie. Dit is nie ter sake nie en het niks te doen met die saak voor die hof nie.”

Gross het 'n vraag gestel wat daar vaar.

In pas

Op vrae het prof. Rautenbach voorts gesê hy beskou die oorskakeling van 'n gemengde tot 'n gesegregeerde kollegeraad aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, as in pas met die Regeringsbeleid. Dit is ook in die belang van die belanghebbende gemeenskappe en van vreedsame naasbestaan.

Prof. Rautenbach het ook gesê hy sou nie met wetgewing saamstem wat integrasie op universiteite afdwing nie.

Gross het gevra of die wetgewing wat segregasie verplig, 'n aanduiding is dat die universiteite nie vertrou kan word om die reëls vrywillig toe te pas nie en dat hulle sal voortgaan om hul beleid toe te pas dat kollegerade sonder inagneming van kleur of ras gekies word.

Prof. Rautenbach: „Dit is vir my moeilik om te sê wat sou gebeur het.”

Sir Percy: „Is daar enige vermoede dat as ope universiteite aan hul eie oordeel oorgelaat word, integrasie toegepas sal word of dat daar probleme sal opduik?”

Bakleier

Prof. Rautenbach: „Daar was al tekens dat dit sou gebeur. 'n

Bantoeman het byvoorbeeld by een geleentheid 'n blanke meisie gevra om met hom te dans. Die meisie het geweier en nadat 'n bakleier ontstaan het, moes die polisie ingeroep word om 'n voorval van die ergste moontlike soort diskriminasie, te beëindig.”

Hy het ook gesê hy kan nie daarmee saamstem dat akademiese integrasie altyd 'n beter rasseverstandhouding tot gevolg sal hê nie. As segregasie positief en dinamies is, sal dit tot meer harmonie lei, „want niemand kan dan vergelykings tref nie.”

Toe hy gevra is of hy meen dat beter opleiding 'n beter verstandhouding tussen die verskillende rasse sal kweek, het prof. Rautenbach bevestigend geantwoord. Met 'n goeie opleiding leer 'n mens dat die kieur van jou vel nie van jou 'n swakkeling of 'n supermens-maak nie, het hy gesê. — (Sapa-R.)

EXTRACT FROM

THE ~~MOON~~ TIME

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU

184, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

113 NOV 1965

664 KEELE

S. C. Nolutshungu, aged 20, has an B.A. degree. His interests lie particularly in the fields of English literature education. He was born and brought up in Cape Province and began his studies at Fort Hare University in 1963. A successful year there, he was prevented from furthering his studies on political grounds. He was selected by the Stu-

DATE

26 NOV 1965

THE WORLD.

Fort Hare closes

WORLD REPORTER

THE University College of Fort Hare will re-open on Febraury 23. The second semester ends on November 30.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Xhosa students are catered for, but other ethnic groups may apply for admission to take courses for which there is no provision in their own ethnic colleges: LL.B., Attorney's Admission Certificate, Civil Service Law Examination, Agriculture (both diploma and degree), and B.Com., B.A. (Theology).

EXTRACT FROM
THE  TIMES

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU

184, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.



14 3 NOV 1965
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A664 **KEELE**

S. C. Nolutshungu, aged 20, has arrived from Cape Town to read for the four-year B.A. degree. His interests lie particularly in the fields of English literature and education. He was born and brought up in Cape Province and began his studies at Fort Hare University in 1963. After a successful year there, he was prevented from furthering his studies on political grounds. He was selected by the Students' Union of Keele from a number of applicants, for the South African Studentship which the union is sponsoring.

DATE

19 NOV 1965

S.A. DIGEST

'Direction in education important'



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TO maintain personal stability and direction in education in the midst of an ever-changing world was the biggest problem facing teachers today, the dean of the faculty of Education at Fort Hare, Professor P. A. Duminy, said in East London last week.

Addressing the Welsh High School in Duncan Village, Prof. Duminy said that one practical answer to this problem was to rule out 'blind' memori-

sation of school work for purposes of exact reproduction during examinations and tests.

"We are being educated for lives which will be led in the future in a world which will not be the same as

the world today. The correct stimulation of a child's thinking capacity would be a very practical aspect in preparing him to hold his own and to help build his future in South Africa," Prof. Duminy said.

C.P.

in Deutschland:
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Weinstr. 4, Tel.: 262 21.

in Österreich:
Azet-Werbemittlung, Wien 1, Körnt-
nerstr. 17/13, Tel.: 52-12-47.

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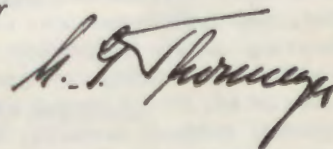
Liebe Leser!

Im Zusammenhang mit den Ereignissen in Rhodesien, die, fessend auf englischen Zweckmeldungen, auch in Westdeutschland völlig irreführend dargestellt werden, finden wir auch in der deutschen Presse neben sehr sachlichen Berichten in massgebenden deutschen Zeitungen über Südafrika wieder zahlreiche Meldungen in einem anderen Teil der Presse, die auf schon nicht mehr undurchsichtige Quellen zurückgehen.

So schreibt uns einer unserer Leser aus Deutschland: „Fast täglich liest man hier in der Bundesrepublik in den Zeitungen Meldungen, nach denen in Südafrika geradezu fürchterliche Zustände herrschen müssen. Nachdem ich aber mehr Berichte aus direkter Quelle und vor allem das Buch von Peter Kleist gelesen habe, glaube ich kein Wort mehr. Wir haben hier in unserem kleinen Städtchen eine Zigeuner-Siedlung, den sogenannten Zigeunerberg. Diese Zigeuner und Mischlinge sondern sich strikt ab, ohne dass es hier ein Gesetz der Apartheid gibt. Die Kriminalität auf dem Zigeunerberg ist weit höher als sonst. Welche Schwierigkeiten bereiten uns diese Zigeuner schon und auch die Mischlingskinder der Nachkriegszeit. Warum wird Amerika nie mit seinem Negerproblem fertig? Nach all diesen Feststellungen halte ich das Gesetz der getrennten Entwicklung Ihrer Regierung für das Richtige. Wie kann sich die hochentwickelte weisse Rasse mit den Eingeborenen vermischen, die zum grossen Teil in der Entwicklung noch viele tausend Jahre zurück sind. Genetiker müssen zugeben, dass dies unmöglich ist. Ich wünsche der südafrikanischen Regierung weiterhin Erfolg, dass sie trotz aller Hetze in der Welt mit dem äusserst schwierigen Problem fertig wird. In Zukunft werde ich mich nur von Leuten informieren lassen, die Südafrika wirklich kennen. Kürzlich lernte ich einen Ingenieur kennen, der einige Zeit für den Aufbau von Industrieanlagen in Südafrika tätig war. Er war von Ihrem Land und von den dort herrschenden Verhältnissen ganz begeistert und möchte auch dorthin wieder zurückgehen.“

Und nun noch einige Worte in eigener Angelegenheit. Infolge des Ausfalls einiger wichtiger Kräfte, die nicht so schnell ersetzt werden konnten, ist die Afrika-Post in den letzten Monaten leider immer verspätet erschienen. Erfreulicherweise hat sich dies kürzlich insoweit gebessert, dass unsere Leser ab Dezember wieder mit dem regelmässigen Erscheinen zu Anfang des Monats rechnen können.

Ihr



Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss in Südafrika

von Professor Dr. G. A. Rauche, Fort Hare

Das ausserordentlich wichtige Thema „Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss in Südafrika“ wurde kürzlich von Prof. Dr. G. A. Rauche in einem Vortrag auf der Tagung der Evangelischen Akademie in Swakopmund behandelt. Es werden hierbei Probleme berührt, die für die Zukunft Südafrikas von ausserordentlicher Bedeutung sind. Aus diesem Grunde haben wir uns entschlossen, diesen Vortrag vollinhaltlich zu veröffentlichen, obwohl an den Leser hinsichtlich der philosophischen Behandlung des Themas besondere Anforderungen gestellt werden.

Die Geschichtlichkeit der Begegnung

Eine jede Begegnung ist geschichtlich im doppelten Sinne des Wortes. Zum einen hat sie ihren Ursprung in einem Geschehen, das die sich Begegnenden zum Aufbruch treibt, zum anderen ist die Begegnung selbst ein Geschehen. Beide Faktoren, das zum Aufbruch treibende Geschehen, das die Begegnung herbeiführt, sowie die Begegnung selbst, sind kontingenter Natur, d. h. , sie sind zufällig im Sinne von dem, was zu Fall steht. Anders ausgedrückt, beide, Aufbruch und Begegnung, sind die Folge einer partikulären geschichtlichen Situation, die wiederum eine neue geschichtliche Lage, eben als neues Geschehen, herbeiführt.

Eine Begegnung kann auf jeder Ebene menschlicher Handlungsweise stattfinden, von Person zu Person in der Familie, zwischen Freunden, im Beruf, in den Wissenschaften, den Künsten und in der Religion. Wir sagen, sie kann stattfinden oder vielmehr geschehen, braucht es aber nicht, selbst dann nicht, wenn zwei Menschen zusammenkommen. Selbst zwischen Mann und Frau, Eltern und Kindern kommt es nicht immer zur wirklichen Begegnung, sondern oft leben sie nur nebeneinander her. Dasselbe gilt für Völker und Nationen.

Bei der wirklichen Begegnung handelt es sich zunächst um den Zusammenstoss zweier Wahrheiten, die aus verschiedenen geschichtlichen Situationen, Lebensumständen und Gesichtspunkten heraus konstituiert und gesetzt wurden und die sich nun gegenseitig in Frage stellen. Ein derartiger Zusammenstoss kann in einem jeden menschlichen Ordnungs- oder Kulturfeld, also auf ideologischer, wissenschaftlicher, ästhetischer und theologischer Ebene stattfinden. Er ist immer das Aufeinanderprallen verschiedener individueller oder auch kollektiver Selbst, denn bei einer jeden menschlichen Wahrheit handelt es sich um eine Verwirklichung des menschlichen Selbst aus einer bestimmten Konfliktslage heraus, die es systematisch, methodologisch oder ästhetisch zu bewältigen sucht. Eine jegliche menschliche Wahrheit, individuell oder kollektiv, welchem Ordnungsfeld sie auch immer angehört, dem ideologischen, politischen, wissenschaftlichen, ästhetischen, philosophischen oder theologischen, bildet einen Zyklus des Selbst. Sie beruht auf menschlicher Fragestellung und menschlicher systematischer, methodologischer oder auch technologischer Konstituierung. Anders ausgedrückt, sie hat ihren rationellen Grund im menschlichen Verstand. Die Tätigkeit des Verstandes ist es, die die Umwelt vernünftig ordnet, die Vergangenheit rationell darstellt, dem ästhetischen Gefühl Form verleiht und die offenbarte Wahrheit auslegt. Das Ergebnis der Selbstverwirklichung durch den menschlichen

Verstand, aus einer gegebenen existentiellen Situation heraus, sind die Zivilisations- und Kulturgüter. Eine jede menschliche Wahrheit stellt so einen Willenskreis dar, der unweigerlich mit einem anderen Willenskreis in Konflikt gerät. Alle menschliche, zivilisatorische und kulturelle Tätigkeit findet also in fortwährender Auseinandersetzung mit dem Mitmenschen, seinem Willenskreis und seiner Wahrheitsperspektive und unter beständigem gegenseitigen Infragestellen statt. Alle zivilisatorische und kulturelle Tätigkeit ist demnach Geschehen und in diesem Sinne geschichtlich.

In dieser Krisenlage stehen nun zwei Wege offen und die sich Begegnenden müssen sich entscheiden, welchen Weg sie gehen wollen. Entweder weichen sie der Krise aus, bzw. suchen sie sie zu überwinden, indem sie ihre relative, situationsbedingte Wahrheit absolut setzen, wobei sie dogmatisch, intolerant und auf die Vernichtung des widersprechenden Willenskreises bedacht sind, oder sie nehmen die durch die Krise erfahrene Infragestellung und Begrenzung ihrer Wahrheit und ihrer Selbst in weiser Selbstbescheidung an, werden sich dadurch des Hinweises auf die Wahrheit des Anderen bewusst und empfangen den Bescheid des ethischen Bezugs zwischen Mensch und Mitmensch im Widerspruch durch ein Aussen, nämlich den Mitmenschen, der nicht, wie die Dingwelt, systematisch, methodologisch oder technologisch über sich verfügen und so zur immanenten Wahrheit machen lässt, sondern als der andere Ansprechende, der Fremde, der Stein des Anstosses, im Widerspruch verharrt. Wir führten aus, dass der Zusammenstoss zweier verschiedener Wahrheiten das Aufeinanderprallen verschiedener individueller oder kollektiver Selbst sei. Daraus folgt, dass es sich dabei um den Zusammenprall verschiedener Nationen oder Kulturkreise handeln kann, denn auch solche kollektive Selbst sind geschichtlich, d. h. , sind aus einem bestimmten Geschehen, bzw. einer spezifischen existentiellen Situation erwachsen.

Das gegenwärtige Geschehen in Südafrika, im grossen und ganzen gesehen, stellt nun einen solchen geschichtlich bedingten Zusammenprall zweier Kulturkreise dar, nämlich dem des mythologischen Kulturkreises der Bantu und dem des wissenschaftlich-funktionellen der westlichen Zivilisation. Die geschichtlichen Ursachen der Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss liegen darin, dass die nomadische Lebensweise der Bantu als Hirten und Hackbauern diese allmählich aus dem östlichen Zentralafrika nach Süden wandern liess, während die Holländer 1652 nach erfolgreichem Freiheitskrieg gegen Spanien und der Niederlage von dessen Armada 1588 durch die Engländer, wirtschaftlich mehr und mehr die Stelle der Spanier und des von 1580 bis 1640 mit

ihm vereinten Portugals einnahmen und mit der Gründung der Holländisch-Ostindischen Kompanie am 20. März 1602 ihre Handelsbeziehungen zu Ostindien immer mehr ausbauten. Dies führte zur Stiftung einer Verpflegungsstation am Kap der Guten Hoffnung im Jahre 1652. Die ansässigen Buschmänner und Hottentotten, die das Land nur schwach bewohnten, wurden nicht ausgerottet, hielten aber die Begegnung mit den allmählich vom Kap in das Innere des Landes vordringenden Weissen nicht aus. Während des letzten Viertels des 18. Jahrhunderts stiessen die am weitesten nordostwärts vorgedrungenen „Trekuren“ am Grossen Fischfluss auf die vom Norden eingedrungene Bantusprachgruppe der Xhosa.

Erst allmählich führte dieser Zusammenstoss zwischen Schwarz und Weiss zu einer Begegnung. Die Faktoren, die diese Begegnung herbeiführten, waren das Christentum, der rationalistische westliche Humanismus und die moderne westliche Verwaltungstechnik in Gestalt der Magistratur. Diese drei Faktoren erschütterten das mythologisch begründete Weltbild und damit die um das Häuptlingsamt gruppierte mythologische Stammesordnung der Bantu bis tief in deren existentielle Wurzeln hinein. Sie unterminierten die symbolische Pyramide der Lebenskräfte, die das Universum ausmachen und sich von Gott (Tixo) über Vorfahren, Stamm, Tierwelt und Pflanzenwelt bis zur Mutter Erde erstreckt. Sie verneinten das magische Ritual, das diese Kräfte dem Stamme günstig geneigt machen sollte. Sie stellten die in der kosmischen Hierarchie der Lebenskräfte begründeten Werte, Sitten und Gebräuche sowie das damit zusammenhängende Rechtsgefühl des Bantu in Frage. Sie entkleideten damit auch das Häuptlingsamt, als das Bindeglied zwischen übernatürlicher und natürlicher Welt, seiner ursprünglichen Funktion, die politischer sowohl als religiöser Art war und wodurch der einzelne Stammesangehörige gleichsam harmonisch und organisch in das Ganze des Kosmos eingegliedert wurde.

Die Einwirkung der drei obenerwähnten Faktoren auf den Bantu erforderte von diesem eine radikale Umstellung seines Denkens und seines Wertgefühls. Hatte er bisher seine Abhängigkeit von den Naturgewalten auf das lebhafteste empfunden, die der Zauberdoktor durch das magische Ritual günstig zu stimmen suchte, so sollte er sich jetzt gleichsam zum Beherrscher über die Natur erheben.

Das Christentum lehrte, dass Gott die Welt für den Menschen zu dessen Nutz und Fromm geschaffen hätte, und dass der Mensch mit dem ihm von Gott gegebenen Pfund wuchern müsse. Es suchte ihn zum Glauben an einen gütigen Gott, der seinen Sohn für seine Rettung geopfert hatte, zu führen und ihn von Dämonenangst und Aberglauben, die seine schöpferischen Kräfte lähmten, zu befreien; aber zu gewaltig war der Eindruck, mit dem ihn die Natur im Banne hielt.

Der rationalistische Humanismus, der alles von der menschlichen Vernunft ableitete, führte folgerichtig zur funktionellen, wissenschaftlichen Methode, wodurch der Mensch in eine funktionelle Beziehung zur Umwelt trat und sie methodologisch und technologisch immer mehr zu beherrschen begann. Die rasche Industrialisierung und Urbanisierung, das Aufblühen einer modernen Wirtschaft und eines beträchtlichen Handels waren die Folge. In diese Welt wurde der Bantu (wenigstens zum Teil) nun plötzlich, völlig unvorbereitet versetzt. Es galt nicht nur, sich mechanisch die ihm neuen Arbeitsmethoden anzueignen, sich den Gesetzen einer mechanischen Welt anzupassen, in der plötzlich Zeit Geld war, nachdem er vorher die Zeit kaum emp-

funden hatte, es galt, was viel schwieriger war, sich geistig und seelisch vollkommen umzustellen und eine neue Moral, ein Arbeitsethos zu entwickeln, ein Verantwortungs- und Pflichtgefühl, was ihm nur gelingen konnte, wenn er sich der Bedeutung seiner Funktion für die Gesellschaft bewusst wurde. War ihm vorher die Arbeit ein notwendiges Übel gewesen, die man gerade in der Masse ausübte, um sich zu ernähren, so war sie gleichsam über Nacht zum sinnvollen Gehalt des Lebens geworden. Es ist nicht überraschend, dass bisher nur wenige Bantu zu einem derartigen Arbeitsethos gelangt sind.

Die moderne Einrichtung der Magistratur brachte ein auf rationalen Grundsätzen begründetes Recht, das dem mythologisch verankerten Rechtsempfinden des Bantu diametral entgegengesetzt war. Er konnte nicht begreifen, dass er einem seine Lebenskraft bedrohenden Feinde nicht (mit Hilfe des Zauberdoktors) entgegentreten durfte, und er für eine Tat, die ja nur die Harmonie des Ganzen wiederherzustellen bestrebt war, vom Gesetz der Weissen bestraft wurde.

Es wird so klar, in welche inneren Konflikte der Bantu durch die Begegnung mit der westlichen Zivilisation geriet, die er besonders in Missionsschulen und später in staatlichen Bildungsinstituten oder in der Stadt als Bergmann, Industriearbeiter, Laufbote, Nachtwächter, usw., erfuhr, ohne organisch in diese Welt verflochten zu sein. Diese Lage im Niemandsland, wo der Bantu noch stark emotional in seiner alten mythologischen Welt und Lebensweise (oft unbewusst) verwurzelt ist, aber rational in der westlichen Welt steht, führt zu ungeheuren seelischen Spannungen und zu heftigen Reaktionserscheinungen. Diese Spannung wird noch dadurch verschärft, dass er beim Weissen selbst Widersprüche feststellt. Wie soll er sich, z. B. ihren Hunger nach Macht und Besitz im Lichte ihrer humanistischen und christlichen Werte erklären? Es besteht kein Zweifel, dass dem Bantu aus seinem seelischen Zwiespalt und seiner Existenznot herausgeholfen werden muss, aber niemals kann das durch eine Patentlösung, durch importierte Ideologien oder durch abgenutzte Schlagwörter geschehen.

Bei der geschichtlichen Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss im Sinne eines wirklichen Geschehens, wollen wir jedoch auch den dabei oft vergessenen Weissen in Betracht ziehen. Denn nicht nur der Bantu, sondern auch der Weisse sind bei dieser Begegnung betroffen worden. Es handelt sich nämlich beim Bantu nicht nur um die Erschütterung seiner bisherigen existentiellen Grundlagen, sondern die Einwirkung der westlichen Zivilisation bietet gleichzeitig einen Anreiz oder, wenn man will, ist eine Herausforderung, die den Bantu zum Aufbruch treibt und ihn nach einer neuen, den Zeitumständen genehmeren Lebensordnung und Lebensweise, sowohl als nach neuen geistigen Werten suchen lässt. Dieser Aufbruch des Bantu wird vom Weissen als Widerspruch oder als Begrenzung seines Selbst erfahren, und es liegt nun an ihm, den als Widerspruch empfundenen Anspruch und die damit verbundene Begrenzung seines Selbst in echter Verantwortung anzunehmen oder durch erneute ideologische Selbsttranszendierung der Krise auszuweichen oder sie zu überwinden versuchen.

Der Wirklichkeitscharakter der Begegnung

Damit kommen wir zum Wirklichkeitscharakter der Begegnung. Worin besteht er eigentlich? Er besteht in der gemeinsamen Erfahrung der Krise oder des Konflikts durch

die sich Begegnenden. Die Krise ergibt sich aus der gegenseitigen Begrenzung der widerspruchsvollen Wahrheiten von Mensch und Mitmensch, von einer ideologisch orientierten Interessengruppe und einer anderen, von Nation und Nation, Kulturkreis und Kulturkreis. Da diese Wahrheiten einen Zyklus des Selbst ausmachen, bedeutet ihre kontroverse Natur gleichzeitig eine gegenseitige Begrenzung des Selbst. Der Wirklichkeitscharakter der Begegnung von Schwarz und Weiss in Südafrika besteht also in der gemeinsamen Erfahrung der Krise, die sich aus dem Widerspruch ihrer Wahrheiten und ihrer gegenseitigen Begrenzung durch diesen Widerspruch ergibt. Auf der einen Seite wird durch die Einwirkung der westlichen Zivilisation die mythologische Ordnung und deren Werte in Frage gestellt, auf der anderen Seite wird durch den Aufbruch des Bantu und sein Forschen nach einer neuen Wahrheit, einer neugeordneten Welt, die ihm sein Selbstbewusstsein zurückgeben soll, auch der Weisse zur Neuorientierung und Selbstbesinnung veranlasst. Er kann der Wirklichkeitslage nicht einfach aus dem Wege gehen, indem er den Anspruch durch den Bantu ignoriert und sich hinter seiner Wahrheit verschanzte, indem er sich hermetisch abschliesst und seine selbstkonstruierte Welt und die von ihr abgeleiteten Werte als die Wirklichkeit ansieht. Der Weisse muss sich dem Bantu gegenüber verantworten. Aber dieses Verantworten geschieht nicht, indem er sich dem Bantu entschuldigt, das verträgt sich nicht mit der Geschichtlichkeit der Lage. Es geschieht auch nicht durch eine Theoretisierung oder Rationalisierung der Lage, denn damit würde nur eine neue essentielle menschliche Wahrheit konstruiert, die neuen Widerspruch hervorrufen würde. Es geschieht noch weniger, indem er sich einfach aufgibt und das Feld räumt, denn das wäre überhaupt keine Verantwortung. Eine wirkliche Verantwortung kann nur aus seiner geschichtlich gewordenen essentiellen Wahrheit heraus erfolgen, d. h., aus seiner christlichen, rationalen und wissenschaftlichen Grundeinstellung heraus, die seine Wahrheit kennzeichnet. Denn gerade diese Wahrheit ist es ja, die den Bantu zum Aufbruch trieb und die ihm bei seiner Neuorientierung als Masstab dient.

Auf der anderen Seite muss aber auch der Bantu, vor allem der westlich gebildete, den Wirklichkeitscharakter der Begegnung erkennen und sich auf den Boden der Wirklichkeit stellen, anstatt sich wirklichkeitsfremden Theorien, Ideologien oder Schlagwörtern blindlings in die Arme zu werfen und alles Heil von ihnen zu erwarten. Auch die Bantu sind durch die gemeinsam erfahrene Krise zum verantwortungsvollen Handeln, d. h., ein Handeln auf dem Boden der Wirklichkeit aufgerufen, auch sie müssen den Anspruch der Weissen und ihrer Wahrheit vernehmen. Dieser Anspruch verpflichtet den Bantu zu kritischer Selbstbesinnung, in der er sich seiner wirklichen Lage bewusst wird und sie mannhaft annimmt, anstatt sich in ein Wolkenkuckucksheim zu verlieren, das ihn seine wirkliche Lage nicht sehen lässt und ihn entweder zu grenzenloser Selbstüberschätzung verleitet oder in ihm ein falsches, ihn entmannendes Selbstmitleid heranzüchtet. Ein verantwortungsvolles Handeln von beiden, Schwarz und Weiss, setzt voraus:

1. Die Erkenntnis der kontingenten Geschichtlichkeit der beiden sich begegnenden Wahrheiten.
2. Die Erkenntnis des Wirklichkeitscharakters der Begegnung als die gemeinsam erfahrene Krise, die sich aus der gegenseitigen Begrenzung der widerspruchsvollen Wahrheiten ergibt.

3. Verantwortungsvolles Handeln als ein Handeln auf dem Boden der Wirklichkeit, die beide Seiten zur Selbstbesinnung und Neuorientierung aufruft, bei der sie einander helfen müssen.

Ethische Schlussfolgerung aus der Begegnung

Damit ist der aus den in Widerspruch miteinander stehenden Wahrheiten sich ergebende ethische Bezug schon angedeutet. Es ist ein Irrtum, wenn wir meinen, dass wir die Wirklichkeit oder eine ethische Existenz allein aus einer selbstkonstruierten Wahrheit oder einem selbstkonstruierten ethischen Prinzip, ob eudämonistischen, hedonistischen, utilitaristischen, formalistischen oder existentialistischen Charakters, gewinnen. Das wäre nur dann der Fall, wenn eine solche konstruierte Wahrheit die Wahrheit ausmachen würde. Das ist aber unmöglich, da der Realgrund einer jeden menschlichen Wahrheit ein konfliktreiches, kontingentes Geschehen ist. Wir wiesen schon darauf hin, dass alle menschlichen Logoi, ob politischer, ideologischer, wissenschaftlicher, ästhetischer, philosophischer oder theologischer Art, geschichtlich sind und relativ im doppelten Sinne des Wortes. Sie sind einmal auf die existentielle Situation, ein andermal auf eine schon ponierte Wahrheit bezogen, fordern aber ihrerseits neuen Widerspruch heraus. Immer widerspiegelt eine Wahrheit die Konfliktslage und den Widerspruch, aus denen heraus sie gesetzt wurde. Denken wir dabei an im Widerspruch miteinander stehende politische Ideologien, wissenschaftliche Theorien, philosophische Systeme und Ausgangspunkte, die verschiedenen Prämissen der Mathematik und der Logik, die verschiedenen Gottdeutungen usw. Daraus folgt, dass sich alle menschliche kulturelle Tätigkeit, im weitesten Sinne des Wortes, in der Kontroverse und Auseinandersetzung mit dem Mitmenschen vollzieht. Ja, man könnte geradezu sagen, dass die Kulturgüter die Frucht dieser Auseinandersetzung und der permanenten Krise zwischen Mensch und Mitmensch sind.

Ist es aber der Fall, dass alle menschlichen Wahrheiten im Widerspruch aufeinander hinweisen und aufeinander bezogen sind, dann ergibt sich der ethische Bezug zwischen Mensch und Mitmensch aus aller menschlichen Tätigkeit. Eine sittliche Handlung entspringt nicht aus einer theoretischen Ethik, die als gesonderte Disziplin neben anderen kulturellen Tätigkeiten steht, sondern aus der durch diese Tätigkeiten unvermeidlich verursachten Krise. Wenn alle menschlichen Wahrheiten im Hinblick auf die Wahrheit gesetzt werden, aber an sich nur im Widerspruch aufeinander bezogene Wahrheitsperspektiven bleiben, so ergibt sich daraus, dass im Lichte der Wahrheit, in dem sie gesetzt sind, die Beziehung des Widerspruchs nicht negativ, sondern positiv zu bewerten ist, denn eine jede solche Wahrheitsperspektive weist, gerade durch die Widerspruchsbeziehung, auf eine andere; mehr noch, sie erfordert im Interesse der Wahrheit, in dem sie poniert ist, die Regulierung und Korrektur oder auch die Neuorientierung durch eine andere Wahrheitsperspektive. Und wenn wir darüber hinaus noch die Überlegung anstellen, dass eine ethische Existenz doch nur eine Existenz in Wahrheit sein kann und dass aus diesem Grunde die Wahrheit, ohne dass wir sie erkenntnismässig je erreichen und besitzen, als unser höchstes Gut, unser höchster Wert, angesehen wird, nach der wir in all unseren kulturellen Anstrengungen streben und in deren Licht die Auseinandersetzung mit dem anderen immer wieder geschieht, so folgt auch erkenntnistheoretisch daraus, dass

ziehung des Widerspruchs zwischen den menschlichen Logoi ethischer Natur ist. Es folgt weiter, dass die durch diesen Widerspruch hervorgerufene Krise der ethische Grund ist, auf dem Mensch und Mitmensch aufeinander bezogen sind, dass die sittliche Handlung darin besteht, die im Widerspruch erfahrene Begrenzung anzunehmen, anstatt ihr auszuweichen oder sie zu überwinden versuchen, und in Selbstbescheidung den vom Aussen (dem Mitmenschen) empfangenen Bescheid zu achten, bei der Schaffung der Kulturgüter aufs engste mit ihm zusammenzuarbeiten und die eigene Wahrheit auf seine abzustimmen.

Eine ethische Existenz ist also eine Existenz in Bezug auf den anderen. Gerade in der Beziehung des Widerspruchs, in der die Wahrheitsperspektiven aufeinander bezogen sind, steigt der Logos allmählich auf, deshalb ist eine ethische Existenz auch immer eine vernünftige Existenz. Sie ist immer eine Existenz, die durch Selbstbescheidung zur Bescheidenheit führt.

Was uns aber hier, in Bezug auf die Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss, besonders interessiert, ist der Wirklichkeitscharakter der ethischen Existenz, der sich in der gemeinsamen Erfahrung der durch gegenseitige Begrenzung hervorgerufenen Krise darstellt. Die gemeinsame Erfahrung der Krise weist auf ein ethisches Sollen, das uns zur Selbstbescheidung, d.h., zur weisen Selbstbegrenzung auf die Wirklichkeitslage aufruft und uns ermahnt, den vom Aussen d.h., vom Mitmenschen empfangenen Bescheid zu beherzigen.

Was bedeutet das in der südafrikanischen Wirklichkeitsituation, hervorgerufen durch die Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss? Das bedeutet zunächst, dass eine einseitige „Lösung“ des Konflikts durch die Verabsolutisierung einer Wahrheit auf Kosten der anderen oder durch blinde Befolgung irgendwelcher Ideologien, Anschauungen, wie verlockend sie auch immer klingen mögen, nicht möglich ist. Wenn der Wirklichkeitscharakter die Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss ja gerade durch den Konflikt gegeben ist, würde eine solche Lösung nur eine Verbiegung der Wirklichkeit bedeuten, die neue, vielleicht noch schärfere Konflikte zur Folge haben würde. Das bedeutet weiter, dass man nicht irgendwelche aus ethischen Theorien entlehene moralische Maßstäbe an die südafrikanische Wirklichkeit anlegen kann, die dieser Lage niemals gerecht werden können. Die aus der kontingenten Geschichtlichkeit erfolgte Begegnung auf südafrikanischem Boden zwischen Schwarz und Weiss scheidet von vornherein alle moralisch gefärbten gegenseitigen Anschuldigungen aus. Fragen wie das Recht auf das Land, die grössten Verdienste um das Land, Anschuldigungen wie Ausbeutertum der Schwarzen durch die Weissen sowie der Vorwurf, dass die Schwarzen unfähig sind, dass sie Mangel an Verantwortlichkeits- und Pflichtgefühl haben, dass sie nicht vertrauenswürdig sind, führen nur zu einer Verschärfung des Konflikts. Beide Seiten sollten endlich begreifen lernen, dass diese genannten Argumente Pseudoprobleme schaffen, die auf falschen einseitigen Annahmen oder Werturteilen beruhen. Wenn wir die Geschichtlichkeit, d.h., die existentiell begründete Notwendigkeit der Wahrheit des Bantu und des Weissen zugestehen, müssen wir uns aller moralisch gefärbten Urteile oder vielmehr Vorurteile enthalten. Da wir die Wahrheit kennen, folgt daraus, dass wir auch keine absoluten Urteile fällen können, und da unsere Wahrheit immer wieder von Aussen in Frage

gestellt wird, können wir auch nicht den Konflikt durch eine menschlich konstituierte Wahrheit lösen. Deshalb kann die Krise überhaupt nicht gelöst, sondern nur als das gemeinsam erfahrene Leid angenommen werden. Daraus folgt aber, dass sich die sittliche Handlung aus der durch die Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss entstandenen Krise selbst ergibt.

Die Einzigartigkeit der südafrikanischen Krise besteht nun darin, dass es sich dabei um den geschichtlich bedingten Aufeinanderprall zweier geschichtlich gewordenen Wahrheiten, der mythologischen Welt des Bantu und der wissenschaftlichen Welt des Weissen handelt. Bei dieser Begegnung erwies sich das auf die Beherrschung der Natur gerichtete methodologisch und technologisch begründete Weltbild der Weissen als kräftiger und lebensfähiger als die passive, die Macht der Natur weit mehr empfindende, mythologische Weltanschauung der Bantu. Die Erschütterung ihrer Existenzgrundlage als Folge des Zusammenpralls mit der westlichen Zivilisation zwang sie, eine Korrektur ihrer eigenen Wahrheit vorzunehmen, die sich als Aufbruch in Richtung auf westliches Denken und die westliche Lebensweise bemerkbar macht, was sich begreiflicherweise nicht ohne innere Konflikte und Widersprüche abspielt. Es kann natürlich nicht vorausgesagt werden, welche Form die neugestaltete Bantu-Wahrheit annehmen wird, ob sie jemals vollkommen westlich, oder, was wahrscheinlicher ist, eine synkretische Wahrheit sein wird. Die Tatsache ist, dass der Weise durch den Aufbruch des Bantu seine Wahrheit und sein Selbst in Frage gestellt fühlt, und es ihm z. B. bewusst wird, dass eine technologisch-methodologische Beherrschung der Umwelt noch keine Vollexistenz zu sein braucht und dass sein Verhältnis zum Bantu neu durchdacht werden muss.

Kurz und gut, der sich aus dem Konflikt zwischen schwarzer und weisser Wahrheit ergebende ethische Bezug wird sichtbar und das ethische Sollen wird deutlich als gegenseitige Begrenzung des schwarzen und weissen Selbst, also in der gemeinsam erlittenen Krise erfahren. Und nur dann, wenn beide, Schwarzer und Weisser, alle ihre gegenseitigen auf emotionaler oder konventionaler Grundlage beruhenden Vorurteile ausklammern und sich unvoreingenommen auf den Wirklichkeitsboden der Krise stellen, können sie den vom Aussen kommenden Bescheid wirklich vernehmen. Nur dann werden sie den anderen nicht mehr wie durch farbige Brillengläser sehen, sondern wie er in Wirklichkeit ist. Die selbsterrichteten Trennungswände sind gefallen und gerade auf dem Boden des Konflikts sind sich Schwarz und Weiss wirklich nahegekommen. Sie können nun ihre gegenseitige besondere Lage, Bedürfnisse, Interessen und Anschauungen verstehen und werden auf dem Boden der Krise ihre Wahrheiten so aufeinander abstimmen, dass sie den existentiellen Bedürfnissen aller und dem Gemeinwohl zugute kommen. Nur durch die Annahme der Krise als geschichtliche Situation und deshalb als gemeinsamer Wirklichkeitslage von Schwarz und Weiss findet eine echte Begegnung statt, eine Begegnung, die im gegenseitigen Ertragen und im gegenseitigen Aufeinanderhören sich zu fruchtbarer, den Konflikt entschärfenden Zusammenarbeit führt. Nur in einer solchen wirklichen Existenz, d.h., einer Existenz für den Anderen ist der Ichkreis durchbrochen und das Innen auf das Aussen gerichtet; und nur durch eine derartige ethische Existenz wird der Logos hinter den sich gegenseitig in Frage stellenden menschlichen Logoi sichtbar.

Wird diese aus der gegenseitigen Begrenzung der geschichtlichen Wahrheiten entstandene Krise als gemeinsame Wirklichkeitslage angenommen, dann wird auch ein jeder Teil im Interesse des Ganzen so handeln, dass er in kritischer Selbstbesinnung seine eigene wirkliche Position im Hinblick auf die des anderen festzustellen sucht und dann wieder in regem Austausch mit dem Anderen seine Wahrheit neu zu formulieren beginnt.

Der Bantu wird zunächst die Erschütterung seiner bisherigen mythologischen Welt und die Übergangssituation, in die er dabei geraten ist, feststellen. Es wird ihm bewusst, dass der Prozess der Westernisierung seiner Denk- und Anschauungsweise ein langsamer sein muss, wenn er nicht nur oberflächlich sein, sondern tief einschneidende Veränderungen im Wesen des Bantu nach sich ziehen soll. Er wird in diesem Bewusstsein die Einwirkung der westlichen Zivilisation und den Weissen schlechthin nicht mehr als feindlich empfinden und ihn nicht mehr aus einem Minderwertigkeitsgefühl heraus ablehnen oder ihn gar zu vertreiben beabsichtigen, sondern er wird, im Gegenteil, in der Erkenntnis seiner wirklichen Grenzen, sich weiter an dessen wissenschaftlich begründeten, funktionellen Wahrheit orientieren wollen. Er wird auf dem Boden der Wirklichkeit nicht mit wirklichkeitsfremden Forderungen an den Tag treten, die ihn und sein Volk überfordern, sondern er wird weise mit seiner wirklichen Lage Schritt zu halten versuchen und mit Hilfe seines weissen Partners eine neue, der Wirklichkeit angemessenere Wahrheit aufbauen, die ihm eine gesicherte Existenz gewährleistet und seinem Leben neuen Sinn und neue Werte erschliesst. Anstatt von fremden, ausserhalb der südafrikanischen Wirklichkeitssituation stehenden Theorien und Ideologien selbstsüchtigen Charakters alles Heil zu erwarten, wird er auf dem Boden der südafrikanischen Krise sich auf seinen Partner bezogen fühlen. Er wird ihn, frei von Vorurteilen, allmählich aus dem Wesen von dessen wissenschaftlicher, technologischer und ökonomischer Wahrheit verstehen lernen, die ihm so leicht durch fremde Ideologien als ausbeuterischer Kapitalismus oder Neo-Kolonialismus hingestellt wird. Er wird begreifen lernen, dass der weisse Südafrikaner sich nicht als zeitweiliger Beamter oder Unternehmer, sondern als im Lande beheimatet fühlt, dass er dieses Land, das so deutlich die Züge seiner Zivilisation trägt, innig liebt und dass darin der Bantu als integraler Faktor dieses Landes einbegriffen ist. Auf der anderen Seite wird der weisse Südafrikaner, aufgerüttelt durch den Anspruch seines schwarzen Partners, sich des Bezugs auf ihn immer deutlicher bewusst. Er muss diesen Anspruch grossmütig annehmen und in gewisser Hinsicht seine Wahrheit, vor allem was den mehr weltanschaulichen und geistigen Teil dieser Wahrheit betrifft, in verstärktem Masse für den aus dem Wirklichkeitsgeschehen erhobenen Anspruch des Bantu offen halten und auf diesen Anspruch abstimmen. Es ist ihm bewusst, dass der Bantu sein Lebenspartner im südafrikanischen Raum ist, und dass er einen grossen Beitrag zur Herstellung der materiellen Güter leistet. Er ist im Zuge der Erfordernisse der Zeit nicht nur bereit, sondern geradezu daran interessiert, den Bantu immer mehr in die moderne Zivilisation einzubeziehen, wie das ja durch den Bau von Hospitälern, Industrieschulen, Lehrerbildungsanstalten, die Errichtung von immer neuen Fakultäten an den Bantu-Universitäten erwiesen wird. Auch die allmähliche Vorbereitung des Bantu

auf Selbstregierung weist in diese Richtung. Die Entwicklung eines starken Bantu-Mittelstandes mit einem starken Gefühlswert für Besitz und Eigentum würde viel zur Stabilisierung der sich neu bildenden Bantu-Gesellschaft und zur Konsolidierung eines neuen Weltbildes des Bantu beitragen. Allmählich wird, angesichts dieser Entwicklung, der Weisse die noch bestehenden emotional oder konventionell bestehenden Reserven, die ihn den Bantu falsch einschätzen lassen, fallen lassen. Auf dem Boden der Wirklichkeit wird der Weisse z. B. verstehen, dass der Bantu noch nicht dasselbe Arbeitsethos, das sich doch aus der funktionellen, die Welt verändernde und humanisierende Art der westlichen Arbeit ergibt und das auch für uns verhältnismässig neu ist und erst in der bürgerlichen Epoche Wurzeln schlug, besitzt und noch nicht dasselbe Pflicht- und Verantwortungsgefühl in sich herangebildet hat. Der Weisse wird begreifen lernen, dass es dem Bantu in seiner alten Weltanschauung und Lebensweise, die ja zum Teil immer noch bestehen, unmöglich war, diese in der modernen westlichen Zivilisation begründeten Tugenden zu entwickeln. Er wird einsehen, dass das Verantwortungs- und Pflichtgefühl des Bantu anders begründet war und den Werten seiner mythologischen Welt entsprang. So hatte er z. B. ein starkes Verantwortungs- und Pflichtgefühl, den Vorfahren, dem Häuptling, dem Stamm und der Familie gegenüber, was sich noch heute günstig ausnimmt. All das besagt aber nicht, dass der Bantu nicht ein Arbeitsethos im westlichen Sinne des Wortes entwickeln kann. Er wird es entwickeln, wenn er wirklich wissenschaftlich und methodologisch denken und arbeiten lernt. Auf alle Fälle ist es Pflicht des Weissen, dem Bantu bei seinen Bemühungen, aus seiner Verlegenheit, in die er durch die Einwirkung der westlichen Zivilisation geraten ist, nach besten Kräften zu helfen und den Anspruch des Bantu auf eine gesicherte existentielle Grundlage, einen neuen sinnvollen Lebensinhalt und neue geistige Werte anzunehmen, auch wenn das eine Korrektur seiner eigenen Wahrheit, seiner bisherigen Meinungen, Anschauungen und Interessen erfordert.

Beide, Schwarzer und Weisser, sind in der Begegnung auf dem Boden der südafrikanischen Wirklichkeit zur Selbstbescheidung auf die von dieser Wirklichkeit durch die gegenseitige Begrenzung ihrer Wahrheiten und ihrer Selbst gemeinsam erfahrene Krise aufgerufen, in der sie aufeinander bezogen sind. Beide erhalten durch die Selbstbescheidung auf den erfahrenen Konflikt einen Bescheid vom Aussen, vom anderen, den sie in Bescheidenheit, Offenheit, Duld-samkeit und Achtung vor dem anderen annehmen sollten. Die in der Selbstbegrenzung erfahrene Begrenzung und der damit erhaltene Bescheid stellen also gleichsam ein ethisches Sollen dar, das Schwarz und Weiss auf das Wirklichkeitsfeld des Konflikts oder der Krise verweist. In der echten Begegnung nun, die nur durch gegenseitige Annahme des Widerspruchs und somit des Konflikts erfolgen kann, sind schwarzer und weisser Südafrikaner frei von ihrem Selbst, ihrer Wahrheit, ihren emotional und konventionell bedingten Vorurteilen. Deshalb ist bei der wirklichen Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiss der Zirkel des Selbst, den ja alle menschlichen Wahrheiten ausmachen, durchbrochen und das Innen kehrt sich nach aussen. Auf diese Art weisen beide Wahrheiten aufeinander hin. Im Ertragen der gemeinsam erfahrenen Krise und des durch sie verursachten Leides führen schwarzer und weisser Südafrikaner eine wirklich ethische Existenz, oder, da alle Wahrheiten im Hinblick auf die Wahrheit poniert werden, so dass der Widerspruch zwischen diesen Wahrheiten den Logos gleichsam widerspiegelt, eine Existenz in Wahrheit.

Fort Hare accused of victimising Nusas students

CAPE TOWN.

A STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY delegate to the Nusas congress in Cape Town yesterday criticised Fort Hare University College authorities for "victimising" students who associated with Nusas.

Mr Stanely Levenstein proposed a motion, passed unanimously, noting that Nusas branches were disallowed at Fort Hare. Mr Levenstein said there had been numerous cases of victimisation and even expulsion of students who associated themselves with the organisation.

Their position was vastly different from that of students at other universities. They staked their future and careers to belong to Nusas, he said. There were also many instances of constant vigilance over the students they were known to be watched by spies and informers.

"This is the vicious outcome of the separate universities legislation which is intended to treat these students like animals in a zoo, without giving them the right to express their ideas," Mr Levenstein said.

Nusas was often inclined to despair at the failure of its pleas and efforts to influence the "racist government", but the courage of the Fort Hare students gave new hope.

"They have shown us how important Nusas really is," said Mr Levenstein, "and they have shown South African students how to be true, upright South Africans."

TRIBAL COLLEGES

Another motion attacking the system of tribal colleges warned that university education would suffer in South Africa because of repressive legislation.

The student assembly, to clarify its policy toward the tribal colleges, established by the Extension of University Education Act, states that apartheid, racial discrimination, censorship, bannings of staff, and the fear caused by the net of repressive legislation "would cause university education in South Africa to suffer".

Strict governmental control had created isolation, lack of autonomy of student bodies and lack of contact between staff and students.

The motion called for a maintenance by Nusas of contact with students at these universities, and instructed the executive to visit the colleges and invite representatives to various functions.

The motion also asked constituent student councils to arrange for the exchange of minutes, student newspapers and other publications as a means of breaking down the isolation and of removing the intimidation. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
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DATE

19 NOV 1965 Fort Hare
Woods

WHITE MEALIE-MEAL

By VINCENT NTULI

THE announcement by the Maize Control Board of an embargo on the manufacture and sale of white maize products as from November 29 due to draught, has come as a blow to Soweto and Reef general dealers who have been doing well in white maize sales.

BAIT A BLOW



Hardest hit are dealers catering for the Sharpsaan people who do not like yellow mealie-meal.

These people form a great part of the Reef's population and would rather contemplate a decolouration process on the yellow mealie-meal or attempt synthetic methods to get the mealie-meal white than accept yellow mealie-meal.

University of Fort Hare

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is a spokesman for a big milling company which supplies the bulk of the Reef's mealie meal said in a telephone interview today that in essence it was only a matter of a colour difference in the mealie-meal.

Regarding the nutritional aspects of the white and the yellow crop, he said, they were the same, but consumers were over-accustomed to white mealie-meal and white maize products.

As yet no complaints from local dealers have lodged about the shortage, yet some dealers have already envisaged difficult sales periods during the coming yellow

mealie-meal supply period.

The Maize Control Board in Pretoria, has announced a white maize products embargo with effect from November 29 to all commercial millers.

Residents generally do not like yellow mealie-meal and they consider it undigestible.

Mr. France Boase, a dealer in Orlando West said customers were very much "in love" with white mealie-meal the supplies of which have been coming through fairly well.

With yellow mealie-meal a difficult food sales period could be envisaged.

World Lives In A Cultural Landslide

—Professor Oosthuizen

"We are faced in the 20th century, with the conscious, wilful and malicious manipulation of the human being in spite of all the cries of freedom. Power has become supreme."

This dramatic statement was made by Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, Professor of Divinity at the University College of Fort Hare, when he addressed, as guest of honour, Girls' High students on the occasion of their annual prize giving in the Queen's College Memorial Hall last night. The Professor was accompanied by his wife, who graciously presented the prizes.

Professor Oosthuizen's most enlightening address embraced "Our modern predicament and what is expected from the women of this modern world."

Professor Oosthuizen said the world lived in an era of a cultural landslide where there was a cry, a new litany that "this and that is outmoded and irrelevant." He said that in the world the intellectual was overruled by science. The average person believed that science was the answer to man's deepest needs.

"All of us believe in one way or other in the dynamic rather than the static. It is foolish, even suicidal, in our time not to think in dynamic terms and so maintain our status for its own sake," said the Professor, and added that man had made machines very much like man himself. The power of such machines had been increased during the last 100 years and in the present day, the "intelligence" of such machines was being increased.

EASY PREY

"A process of brain washing is daily being carried out in our modern society. The inborn laziness of man, his reaction against independent thinking, which should

be an important aspect of all education, makes him easy prey for modern dictators, in whatever form they come — such as our modern mass communication, scientific and technological domination, political dictators and so on," the Professor said.

"There is a general idea that authority and power is used for evil, but this concept should be contradicted. Power and authority is a necessity, but it should not be seen monological, but dialogical, which spells not the weakening of power, but a strengthening of it. It is the power structure of freedom. Dialogical power implies the possibility to contradict.

"More and more everything is made by man. For the first time in his own history, man does not merely stand against Nature, but against himself; no more does he stand against the over-ruling power of Nature, but against that of his fellow human being. Not only does he make things more powerful, but also faster.

"Everything is movement; the movement to the future and the future is more significant than the past.

HYPNOTISED

Professor Oosthuizen went on to say: "There is little in which modern man will not believe, because man is simply an inveterate, incurable and inevitable believer. If he does not believe in reality, he rationalises fantasy. He does not even hesitate to make a myth out of science, politics, business and so on. Believing can make absolute that which we believe in and this is a danger of our era, because we are such ardent believers. We turn so many things into absurdities, whether they are science or politics, business or progress. Man becomes so often hypnotised by his beliefs.

GHS Guest Speaker

(Continued From Page One)

upon to take their full share of useful work in society from which their offspring will benefit, otherwise their offspring will, both male and female, weaken progressively and our modern civilisation deteriorate.

"Women are becoming more passive to society; they think about their role as only that of wives and mothers. This is what she calls feminine mystique. The fundamental human drive should not be merely the urge for pleasure and leisure and the satisfaction of biological needs, but every human being should realise his or her full potential through development and growth.

"Why should the artists, composers of music, philosophers, historians, even dress designers, practically all be men, even in the age of the emancipation of women? Are they really emancipated? There are many women who, I am sure, feel themselves trapped in roles as housewives only.

"They would like to realise their full potential. There is more creative work than only housework. Furthermore, we must see marriage for what it really is, namely, as not the final fulfilment of life, but as a part of the whole of life.

"There are, unfortunately, too many young people today who break off their future development as a result of marriage. One is not fit for our modern world even with Matric. We have to prepare ourselves.

NOT PREPARE

"Many women do not prepare themselves for life, in spite of the fact that they excel at school, college or university and everywhere in society where they do make an effort to do something. If we wish to keep pace with our modern world, we should prosecute the best education possible. You must take an interest in society, its economic, political and social aspects, instead of limiting yourself to the physiological and biological aspects of life."

Before the Professor's address, the assembly consisting of parents, friends, past and present pupils which packed the hall, were treated to a delightful programme of musical items by the pupils of the school. These consisted of short piano solos, duets and vocals. The entertainment served to relax all present and dispensed with any formal atmosphere. Adding to the attraction of the occasion was the brightly flower-decorated stage.

Dr. R. Schaffer, as Chairman, welcomed all to the prize giving. He said he was pleased to see so many friends and honoured to have Professor and Mrs. Oosthuizen present. In introducing the Professor, he said he was well-known in Queenstown, for he had at one time been the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church here.

He was also a very well-known scholar in many countries all over the world, and now occupied his present position at Fort Hare with distinction.

Dr. Schaffer thanked his wife, better known as Dr. Connie Opperman, for bringing her husband along. Dr. Schaffer also congratulated the girls who received prizes, and Miss E. Danckwerts and her staff for the high standard of work which, during the past year, had been maintained at the school.

The actual prize distribution was to the girls one of the highlights and they enthusiastically applauded each prize winner. The applause rose to a crescendo when the Head Girl, Priscilla Dewing, was awarded the most coveted prize offered, the Good Fellowship Prize.

The function was concluded by a few well-chosen words of thanks by Mr. Bob Paxton and a refreshing cup of tea at GHS St. George's School Hall.

DATE

10 AUG 1965

P. E. EVENING POST

Varsity graduates' duty

THE Rev. H. N. Lovemore, of Walmer Methodist Church, said in New Brighton university graduates had the gift of intelligence. They should use it with justice and equity.

He was speaking at a congratulatory ceremony yesterday for Mr Macebo Njokweni, who qualified for a B.Sc. degree at the University College of Fort Hare, and Mr B. Peppeta, a B.A. of the University of Zululand, in Ngoya.

Mr Lovemore said graduates

were virtual leaders of the people. Their services should be straight, truthful and faithful.

They should fight against the pressures of forces of ignorance and prejudice expressed in politics, science and religion.

While people tried to come together and near to God, there were forces which separated them.

"We have persistently and courageously fought against them for many years. I encourage you to carry on in the same spirit," he said.

The hall was packed with teachers, mostly university graduates in academic gowns, nurses, business people and members of various cultural and social organisations.

The speakers were Mrs F. H. Holland, a city councillor, Mr B. J. Mnyanda, the Rev G. B. Molefe, of Kwazakele Presbyterian Church, and Mr A. L. Dwest—all members of New Brighton Advisory Board.

The function was arranged by the New Brighton Mothers' Club under the leadership of Mrs A. N. Madikane, a municipal social worker,



University of Port Hare
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DATE

12 AUG 1965

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
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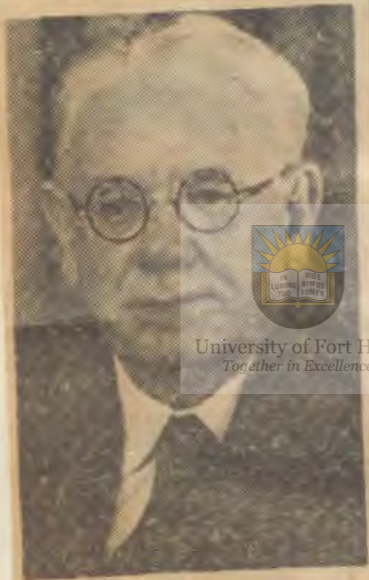
African university graduates at a congratulatory ceremony for Mr M. Njokweni, of New Brighton, who graduated B.Sc. at Fort Hare last year, and Mr B. Peppeta, of Walmer Location, who passed B.A. at the University College of Zululand. Left to right, Mrs V. F. MPATENI, Mr D. TSHIKI and Mrs T. N. GUNDWANA.

18 AUG 1965

DATE

HERALD, P.E.

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr Alexander Kerr, distinguished scholar and pioneer of African higher education, will be 80 years old on Friday. He was the first principal of Fort Hare University College and the first layman to be Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in South Africa.

Now retired, he lives in Alice. Many letters, telegrams and Press tributes have already reached his home from all over Africa and Europe.

DATE

13 AUG 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E

'Unfriendly attitude to Fort Hare'

RHODES VISIT TO COLLEGE DENIED

Herald Correspondent



GRAHAMSTOWN.

AUTHORITIES at Fort Hare University College have refused to allow members of the staff of the Rhodes University student University of Fort Hare to gather material there for a feature because of the Rhodes Student Representative Councils attitude towards Fort Hare.

In a letter to the features editor of the newspaper, the Rector, Mr J. J. Ross, said: "I am not prepared to accede to your request to send representatives of Rhodes to Fort Hare. The reason for this attitude is the unfriendly and entirely unjustified and unjustifiable interference of the S.R.C. of your university in the domestic affairs of Fort Hare."

The features editor had written to Mr Ross requesting permission to visit Fort Hare and interview members of staff and society chairmen.

The Rhodes S.R.C. has this year passed only one motion involving Fort Hare — that condemning the dismissal of Mr M. C. Ndamse, a senior lecturer at Fort Hare.

DATE

17 AUG 1965

Fort Hare founder honoured

ALICE, Cape. — Dr. Alexander Kerr, pioneer of African higher education, celebrates his 80th birthday on Friday.

Letters, telegrams and Press tributes have already begun arriving at Moray House, his home here from many parts of Africa and from Europe.

Born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1885, Dr. Kerr came here in 1915 as principal of the then South African Native College.

The Jabavu College, under his dedicated leadership, steadily expanded into what is now the University College of Fort Hare.

Dr. Kerr retired in 1948. Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together we strive for excellence

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20 AUG 1965

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DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Knowledge

Prof. en mev. S. Linde van Fort ~~Hare~~ is na Bloemfontein waar prof. Linde se broer ernstig siek is.

DATE

20 AUG 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.J.

ART SHOW AT FORT HARE

Herald Report

A collection of paintings, mainly by artists resident in the Eastern Cape, will be on view in the F. S. Malan Museum, University College of Fort Hare, from September 8 to 11. Some 50 works will be on display and established artists such as G. M. Pemba are well represented. There are also some paintings by Eric Ngcobo, of Durban, and Ephraim Ngatane, of Johannesburg.



University of Fort Hare
2008-2009 Academic Year



Dr A. KERR

FORT HARE'S FIRST CHIEF TURNS 80

Special Correspondent

ALICE. — Dr Alexander Kerr, the first Principal of Fort Hare University College and the first layman to be Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in South Africa, will celebrate his 80th birthday on Friday, August 20.

He held the Fort Hare post for 33 years, from 1915 to 1948. When he assumed the Principalship there were 17 students of them matriculated, and a staff of two. He saw the college grow to a roll of 325 students, with a staff of 36.

The first classes were held in an old house with the kitchen as a laboratory. Under his direction hostels, lecture rooms, laboratories, a library and museum, staff houses and a hall were built.

Dr Kerr, born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and a school principal in Greenock before he came to South Africa, was called to be Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1942.

He has been an Elder of the Alice congregation for 50 years. He was Session Clerk from 1917 to 1948.

Doctorates

Dr Kerr holds three honorary doctorates. He received Doctor of Laws degrees from the University of South Africa in 1936 and Rhodes University in 1961.

St Andrew's University, Scotland, made him an honorary Doctor of Divinity in 1950.

A year later he served as Chairman of a Commission on African Education in Rhodesia and planned what was to become the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury.

He was a member of commissions on higher education in East Africa and the Rhodesian Federation. Dr Kerr also served on the Union Advisory Board on Native Education and the Lovedale Hospitals' Board.

He helped to establish the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice as a member of its original Organising Committee.

He later became a member of the Council of the Seminary and first Chairman of the Council of St Columba's College there.

Now living in retirement in Alice, Dr Kerr is honorary Editor of The South African Outlook, a journal dealing with missionary and racial affairs.

The Rt Rev. J. S. Summers, Principal of St Columba's College and Chairman of the Editorial Board of The South African Outlook, says in the latest issue of the journal:

"If you ask for a monument to Dr Kerr, look around you in Africa: see the students of Fort Hare up and down the continent — so many serving faithfully in so many varied tasks."

Mr Matanzima

Other tributes paid to Dr Kerr include:

Mr Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei: "He is a symbol of a true missionary who, having been motivated by the spirit of Christianity and a desire to ameliorate the position of the indigenous African, dedicated himself to the cause of higher education among the African people."

Mr Victor Poto, Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland and Leader of the Opposition in the Transkei Legislative Assembly: "I look back with pride and gratefulness that he of all dedicated educationists should have had a hand in laying the foundations of that great college."

Mr Joel Mohapeloa, member of the Basutoland Public Service Commission: "Dr Kerr was (and I am sure still is) one of those people who is satisfied with nothing but the best."

Dr Matthews

Mr O. B. Bull, former Director of Education in Basutoland, who lives at Somerset East: "As a man and friend, what a rich and appreciative personality he has offered us, and how much we have gained from him!"

Dr Z. K. Matthews, Africa Secretary of the World Council of Churches for Refugee Work and former Vice-Principal of Fort Hare: "I count it a great honour and privilege to have known and worked with a Christian gentleman with such outstanding qualities and such wide sympathies. In the history of higher education in Africa this honoured place which he holds is richly deserved."

Dr. Alexander Kerr will be 80 on Friday

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—Dr. Alexander Kerr, distinguished scholar and pioneer of African higher education, celebrates his 80th birthday on Friday August 20. Letters, telegrams and Press tributes in abundance have already reached Moray House, his Alice home, from near and far on the African continent and in Europe.

Born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1885, Dr. Kerr came here in 1915 as principal of the South African Native College. Starting in a few old bungalow cottages with 17 students and a staff of two, himself and Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, the college under his dedicated leadership steadily expanded into what is now the handsome University College of Fort Hare, one of the first and greatest centres of African higher education on this continent.

When Dr. Kerr retired in 1948, after 33 years of principalship, there was a college roll of 325, a staff of 36 and a record of nearly 1,350, 650 of whom were awarded the university education diploma.

UNRIVALLED

Dr. Kerr's unrivalled experience led to his appointment on the De La Warre Commission 1936, and the Carr Saunders Commission 1952-1953 on higher education in East and Central Africa, out of which developed the present universities of Khartoum (Sudan), Makerere (Uganda) and Rhodesia (Salisbury). He was chairman of the Kerr Commission (1951) on African education in Southern Rhodesia.

The University of South Africa honoured him in 1936 with a doctorate of Laws. In 1942 he received the honour as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, although a layman.

Scotland's oldest university, St. Andrews, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1950 and to grace the eventide of his colourful career Rhodes University, in 1961, honoured him with the degree of Doctor of Laws.



DR. KERR



TEOLOGIE EN POLITIEK

Waardeur Word die Kerk Gelei?

J. BEKKER, Departement van Wysbegeerte, Universiteitskollege, Fort Hare, skryf:

Dr. A. P. Treurnicht het heelparty aanvegbare stellings gemaak in sy reeks radiopraatjies oor Die Afrikaner en Sy Kerk, wat feitlik woordeliks deur Die Burger gepubliseer is. Ek kan nie al sy stellings bespreek nie en bepaal my dus by sy derde praatjie (Die Burger, 12 Augustus).

Hy beweer dat die Afrikaanse Kerke nie napraters van die Regering se politieke beleid is nie. „Die Kerk... het lank reeds tot die oortuiging gekom dat afsonderlike, selfstandige ontwikkeling Bybels-verantwoord is.”

Sy standpunt is dat die Afrikaanse Kerke op skriftuurlike gronde rasse-segregasie voorstaan en hierin geensins beïnvloed word deur die huidige politieke omstandighede nie; dat die Kerk onafhanklik tot so 'n besluit geraak het.

Slawerny

Die kern van die saak is dat dr. Treurnicht die teologie (en meer spesifiek die teologie van die Afrikaanse Kerke) beskou as iets wat nie deur tydelike omstandighede gelei word nie, maar deur die Skrif.

So 'n opvatting kan in baie opsigte nie histories verantwoord word nie. Die geskiedenis leer ons dat die Kerk wel geneig is om politieke partye na te praat. Die Nazi-bewind het bepaald nie die aktiewe ondersteuning van die Amerikaanse liggamme ontbeer tot dit aan die bewind was nie.

N. Micklem (*The Theology of Politics*) wys daarop dat die Kerk aanvanklik slawerny op skriftuurlike gronde gesteun het, maar later die bevryding van die slawe bepleit het (bl. 10-11). Dit is een van die redes waarom hy verklaar: „We shall not wisely dispute that there is a certain correspondence between social conditions and current theology” (bl. 9).

F. W. Price (*Marx meets Christ*), wat baie jare lank sendingwerk in China gedoen het, skryf na aanleiding van die Kommunistiese oorname in China: „We saw the Church anxious at first, then gathering new strength and courage as it found ways of adjustment to the drastic political changes and new government policies” (bl. 8).

Taalbeleid

Maar dr. Treurnicht sal dalk opwerp dat dié dinge in die buitenland gebeur, dat die Afrikaanse Kerke hulle nie aan sulke napraterij skuldig maak nie. Laat ons dus tuis 'n bietjie nader ondersoek instel.

Wat was die Hollandse Kerke se houding teenoor die verengelsingsbeleid van die Britse regering in die vorige eeu? Die Kerk het Skotse predikante ingevoer en aanbeveel dat die Hollandse predikante in Engels preek. D. F. Malherbe skets die stand van sake teen 1876: „ons Hollandse predikante (was) ... vir 'n groot deel vyandiggesinde angliserende kragte en die Hollandse pastorieë sentra van Engelse beskawing” (*Afrikaanse Letterkunde*, bl. XVII).

Die Hollandse Kerke was nie eens lojale ondersteuners van Hollanders nie, wat nog te sê van Afrikaans. In 1883 besluit die Sinode van die Oranje-Vrystaat byna eenparig dat die predikant van Bloemfontein alle lof verdien vir die hou van dienste in Engels (G. Dekker: *Afrikaanse Literatuurgeskiedenis*, 7de druk, bl. 23) en in die Kaapse Sinode het 22 afgevaardigdes teen die besluit gestem dat Hollands saam met Engels gelyke regte in die Parlement moet geniet (Nienaber: *Die Geskiedenis van die Afrikaanse Beweging*, bl. 62). Toe die gety egter ten gunste van Afrikaans draai, het die Hollandse Kerke van houding verander.

toekoms nie sal optree soos in die verlede nie.

Die laaste alternatief is egter nie meer vir dr. Treurnicht beskikbaar nie. Dit is ironies dat hy hom onlangs (sy brief in Die Burger van 10 deser) in 'n ander verband verbind het om toe te gee dat die Kerk hom wel by veranderende omstandighede aanpas. Hy beweer dat die bestaan van menslike wesens op ander planete op Bybelse gronde verwerp moet word. As die bestaan van sulke wesens egter bo enige twyfel vasgestel sou word, sal die teoloog dieper insig in die Skrif verkry en so iets skriftuurlik regverdig. (‘n Mens vra jou af: as die teologie nooit aan 'n werklike toets onderwerp wil wees nie en dus noodwendig in elke „toets” moet slaag, kan dit op die lange duur aanvaarbaar bly?)

Maar 'n mens kan die saak ook anders benader. Slegs die drie Afrikaanse Kerke te midde van die honderde kerkgenootskappe probeer die apartheidbeleid skriftuurlik regverdig. As die tydsomstandighede geen rol speel nie en net die Skrif mag spreek, waarom het juis die Afrikaanse Kerke hierdie afwykende insig in die Skrif?

Lojaliteit

Die teoloog word of deur die tydsomstandighede of deur die Skrif gelei. Indien die eersgenoemde, dan is dit nie raadsaam vir enige politieke party om op die Kerk se lojaliteit peil te trek nie. Indien die laasgenoemde, dan moet die meerderheidsmening die deurslag gee. Die meerderheid van teoloeë is egter teen rasse-segregasie gekant. As die minderheid reg het, kan 'n mens vra waarom hulle so 'n superieure insig het en hoe hulle weet dat hulle reg het.

Maar dr. Treurnicht het nog dieper liggende probleme. Hy stem blykbaar saam met die standpunt wat prof. F. J. M. Potgieter huldig in die brosjure „Veelvormigheid in Die Wil van God”. Prof. Potgieter se argumente en alle soortgelyke argumente kan egter tot in hul fundamente afgekraak word. Verwys in hierdie verband byvoorbeeld na prof. D. C. S. Oosthuizen se *Analyses of Nationalism*. Hy sal sy standpunt so moet formuleer dat sulke kritiek nie daarteen ingebring kan word nie, en dit kan 'n onbegonne taak wees.

'n Interessante aspek van dr. Treurnicht se praatjies is dat hy nie ontken dat rasse-integrasie Bybels-verantwoord kan word nie. Moet 'n mens hieruit aflei dat hy 'n agterdeurtjie oophou as die Afrikaanse Kerke dalk eendag moet omswaai?

Rassebeleid

Dit is duidelik dat dr. Treurnicht die teologie in sy radiopraatjies beskou as iets wat nie deur die tydsomstandighede beïnvloed word nie. Op grond daarvan hoef ons nie te twyfel aan die Afrikaanse Kerke se lojaliteit teenoor die Regering se rassebeleid nie. Die historiese gebeure wat ek aanhaal, en dr. Treurnicht se brief van 10 deser dui egter op die teenoorgestelde, dat die Kerk hom wel deur die omstandighede laat lei. As dit so is, kan elke Nasionalis hom begin afvra: hoe lank gaan ons Kerke ons rassebeleid steun, wanneer sal ek tussen my politiek en my geloof moet kies, en watter een sal ek kies?

Vraagteken

Uit die voorafgaande volg dit dat die teologie (ook in ons land) geneig is om sy interpretasie te wysig ooreenkomstig die omstandighede. Ek kan dus 'n groot vraagteken plaas agter die volgende stelling van dr. Treurnicht: „Die Kerk van Christus sal sy werk doen, ongeag watter regering aan die bewind is of watter beleid gevolg word.”

Hy sê by implikasie dat die Afrikaanse Kerke sal voortgaan om rasse-segregasie te bepleit selfs al is daar 'n regering aan die bewind wat rasse-integrasie voorstaan. 'n Mens kan sy stelling aanvaar as hy kan bewys dat die voorbeelde wat ek aanhaal, onjuis is, of as hy grondige redes kan aanvoer waarom die Kerk in die

3- SEP 1963

DATE.....

THE ALICE TIMES.....

FORT HARE HONOURS DR. KERR

After a sumptuous tea Christian approach, has on Tuesday, 24th August, the Rector, Prof. Ross, welcomed Dr. Mrs. Kerr to the party held in honour of Dr. Kerr's 80th birthday. On behalf of himself and the staff of the University College of Fort Hare, Prof. Ross presented Dr. Kerr with an illuminated address. Mrs. Ross presented Mrs. Kerr with a beautiful bouquet.

left a lasting impression on the staff of Fort Hare and all over the country. He wished Dr. and Mrs. Kerr continued good health and joy.

The Rector called on Prof. Giffen to say a few words.

Prof. Giffen referred to his first meetings with Dr. Kerr and to his appointment as Botany teacher. The work was

The Rector said the College was honoured to have Dr. Kerr as its guest on this great occasion and expressed his deepest appreciation and respect for all Dr. Kerr had done for Fort Hare from its initiation and for its growth, culturally and spiritually, even after his retirement in 1948. The service Dr. Kerr had rendered was of great significance and he expressed the hope on behalf of himself, the staff and students, that Dr. Kerr would long be spared to those who would always be heartily grateful that he left his native land to come to South Africa.

done under great difficulties with the slender financial means, in the early days.

Prof. Seboni, who was Dr. Kerr's student, and also Prof. Giffen's, then spoke on behalf of past and present students who were heartily grateful that Dr. Kerr had been spared to them for so long.

Dr. Kerr responded by thanking Prof. Ross and the staff for the great honour of inviting himself and Mrs. Kerr, and by saying that he had not words to express what he felt about the kindness shown them both. He referred to the many difficulties on his arrival at Fort Hare, when there were no buildings and not much financial aid—how Fort Hare grew and expanded to what it is today.

Students from Fort Hare have made their contribution culturally all over the world.

Dr. Kerr's conscious interest, kind sympathy and Christian influence, his humane and positive

After singing "For They are Jolly Good Fellows" the guests departed.

DATE.....

6 - OCT

EASTERN PROVINCE

BURSARY FOR FORT HARE



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROFESSOR J. J. ROSS (right), Rector of Fort Hare University College, receives the first contribution of a bursary tenable for three years at the university, from Mr M. B. van der Karst (left), East Cape manager for B.P. Southern Africa. Looking on are Prof M. O. M. Seboni (behind Mr Van der Karst), Mr F. P. G. Hunter, university bursar, and Mr N. Stevens.

DATE

16 OCT 1965

STAB

Overseas

PLAN TO TRAIN AFRICAN ENGINEERS



From Our Correspondent

University of Fort Hare, UMTATA.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS that engineering and medical faculties will be established at the Black university colleges to meet the needs of the Transkei and other Bantustans for technical and professional graduates.

The training of Black engineers, architects, surveyors, veterinary surgeons and agricultural and forestry graduates to replace Whites in the Transkei Civil Service posed an embarrassing problem for the South African Government at the end of last year when the Transkei Government announced a scholarship programme which included scholarships for engineering, architecture, survey, agriculture, forestry and veterinary degree courses.

Negotiations were immediately opened between the Transkei and South African governments but, through the months, Transkei Government officials steadfastly refused to comment on whatever progress had been made.

But it was reliably learned here today that an agricultural faculty will be established at the Fort Hare University College in Alice soon and that the South African Government is considering the establishment of a comprehensive engineering faculty at Ngoya College in Zululand and a medical faculty at Turfloop College in the Transvaal.

AT THE HAGUE:

RECTOR EXPLAINS UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

AN explanation of educational conditions in the Republic of South Africa with regard to White and non-White students was given at the International Court of Justice at The Hague by Professor C. H. Rautenbach, Rector and Vice-Chancellor of Pretoria University, who is also Chairman of the National Advisory Educational Council.

Prof. Rautenbach, replying to questions from South African counsel in the South West Africa case, gave an exposé of the history of universities in South Africa and explained that the policy in South Africa was to develop a type of education that would serve a particular society and to provide training for people of that society.

Prof. Rautenbach said in reply to questions that, after 1955, non-Whites could attend White universities, but that at the time there were only 300 non-Whites in the White universities, whereas over 400 were registered with the non-White University College of Fort Hare.

Social life

Furthermore, Prof. Rautenbach indicated that although non-Whites were allowed in the so-called White universities, these did not and could not provide for a full student life because a distinction was made in respect of certain activities such as athletics and debating societies.

Prof. Rautenbach argued that it was important for non-White students to have a full social life. He stressed that this depended on the universities themselves and not on the South African Government.

Prof. Rautenbach indicated that

there was what he called a "cultural lag" which made differentiated education necessary in South Africa. He said he felt that such differentiated education was also in the best interests of the non-White students themselves.

Survey of student opinion suggested

SIR,—As a student at the University of Natal I was very interested in Mr. B. J. du Toit's letter on NUSAS as well as the replies by Messrs. G. A. Short and John Daniel.

I can assure your readers that there is much anti-NUSAS feeling on the campus and that Mr. du Toit has the support of a substantial number of students.

I also think that perhaps this would be an opportune time to conduct a survey to determine student opinion regarding:

- (i) The choice of Chief Lutull as honorary president of Nusas.
- (ii) The Nusas invitation to Dr. Martin Luther King.
- (iii) The Nusas resolution concerning a possible UDI by Rhodesia.
- (iv) The Nusas policy of integrated residences and dances.

Perhaps Mr. du Toit and Mr. Daniel would like to undertake a joint survey and have their findings published. I think that this would clear up much misunderstanding.

ANTHONY KASCHULA.

MR. B. J. DU TOIT'S letter on Nusas reveals once more the tragedy of a situation where retrogressive ideologies can even be tolerated. In answer, I would like to deal with two points:

(1) Mr. du Toit challenges Nusas to hold a referendum to establish whether its members approve of "affiliation" to Communist student bodies. No doubt he refers to the International Union of Students, which is generally acknowledged to be Communist-orientated.

At Nusas Congress, 1965, a motion containing the following was passed: "... hereby instructs the President to write

to the International Union of Students (I.U.S.) again, to ask whether the I.U.S. will be prepared to grant Nusas observer status at their future congresses, provided that the I.U.S. agrees to associate Nusas with no decision taken at that congress."

From the above, it is apparent that Nusas is not "affiliated" to the I.U.S.—as Mr. du Toit would have the reader believe.

The application for observer status at the IUS was motivated by the realisation that it is only through a responsible understanding of Communism that it will ever be combated — and not through the puerile creation of a bogus fear as so many of apartheid's protagonists would have it.

2) Mr. du Toit writes: "We cannot always expect the African to be an 'agterryer,' so why not give him his own University where he can extend himself."

I would remind Mr. du Toit that, at Fort Hare, an African University College:

(a) Seven lecturers have been dismissed since '59, the reason being their opposition to apartheid.

(b) Nusas is prohibited from the campus. No Students' Representative Council exists.

(c) In 1961, after student protest, floodlights and sirens were installed. Students were "persuaded" off the campus by armed police. Two months later they were re-admitted—some of them — after scrutiny under several stringent conditions.

Would Mr. du Toit regard this as a University where the African can extend himself?
P. COLLETT.

DATE

1 - NOV 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH & L

Education leads at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. G. R. Goosen, the regional director of education for the Ciskei; Prof. J. J. Ross, the Rector of Fort Hare and Prof. P. A. Duminy listen in interestedly to a third year student, Miss M. A. Y. Bomela, demonstrating an oscilloscope, at the Fort Hare exhibition of visual aids to education.

SAUK-hoof se dogter getroud



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mnr. en mev. Karel Prinsloo ná hulle huwelik gister in die N.G. Kerk, Aasvoëlkop. Die bruid, Deoné, is die enigste dogter van dr. P. J. Meyer (op die foto), voorsitter van die Beheerraad van die S.A.U.K. en mev. Meyer. Die ouers van die bruidegom is mnr. en mev. G. D. P. Prinsloo van Pretoria. Mnr. Prinsloo (sr.) is verbonde aan die personeel van die Pretoriase Onderwyskollege. Die egpaar het mekaar aan die Universiteit Pretoria ontmoet waar hulle 'n leidende aandeel aan studentesake gehad het. Die bruid was die begin van die jaar in Londen waar sy aan haar M.A.-verhandeling in geskiedenis gewerk het. Die bruidegom is 'n teologiese student, maar sal sy studies aanstaande jaar onderbreek as gevolg van 'n aanstelling vir 'n jaar by Fort Hare. Hy sal Afrikaans doseer. Die egpaar gaan drie weke na die buiteland vir hulle wittebroodsreis. Hulle sal Londen, Nederland, België, Parys en Switserland besoek.



DR. JONKER

Dr. Jonker wil drie boeke skryf

Ele Beringer



KAAPSTAD. — Dr. Abraham Jonker, L.V. vir Port Elizabeth, een van die Volksraadslede wat na die volgende algemene verkiesing nie terugkeer Parlement toe nie, het aan Die Volksblad gesê dat sy dienste, in watter hoedanigheid ook al, beskikbaar bly vir die Nasionale Party.

„Na 35 jaar in die politiek kan 'n mens nie jou belangstelling sommer so los nie,” het hy gesê.

Mits hy nou genoeg tyd tot sy beskikking het, gaan hy nou drie boeke skryf wat hy reeds lank beplan het.

Die eerste boek sal 'n biografiese roman wees oor die lewe van Piet Retief. Die tweede een sal handel oor die see, en die derde een sal politieke en letterkundige lewensbeskrywings wees.

Baie mense het hom reeds genader om oor sy politieke ervarings te skryf aangesien hy diep gewikkel was in albei kampe van die politiek.

REDAKTEUR

Dr. Jonker was lank gelede reisende organiseerder vir die Nasionale Party. Hy was later redakteur van die *Suidertem* en het toe Volksraadslid geword. Hy was voorsitter van die gekose komitee wat die wetgewing waaronder die huidige Publikasieraad tot stand gekom het, geformuleer het.

Dr. Jonker is nog lid van die raad van die Rhodes-universiteit en is ook lid van die raad en van die uitvoerende komitee van die Universiteitskollege Port Hare.

„As die owerheid my wil aanstel in enige hoedanigheid waarvoor ek toegerus is, sal ek dit oorweeg,” het hy gesê.

DATE

17 DEC 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A British architect, Mr. Eric Melvin Galloway, and his wife are spending a six-week holiday at Alice with his brother and sister-in-law, Professor and Mrs. A. Scot Galloway, of Fort Hare University. Their home is in Southampton, where Mr. Galloway, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has his own practice, is a J.P., and a prominent Freemason.

3 DEC 1965

FAREWELL TO FIVE FORT HARIANS

The staff of the University College of Fort Hare gathered together on Tuesday to bid farewell to five of their colleagues who are leaving Fort Hare at the end of this year.

Prof. D. Pont has retired and will take up residence in Cape Town.

Mr. A. D.  van Rensburg, Senior Lecturer in Law, has taken a post with the University of South Africa in Pretoria.

Mr. L. V. Postma, Lecturer in Law, will be moving to Bloemfontein where he has taken a post with the University of the Orange Free State.

Mr. A. G. Noyce, Junior Lecturer in Zoology, will lecture at the University of Stellenbosch next year.

Dr. J. H. S. Oosthuizen, Senior Lecturer in Psychology, will reside in Windhoek in the New Year.

Prof. A. D. Muller, Professor in Psychology, has taken up a professorship in Psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth.

We wish them every success for the future.

DATE

9 - DEC 1965 *Alastair*

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Bo: Prof. C. G. Coetzee van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare wat die hoofspreekster was by die prysuitdelling van die Hoërskool De Vos Malan op King William's Town is hier afgeneem saam met die skoolhoof se vrou, mev. H. E. Fox.



DR. JONKER, L.V.

DATE

3-DEC 1965

DIE OOSTER

Abraham Jonker wil nou skryf

(Van Ons Eie Vertelgewer)



KAAPSTAD

DR. ABRAHAM JONKER, vir Fort Beaufort, een van die Volksraadslede wat na die volgende algemene verkiesing nie terugkeer Parlement toe nie, het aan Dié Oosterlig verklaar dat sy dienste, in watter hoedanigheid ookal, beskikbaar bly vir die Nasionale Party.

„Na 35 jaar in die politiek, kan mens nie jou belangstelling sommer so los nie,” het hy gesê.

Hy bly beskikbaar vir die Party, mits hy egter genoeg tyd tot sy beskikking het, gaan hy nou drie boeke skryf wat hy reeds lank beplan het.

Die eerste boek sal 'n biografiese roman wees oor die lewe van Piet Retief. Die ander twee sal handel oor die see en sy politieke en letterkundige lewensbeskrywings.

GEWIKKEL

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Dr. Jonker was lank gelede reisende organiseerder vir die Nasionale Party. Hy was later redakteur van die *Sulderstem* en het toe Volksraadslid geword. Hy was voorsitter van die Gekose Komitee wat die wetgewing waaronder die huidige Publikasieraad tot stand gekom het, geformuleer het.

Dr. Jonker is nog lid van die raad van die Universiteit van Rhodes en is ook lid van die raad en van die uitvoerende komitee van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

„As die owerhede my wil aanstel in enige hoedanigheid waarvoor ek toegerus is, sal ek dit gunstig oorweeg,” het hy gesê.

DATE

8- DEC 1965

for

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare man banned



Own Correspondent
University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON — A recent banning order will cost Mr. T. M. Ntongana his post as a lecturer in the Department of Chemistry at the University College of Fort Hare.

In terms of the order he is confined to his home in the magisterial district of Nqam-akwe in the Transkei. This is the first banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act to be served on a member of the Fort Hare staff.

DATE

8-DEC 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Banning costs lecturer his job

Staff Reporter

A recent banning order will cost Mr. T. M. Ntongana his post as a lecturer in the Department of Chemistry at the University College of Fort Hare in Alice.

In terms of the order he is confined to his home in the magisterial district of Nqamakwa in the Transkei.

Mr. Ntongana, who is due to get married in a fortnight, is banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He has been lecturing at Fort Hare for about six years.

This is the first banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act to be served on a member of the Fort Hare staff.

Ndamse loses new job—by banning order

A FORMER senior lecturer in Native administration and social anthropology and a junior lecturer in chemistry at Fort Hare have received five-year banning orders from the Minister of Justice, Mr B. J. Vorster.

They are Mr C. M. C. Ndamse of Umtata, and Mr T. M. Ntongana of Idutywa.

Mr Ndamse now loses his new job—in the Transkei Education Department.

Mr Ndamse is a B.A. (Hons) graduate of Fort Hare (1954), M.A. (Hartford, U.S.A.), M.Ed. (Trinity College, Cambridge), Diploma in Bantu Studies (S.A.).

Mr Ntongana is a B.Sc. (Rhodes University) and a B.Sc. (Hons) of the University of South Africa.

The Vorster order served on Mr Ndamse has ended his chances of earning a living as a teacher or lecturer.

He is not allowed to enter schools, colleges, universities or factories. He is also not allowed to attend meetings, even social gatherings.

Only Umtata

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Umtata. He must report to the police station in Umtata once a week.

Other terms of the banning order were not available at the time of going to press.

After Mr Ndamse was dismissed from Fort Hare last April he went to Umtata. He obtained a post in the Transkei Education Department. He became a lecturer in public administration and law in Jongilizwe College for sons of Chiefs and Headmen. Now he loses this job.

Mr Ndamse was dismissed from Fort Hare "for a serious breach of discipline, for insubordination and for having behaved in a manner which was academically and professionally reprehensible".

Not known

He had previously read a paper on "Problems experienced with tuition of Native Administration at Bantu university colleges" at a meeting of a study group of the University of South Africa, in Pretoria.

But the disputed academic address received favourable comments from the secretary of the study group who heard it.

The Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr George Matanzima, backed Mr Ndamse at a meeting in New Brighton.

He said he agreed that lesser officials were executing Government policy in a way opposite to that promised by some Government spokesmen.

Not a puppet

At a later meeting in New Brighton, in August, Mr Matanzima said the Transkei Education Department had employed Mr Ndamse, who had been "thrown away by the Bantu Education Department" of the Republican Government.

This proved the Transkei Government was not a puppet. It was independent and responsible for its own actions. "Who would defy his master like that?" he said.

Mystery surrounds the banning of Mr Ntongana. The Registrar of Fort Hare, Mr H. J. du Preez, said in a telephone interview he had heard that Mr Ntongana had been banned but had received no official information.

Friends of Mr Ntongana said the order restricts Mr Ntongana to his home district in Idutywa.



Mr C. M. C. NDAMSE



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

13 DEC 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, B.E.

Can I marry banned man wonders

Herald Correspondent

EAST LONDON.

A 29-YEAR-OLD lecturer in chemistry at Fort Hare, Mr T. M. Ntongana, who was served with banning orders last week, has been left in doubt if he will be allowed to attend his wedding at Umzimkulu next Tuesday.

The banning orders restrict him to the rural location of Hlobo, about six miles from Idutywa in the Transkei. They forbid him from attending social and political meetings, debar him from entering any university or education institution, and require him to report to the Idutywa police station on the first Monday of every month.

The terms of the orders make it impossible for him to earn a living as a lecturer or teacher until 1970, the expiry date.

Mr Ntongana is a member of the Non-European Unity Movement, which is not a banned organisation. He is a B.Sc. (Rhodes) and a B.Sc. (Hons.) of the University of South Africa. He was to have completed his M.Sc. at the end of next year, but in view of the banning he may have to abandon the course.

He expects to marry next Tuesday at Umzimkulu and a special exemption has been sought to enable him to marry. No reply has yet been received.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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16 DEC 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Professor

Pont is

retiring

University of Fort Hare
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ALICE — Professor D. Pont, one of South Africa's foremost authorities in Roman Dutch and international private law, retires this month for the second time.

A doctor of laws of the University of Utrecht (Holland), Professor Pont was dean of the faculty of law at the University of Pretoria where he served for 25 years until his retirement in June, 1960.

He accepted the appointment to the chair of the faculty of law at the University College of Fort Hare for a term of 5½ years.

He now retires from Fort Hare and with Mrs. Pont will settle in Cape Town to devote his time to writing. — SAPA.

IN DOUBT IF HE MAY GO TO OWN WEDDING

Cape Times Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—A 29-year-old lecturer in chemistry at Fort Hare, Mr. T. M. Ntongana, who was served with banning orders last week, has been left in doubt if he will be allowed to attend his wedding at Umzimkulu next Tuesday.

The banning orders restrict him to the rural location of Hlobo, about six miles from Idutywa in the Transkei. They forbid him from attending social and political meetings, debar him from entering university or educational institutions, and require him to report to the Idutywa police station on the first Monday of each month between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

University of Fort Hare
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The terms of the orders make it impossible for him to earn a living as a lecturer or teacher till 1970, the expiry date.

Mr. Ntongana is a member of the non-European Unity Movement, which is not a banned organization. He holds the degrees B.Sc. (Rhodes) and B.Sc. (Hons.) of the University of South Africa. He was to have completed studies for the M.Sc. degree at the end of next year but in view of the banning he may have to abandon the course.

He expects to marry next Tuesday at Umzimkulu and a special exemption has been applied for to enable him to marry. No reply has yet been received.

OTHER BANNING

According to his parents all preparations for the wedding have been completed.

He is the second Fort Hare lecturer to be banned last week. The other is Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, former senior lecturer in Bantu administration and social anthropology.

Mr. Ndamse, a Transkeian citizen and ardent supporter of Chief Kaiser Matanzima's policy of separate development, has been served with five-year orders under the Suppression of Communism Act.

DATE

16 DEC 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

Fort Hare professor retires

Herald Correspondent



PROFESSOR D. PONT, one of South Africa's foremost authorities on **ALICE** Law and International Private Law, retires this month for the second time.

A Doctor of Laws of the University of Utrecht (Holland) and LL.B. of the University of South Africa, Professor Pont was Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Pretoria, where he served for 25 years until his first retirement in June, 1960.

He then accepted the appointment to the chair of the Faculty of Law at the University College of Fort Hare for a term of 5½ years.


He now retires from Fort Hare and, with Mrs Pont, will settle in Cape Town to devote his leisure to writing.

16 DEC 1965

DATE

STAA

Prof. Pont to retire again

ALICE, T.  y. — Professor D. Pont, one of South Africa's foremost authorities in Roman Dutch and international private law, retires this month for the second time.

A doctor of law of the University of Utrecht, Professor Pont was dean of the faculty of law at the University of Pretoria where he served for 25 years until his retirement in June 1960, when he accepted the appointment to the chair of the faculty of law at the University College of Fort Hare.

He now retires from Fort Hare and with Mrs. Pont will settle in Cape Town to devote his time to writing.—Sapa.

A clash with Transkei is coming

From Our Correspondent

Umtata, Thursday.

A FULL-SCALE CLASH between the Transkei Government and the Republican Government early in the new year is inevitable, say observers in the Transkei.

Trouble has been brewing for several months over the Transkei's desire to appoint a banned man, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, to the post of professional assistant in the Department of Education.

Mr. Ndamse, a former lecturer at Fort Hare, was sacked from this post by the South African Government for alleged insubordination and "academically reprehensible conduct."

Shortly afterwards he was given a post by the Transkei Government as lecturer at Jongelizwe College for sons of chiefs and headmen.

He was named for the post of professional assistant by the Public Service Commission in Transkei but the local Education Department is opposed to the appointment.

fully the banning of Mr. Ndamse and to come to a final decision.

It is felt here that Mr. Vorster's action against Mr. Ndamse creates a mockery of self-government in the Transkei and shatters hopes of any independence for the Transkei.

Mr. Ndamse has far higher academic qualifications than any other official, White or Black, in the Transkei Department of Education. He holds the degrees of B.A. (Fort Hare), B.A. (Hons.) (S.A.), M.A. (Hartford, U.S.A.) and M.A. (Trinity College, U.S.A.).



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ADAMANT

The Transkei Cabinet, however is behind Mr. Ndamse and is adamant that he should get the post.

In spite of protests from the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr. George Matanzima, the banning of Mr. Ndamse from entering schools, colleges, universities, factories, locations, attending social gatherings, being associated with the printing or management of any publication and from taking part in discussions of Government policy remains in force.

Mr. Ndamse is restricted to the magisterial district of Umtata and must report to the Umtata police station once a week.

The banning order was served on him in Pretoria on October 14 while he was attending a Methodist Church conference.

NEL'S RESIGNATION

Umtata has been seething with rumours of the impending clash and reports are circulating that the resignation of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. de Wet Nel, came as a result of the developing conflict.

Observers here point out that a serious dispute and its possible implications could prove an embarrassment to Mr. de Wet Nel were he still in office.

Another belief is that Mr. de Wet Nel clashed with Cabinet colleagues, including the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, over action being taken against Mr. Ndamse and resigned in protest.

MORE SYMPATHETIC

It is felt that Mr. de Wet Nel is far more sympathetic towards the Transkei Government than some of the other South African Ministers.

The Transkei Cabinet will hold a special meeting at the earliest opportunity next year to discuss

Three promoted



DR. P. J. DE VOS

Professors at Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — Three men on the staff of Fort Hare University College here will become professors from January 1

They are Mr. G. J. Janse van Rensburg, Mr. G. I. M. Mzamane, and Dr. P. J. de Vos.

Mr. Janse van Rensburg matriculated at Heidelberg, Transvaal. He graduated B.Sc. (Potch.) M.Sc. and H.E.D., (Pretoria).

From 1943-1953 he taught at the Witwatersrand Technical College, and from 1953-1957 lectured at the Military Academy, Saldanha Bay.

He came to Fort Hare in 1958 as head of the Department of Mathematics. In 1964 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science. A Town Councillor, he is also a member of the School Committee, Fort Beaufort, and of the Alice School Board.

Mr. Mzamane, head of the Department of Bantu Languages, was educated at St. John's College, Umtata, and Adams College, Natal. After graduating in Arts at Fort Hare in 1940, he was appointed assistant curator of the F. S. Malan Museum there in 1942.

In 1946 he became a lecturer. He gained a B.A. Honours degree in 1947 and a Master's degree in arts in 1948. Since 1960 he has been head of the Department of Bantu Languages.

Dr. De Vos, head of the Department of Sociology, gained the degrees of B.A. (Pret.) 1935, M.A. (Pret.) 1936.

In 1937 he went to Germany to further his studies at the Universities of Jena and Bonn.

He started the Department of Sociology at the University of Natal in 1939. He received his Doctorate of Philosophy, with distinction at the University of Pretoria in 1942.

He left Natal University in 1949 and later became chief professional officer of the Bureau for Education and Social Research in the Department of Education, Arts and Science at Pretoria. He came to Fort Hare in 1962.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



MR. G. I. M. MZAMANE



MR. G. J. JANSE VAN RENSBURG

DATE

21 DEC 1965

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD P



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Godfrey Isaac Malunga Mzamane, head of the Department of Bantu Languages at the University College of Fort Hare, has been promoted to Professor from January 1, 1966. Mr Mzamane received his early education at St John's College, Umtata, and Adams College, Natal.

Graduating in Arts at Fort Hare in 1940, he was appointed Asst Curator of the F. S. Malan Museum there in 1942. In 1946 he became a lecturer. He gained a B.A. Honours degree in 1947 and a Master's degree in Arts in 1948. Since 1960 he has been head of the Department of Bantu Languages.

Mr Mzamane says that he is much indebted to Canon Gideon Lebenya, of St Barnabas Mission, Mount Fletcher; Mr Samuel Wilson Lesuthu, of Mangolong School, Mount Fletcher and Miss Helen Molemohi, of Dalumuzi School, Umzimkhulu, for their help in his education.

FORT HARE PROMOTES TWO TO PROFESSOR

Herald Correspondent ALICE.

THE University College of Fort Hare has announced the promotion to professor of Dr P. J. de Vos and Mr G. J. Janse van Rensburg.

Doctor Pieter Jacobus de Vos, head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work at the University College of Fort Hare, is promoted professor from January 1, 1966.



Dr P. J. de Vos

He initiated the Department of Sociology at the University of Natal in 1939 and while there he received his Doctorate of Philosophy, with distinction, at the University of Pretoria in 1942.

He left Natal University in 1949 and later became the Chief Professional Officer of the Bureau for Education and Social Research in the Department of Education, Arts and Science at Pretoria.

He came to Fort Hare in 1962 as head of the Department of Sociology, after having spent a year in Holland at the University of Utrecht under the well-known Professor Langeveldt.

He married Miss M. A. Burger, a graduate of the University of Stellenbosch.



Mr G. J. Janse van Rensburg

Mr Gerhardus Jacobus Janse van Rensburg, a former lecturer at the Military Academy, Saldanha Bay, is promoted professor at the University College of Fort Hare from January 1, 1966.

He came to Fort Hare in 1958 as head of the Department of Mathematics and in 1964 was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science.

A Town Councillor of Alice, Mr Janse van Rensburg is also a member of the School Committee, Fort Beaufort, and of the School Board of Alice.

FOR SUC

The following University of Fort Hare graduates have successfully completed their courses for the Bachelor of Science at the University of Fort Hare:

Bachelor of Science
Dekile, T. M. M.
Motshabi, E. M.
Shongwe, M. M.
Kotta, P. P.
V.; Mtongana, V.
Sosibo, A. M.
endle, C. M.
Nkontso, E. M.
Thipa, H. M.
Yako, W. M.

Bachelor of Education
Adams, E. M.
Nkomo, P. M.
Thabalala, M.
Mbeta, D. M.
Seyesi, A. M.
Mngxaso, L. M.
Siyengo, F. M.

Bachelor of Arts
Boyce, A. M.

Bachelor of Science (Chemistry)
Jwili, E. M.

Bachelor of Science (Physics)
Ramokgo, M. M.

University of Fort Hare (Miss) Q. N. (B.A.)

Bachelor of Education (Moreki)
Diploma of Education (Fort Hare) Dandala, M. M.

Diploma (Bombela) African Teacher University College Dwanaya, I. T. (dist. Method). (dist. in Ntebe, S. M. with (dist. tion). Zol E. S.

Special for Teacher of Fort Hare Further Honours be published available.

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Fort Hare

SUCCESSSES

The following students of the University College of Fort Hare have successfully completed their courses for a degree of the University of South Africa:-

Bachelor of Arts.

Dekile, T. N.; Luxomo, A. T.; Motshabi, E. V. N.; Nogwebu, N.; Shongwe, M. E.; Twisha, A. E. N.; Kotta, P. P.; Maqashalala, T. N. V.; Mtongana, S. M.; Quma, C. K.; Sosibo, A. Z.; Vanda, W.; Lalendle, C. H. T.; Mokone, T.; Nkontso, E. X.; Qwelane, A. T.; Thipa, H. M. (distn. Xhosa); Yako, W. X.

Bachelor of Science.

Adams, E. N.; Magadlela, P. T.; Nkomo, P. V.; Qwele, McD.; Thabalala, C. F.; Appayoo, S.; Mbete, D. M.; Nkomo, V. M.; Seyesi, A. G.; Dlamini, P. M.; Mngxaso, L. L.; Ndasana, T. L.; Siyengo, F. L.

Bachelor of Education

Boyce, A. M., Keketshane, E. M.

Bachelor of Science Honours (Chemistry)

Jwili, E. T. P. (Dist).

Bachelor of Science Honours (Physics)

Ramokgopa, S. J.

University Education Diploma.

Matyila, K. (B.A.); Sipuka, (Miss) Q. S. N. (B.Sc.); Vanda, N. (B.A.).

Bachelor of Science. (Rhodes University).

Moreki, J. O.

Diploma of Commerce & Administration (University College of Fort Hare.)

Dandala, K. M.

University College Education Diploma (Fort Hare) Miss M. A.

Bombela (dist. chemistry) South African Teaching Diploma (University College of Fort Hare)

Dwanya, L. V.; Lalendle, C. H. T. (dist. Emp. Ed., Latin Method). Mavuso, de V. B. (dist. in Emp. Ed.) Mjillo, F; Ntebe, S. S.; Ntlabathi, D. M., with (dist. in Religious Instruction), Zotwana, S. Z.; Ngcobo, E. S.

Special Agriculture Diploma for Teachers (University College of Fort Hare): Maake, E. R.

Further results in respect of Honours Degrees Courses will be published as soon as they are available.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

28 JAN 1966

Hare

FORT BEAUFORT ADVOCATE

Mnr. A. R. Wilke, lektor by die Fort Hare Universiteit, sal vir die kwartaal wetenskap en wiskunde gee by die Fort Beaufort Hoërskool, terwyl mev. A. Boshof 'n operasie sal ondergaan. Mnr. Wilke was voorheen die skoolhoof van die Fort Beaufort Hoërskool.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Anniversary recalls early days FORT HARE — 50 YEARS OF TOIL AND FAITH

On February 8, 1916, in the presence of a large and most representative gathering of Europeans and Africans the South African Native College at Fort Hare was declared open by the Rt. Hon General Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Thus after many years of faith and toil, not unchequered by difficulty, disappointment and the discouragement, the ideal of a College for the higher education of the African of South Africa reached the stage of working realisation. The following is the story of the beginnings of the famous College.

It may be permitted to recall the salient features of the history of this scheme. No one has done more for African education in South Africa than the late Dr. Stewart. He was its great protagonist. His magnificent abilities, his courage, his great personality, and his organising power were devoted to the uplifting of the African people through the power of the Gospel, with Christian education as one of the great means to this end. During his forty years at

Lovedale he ever held before him the principle which he stated in November 1904 to the South African Bantu Affairs Commission, "that education proceeds or progresses in a country from above downwards, not from below upwards."

HIS WORDS

It is the few who become thoroughly educated who stir the ambition of the rest and it spreads all through. They shed the influence downwards. He expressed the steadily cherished dream of his life in

these words: "If I may not appear to be making what may seem to be a presumptuous statement or an impractical one, I should say this: Let there be one place no matter where it is, where this higher education could be given . . . One can conceive a simple school of its kind—a college is the right name for it—where they can get what will be a thorough training in some sciences, rather leaning on the whole to the side of ~~school~~ and material science with English as their classic instead of Latin and Greek, these being comparatively useless to ~~the~~ Natives."



The South African Native Affairs Commission reported in January 1905, and under the heading of education, they made the epoch-making suggestion, "that a central Native College or similar institution be established, and aided by the various States, for training Native teachers and in order to afford opportunities for higher education to Native students".

A few weeks before his death in December 1905, Dr. Stewart addressed a message to the missionaries of all Churches in South Africa, inviting them "to assist in carrying out this scheme for the advancement of Native education throughout South Africa, that we, by co-operation with one another, and co-operation with the Governments, may ensure the missionary and inter-denominational character of the proposed College."

TAKEN UP

The scheme which Dr. Stewart laboured at till his death was taken up by others, and in this connection the names of the late Mr. Jas. W. Weir and the late Hon. J. W. Sauer deserve grateful memory.

Several conventions and conferences were held at Lovedale, King Wm's Town and Bloemfontein, and the Executive Board of the Inter-State Native College was formed on the 3rd October, 1907. It was originally conceived that a capital sum of at least £50,000 should be aimed at.

IDENTIFIED

The Transkeian General Council early identified itself with the scheme by the generous contribution of £10,000. Scotland offered a site at Fort Hare as part of a capital contribution in land and money of £5,000; it is also giving an annual contribution of £250, equivalent to the interest on a second £5,000 other contributions were given or promised, some of the latter on conditions as to time and the total amount to be raised, which failed to be

realised, and so the promises lapsed.

The idea that governed the negotiations was three-fold, and in its essential features it has been realised. In the first place it was hoped that there would be established one college, Christian in character, aiming from the very outset at a true University standard of education and eventually at having its own Charter, and with liberty to shape its own courses, and to adapt these to the requirements of the Native peoples.

ALL TO BENEFIT

In the second place, it was hoped that all the Governments and Protectorates of South Africa would participate, thus securing adequate support for an institution which should benefit all the Native races of South Africa.

Thirdly it was hoped that the leading Churches and Missionary Societies would identify themselves with the movement by the erection, either individually, or in co-operating groups of hostels, where students from their own missions would be cared for while attending the College classes. It may be added that from the outset it was conceived that the control of the College should be vested in a Governing Council in which Governments, contributing Churches and the bodies, and the Africans would be represented.

DISAPPOINTED

The hopes for a comparatively early realisation of the scheme were seriously disappointed. The chief cause, perhaps, was one which may eventually be for the greater strength of the College. The granting of responsible government to the Northern States, and the negotiations begun for paving the way to the Union of South Africa, made it difficult for statesmen, however satisfied they personally might be as to the desirability of the scheme, to take any decisive step when political changes of such radical nature were pending.

When the Union was formed in 1910, so many questions engaged the attention of public men that the Native College scheme had to wait. The lapsing of conditioned promises of support, the removal by death of some of the most valued supporters of the scheme, and the chill that is the inevitable result of delay, tried the faith of those who had taken it as their trust.

VALUABLE

These years of waiting, however, were not without their value. The essentials of the scheme were brought forward into bolder relief.

The need for the provision of such a college to meet the growing requirements of the African peoples, and the reasonableness of providing better educational facilities for Africans in South Africa itself, where, under Christian influences, the students, the students would be in touch with circumstances of their own country, became emphasised rather than obliterated during the years of waiting. Time tooled the scheme to a design which eventually commanded widespread sympathy and support.

From the capital fund in

hand a property was purchased adjoining the site at Fort Hare presented by the United Free Church. The whole formed a compact block, with buildings capable of adaptation for beginning and carrying on the work of the College till such time as permanent buildings would be erected.

HISTORIC ONE

The College property is within sight of Lovedale Institution, and is separated from the municipality of Alice by the Tyumie river. The railway at Alice affords easy access to all parts of the Union. King William's Town, is 40 miles distant, East London 90, and Cape Town 800.

The site itself is the historic one at Fort Hare, on which the lines, trenches, bastions and block frontier of that important frontier military station are still clearly visible.

SUSPICIONS

It was the laying out of this fort that excited the suspicions of the Chief Sandile and was one of the disposing causes that led to the War of the Axe. The site is on a slight eminence, from which the ground slopes away first gently and then more steeply to the Tyumie river, which girdles the property for half its circumference. It is at the entrance of the Tyumie valley and in full view of the magnificent range of the Amatole mountains.

With the assistance of a strong and experienced committee in Britain, Mr. Alex. Kerr, M.A., was selected and appointed principal of the College. Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A., was also appointed to the staff, and other appointments have still to be made. Miss Carmichael has been appointed matron of the first hostel, which has been opened by the Governing Council itself. There is boarding accommodation at present for twenty students, and the first session is opening with this accommodation fully occupied.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare students' successes

EAST LONDON. — The following students of the University College of Fort Hare have successfully completed their courses for a degree of the University of South Africa. In each case initials follow the name.

Bachelor of Arts: Bekile T. N., Luxomo A. T., Motshabi E. V. N., Nogweku N., Shongwe M. E., Twisha A. E. N., Kotta P. P., Maqashalala T. N. V., Mtongana S. M., Quma C. K., Sosibo A. Z., Vanda W., Lelendle C. H. T., Mokone T., Nkontso E. X., Qwelane A. T., Thabane H. M., Dlatn Xhosa, Yako V. X.

Bachelor of Science: Adams E. N., Magwiza P. T. N., Nkomo P. V., Wele M. C. D., Thabalala C. F., Appavoo S., Mbetse D. M., Nkomo V. M., Seyesi A. G., Dubasi P. M., Mngxaso L. L., Nxasana T. L., Siyengo F. L.

Bachelor of Education: Boyce A., Mshiyeni F. E.

University Education Diploma, University of South Africa: Graduates: Matyila Kwezie, B.A.; Sipuka (Miss) Queen Sheba Nomfanelo, B.Sc.; Vanda Limekaya Ngwenduna, B.A.

Bachelor of Science, Rhodes University: Mooreki Jacob Oliver.

Diploma of Commerce and Administration, University College of Fort Hare: Dandala, K. M.

University College Education Diploma, Fort Hare, with Distinction in Method of Chemistry: Miss M. A. Y. Bomeia.

South African Teaching Diploma, University College of Fort Hare: Dwanya, L. V.; Lelendle, C. H. T., with Distinction Empirical Education and Latin M.E.; Thod Mavuso De V. B., with Distinction in Empirical Education; Mjilof Ntebe S. S.; Ntalabathi, D. M., with Distinction in Religious Instruction; Zotwana, S. Z.; Ngcobo, E. S.

Special Agriculture Diploma for Teachers, University College of Fort Hare: Maake, E. R.

9 FEB 1966

DATE

NATAL DAILY NEWS

~~CELEBRATIONS~~ SOON

Fort Hare is 50-years old

Daily News Correspondents

ALICE, Wednesday

JUST 50 years ago yesterday General Louis Botha, then Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared open the University College of Fort Hare.

The Golden Jubilee edition of the Fort Hare calendar for 1966 features the original bungalow, tuition block, laboratory and hostels together with portraits of the founders, Dr. A. J. Kerr, the first principal, Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, and Kenneth Hobart Houghton.

The main donation which enabled the launching of this venture into higher education for the African people was a grant of R20,000 by the Transkei Territories council, and the gift of the Fort Hare site as part of a contribution of R10,000 by the Church of Scotland.

A conservative valuation of the present Fort Hare complex of colleges, libraries, hostels, a dining hall, residences and sportsfields would be a little short of R3,000,000.

The continued expansion of academic facilities makes a roll of 2,000 students by 1975 a conservative estimate, according to Prof. J. J. Ross, rector of Fort Hare.

Plans are well in hand to celebrate the golden jubilee after the University College begins a new term on February 22.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



DATE

9 - FEB 1966

CAPE TIMES

Golden Jubilee



ALICE.—The University College of Fort Hare was declared open 50 years ago yesterday by General Louis Botha, then Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Plans exist to celebrate the golden jubilee after the university begins its new term on February 22.—(Sapa.)

9 - FEB 1966

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.....

Jubilee for Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — The University College of Fort Hare was 50 years old yesterday. It was on February 8, 1916, that it was opened by the late General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the then Union.

The golden jubilee celebration of the Fort Hare College in 1966 features pictures of the original bungalow tuition bungalow, laboratory and hostels, together with some of the founders, Dr. Alexander Kerr, first principal, Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, and Prof. Kenneth Hobart Houghton.

The main donations, which enabled the launching of this venture into higher education for Africans were a grant of R20,000 by the Transkeian Territorial Council, and the gift of the site of Fort Hare as part of a contribution of R10,000 from the Church of Scotland.

WORTH R3m.

A conservative valuation of the present Fort Hare complex of colleges, library, hostels, dining hall, residences and sports fields would be little short of R3 million.

The continued expansion of academic facilities made a roll of 2,000 students by 1975 a conservative estimate, said Prof. J. J. Ross, the Rector of Fort Hare.

Plans are well in hand to celebrate the golden jubilee after the university college has begun the new term on February 22.



Together in Excellence

DATE.....

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A YOUNG who started classes for ty Secondary Sc in 1964, will Khosa Unive diploma in c nistration.

He is Mr E shana, a for industrial fir large number

Of the fir presented fo cate examin obtained fir are Miss G. Miss N. Sill

Last year passed and obtained a fir were Sylvia

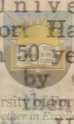
DATE.....

10 FEB 1966

THE WORLD

FORT HARE JUBILEE

ALICE.—The University College of Fort Hare was declared open 50 years ago last Tuesday by General Louis Botha, then Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.



The main donations which enabled the launching of Fort Hare were a grant of R20,000 by the Transkeian Territories Council and a gift of the site of Fort Hare as part of a contribution of R10,000 from the Church of Scotland.

A conservative valuation of the present Fort Hare complex would be a little short of R3-million.—Sapa.

DATE

9 - FEB 1966

DIE VADERLAND

Vier Eeufees



Die ~~Universiteitskollege~~ Fort Hare is gister vyftig jaar gelede amptelik geopen deur genl. Louis Botha, die destydse premier van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, berig SAPA. Planne om die 100e verjaardag te herdenk na die opening van die kollege op 22 Februarie, het al ver gevorder.

DATE

11 FEB 1966

THE NORTHERN TIMES

Prof. Jan Ross, Rektor van die
Universiteitskollege Fort
Hare, en mev. Gerty Ross het
'n vlugtige besoek gebring
aan mnr. en mev. Izak van
Rooyen van Kroonstad. Dins-
dag het prof. en mev. Ross
hul dogter Jeanette op die
lughawe Jan Smuts gaan af-
sien, vanwaar sy vir verdere
studie na Frankryk vertrek
het.

FORT HARE 50 YEARS OLD THIS WEEK

SCHOLARSHIP TO SALUTE

FORT HARE

By DR. W. F. NKOMO

THIS week, the University college of Fort Hare is fifty years old. This great Institution was founded in February 1916. Before the founding of this college much hard work was done by the pioneers who planned its establishment. As early as the year 1878, the Rev. "Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale realised that if the desire for education amongst the African people continued to grow, it would be necessary to provide University education.

In November 1904, Dr. Stewart stressed this view before the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission. In the following year this commission recommended that a central Native College or similar institution be established and aided by the various states to train Native teachers and to afford an opportunity for higher education to native students."

It is gratifying to note that "in due course, various missionary churches, assisted by Europeans and Africans, worked out a scheme to found a college for higher education principally for Africans.

Outstanding among the earliest promoters were Dr. J. S. Stewart, Mr. A. K. Hobart Houghton, Dr. Neil Macvicar (who had begun training African nurses early

in 1903), and Mr. J. Tengo Jabavu."

Following on the preliminary work done by these stalwarts and after the holding of several meetings, a convention was held at Lovedale on December 28, 1905. This convention which was held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Weir, took place just one week after the death of Dr. James Stewart, its courageous and indefatigable champion.

THE AIM

The aim of this assembly was that it should make recommendations to the Inter-Colonial African Affairs Commission as to the establishment of the College.

"The meeting resolved to send a petition to the High Commissioner and to the various Colonial governments of South Africa, praying that an Inter-State College be established.

The movement enlisted the support of missionary societies and Colonial statesmen, as well as of the African peoples particularly of influential chiefs, including those of Basutoland and Bechuanaland. In due course the Cape government appointed a committee of the African Affairs Commission."

The constitution of the college was finally adopted in November 1914. The Governing Council of the college held its first meeting under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. Henderson—the principal of Lovedale—in January 1915, and "decided that the 320 acres offered by the United Free Church of Scotland (on condition that the property should revert to them if the college were removed) was a site suitable for the purposes of the college.

The college was formally declared open by the late General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, on the 8th day of February 1916. The Prime Minister, in his speech, reminded those present that Europeans and Africans had united to build a monument "on the place where the great struggle between white and black was settled in blood and tears."

He correctly predicted that the college would help to promote greater racial goodwill.

Under the wise leadership of Dr. Alexander Kerr, and the late Dr. D.D. T. Jabavu the college was well and truly launched. In many ways it was able to develop along the lines desired by the late Dr. Neil Macvicar to "have a greater influence upon non-Europeans in South Africa than any thing before it, and that it would enrich all aspects of life—social, economic, political, religious, educational and moral."

Fort Hare has had a profound influence on the life

of the African people in South Africa as well as in the neighbouring territories. In fact many of the leaders in East and Central Africa have had their education at Fort Hare. There are also a few Europeans and many Coloured and Indian students who have gone through Fort Hare.

The name of Fort Hare is well known all over the world. Many of the former students have taken the name of this College to places far and near. Nearer home it is significant to note that Fort Hare was associated with the establishment of the University College of Makerere in Uganda. Dr. A. Kerr and Professor Z. K. Matthews served on the

royal commission which went into the whole matter of the establishment of this college, now University.

I believe that in view of all that has been achieved by our peoples and countries as a result of this college it is important that something be done to commemorate the event. As one who represented the old students on the last governing council of Fort Hare I appeal to all old students and friends of Fort Hare that we do something practical and tangible for the occasion.

Is it too much to ask for the launching of a scholarship fund?

Let us arise and honour our ALMA MATER.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FEB 1966

DATE

NATAL WITNESS

Transkei bursaries

UMTATA — Altogether 107 Transkeians had already applied for the 27 bursaries which the Education Department was making available for the 1966 academic year, an official of the department said yesterday.

Of those, nine were for the R500-per-year degree course in medicine and six for the R250-a-year degree course in law, one of each of which were being offered. The bulk—82—applied for the 10 bursaries of R200 each for degree courses in teaching, the official said.

The remainder were for the 15 bursaries (valued at R120 each) for a non-graduate post-matriculation diploma course in teaching.

The bursaries for the teachers' diploma course had been increased in number and in the amount available, to encourage matriculants to go to Fort Hare and do the two-year course so that more students would qualify for secondary school work. Previously there had been 10 bursaries in that category valued at R60 each, but they had now been raised to 15 at R120 each.

—Sapa.

DATE

11 FEB 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Professor appointed



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Thomas M. D. Kruger, 42, of Pretoria, has been appointed Professor of Psychology at the University College of Fort Hare. Matriculating from the Elliot High School, he gained his B.A. (Social Welfare) at Stellenbosch in 1944, then joined the Vocational Service of the Department of Labour, Pretoria. During 15 years in the Public Service, he rose to be the assistant head of the department and by extra-mural studies, obtained his M.A. (Psychology) at Pretoria University and a D.Litt. and D.Phil. at the University of South Africa. Before coming to Fort Hare, Dr. Kruger was established in private practice in Pretoria as a personnel consultant. He married Miss Lorraine Aldridge, of Pretoria. They have two daughters aged ten and seven.

Private teacher for Fort Hare

A YOUNG New Brighton man who started private evening classes for typewriting at Cowan Secondary School, New Brighton, in 1964, will study at Fort Hare Khosa University College for a diploma in commerce and administration.

He is Mr Bryce Mpondo Gcilitshana, a former clerk at a city industrial firm which employs a large number of Africans.

Of the first three pupils he presented for the Junior Certificate examination in 1964, two obtained first-class passes. They are Miss G. N. Ramnewana and Miss N. Silinga.

Last year again all his pupils passed and one, Magdeline Ntuli obtained a first-class pass. Others were Sylvia Nomahlubi Mpondo, Elca Kholiwe Sithela, Gwynneth Gamle Dingaana, Isabella Matsole, Lulama Silinga and Elizabeth Skosana.

Lovedale pupil

Mr Gcilitshana will pay for his education from his own savings. He has, however, applied for a Government scholarship.

Mr Gcilitshana is a former pupil of Lovedale High School. There he passed Junior Certificate and Senior Certificate.

Among his school subjects were typewriting, commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping.

Mr Gcilitshana played for St Cyprian's Rugby Football Club and the Albany Cricket Club, New Brighton.

He is a former official of the Port Elizabeth African Rugby Board.

DATE.....

18 FEB 1966
DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. T. M. D. Kruger is van die begin van Januarie as hoogleraar in sielkunde by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare aangestel.

DATE.....

18 FEB 1966

DIE VADERLAND



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. T. M. D. Kruger, van
Pretoria, is aangestel as dosent
in Sielkunde aan die Universi-
teitskollege van Fort Hare.

PARTY FOR TEACHER OFF TO FORT HARE

Herald Correspondent

FINE tributes were paid by various speakers to Mr Bryce Geilitshana at a farewell party held in his honour in New Brighton last Sunday.

Mr Geilitshana, who was given this party by the students of his commercial school, will be studying for a Diploma in Commerce and Administration at the University College of Fort Hare this year.

Mr B. J. Mnyanda, a personnel officer at a textile factory, said that Mr Geilitshana had worked at the factory as a clerk for more than 10 years and had **University of Fort Hare** *Together in Excellence* **efficient service to the firm.**

Mr Mnyanda congratulated Mr Geilitshana for his decision to improve his educational qualifications.

Mr I. Sogoni, principal of Cowan Secondary School, said Mr Geilitshana was one of only four Africans he could remember who had taken the commercial course up to matriculation at Lovedale.

CRYING NEED

It was for this reason that he persuaded him to go to Fort Hare for a professional education and also because there was a crying need for this type of education in New Brighton.

This was evidenced by the fact that the commercial class had proved popular from the time it was opened towards the end of 1964.

Mr Sogoni said that application was being made to introduce commercial subjects in the school's curriculum so that Mr Geilitshana would be employed full-time at the school when he had completed his studies.

Mr Geilitshana was presented by his students with a travelling rug and Mr Dumile Kondile, president of the P.E. African Rugby Board, presented him with a desk clock on behalf of the board.

Mr Geilitshana has served the Rugby Board as secretary and treasurer for many years.

BURSARIES CALL FOR FORT HARE

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON.—A well-known Johannesburg African leader, Dr W. F. Nkomo, has appealed to old students and others to launch a scholarship fund to mark the 50th anniversary of Fort Hare University.

The 50th anniversary took place last week.

The founding of the university college followed evidence given by Dr James Stewart of Lovedale before the Intercolonial Native Affairs Commission in 1904.

The Commission recommended a college to train African teachers and to give Africans an opportunity for higher education.

Among the early promoters of the movement to found a university for Africans were Mr A. K. Hobart Houghton (father of Professor Hobart Houghton of Rhodes University) Dr Neil McVicar (who had begun training African nurses in 1903) and Mr J. Tengo Jabavu.

CONVENTION

Following their urging, a convention was held at Lovedale in December 1905 under the chairmanship of Mr J. V. Weir. The convention decided to send a petition to the British High Commissioner and to the various British Colonial Governments of South Africa asking for the college.

In 1914 a constitution for the college was adopted after the Cape Government had approved a recommendation of its African Affairs Commission.

The next year, 1915, the Governing Council of the future Fort Hare College held its first meeting under the Chairmanship of the Rev. J. Henderson and decided to accept a 320-acre site offered by the United Free Church of Scotland.

The College was formally opened by General Louis Botha, then Prime Minister of South Africa, on February 8, 1916.

A MONUMENT

In his opening speech he said "Europeans and Africans have united to build a monument on the place where the great struggle between White and Black was settled in blood and tears".

The College developed to its greatest fame under the leadership of Dr Alexander Kerr and the late Dr D. D. T. Jabavu, and was associated with the establishment of the University College of Makerere, Uganda.

Dr Kerr and Professor Z. K. Matthews, then on the staff of Fort Hare, served on the Royal Commission that proceeded to establish the Makerere University College.

Former students of Fort Hare include Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and Paramount Chief Victor Poto, Leader of the Opposition in the Transkei.

OLD BOYS

Other students include Mr Seretse Khama and his late uncle, Chief Tshekedi Khama, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, Dr D. G. S. Mtimkulu, Nelson Mandela and O. R. Tambo.

The list includes more chiefs, education officers, university teachers, advocates, attorneys, scientific workers, ministers of religion, businessmen and medical practitioners.

Former students who went into government and administration include Mr Y. Lule, who was minister of Rural Development in Uganda and Mr W. M. Chirwa, who was a member of the Federal Parliament of the Central African Federation representing Nyasaland.



Dr ALEXANDER KERR



Dr D. D. T. JABAVU

FORT HARE

GOLDEN JUBILEE

LOOKING BACK

THE University College of Fort Hare (known in the early days as the South African Native College) opened fifty years ago and celebrated its Golden Jubilee at the beginning of the new term this month.

Recalling some of the words and hopes of those who were first associated with it the **South African Outlook** refers to the opening by the Prime Minister, General Lot Botha.

In a speech of welcome the Rev. J. Henderson expressed the Council's gratitude for the Prime Minister's presence, and went on to say:

"Those amongst us whose good fortune it has been to have as his Alma Mater one of the great universities of the older lands, and who recollects out of what small beginnings these great and beneficent influences have grown, cannot but feel thrills of hope and lofty imagination in taking part at the initiation of this the youngest of them all.

"Standing to-day on the historic ground on which the struggle between the white and black races was fought to a bloody but decisive issue, with the friendly turf clothing the crumbling stone work of the walls and bastions that in the past needed to stand between the white and the black races, and looking down upon the moss and turf-grown graves of those who on the one side or the other gave their lives for what they believe to be the call of duty and honour, we cannot but feel a deep sense of satisfaction in the present. Through blood and tears the issue was sought, and to-day we meet in mutual understanding and respect . . ."

Tribute was paid to those associated with the founding of the college, and especially to the Rev. James Stewart, out of whose labours "we believe . . . the present consummation has come about."

Replying General Botha spoke of his personal interest in the work being formally put in motion. He referred to the "activities of missionaries who had placed elementary education within the reach of those of the Natives with whom they came into contact. The opportunities of acquiring the learning of the white men from over the sea were eagerly seized upon, and the position to-day is, that while many thousands of Natives remain entirely illiterate, an intelligent and considerable minority are already feeling eagerly after that higher education which in all countries circumstances place beyond the reach of the majority of the people independent of race.

"The need for the establish-

FORT HARE

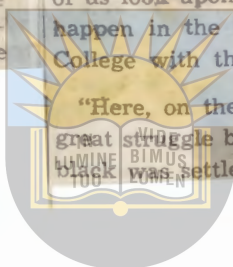
FIFTIETH CENTENARY

(Continued from page 1)

ment of some central institution in South Africa where this need could be met, was first brought prominently to public notice by the recommendation of the South African Native Affairs Commission, which reported in 1905. The idea was taken up enthusiastically by the friends of the Natives and by the Natives themselves, who out of generally limited means contributed towards the funds of the proposed Inter-State Native College as it was then called, and I think all of us look upon what is going to happen in the institution of the College with thankfulness.

"Here, on the place where the great struggle between white and black was settled with blood and

obvious in Solomon's mind when he wrote: 'Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get understanding.' Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure formally to declare the South African Native College open. May I just add that I wish the college and the gentlemen working in connection with it all prosperity and God's best blessings."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

12 FEB 1966

STAB

BURSARIES IN TRANSKEI

~~UMFATA.~~  The Transkei Government's Department of Education this week started advertising ~~the~~ bursaries which will be available during the 1966 academic year, and most of them are designed to produce teachers for the State's schools.

There are 10 bursaries of R200 each, tenable for four years, at Fort Hare, to enable successful applicants to follow degree courses in teaching, and 15 bursaries (valued at R120 each), tenable for two years at the same institution, for diploma courses in teaching.—Sapa.

DATE

4 - MAR 1966 *Har*

THE ALICE TIMES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

NEW LECTURERS AND PROFESSORS

We welcome to Alice Mr. K. P. Prinsloo, the following Lecturers temporary Lecturer in Af- and Professors who have rikaans and Netherlands. been newly appointed to Substitute for Mr. J. Vor- the staff of the University ster who is away on study College of Fort Hare this leave. year :



Mr. M. T. W. Arnheim, temporary Senior Lecturer temporary Lecturer in Zoology. Substitute for tin. Substitute for Prof. Mr. J. Saayman who is Jacobs who is away on away on study leave. long leave.

Mr. J. J. Heydenrych, Senior Lecturer in Statis- Senior Lecturer in Socio- tics. A new course intro- duced this year. Re-appointed at Fort Hare after further study at Stellenbosch.

Prof. T. M. D. Kruger, Professor in Pschycology, appointed in place of Prof. A. Muller.

Mr. A. J. v. d. Merwe, Senior Lecturer in Private Law, also a new course.
Mr. G. S. Wood, Senior Lecturer in Private Law, also a new course.
Mr. S. Rautenbach, Senior Lecturer in Law.

Mr. C. C. Roberts, temporary Lecturer in Ac- countancy. Substitute for Mr. H. F. Redelinghuys who is on study leave.

Mr. G. C. Olivier, Senior Lecturer in Land Survey- ing, which is a new course introduced this year.

DATE

18 FEB 1966

STAR

Appointment at Fort Hare

FORT HARE, Friday.—Dr. T. M. D. Kruger has been appointed to the chair of psychology at the University of Fort Hare with effect from January 1.

Dr. Kruger (42) was awarded a B.A. (social welfare) degree by the University of Stellenbosch in 1944. He worked in the vocational service of the Department of Labour in Pretoria, where he became assistant head of the service in 1959.

Before joining the faculty of Fort Hare Dr. Kruger was in private practice as a personnel consultant in Pretoria.

DATE

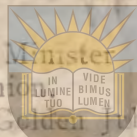
18 FEB 1966

THE ALICE TIMES

FORT HARE JUBILEE

50th ANNIVERSARY

The University College Prime Minister of the
of Fort Hare was 50 years then Union of the
old last week. It was on The Golden Jubilee
8th February, 1916, that edition of the Fort Hare
it was opened by the late calendar University of Fort Hare
General Louis Botha, *Together in Excellence*



tures of the original bungalows, laboratory and hostels, together with some of the founders, Dr. Alexander Kerr, first Principal, Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu and Prof. Kenneth Hobart Houghton.

The main donations which enabled the launching of this venture into higher education for Africans were a grant of R20,000 by the Transkeian Territorial Council

and the gift of the site of Fort Hare as part of a contribution of R10,000 from the Church of Scotland.

A conservative valuation of the present Fort Hare complex of Colleges, library, hostels, dining hall, residences and sports fields would be little short of R3 million.

The continued expansion of academic facilities made a roll of 2,000 students by 1975, a conservative estimate, said Prof. J. J. Ross, the Rector of Fort Hare.

Plans are well in hand to celebrate the Golden Jubilee after the University College has begun the new term on 22nd February.

119 FEB 1966

DATE

26 FEB 1966

P. E. EVENING POST

Released man has left S.A.

A FORMER political prisoner and graduate of the University College of Fort Hare has left the country for Swaziland.

He is Mr Stanley Mabizela, who was an attorney's assistant clerk before his arrest.

Reports about him from Swaziland have reached New Brighton. It is said he has obtained a teaching post at a high school.

Mr Mabizela was released last December after serving a year's imprisonment at Fort Glamorgan, East London, on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Visited by police

Before his conviction, Mr Mabizela was held in custody for 17 months. He was detained under the 90-day detention clause.

It is understood Mr Mabizela was endorsed out of the Port Elizabeth area after his release from prison. He was permitted to stay on temporarily and was visited regularly at his New Brighton home by Special Branch men.

It is not known what the Special Branch men wanted.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr T. M. D. KRUGER

Psychologist for Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.
DR THOMAS M. D. KRUGER, 42, of Pretoria, has been appointed Professor of Psychology at the University College of Fort Hare.

Matriculating from the Elliot High School, he gained his B.A. (Sec. Welfare) at Stellenbosch in 1944, and then joined the Vocational Service of the Department of Labour, Pretoria.

During 15 years in the Civil Service, he rose to become the Assistant Head of the Department, and by extra-mural studies obtained a Master's degree in Arts (Psychology) from Pretoria University and a Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy from the University of South Africa.

Before coming to Fort Hare, Dr Kruger was established in private practice in Pretoria as a personnel consultant.

DATE.....

19 FEB 1966

NATAL WITNESS

The lesson of Fort Hare

SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you on your excellent tribute to Fort Hare.

Fort Hare has no doubt taught a great lesson to past students and staff. Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Whites forgot their racial prejudices and lived and learnt as members of a larger community of South Africans.

All efforts must be made to extend to all people, regardless of race, the greatest possible educational opportunity. We must not, however, stop at that. We must also create employment and other opportunities for those graduates.

We can only prosper materially and culturally if we regard each other as equal members of one great nation—the South African nation.

R. NAIDOO

8 MAR 1966

DATE

THE WORLD

FORT HARE JUBILEE

Plans are well in hand to celebrate the golden jubilee of the University College of Fort Hare.



Professor J. J. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare, said the celebration will be held from April 19 to 23.

Various functions are expected to be held throughout the celebration.

The programme will be announced shortly.

The guest speaker will be Dr. S. M. Naude, president of the C.S.I.R. from Pretoria.

The graduation ceremony will be held during the celebration.

Land survey lecturers at Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

ALICE—A new department of land surveying has been started at the University College of Fort Hare.

A registered land surveyor, Mr. G. C. Olivier, 41, has been appointed senior lecturer.

He was formerly head of the surveying services in the Department of Bantu Administration, graduated in science at the University of the Free State in 1945 and later gained his Master's degree at the University of Pretoria.

The following nine new appointments have been made:

Mr. Abraham Johannes van der Merwe, 25, has been appointed senior lecturer in the Department of Statistics. He graduated in agricultural science at the University of the Free State, and also holds the degrees of B.Sc. Honours (biometrics) and M.Sc. Agriculture.

He has lectured in agriculture and practical biometrics at the U.O.F.S.

Mr. Daniel Paulus Ferreira, 23, now reading for a Master's degree, has been appointed lecturer in the Department of Botany.

Mr. Ferreira already holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science and B.Sc. Honours of the University of Potchefstroom.

Mr. I. M. Rautenbach, 22,

graduated in Arts and is also a Bachelor of Laws of the University of Pretoria. He has been appointed lecturer in constitutional law.

Mr. J. T. Lediga, 25, a former teacher at the Edendale High School, has been appointed under-superintendent of works and will assist the Fort Hare estate manager, Mr. J. S. Ullrich.

Mr. J. H. Swanepoel, M.Sc. (Stellenbosch), has been appointed temporary senior lecturer, Zoology, while Mr. J. E. Saayman is on study-leave.

Mr. K. P. Prinsloo, B.A., B.A. Hons. (Pret) has been appointed temporary lecturer in Afrikaans, while Mr. J. Vorster is on study-leave.

Mr. Granville Seymour Wood, 39, an attorney who has been in private practice in Seymour, C.P., since 1955, has been appointed senior lecturer in Bantu Law and Civil Procedure. Mr. Wood, a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the University of Natal, is married and has two children.

Mr. J. J. F. C. Heydenrych, 29, has returned to Fort Hare from Stellenbosch University, where besides his former qualifications of B.A. and B.A. Honours (Sociology) he has now gained the Honours Degree for Social Work. Mr. Heydenrych has been appointed senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology.

Mr. John Makhene, 30, has been appointed junior lecturer in Zoology. He gained a Bachelor of Science Degree (S.A.) while studying at the Roma University in Basutoland and followed this by a B.Sc. Honours Degree (S.A.) in Zoology at the University College of Fort Hare.

Dosente by Fort Hare aangestel

ALICE. — 'n Nuwe departement van landmeetkunde is aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare in die lewe ge-oep.

Mnr. G. C. Olivier (41), is as senior lektor aangestel. Hy was voorheen hoof van land-

meetkundige dienste in die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie.

Mnr. Olivier het sy B.Sc.-graad aan die Universiteit van die Oranje Vrystaat behaal en sy M.Sc.-graad aan die Universiteit van Pretoria. Hy het 'n kursus by die Hoërskool Lovedale ingestel om assistent-landmeters op te lei.

Nege ander aanstellings is by die universiteitskollege gemaak. Mnr. A. J. van der Merwe (25), as senior lektor, departement van statistieke, in die wetenskap-fakulteit. Mnr. Van der Merwe het die graad M.Sc. in landbou aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit behaal.

Die ander is: Mnr. D. P. Ferreira (23), lektor in die departement plantkunde. Hy het 'n B.Sc.(Hons) - graad aan die P.U. vir C.H.O. behaal en studeer nou vir sy meestersgraad; mnr. G. S. Wood (39), senior lektor in Bantoe-wet en siviele reg. Mnr. Wood het 'n B.A. LL.B.-graad van die Universiteit van Natal verwerf; mnr. J. J. F. C. Heydenrych (29), senior lektor in sosiologie. Hy het 'n B.A.(Hons.)-graad in sosiologie en in maatskaplike werk; mnr. I. M. Rautenbach (22), lektor in staatsreg en mnr. J. H. Swanepoel, M.Sc.(Stell.) tydelik senior lektor in dierkunde, terwyl mnr. J. E. Saayman met studieverlof is.

En ook mnr. K. P. Prinsloo, B.A.(Hons.) (Pretoria), tydelike lektor in Afrikaans, terwyl mnr. J. Vorster met studieverlof weg is; mnr. John Makhene (30) as junior lektor in dierkunde. Hy het 'n B.Sc.-graad aan die Universiteit Roma in Basoetoland en 'n B.Sc.(Hons.)-graad aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare behaal; mnr. J. T. Lediga (56), as Bantoe-ondersuperintendent van werke.



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Together in Excellence

Die jongste foto van Kwame Nkrumah, uitgeskopte diktator van Ghana, se gunsteling - minnares, Genevieve Marais. Die 20-jarige Kleurlingmeisie van Bloemfontein, die dogter van 'n plaasbestuurder in die distrik, het in Ghana Kwame se gunsteling-bywyf geword. Hy het vir haar 'n paleis gebou en duur motors gekoop. Die meisie, in Bloemfontein bekend as Esther Marais, het aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare en in die V.S.A. gestudeer en haar as onderwyseres bekwaam voordat sy na Ghana gegaan het. Hier was sy hoof van die programafdeling van die Ghaneese beeldradio. Op die foto sit „Sarie Marais“, soos sy ook o.m. in Ghana bekend was, in haar bloedrooi Thunderbird wat die rojale „redder van Afrika“ aan haar present gegee het. Op die oomblik verloop dinge egter glad nie so rooskleurig vir Genevieve nie. Sy sit nou in Accra in die tronk en haar lot is onvoorspelbaar.

Kwame se O.V.S. minnares

Van Ons Korrespondent

BLOEMFONTEIN.

DIE gunsteling-minnares van Kwame Nkrumah, afgesette diktator van Ghana, was 'n Kleurlingvrou van Bloemfontein. Hier staan sy bekend as Esther Marais, maar in Ghana was sy 'n byna mistieke persoon met die name „Genoveve” en „Sarie Marais”. Nkrumah se verhouding met haar het nou aan die lig gekom.

In Suid-Afrika is belangstelling gaande gemaak toe dit bekend geword het dat ene Iris Marais, 'n blanke onderwyseres uit Kaapstad, die gunsteling-bywyf van Nkrumah was. Hy het vir haar 'n paleis gebou en sy het in duur motors rondgeroer.

Intussen berig Sapa-Reuter uit Akkra, Ghana, dat nog 'n vriendin van Nkrumah die land verlaat het. Sy is die legendariese Duitse vroue-vlieënier, Hannab Reitsch, wat in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog 'n vriendin van Hitler was.

Hier is die verhaal van die Bloemfonteinse Kleurlingvrou, Ester Marais, „alias Iris Marais”, „Asarie Marais” of „Genoveve”, soos sy in Ghana bekend gestaan het.

Goed geleer

Dit is aan Die Beeld vertel deur haar tante, mev. Dolly Alrich. „Ons hier in Bloemfontein se Kleurlingdorp ken haar as Esthertjie, meneer,” het mev. Alrich gister gesê. „Sy was haar ma se enigste kind en ons verlang baie na haar waar sy alleen in 'n woestyn land is.”

Esther is op die plaas Vlakfontein naby Bloemfontein gebore, waar haar pa bestuurder was. Hy het glo heelwat geld gehad en het Esther goed laat leer. Sy het onder meer aan die universiteitskollege Fort Hare in Oos-Kaapland en ook in die V.S.A. gestudeer en haar as onderwyseres bekwaam.

Van haar pa se broers woon drie in Bloemfontein. Mev. Alrich is 'n suster van die Marais-broers. Sy het 'n stukkie papier gewys waarop Esther haar adres neergeskryf het: Miss G. E. Marais, Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 337, Accra, Ghana.

Mev. Alrich sê sy het twee jaar laas van Esther gehoor. „Toe het ek al geweet sy was Nkrumah se vriendin. Hoe kon sy anders meneer, sy het dan et tussen die swartmense gewerk? Laaste na het ek vir haar 'n Kerskaart gestuur, fmaar sy het nie geantwoord nie. Ek af het 'n halwe foto van haar gehad, ar, maar die het ons nou verloor, anders kon meneer gesien het hoe mooi Esther- Estjie gelyk het,” het mev. Alrich gesê.

● Vervolg op bl. 2, kol. 4.



NKRUMAH SE NOOI

Esther Marais, die 29-jarige bywyf van Kwame Nkrumah.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



DIE PA van Esther Marais, bywyf van Kwame Nkrumah, en sy tweede vrou, Sera, Esther se pa, mnr. Daniel (Slammie) Marais is twee jaar gelede in Ghana dood. Hy is daar veras en sy dogter het die as na Bloemfontein gebring. Ná Slammie se dood is Sera met 'n Kleurling van Upington getroud.



HIER STAAN Esther Marais se oom en tante, mnr. Joe Marais en mev. Dolly Alrich, voor mev. Alrich se huis in die Kleurlingdorp Heatherdale by Bloemfontein.

in gesien is. Sy was eers

DATE

16 MAR 1966

Aure

TARKA WEEKLY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

NEW LECTURERS AND PROFESSORS

Mr. M. T. W. Arnheim, temporary Lecturer in Latin, which is a new course introduced this year. Substitute for Prof. Mr. K. P. Prinsloo, Jacobs who is away on temporary leave. Lecturer in Afrikaans and Netherlands.

Mr. J. J. Heydenrych, Senior Lecturer in Sociology and Social Work. Re-appointed at Fort Hare after further study at Stellenbosch. Substitute for Mr. J. Vorster who is away on study leave.

Prof. T. M. D. Kruger, Professor in Psychology, appointed in place of Prof. A. Muller. Mr. J. H. Swanepoel, temporary Senior Lecturer in Zoology. Substitute for Mr. J. Saayman who is away on study leave.

Mr. C. C. Roberts, temporary Lecturer in Accountancy. Substitute for Mr. H. F. Redelinghuys who is on study leave. Mr. A. J. v. d. Merwe, Senior Lecturer in Statistics. A new course introduced this year.

Mr. G. C. Olivier, Senior Lecturer in Land Surveying. Mr. G. S. Wood, Senior Lecturer in Private Law, also a new course. Mr. S. Rautenbach, Senior Lecturer in Law.

—Alice Times.

17 MAR 1966

DATE

Hare

STUTTERHEIM & BORDER IA IL

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

NEW LECTURERS AND PROFESSORS

Mr. M. T. W. Arnheim, appointed in place of Prof. temporary Lecturer in La- A. Muller.

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Prof. T. M. D. Kruger, Mr. K. P. Prinsloo, Professor in Pschycology, temporary Lecturer in Af- rikaans and Nethemands. Substitute for Mr. J. Vor- ster who is away on study leave.

Mr. J. H. Swanepoel, temporary Senior Lecturer in Zoology. Substitute for Mr. J. Saayman who is away on study leave.

Mr. A. J. v. d. Merwe, Senior Lecturer in Statis- tics. A new course intro- duced this year.

Mr. G. S. Wood, Senior Lecturer in Private Law, also a new course.

S. Rautenbach, Lecturer in Law.

—Alice Times.



Together in Excellence

DATE

25 MAR 1966

CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Dr. D. G. S. M'Timkulu takes post with Zambia Government

AT THE BEGINNING of this month Dr. Donald G. S. M'Timkulu resigned from his position as the first principal of Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation to take up a senior post in the Ministry of Education of the Government of Zambia.

Mr. Wilfrid Grenville-Grey has been appointed acting principal until such time as a permanent successor is named and arrives at Mindolo.

Prior to his appointment as principal, Dr. M'Timkulu was the executive secretary of the provisional committee whose task it was to form the All Africa Conference of Churches.

When the AACC was organized in April, 1963 at Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda, Dr. M'Timkulu became the first chairman of the General Committee.

Dr. M'Timkulu is a member of the Board of Governors of Mindolo. He is also chairman of the Board of Managers, the Africa Literature Centre.

Now in his late fifties he was born in Ladysmith, the middle son of a clergyman. In an interview with Wayfarer of the Natal Daily News ten years ago — the time of his award of the honorary doctorate of philosophy — he said "I am happier for my people's sake about all this than I am for my own."

Since he started to read he has collected sufficient scholarships to take him through a brilliant academic career to seats of learning in the Western world.

His primary and secondary education was gained in Natal at Adams College — where he was to go back later and become the only African to have under him a mixed European and Bantu staff — and Lovedale in the Cape.

A first-class pass in English and philosophy at Fort Hare gave him a university scholarship and His M.A. in English. After three years' teaching another scholarship took him to Yale University in America, where he gained his M.A. in sociology.

Three years in the United States enabled him to travel the country and study negro education there. A further bursary earned him entry to London University where for a year he studied anthropology and gained a diploma in education, adds Wayfarer.

From 1938 to 1947 Dr. M'Timkulu was principal of Adams High School after which he was appointed Principal of the Ohlange Institute, and later became senior lecturer at Fort Hare University.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A farewell party was held for Dr. M'Timkulu and his wife, by the staff of Mindolo. Other guests were invited to the party which was marked by speeches, songs, entertainment and prayer.

Mr. Emmuel Ephraim, writing in the Mindolo News, says:

Dr. M'Timkulu hopes to become naturalized as a citizen of Zambia.

DATE

29 MAR 1966

NATAL MERCURY

BANNED ON EVE OF GOING TO

FORT ELIZABETH.

AN Eastern Cape African who has been offered a scholarship to study at Oxford University has been served with a two-year banning order, his friends reported yesterday.

He is Mr. Stephen Gawe, a son of the Rev. W. W. Gawe of Kingwilliamstown, a former treason trialist who was also an executive member of the Eastern Cape region of the ANC before it was banned.

The banning order on Mr. Stephen Gawe confines him to the magisterial district of Kingwilliamstown and prohibits him from attending gatherings.

OXFORD



University of Fort Hare

Together we build

He is not allowed to communicate with other banned persons and may not enter any educational institution.

At present Mr. Gawe is working in a Kingwilliamstown tanning factory. He obtained his B.A. in English and Political Science at Fort Hare in 1963.

He was arrested in August, 1964, under the Suppression of Communism Act with Stanley Mabizela, who is now teaching in Swaziland, and was gaoled for one year.

On leaving gaol he was offered a scholarship tenable at Trinity College, Oxford, and was to have read for a diploma in Economics and Political Science from September 1.—(Sapa.)



DR. DE WET



DR. VISSER



DR. NEL

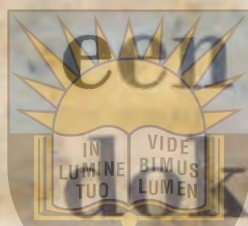


DR. MEIRING



DR. ELS

Vyf van een dorpie word doktore



24 MAR 1966
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

ALTESAME vyf inwoners van Alice het vanjaar hul doktorsgrade behaal. Dit is 'n rekord vir 'n klein dorpie met minder as 'n duisend inwoners en seker ook 'n rekord vir personeel verbonde aan 'n Universiteit.

Dr. J. G. J. Visser en dr. D. H. Meiring het reeds hul grade aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch en die Universiteit van die Vrystaat onderskeideik ontvang. Prof. D. E. Nel, mnr. W. Els en J. J. de Wet het reeds amptelik verneem dat die grade aan hulle toegeken sal word. Prof. Nel en mnr. Els sal op 30 April hul grade aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika ontvang. Mnr. De Wet ontvang op 2 April sy grade aan die Potchefstroomse universiteit. Hulle is almal verbonde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare op Alice.

JOHANNES JOCOB DE WET (32), het op Kroonstad gematrikuleer. Hy het 'n B.Sc.-graad en 'n Onderwysdiploma aan die Potchefstroomse universiteit behaal. In sy studentejare het hy vir West-Transvaal rugby gespeel. Hy is twee jaar gelede by die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare as senior lektor aangestel. Verlede jaar was hy kaptein van Grensdistrikte se rugbyspan wat teen die Argentynse toerspan gespeel het. Mnr. De Wet het in 1957 die B.Ed en in 1961 sy M.Ed aan die Potchefstroomse universiteit behaal. Daarna het hy sy D.Ed grade behaal.

DR. JASPER VISSER (32) het aan die Hoërskool J. J. du Preez in Parow gematrikuleer. Hy het die grade M.Sc. aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch behaal. In Julie 1959 is hy aangestel as lektor aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. Hy is in 1964 tot senior lektor bevorder. Dr. Visser het sy

D.Sc. grade aan die Universiteit van die Vrystaat behaal. In 1962 is hy as senior lektor in organiese chemie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare aangestel. Hy het 'n doktorsgrade in organiese chemie behaal.

PROF. D. E. NEL het sy skoolopleiding op George ontvang. Hy het sy M.A.-grade aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch behaal. In 1950 en 1951 het hy voltyds navorsing vir die Tomlinson-kommissie gedoen. Hy was lektor in aardrykskunde aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en lektor by die Militêre Akademie op Stellenbosch. Hy is in 1960 as senior lektor in Aardrykskunde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare aangestel en in 1965 as professor in dieselfde fakulteit.

DR. D. J. MEIRING (29) het aan Grey-kollege in Bloemfontein gematrikuleer. Hy het die M.Sc.-grade aan die Universiteit

van die Vrystaat behaal. In 1962 is hy as senior lektor in organiese chemie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare aangestel. Hy het 'n doktorsgrade in organiese chemie behaal.

Mnr. W. C. ELS (38) het op Steynsburg gematrikuleer. Hy het 'n B.A.-grade en onderwysdiploma en later 'n M.A.-grade aan die U.O.V.S. behaal. Terwyl hy op Hennenman skoolgehou het, het hy die grade B.Ed. en M.Ed. behaal. Hy is in 1961 in die Departement Aardrykskunde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare aangestel. Sy doktorsgrade in aardrykskunde het hy in 1965 met 'n proefskrif oor die „Ewolusie van grondgebruik in die Groot-Visrivervallei" voltooi.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

NEW LECTURERS AND PROFESSORS

Mr. M. T. W. Arnheim,
temporary Lecturer in Latin
Substitute for Prof. Heydenrych,
who is away on long leave.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. J. H. Swanepoel,
temporary Senior Lecturer in Zoology. Substitute for Mr. J. Saayman who is away on study leave.

Prof. T. M. D. Kruger,
Professor in Psychology,
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Mr. C. C. Roberts,
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Mr. G. S. Wood, Senior Lecturer in Private Law, also a new course.

Mr. S. Rautenbach,
Senior Lecturer in Law.

-Alice Times.

DATE

24 MAR 1966 *Alice*

STUTTERHEIM & BORDR MAIL

11 APR 1966

DATE

Handwritten signature

FORT BEAUFORT ADVOCATE

Miss Isobel Schlebush,
 of the High School staff,
 is to be married on Satur-
 day morning to Mr. Ger-
 ard Schultemeyer, of the
 staff of Fort Hare Univer-
 sity. Miss Schlebush is a
 daughter of the M.P. for
 Kroonstad, and has been
 on the High School staff
 since the beginning of the
 term.



University of Fort Hare
 Together in Excellence

DATE

E

2 APR 1966

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST

E.L. orchestra at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE East London Orchestral Society has been invited to take part in the Jubilee celebrations of the Fort Hare University.

The orchestra will give a concert there on Friday, April 22, at 8 p.m.

It is expected that a Cabinet Minister and other prominent persons will be present at the concert.

The orchestra, which has 32 members, will play classical items, under the baton of Mr L. A. Inskip, the conductor. Two guest soloists will be Valerie Stirk and Gavin Fernie, both well-known in East London.

It is hoped that Mr Tommy Busa, will be available to give a trumpet solo.

The orchestra, which has gone from strength to strength over the years, is subsidised by the East London Municipality. It gives 18 concerts a year in East London.

Since the erection of the Orient Theatre, the orchestra has played there on Sunday nights. The concerts are well supported, and have received high praise.

DATE

4 APR 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Minister for Fort Hare?

Staff Reporter



A Cabinet Minister may be among prominent men at Fort Hare University for the university's jubilee celebrations, where they will hear a performance by the East London Municipal Orchestra.

The orchestra will perform there on Friday, April 22, at 8 p.m.

Mr. L. A. Inskip will conduct the orchestra of 32 members who will play classical items.

Valerie Stirk and Gavin Fernie, both well-known to East London audiences, will be guest soloists.

DATE

5 - APR 1966 *Hare*

DIE OOSTERLIK, P.E.

Minister by Fort Hare se fees

ALICE.— Mr. W. M. M. M. Minister van Bantoe-Indiërsake en Basbo S. M. Naude voorsitt die Raad vir Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsing en sprekers by die jubileumfees van 'n week lank van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare wees, het die rektor van die kollege, prof. J. J. Ross, gesê.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Na 'n gedenkdiens op 17 April sal die luisterryke program met die opening van die jubileumtentoonstelling deur prof. A. J. D. Meiring begin.

In die middag sal nasionale Bantoe-attlete aan 'n vertoning om die nuwe pawiljoen te open, deelneem. Dit sal deur 'n konsert, rugby- en tenniswedstryde en 'n vleisbraaierij gevolg word.

Op Vrydag, 22 April, sal die nuwe wetenskapvleuel geopen word. Die aand sal die stads-orkeste van Oos-Londen 'n uitvoering gee.

Die hoogtepunt van die jubileumfees sal die gradeplegtigheid Saterdagmôre wees. Dr. Naudé sal die grade toeken. Die aand sal 'n gradedans die verrigtings afsluit. — (Sapa.)

6 APR 1966

DATE

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare gaan fees vier

ALICE (Kaapland). — Die Minister van Bosbou, Bantoe-onderwys en Indiërsake, min. W. A. Maree en die president van die W.N. S.M. Naudé, sal die gasspreker op die goue jubileum-feesviering in die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, het die rektor van die University of Fort Hare, Ross, aangekondig.



Together in Excellence

Ná 'n gedenkdiens op Sondag, 17 April, sal die indrukwekkende feesprogram begin met die opening van die feesuitstalling deur prof. A. J. D. Meiring.

Verskeie Bantoe-atletiekkampioene sal deelneem aan vertoonnummers met die opening van die nuwe sportstadion. Hierop word 'n kortstert aangebied, terwyl rugby- en tenniswedstryde gehou sal word. Daarna is daar 'n vleisbraai, atletiek, ens.

Vrydag, 22 April, sal min. Maree die nuwe wetenskapblok open, terwyl die munisipale orkes van Oos-Londen die aand 'n simfoniekonsert aanbied.

Die finale hoogtepunt van die feesvierings is die gradeplegtigheid op 23 April. Dr. Naudé sal by die geleentheid die spreker wees. Die gradedans word die aand gehou. — Sapa.

Maree will attend Fort Hare jubilee

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. W. A. Maree and Dr. S. M. Naude, of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research will be guest speakers during the week-long celebrations to mark the golden jubilee soon of the University College of Fort Hare.

Following a commemorative service on Sunday, April 17, an impressive festival programme will start on Monday with the opening of the jubilee exhibition

by Prof. A. J. LOMINE. A public lecture will be delivered on "African Art, Past and Present" by Prof. O. F. Raum.

In the afternoon several national African athletic championships will participate in exhibition events in the new sports pavilion. *Together in Excellence*

VARIETY CONCERT

A variety concert will be staged in the Christian Union Hall on Monday evening.

Tuesday will be given over to an open-air programme by African schools in the surrounding districts. Wednesday morning should provide top-class form in the college tennis championships.

A rugby match, Fort Hare versus neighbouring institutions, in the afternoon will be followed by a braai for staff and students at 5.00 p.m.

Thursday is set aside for the annual inter-hostel athletics meeting.

HIGHLIGHTS

On Friday at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Maree will open the fine new science block. In the evening, the East London Municipal Orchestra will give a symphony concert.

The final highlights of the jubilee festival will be the graduation ceremony on Saturday morning, April 23.

At 10.00 a.m. Dr. Naude will deliver the graduation address, and in the evening the graduation ball will be held.

DATE

14 APR 1965

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare may get autonomy



THE University College of Fort Hare, Alice, which was founded 50 years ago, may become an independent university soon.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr H. J. du Preez, Registrar of the college, said the Governing Council was preparing documents to apply to the Department of Bantu Education for academic independence.

The documents would first be scrutinised by the Senate before they were finally submitted to the department.

Mr Du Preez said the matter was still in its primary stage. There were certain basic requirements the college had to fulfil before the application could be made.

Extract from THE

Oxford Mail

OXFORD (Evening)

28 MAR 1966

Date



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Ban on man with place at Oxford

¹⁹⁶⁴
A YOUNG Eastern Cape African who has been offered a place at Oxford University, has been served with a two-year banning order.

He is Mr. Stephen Gawe, of King William's Town, 150 miles east of Port Elizabeth.

The order confines him to the magisterial district of King William's Town and prohibits him attending gatherings.

He is not allowed to com-

municate with any other banned person and may not enter any educational institution. He has to report once a month to a police station.

Mr. Gawe, a university graduate, is working as a labourer in a King William's Town janning factory.

He began his studies by correspondence and enrolled at the University College of Fort Hare in 1960. He obtained a B.A. degree in English and political science in 1963.

He was arrested in August, 1964, under the Suppression of Communism Act, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

After completing the sentence, he was offered a place at Trinity College, Oxford, to read for a diploma in economics and political science.

Mr. Gawe's father, the Rev. W. S. Gawe, was a senior executive member of the Eastern Cap region of the African National Congress before it was banned.

THE NATAL WITNESS

The Oldest Newspaper in South Africa

A TRIBUTE TO FORT HARE

THIS month marks a jubilee of perhaps more than ordinary interest and, certainly, more than ordinary importance to South Africa. It is exactly fifty years ago that the University College of Fort Hare was established, with the aim of providing university education to Africans, and to the other non-White groups, within the bounds of their own country. The decision to found such a college was no hasty one; plans were matured over the previous period of eleven or twelve years.

All South African universities and university colleges have had modest beginnings, but probably none more modest than Fort Hare. It began with sixteen African men, two African women and two European men. None had Matriculated; indeed, none had more than two years of secondary education. It was eight years before the first graduate was produced—a B.A. of the University of South Africa.

Yet the courage and tenacity of the founding fathers was amply justified. At its heyday in 1959 it had just short of 500 students, including 100 Indians, 70 Coloureds, and the remainder from all the various African tribes of South Africa. In that year it produced 86 graduates.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The "open" universities of Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal, have played a noble part in the higher education of non-European people; it is as yet too early to evaluate the contribution of the new tribal colleges. But we are in no way denigrating the contribution of these various institutions when we affirm that, on the whole, the leadership of the non-European peoples in this country, during the past three or four decades, in culture, in politics, in administration and probably even in such fields as sport, has been afforded by the graduates of Fort Hare.

Among former students are the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Mr. Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, the Minister of Justice. On the other hand, the leader of the Opposition, Chief Victor Poto, and his right-hand man, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, are also graduates of Fort Hare. The late Chief Tshekedi Khama of Bechuanaland and the Zulu Paramount Chief's principal councillor, Chief Butelezi, were both old Fort Harians. The first Fort Hare graduate, Professor Z. K. Matthews, now a leading official in the World Council of Churches, Dr. Mtinkulu and Mr. S. B. Ngeobo are among those unhappily lost to South Africa; no country can easily afford to dispense with the services of men of such high intellectual calibre and balanced outlook.

Professor Nyembezi, perhaps the leading authority on the Zulu language, was indeed a product of Witwatersrand but was on the Fort Hare staff. The College has supplied several professors and many lecturers to the new tribal institutions, has been the main source of supply for teachers in African secondary education, and has also played a large part in staffing Indian and Coloured secondary schools. Malawi, Tanzania and other African states have employed Fort Hare graduates in the highest positions.

Advocates, attorneys, scientific workers, civil servants, ministers of religion, authors, school inspectors—many, perhaps most, of the leading men in these fields have been educated at Fort Hare. A few of its leading products are, it is true, in Robben Island or otherwise in durance vile, but political criminals are, in any country, a class apart. Ordinary crime seems to have passed the product of Fort Hare almost completely by. The whole history of the College enforces with dramatic effectiveness the truth of that platitudinous but oft-forgotten belief: education, particularly higher education, is one of the most beneficent, most stabilising forces in any society. We are strengthened in our conviction that the future welfare and stability of this country lies, not in racial apartheid, but in the rapid extension to all people of all races the greatest possible educational opportunity.

BIG PLANS FOR FORT HARE JUBILEE

THE golden jubilee of the University College of Fort Hare — the first and oldest non-White post matriculation institution in Africa — will be attended by some of its former students who have high religious, government and business executive posts throughout Africa.

Among them will be the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe of St Patrick's Presbyterian Church, New Brighton. Mr Jolobe is President of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association of Southern Africa.

Mr Jolobe is a Xhosa novelist, poet, essayist and translator. He will say prayers at a commemorative service on Sunday — the first of the weeklong celebrations.

Mr Jolobe is a member of the Fort Hare Advisory Council. Its members are all Africans.

Another New Brighton leader, the Rev. G. B. Molefe, former and first African moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, founder and first principal of Newell High School, New Brighton, will give a sermon.

Guest speakers

Both men graduated at Fort Hare more than 30 years ago. They are members of New Brighton Advisory Board.

A guest speaker will be Mr A. Maree, Minister of Community Development, of Public Works and of Social Welfare and Pensions. (Mr Maree formerly held the portfolio of Bantu University of Fort Hare). The other is Dr Naude, of the Council for Social and Industrial Research.

Prof. A. J. D. Meiring will open the jubilee celebrations on Monday.

Two African ministers have been asked to take part in the commemorative service.

They are the Rev. Douglas N. Mbopa of St Stephen's Church, New Brighton, and the Rev. G. W. Lenga, of Healdtown Missionary Institution, near Fort Beaufort. They will read the lessons.

From East London

From East London, Dr W. B. Ntshona and several former graduates have been invited.

An official of the Bantu Education Department said Paramount Chief Archibald V. Sandile of the Amaraabes and several senior chiefs in the King William's Town and East London areas had been invited.

Other prominent former students invited were Dr W. F. Nkomo of Lady Selborne, Pretoria, and Professor W. M. Kgware of the University College of the North, near Pietersburg, and Mr and Mrs E. P. Lethela of Pietersburg.

Dr M. O. M. Seboni, Professor of Empirical Education, who is on the programme committee of the golden jubilee celebrations, said Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and his Cabinet had been invited.

Greatest story

African government leaders from the British Protectorates and Central Africa were expected to attend. It was not possible to invite individual former students. The Press and Radio Bantu had been given a "blanket" invitation, he said.

Dr Seboni said the "greatest story" of African education would be told. He personally gathered much information about Fort Hare when he wrote his thesis for a doctor's degree.

Fort Hare which annually turned out scores of mentally skilled young men and women graduates had played an impor-

ant role in the cultural, educational and scientific development of the continent of Africa, he said.

Dr Seboni said a colourful programme featuring exhibitions by top-flight African athletes, tennis players and musicians had been arranged.

After the official opening on Monday, Prof. O. F. Raum will give a lecture on "African art, past and present". In the afternoon national African athletics champions will perform at the official opening of the new sports pavillion.

In the evening, a variety concert will take place in the Christian Union Hall, Fort Hare.

New science block

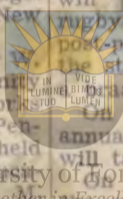
On Tuesday an open-air music festival by African schools will take place. On Wednesday morning top-class tennis matches will be played.

In the afternoon Fort Hare will play against a combined rugby team of Eastern Cape post-primary schools. Afterwards the staff and students will have a barbeque on the campus.

Thursday, the inter-hostel annual athletics sports meeting will take place.

On Friday Mr Maree will open the new science block. In the evening the East London Municipal Orchestra will give a symphony concert.

The final highlights of the jubilee festival will be the graduation ceremony on Saturday morning, April 23. Dr Naude will give the graduation address. In the evening visitors will attend the graduation ball.



14 APR 1960

DATE

KOKSTAD ADVERTISER



Professor D. F. van Dyk, of Fort Hare University, accompanied by Mrs. van Dyk, were visitors to Kokstad last week. The last time the Professor came to see us he was suffering from a foot injury which has now cleared up.

15 APR 1966

DATE

THE WORLD

FORT HARE TO CELEBRATE

PORT ELIZABETH.—

Week-long celebrations at Alice next week will mark the golden jubilee of the University College of Fort Hare — the first and oldest non-white post-matriculation institution in Africa.

Professor A. J. D. Meiring will open the jubilee celebrations on Monday, and guest speaker will be Mr. W. A. Maree, former Minister of Bantu Education.

Among those invited to attend are Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Dr. W. F. Nkomo, of Lady Selborne, Pretoria,



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TRU
 1G om 2 en 3
 pel in 'n rolprent van
 'n Oren Williams
VEEL VIR 18
EMIEPRYSE!

DIE BURGER

MAANDAG, 18 APRIL 1966.

TOER NA TUISLANDE

Deur Ons Stadsverslaggewer

GROEP Bantoes uit die Skiereiland, Stellenbosch en die Paarl vertrek Saterdag, 30 April, met 'n spesiale trein op 'n toer van twee weke na die Transkei en Ooskei. Dit kos hulle geen sent nie. Die toer is deur die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling in ooreenstemming met die betrokke plaaslike besture gereël om die Bantoes in staat te stel om hierdie tuislande te gaan sien. Die meeste is Khosas.

Die betrokke Minister het die reis goedgekeur en daar is bepaal dat dit *pro rata* deur die plaaslike besture uit hul Bantoe-inkomsterekenings en hul winste uit Bantoebter- en drank gefinansier moet word.

Dit is die tweede reis in sy soort. Verlede jaar is een na alle Bantoe-tuislande gereël wat hoofsaaklik Bantoes uit die Witwatersrand meegemaak het.

Die reise word vir die onderrig en genot van die Bantoes gereël. Die toergangers word in staat gestel om die patroon, tempo en program vir die ontwikkeling in sekere Bantoe-tuislande binne die raamwerk van die Regering se beplanning en beleid vir algemene opheffing en vorming van die Bantoebevolking tot nasieskap te sien en te begryp, is vernem.

Mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoofbantoe-kommissaris van Wes-Kaapland, het gesê dat die Bantoes wat die reis meemaak, deur die betrokke plaaslike besture uit vooraanstaande en toonaangewende inwoners gekleur is. Dit Langa is daar 38, uit Nyanga 10, uit Stellenbosch se munisipale gebied 8 en die Paarl 4. Die trein sal die 30ste om 12.30 nm. uit Kaapstad vertrek.

Op Noupoot sal twee passasierswaens met vyftig Bantoes uit die Vrystaatse goudveld aangehaak word, sodat daar altesame 110 sal wees. Dit is 'n goed ingerigte trein met 'n eetsalon, warm en koue water en alle ander geriewe. Waar van die treinroetes afgewyk word, sal Spoorwegbusse beskikbaar gestel word.

Die toerbestuurder is mnr. F. C. Greyvenstein van die departement se hoofkantoor in Pretoria. Blanke beamptes van die afdelings Bantoe-administrasie van die plaaslike besture gaan ook saam. Hulle is: mnr. A. MacLachlan en F. J. van Eeden (Kaapstad), H. Pansegrouw (Kaapse afdelingsraad), P. S. Pieterse (Stellenbosch), W. H. du Plessis (Paarl), asook mnr. H. Bekker van die Departement van Inligting in Kaapstad.

GROOT PLEK

Op 2 Mei vertrek die toergangers van Qamata na die Groot Plek van opperhoof Kaiser Matanzima, hoofminister van die Transkei, wat sowat 'n myl daarvandaan is. Hulle sal ook die Qamata-besproeiingsprojek besigtig. Dit is een van die grootste in die Bantoegebiede. Die volgende dag sal hulle op Lady Frere deur lede van die Glen Grey-streekowerheid en op 4 Mei op Butterworth deur die Transkeise minister van landbou verwelkom word. Op 5 Mei sal hulle op Umtata die oggendsitting van die Transkeise Wetgewende Vergadering bywoon.

Mnr. J. H. T. Mills, Sekretaris van die Departement van die Hoofminister en van Finansies, sal hulle onder meer toespreek.

Mnr. J. H. Abraham, Kommissaris-generaal vir die Khosavolkseenheid, sal hulle op 6 Mei op Abrahamskraal ontvang en 'n rolprentvertoning sal dan gehou word.

Hoogtepunte is ook die besigtiging van die Jonglitzwe-skool vir die seuns van kapteins en hoofmanne en besoeke aan Oos-Londen, King William's Town, Fort Hare, Healdtown, Lovedale en ander opvoedkundige sentrums en

DATE

11.4 APR 1956

THE WORLD

Fort Hare seeking university status

WORLD CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH.—Uni-
versity College of Fort Hare
in Alice, which was founded
50 years ago, may become an
autonomous university.

Mr. H. J. du Preez, registrar
of the college said governing
council was preparing docu-
ments to apply to the Depart-
ment of Bantu Education for
academic independence.

Documents would first be
scrutinised by the senate
before they were finally sub-
mitted to the Department.

Mr. du Preez said the
matter was still in the
primary stage. There were
certain basic requirements
the college had to fulfil before
the application could be
made.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

16 APR 1960

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare's golden jubilee next week

Former students of the University College of Fort Hare who will attend the college's golden jubilee celebrations next week will remember some of the prominent men and women the college has produced.

Among them are the late Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu and Prof. Z. K. Matthews, who was the first to gain the B.A. degree at Fort Hare and became Fort Hare's first African Vice-Principal. Prof. Matthews now is an official of the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

Other former students are Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei; his brother, Mr George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice; and Mr B. B. Mledle, Transkei Minister of Education, and Dr D. G. S.

M'Timkulu, former senior lecturer in education at Fort Hare, who has been appointed to a high post in the **Zambian Ministry of Education**.

The first Principal of Fort Hare, Dr Alexander Kerr, now 80, will attend the celebrations.

They will start tomorrow with a commemorative service. During the week there will be sports and music performances.

On Friday Mr W. A. Maree, Minister of Community Development of Public Works and of Social Welfare and Pensions, will open the new science block at Fort Hare.

On Saturday, there will be the annual graduation ceremony. Dr S. Meiring Naude, of the Council of Social and Industrial Research, will give the graduation address.



DR ALEXANDER KERR

Fort Hare museum hope

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — The Museum of African Art and Crafts at Fort Hare University may well become the centre of African art when its expansion is complete. Prof. A. J. Meiring, former director of the Windhoek State Museum, said at the opening of the University's jubilee here yesterday.

The jubilee exhibition at the University, described by Professor Meiring as a "feast of beauty," features the work of 10 African artists—some of international standing.

Some of the more prominent artists exhibiting are:

R6,000 SALES

Michael Zondi, whose works have been acquired by art galleries in South Africa, the United States, Britain, Sweden, Canada, Germany and Holland. He has carved several crucifixes for Swedish cathedrals.

Ephraim Ngatane, a highly successful professional whose painting brought him R6,000 at his last exhibition. He has exhibited in London.

Eric Ngobo, awarded a gold medal at the Republic Art Exhibition in 1961. He has since sold many works overseas.

Selby Mvusi, a Fort Hare and Boston University graduate, who later taught art at the University of Ghana. He is now teaching art at Nairobi Royal College.

Fort Hare ceremony

ALICE — Forty-one graduands will be capped and 15 will receive diplomas in education or commerce and administration at the graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare on Saturday.

The following graduates have successfully completed their courses for higher degrees of the University of South Africa.

Bachelor of Science, Honours degree: Mr. E. T. P. Jwili, B.Sc., with distinction in chemistry; Mr. S. J. Ramokgopa, B.Sc.; Mr. E. K. Ngegebule, B.Sc.

Bachelor of Education degree: Mr. A. M. Boyce, B.A.; Mr. E. M. Foketshane, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts Honours degree: Mr. V. M. Melane, B.A.; Miss P. N. Luswazi, B.A.

The following students have successfully completed courses for a degree of the University of South Africa:

Bachelor of Arts degrees: Miss T. N. Dekile, Miss A. T. Luxomo, Mrs. E. V. N. Motshabi, Mr. N. N. Nkomo, Mr. M. E. Shongwe, Miss A. E. N. Twisha, Mr. P. G. Kota, Mr. T. N. V. Maqashalala, Miss S. M. Mton-gana, Mr. C. K. Quma, Mr. A. Z. Sosibo, Mr. W. Vanda, Mr. C. H. T. Lalendle, Mr. T. T. Mokone, Mr. E. X. Nkontso, Miss A. T. Qwelane, Mr. H. M. Thipa, and Mr. W. X. Yako.

Bachelor of Science Degree: Miss E. N. Adams, Miss P. T. Magadlela, Mr. L. L. Mngxaso, Mr. T. L. Nxasana, Mr. F. L. Si-yengo, Mr. S. Appavoo, Mr. B. S. Maliza, Miss P. V. Nkomo, Mr. McD. Qwele, Mrs. C. F. Tshaba-lala, Mr. P. M. Dubasi, Mr. D. M. Mbete, Mr. V. M. Nkomo and Mr. A. G. Seyisi.

Bachelor of Science degree of Rhodes University: Mr. J. O. Mor-eki. **Diploma of Commerce and Administration of the University College of Fort Hare:** Mr. K. M. Dandala and Mr. I. Z. Mzamane. **University College of Fort Hare Education Diploma:** Miss M. A. Y. Eomela with distinction in chem-istry.

South African Teaching Dip- loma (University College of Fort Hare): Mr. L. V. Dwanya, Mr. B. de V. Mavuso (dist. Emp Ed.) Mr. S. S. Ntebe, Mr. S. Z. Zot wana, Mr. P. P. Kota, Mr. E. S. Ngcobo, Mr. E. B. Makalima, Mr. F. Mjilo, Mr. D. M. Ntlabati (dis- tinction in religious instruction), Mr. C. H. T. Lalendle (distinc- tion in Emp. Ed., and Latin meth- od), Miss T. Bulube and Miss S. Tsotsi.

Master of Science degree of the University of South Africa: Mr. J. R. Seretlo, B.Sc. (Rhodes), B.Sc., Hons (S.A.).

21 APR 1966

L.M.P. DAILY DISPATCH

Fort Hare pavilion opened

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — A highlight in this week's jubilee celebrations of the University of Fort Hare was the opening by the rector, Prof. J. J. Ross, of the new pavilion of the James Davidson Stadium.

Prof. Ross said it undoubtedly compared more than favourably with that of any other college or university in the Republic.

He paid tribute to Prof. James Davidson, head of the Department of Physics, who for so many years had associated himself with and organised the outdoor recreational activities of Fort Hare students.

Taking part in the exhibition events at the opening were Humphrey Khosi and B. Malaka, who are to represent South Africa at the Central African Games in Nairobi next month.

21 APR 1966

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Fort Hare jubilee concert

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—A memorable evening in the week-long celebrations of the golden jubilee of the University College of Fort Hare was the grand concert organised by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor G. A. Rauche, and presented before a packed audience in the Great Hall.

The programme included items by the Fort Hare choir, conducted by Mr. L. S. Mtoba, a Xhosa poem composed and recited by Mr. A. M. D. Dlavaku, a Fort Hare student, two pianoforte solos by Mrs. R. Thom, (Beethoven and Shostakovitch) and two solos sung by Mrs. Y. Nel. (Mozart and Zeller).

A pretty and graceful sight was the minuet (Beethoven) danced by eight women students in rococo costumes staged and choreographed by Mrs. U. Rauche.

After the interval, Phillip Johnson's one-act play "Heaven on Earth" with a cast of five Fort Hare students proved an outstanding success. Produced by Mr. D. Muir, the Alice Magistrate, the subtle humour and sophisticated atmosphere of the play were admirably put across to the audience by the superb acting of the students.

AFRICAN ART EXHIBITED

Daily News Correspondents

ALICE, Friday.

OPENING the Art Exhibition at the celebrations of the golden jubilee of the University College of Fort Hare, Prof. A. J. D. Meiring, a former director of the State Museum at Windhoek, described the exhibits of the ten African sculptors and painters as "a feast of beauty."

He said the remarkable growth of the priceless collection of African art and crafts at Fort Hare would undoubtedly result in it becoming the central museum and gallery of African culture for the Republic.

Tribute was paid to Dr. Wolfgang Bodenstern of the Appelbosch Mission in Natal for the generous loan of part of his collection of sculpture and paintings and especially for his preservation of the outstanding works for South Africa.

Among the more prominent artists was Michael Zondi, whose works have been acquired by art galleries in South Africa, America, Canada, Britain, Sweden, Germany and Holland. He has also carved several crucifixes for Swedish cathedrals.

Ephriam Ngatane of Basutoland, also had his work exhibited. He netted R6,000 at his last one-man exhibition. In 1965 he exhibited at the Piccadilly Gallery in London. Eric Ngobo of Kwa Mashu, Durban, won the 1961 gold medal at the Republic Day art exhibition in Bloemfontein and has sold many works overseas. Selby Mvusi graduated in arts at Fort Hare in 1950 and in 1960 gained his masters degree in fine arts at the University of Boston.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Hoë lof vir Fort Hare

(Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger.)

ALICE — Die ontwikkelingsplanne wat vir die Bantoe in Suid-Afrika en in die besonder in die Transkei beraam is, kan nie verwerklik word sonder die opgeleide manne en vroue wat op die voerpunt moet staan en die werk moet onderneem nie, het mnr. W. A. Maree, voormalige Minister van Bantoe-ondewys en huidige Minister van Gemeenskapshou en Volkswelsyn vandag by die opening van die nuwe biologiese gebou van die rigting gesê.

Hy het bygevoeg dat hierdie taak die enigste verandering vir die voortbestaan van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare is.

Die opening maak deel uit van die universiteitskollege se goue jubileumvierings.

BYDRAE

Min. Maree het gesê dat 'n hele paar duisend nie-blankes in die land en selfs in ander dele van Afrika hul opleiding hier ontvang het. Baie van hulle het en maak nog steeds 'n belangrike bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van hul eie mense. Ongelukkig kan dit nie van almal gesê word nie, omdat sommige op dwaalweg beland het en daarmee ook hul diensbaarheid aan land en volk ongedaan gemaak het.

Hul getalle is betreklik klein, maar hulle is kosbaar en die Bantoes kan nie eintlik bekostig om enigeen van hulle se dienste te verbeur nie.

Dit is egter 'n verskynsel wat in alle lande en onder alle volkere voorkom en die Bantoes moet nie daardeur ontmoedig word nie.

Hy het hulde gebring aan die ontwikkelaars van die universiteitskollege en het gesê dat hy nie wil te kenne gee dat daar nie meningsverskil tussen die mense en die Regering was nie.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 APR 1966

DATE.....

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

Rector opens Fort Hare stadium

Herald Correspondent



A HIGHLIGHT in this jubilee celebrations of the University College of Fort Hare was the opening by the Rector, Professor J. J. Ross, of a new pavilion of the James Davidson Stadium.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

With a seating capacity of well over 700, this stadium, said Prof Ross, compared more than favourably with that of any other college or university in the Republic.

He paid tribute to Prof James Davidson, head of the Department of Physics, who, for so many years, has associated himself with and organised the outdoor recreational activities of Fort Hare students.

Taking part in the exhibition events at the opening were Humphrey Khosi and B. Malaka who were to represent South Africa at the Central African Games in Nairobi next month.

Khosi holds the all-comers' record in the S.A. 880 yards event.

DATE

23 APR 1966

DIE VADERLAND

In paar jaar 3 milj. Bantoes op skool



DIE Departement van Bantoe-onderwys het bereken dat daar teen 1974 drie miljoen Bantoe-kindere op skool sal wees en 9,000 studente op universiteite, het dr. S. Meiring Naudé, president van die W.N.N.R., vandag op 'n gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gesê.

Dr. Naudé het ook op die welslae gewys wat Bantoe-onderwys reeds behaal het. So het die aantal leerlinge wat in die st. agt eksamen slaag, gestyg van 57 persent in 1962 tot 73 persent in 1965, die aantal hoërskoolleerlinge het tussen 1955 en 1963 met 53 persent gestyg, 83 persent van kindere tussen die ouderdomme sewe en 14 gaan skool toe en 80 persent van Ban-

toes tussen sewe en twintig kan lees en skryf.

Hy het 'n beroep op die gegradueerdes gedoen om hul eie mense te dien en gewys op die groot moontlikhede wat in dié opsig vir hulle geskep word deur die beleid van tuisland-ontwikkeling. Hy het daarop gewys dat die tekort aan geskoolde mannekrag in die tuislande akuter begin word namate die beleid in momentum toeneem.

DATE.....

23 APR 1968

W. N. PROVINCE HERALD, P.S.

Graduation ceremony today



Herald Correspondent

MANY people will be converging on Fort Hare today to attend the graduation ceremony and graduation ball of the University College of Fort Hare.

Two well-known medical practitioners, Dr W. B. Nkomo, of Pretoria, and Dr S. V. Appavoo, of Port Elizabeth, and Mr Z. Adams, school master at Teeplaas, will be present to see their children being capped at this ceremony.

Miss Tiny Nkomo, daughter of Dr Nkomo, Mr Siva Appavoo, son of Dr Appavoo, and Miss B. N. Adams will all receive B.Sc. degrees.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare celebrates jubilee

Herald Correspondent

ABOUT 500 people, including former students of Fort Hare University College, attended the golden jubilee commemoration service of Fort Hare University College at Alice last Sunday.

Rev George B. Molefe, former student of the college, was the guest preacher. He said that during the past 50 years the college had produced men and women who have made their mark in all walks of life.

He said Fort Hare today compares favourably with any university in stature.

The character of the college has changed and the spirit of the students has grown stronger, many of its former students have sacrificed their selfishness for the growth of their people, Mr Molefe added.

The sentences of invocation were read by the Dean, Prof H. L. N. Joubert. Short prayers were said by the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, of Port Elizabeth, Rev G. W. Lengua, of Fort Beaufort, and Dr R. H. W. Shepherd, of Lovedale.

Scripture lessons were read by Rev D. Mbopa, of Port Elizabeth, and Prof R. H. Liddell, of Fort Hare.

The Fort Hare College Choir, under the direction of Mr L. S. Mtoba, rendered the choral introtit at the service.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Big expansions at Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

MINISTERIAL approval has been received for the establishment of a faculty of agriculture and for the building of a big new library at the Fort Hare University College. This was announced by the Rector, Prof J. J. Ross, at the opening of a new biology building at the college.

A new department of land surveying had already been launched at the college, he said.

Opening the new biology building during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the college, the Minister of Community Development, Mr W. A. Maree, said that Fort Hare, reserved for the Xhosa people, could become one of the best universities in the country. The staff was highly qualified and the students well bred, talented and ambitious.

"In the Xhosa homelands they will be precious and much appreciated, whereas wishing to serve the White community, they will soon become disappointed and frustrated because they will find that their services are not needed or appreciated — not because the Whites do not like them, but because the Whites can fend for themselves and prefer to do so," he said.

The Xhosa people were in dire need of learned and skilled professional men.

BUILT FOR FUTURE

Despite reaction in 1959 when the State assumed control of Fort Hare, the Rector, staff Council and Advisory Council had maintained past standards and steadily built for the future, he said.

"An achievement which cannot be underestimated is that these fine buildings, including the science block, have been built by Bantu artisans, trained by the Department, under the supervision of only a few Whites."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Transkei-planne gedoem sonder opgeleides

— MIN. MAREE

Eie Beriggewer

ALICE.



DIE ontwikkelingsplanne wat vir die Bantoe in Suid-Afrika en in die besonder die Transkei beraam is, kan nie gerealiseer word sonder die opgeleide manne en vroue wat op die voorpunt moet staan en die werk moet onderneem nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Só het mnr. W. A. Maree, voormalige Minister van Bantoe-onderwys en huidige Minister van Gemeenskapbou en Volkswelsyn, gister by die opening van die nuwe Biologie-gebou van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gesê. Hy het bygevoeg dat hierdie taak die enigste regverdiging vir die voortbestaan van dié universiteitskollege is.

Min. Maree het gesê dat hy van hierdie laaste geleentheid gebruik wil maak om uiteen te sit waarom die staat die universiteitskollege oorgeneem het. Baie mense het die oorname beskou as die grootste terugslag wat die kollege ooit getref het. Die bewys is egter dat prof. J. J. Ross, die rektor, en sy personeel die kollege na nuwe hoogtes gevoer het.

Die opening maak deel uit van die universiteitskollege se goue jubileumvierings.

Min. Maree het gesê dat 'n hele paar duisend nie-blankes in die land en selfs in ander dele van Afrika hul

opleiding hier ontvang het. Baie van hulle lewer nog steeds 'n belangrike bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van hul eie mense. Ongelukkig kan dit nie van almal gesê word nie, want sommige op dwaalweë beland het en daarmee ook hul diensbaarheid aan land en volk ongedaan gemaak het.

Hul getalle is betreklik klein, maar hulle is kosbaar en die Bantoes kan nie eintlik bekostig om enigeen van hulle se dienste te verbeur nie.

Transkei Short Of Doctors

ALICE.

THE Transkei is poised on the threshold of vast new developments, Dr. S. M. Naude, chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said yesterday when delivering the golden jubilee graduation address to 800 people at the University College of Fort Hare.

New vistas are opening in agriculture, industry, local government health services, engineering, forestry, commerce and public administration. You should not belittle the great opportunities in your own homeland.

You graduates are the intellectual equipment to guide your people into adopting modern practices. You understand them better than we do and you can be of more value to them than any White man."

TRADERS

Dr. Naude said there were 650 White-owned trading stores in the Transkei, of which a large number were available to Bantu traders as rapidly as they could be trained. There were 500 administrative posts now held by Whites that were intended for the Bantu.

More than 50 new Bantu towns were in various stages of development throughout the country. These required amenities, health services, hospitals, businesses, schools, electricity services, all provided by skilled people, and stood in immediate need of 67 doctors, 38 dentists and nine pharmacists.

Only 20 registered African doctors practised in Bantu areas and there were no qualified dentists or pharmacists.

STUDENTS

The students' roll at Fort Hare had increased from 245 in 1960 to 416 this year. The number of Africans at South African universities in 1965 was 2,753. Pupils aged from seven to 14 attending schools now numbered 180,000—an 83 per cent. attendance. This was nearly double the number attending school in 1954.

Dr. Naude said that the percentage successes in various examinations had also risen. The number of Bantu matriculants had risen from 397 in 1960 to 827 in 1965.

One of the biggest stumbling blocks in education was the inability of the Bantu parent to afford the direct cost of educating his children and the indirect costs of lost income while his children were at school or university.

The Department of Bantu Education was helping as much as possible and virtually all students at Bantu university colleges were given bursaries or loans.

By 1974 the Department hoped to have 3,000,000 African children at school and 9,000 students at universities, Dr. Naude said. —(Sapa.)

Minister at Fort Hare

Staff Reporter

ALICE.—The Minister of Community Development, of Public Works and Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr W. A. Maree, said here today African education was taken away from the control of missionary bodies because there was no real co-ordination between education given in the schools and the broad national policy.

Mr Maree was speaking at the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the University College of Fort Hare. He is a former Minister of Bantu Education.

After his speech he officially opened the new science block.

Mr Maree said objectives in Bantu education were vague.

Done much

The vagueness was a reflection of the historical circumstances and the general lack of clarity that existed as to the rightful role of the African in South Africa.

Mr Maree said during the past 50 years Fort Hare had done much for the upliftment of the African people. It had had good traditions which contributed towards its success.

Fort Hare had also many setbacks which hampered her progress.

The trend at the college was one of progress and development, he said.

The celebration was attended by many distinguished White and African people including leading businessmen and educationists from the Eastern Cape.

Agriculture faculty for Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — Fort Hare University College is to have a faculty of agriculture and a large new library, the Rector, Prof. J. J. Ross, announced at the College's golden jubilee celebrations yesterday.

Prof. Ross was speaking at the official opening of the new science buildings.

Among those who attended the ceremony were

Professor P. F. D. Weiss, chairman of the College Council; Mr. S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Advisory Council; Mr. P. Sobatle, chairman of the Public Service Commission, representing the Transkei Government; Chief Mabandla, chairman of the Dikeni Regional Authority, and Alexander Kerr, founder and former principal for 33 years of Fort Hare.

Fort Hare gets high praise

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—Fort Hare, reserved for the Xhosa people, could become one of the best universities in the country—if not in the world—the Minister of Community Development, Mr. W. A. Maree, said at the university's golden jubilee celebrations yesterday.

The staff was highly qualified, the students well bred, talented and ambitious, and they had accepted a challenge to prove their quality in mastering the technique of civilisation, Mr. Maree said.

The techniques would be used in the service of the Xhosa people, who were in dire need of learned and skilled professional people.

"In the Xhosa homelands they will be precious and much appreciated, whereas in wishing to serve a white community, they will soon become disappointed and frustrated because they will find their services are not needed or appreciated.

"Not because the Whites do not like them; but because the Whites can fend for themselves and prefer to do so."

DEDICATED

Inaugurating the new science buildings, Mr. Maree said the Rector, Professor J. J. Ross, his staff council and advisory council had proved themselves dedicated to their task.

He commented on the achievement of the building of the new block by African artisans trained under the supervision of only a few Whites.

The Bantu Education Act had remedied the defects of the past system when there had been no co-ordination between the schools and the needs of a developing community.

The Act provided education for the mass of the Africans, to enable them to co-operate in the evolution of new social patterns towards the development of African societies and homelands, Mr. Maree said.

African literature was to be encouraged and the mother tongue was to be the instruction medium for the duration of the primary school years.

Parents would share in the control and life of the schools and African personnel would be used to the maximum.

F. Hare 'has great role'

Staff Reporter

ALICE. — The President of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr S. M. Naude, said here today the University College of Fort Hare had a great role to fulfil in the development of the Xhosa homelands.

He was giving the graduation address at the College's annual graduation ceremony.

Dr Naude said the aims of Bantu Education were prescribed to create opportunities in all fields of human endeavour — teaching, self-Government and administration in the church, agriculture, commerce, art, journalism, law and medicine.

The way was open for the Africans with the requisite talent to reach the top of the ladder in the service of their people.

twofold aims

Bantu Education therefore had twofold aims. One was to serve and to uplift the community.

The other was to create opportunities for the fullest spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical development of each individual within the community.

Dr Naude said there were more than one and a half million African pupils and students in various schools and post primary schools.

In spite of this big number only a fraction reached university.

The biggest stumbling block was inability of the average parent to afford the direct costs of educating his children and the indirect cost of lost income while his children were at school or university.

Given bursaries

He said the Department of Bantu Education was helping as much as it could. Virtually all the students at the three university colleges were given bursaries or loans of one kind or another.

Recently the Department also started a system of bursaries for promising mathematics and science scholars. It took steps to tighten the quality of instruction in all African secondary schools in South Africa.

Among the guests were Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei; Mr George Matanzima, Transkeian Minister of Justice; Paramount Chief Archibald Velile Sandile, of Amararabe; and Chief Z. Sivuni, Deputy Chairman of the Transkei Territorial Authority.

DATE

25 APR 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

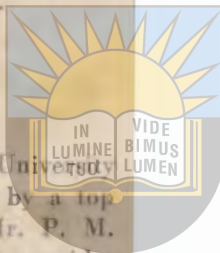
Mr. Coax Lalendle, of East London, was among the many graduands who received their degrees at Fort Hare on Saturday. With him is his wife. Mr. Lalendle is a teacher at the Forbes Grant Secondary School, King William's Town.

FORT HARE SHOCK

Transkeian indicts Nat policy

Cape Times Correspondent

ALICE. — Golden-jubilee celebrations at the University of Fort Hare were dramatically shaken by a top African official of the Transkei Government, Mr. P. M. Sobahle, who pleaded: "We must pause and consider whether the college is true to the pledge to its founders and those who have laboured here."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"For if we fail in this respect we shall have to close the doors."

"The essence of true education is to teach people how to think and not what to think."

"Institutions which fall short of this are not real universities. They are synthetic seats of syllabus performance."

Mr. Sobahle is chairman of the Transkeian Public Service Commission and his address was seen as a strong indictment of the Republican Government's Bantu education policy.

It was delivered before the former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, who attended the celebrations.

MENTAL CAPACITY

Mr. Sobahle said the commemoration of years of existence of any establishment of learning often brought an intermingling of joy at success in past trials and tribulations and anxiety as to whether those who provided the guidance in the establishment had lived up to what the project was intended for.

He reminded the gathering that the founders and those who had laboured at Fort Hare cherished the convictions that

the college would prove that mental capacity overshadowed colour, creed and race;

that responsible criticism was a virtue, and

that students would be permitted to differ in opinion even with their lecturers.

IDEOLOGICAL TRENDS

A diversity of educational philosophies had been propounded to suit certain ideological trends "in our midst". Yet all educationists agreed

that the aim of education was to train the individual for the requirements of a modern society and to prepare him for a position in it.

They agreed that it was the creation of a society wherein the individual within the limit of his powers may make the most of his body, mind and soul.

And they agreed that it was the creation of a critical field of selective powers with which to face the problems of life rather than be integrated into its commercial or political ways.

Min. hoop almal is tevrede

ALICE. — Hy hoop van harte dat almal nou tevrede is dat daar werklik geen rede vir ontsteltenis was nadat die Staat beheer van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare in 1959 oorgeneem het nie. Die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, Openbare Werke en Volkswelsyn en Pensioene, mnr. W. A. Maree, gister hier gesê.

Hy was spreker by die half-eeufees van die universiteitskollege.

„Daar was sommige wat gemeen het dat die Staat se oornam in 1959 die grootste terugslag was wat die inrigting gehad het.

„'n Mens het destyds die indruk gekry dat vriende van die inrigting gevoel het dat al die harde werk van die vorige 44 jaar vergeefs was en dat alle vooruitgang tot stilstand gebring is.

„Ek hoop dat almal vandag tevrede is dat daar werklik geen rede tot bekommernis was nie,” het min. Maree gesê. — (SAPA.)

S.A. gee leiding met behuising



Pretoriase Personeel

PRETORIA. — Suid-Afrika het 'n standaard vir stedelike Bantoebehuising daargestel wat in Rhodesië, Kenia, Mauritius, die Soedan en ander Afrikastate nagevolg word, het die president van die W.N.N.R., dr. S. Meiring Naudé, Saterdag op die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gesê.

Hy het aangestip wat die W.N.N.R. se navorsing vir die Bantoes beteken het op gebiede soos behuising, voeding en aanlegtoetse.

Fort Hare het 'n belangrike rol te vervul in die ontwikkeling van die Kôsatuislande. Daar rus 'n groot verantwoordelikheid op die Bantoe-gegraduateerders om nie weg te breek van hul eie mense en loopbane elders te soek nie, maar om hul kennis en talente ten bate van hul eie mense aan te wend.

DATE.....

25 APR 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH & I



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. and Mrs. S. Quma, of Middledrift, with their son, Caleb, who obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony on Saturday. After the graduation Mr. and Mrs. Quma were hosts to more than 100 people at their home where a feast was arranged in honour of their son.

125 APR 1966

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH K.L.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs. A. E. Mngqibisa, of Butterworth, join hands as Mr. E. R. Malza, also of Butterworth, congratulates his son, Babini, after the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare. Mr. Malza (senior) is a former District Visiting Teacher. His son obtained his Bachelor's degree in science and is doing his fifth year at Wentworth Medical School in Durban.

FORT HARE TO PLAY BIG PART IN TRANSKEI'S FUTURE

Staff Reporter
ALICE — By 1974 more than 9,000 Africans would be attending universities in South Africa, and there would be 3,000,000 children at African schools, the President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. S. Meiring, said here over the week-end.

College's policy under question

Staff Reporter
ALICE — Golden jubilee celebrations at the University College of Fort Hare were dramatically shaken by a top official of the Transkei Government, Mr. P. Sobahle, who pleaded that the college must pause and consider whether the College is true to the pledge of its founders and those who have laboured here. "If we fail in this respect we shall have to close the doors," he said. "The essence of true education is to teach people how to think — not what to think." "Institutions which fall short of this are not real universities. They are synthetic seats of syllabus performance." Mr. Sobahle is chairman of the Bantu Education Commission and his address was seen as a damning indictment of the Republic's Bantu Education policy.

Dr. Naude was speaking at the annual graduation ceremony of the University College of Fort Hare. He said the university would have a great role to play in the development of the Transkei and other African homelands. Five hundred administrative posts in the Transkei presently held by Whites were intended for Africans. More than 50 new African towns were in various stages of development throughout the country, Dr. Naude said. Skilled Africans were required to man the new towns in their homelands, but there was a shortage of skilled manpower.

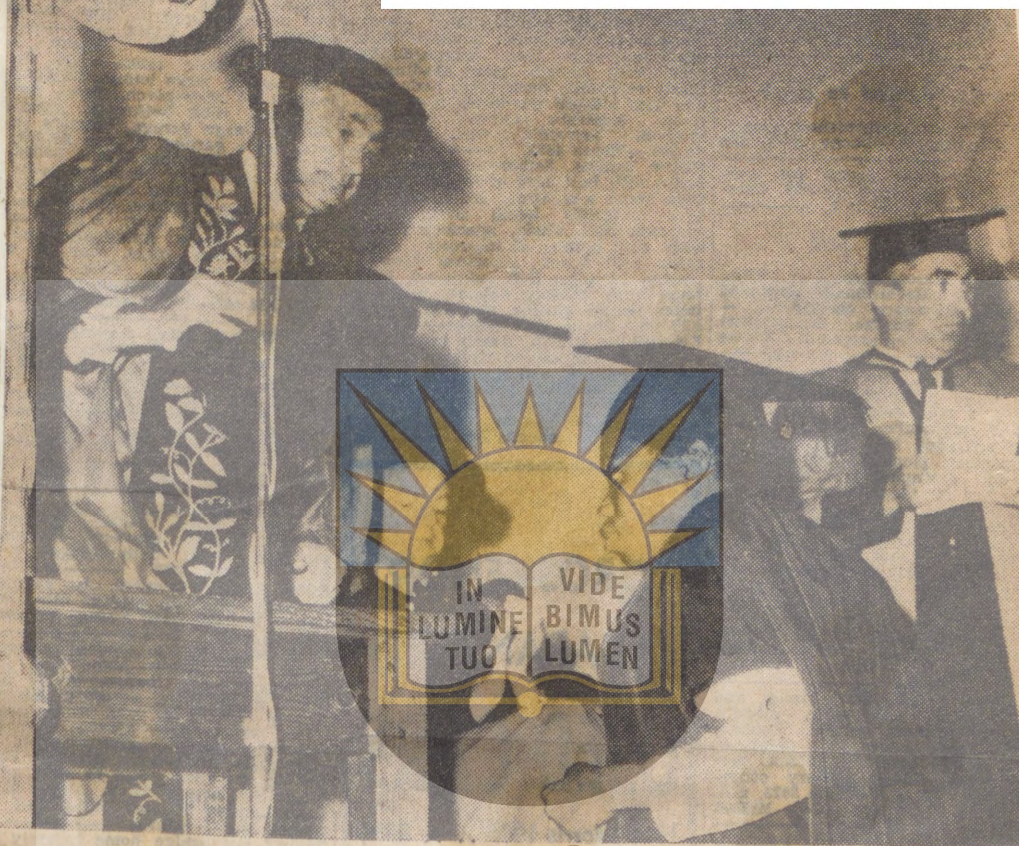
Trading stations
There were 850 White-owned trading stations in the Transkei, of which a large number were available to African traders as rapidly as they could be trained, he said. "There are only 130 registered African doctors in the whole of the Republic. Twenty of them practice in African areas. There are no qualified dentists or pharmacists," Dr. Naude said. "Immediate needs in the new African towns being constructed all over South Africa are 67 medical practitioners, 38 dentists and nine pharmacists. These figures do not include health services in rural areas, or hospital medical personnel."

Dr. Naude said although education was not compulsory for the Africans, a school was within reasonable reach of every African child in South Africa. School attendances in the age-group seven to 14 years was nevertheless more than 83 per cent, so that universal attendance had nearly been reached. The Africans in the Republic were nearly 50 per cent literate, which was higher than in any other state in Africa, he said.

Bursaries
Of the hundreds of thousands in schools — the latest figure was more than 1,800,000 — only a fraction reached university. A stumbling block was the inability of parents to afford the direct costs of educating their children and the indirect cost of lost income while the children were at school or university.

"The Department of Bantu Education is helping as much as it can. Virtually all students at the three African universities are given bursaries or loans of one kind or another," said Dr. Naude. The Department had instituted a system of bursaries for promising mathematics and science scholars, and took steps to tighten the quality of instruction in all secondary schools in South Africa.

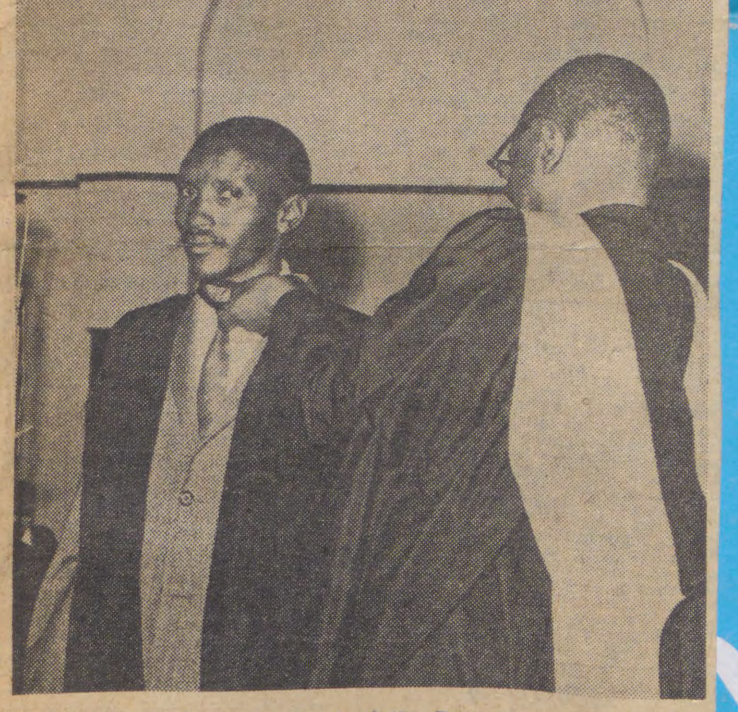
"The Department hopes to have 3,000,000 children at school by 1974, and more than 9,000 students at universities," he said. The Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, conferred degrees on the graduands.



Miss Thelma Dekile, of East London, kneels before the Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, to be capped as a Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences, at Fort Hare on Saturday. Miss Dekile was assisted through her studies by the Border and East London Cripple Care Society. She is now studying for an honours degree in social science.



Among those who attended the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare on Saturday was the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.



Prof. M. I. M. Mzama, head of the Department of African Languages, robes Mr. Jacob R. Seretlo at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare. Mr. Seretlo received his Master's degree in science. He was the only one to receive a master's degree.

INTENTIONS

The former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. W. A. Maree, was present at the function.

Mr. Sobahle said the commemoration of years of existence of any establishment of learning often brought an intermingling of joy of success over past trials and tribulations, and anxiety as to whether those guiding the establishment had lived up to what the intentions of the project.

He reminded the gathering that the founders and those who had laboured at Fort Hare cherished the convictions that:

- The college would prove that mental capacity overshadowed colour, creed and race;
- That responsible criticism was a virtue, and
- That students would be permitted to differ in opinion, even with their lecturers.

TRAINING

Mr. Sobahle said a diversity of educational philosophies had been propounded to suit certain ideological trends "in our midst".

Yet all educationalists agreed that the aim of education was to train the individual for the requirements of a modern society and to prepare him for a position in it.

They agreed it created a society wherein the individual, within the limit of his powers, could make the most of his body, mind and soul.

"A progressive attitude in education is intended to fit the student to a future position in modern society where he can best serve the interests of a new community."

REAL SOUL

"A retrogressive attitude in education is the conditioning of the student or teacher so he may be absorbed more easily into the interest of a non-educational nature," Mr. Sobahle said.

"Gigantic and imposing walls — good in themselves as such — are not everything in a university. It's real soul is in its men, its directors.

"To unlock the closed mind, to teach people to think for themselves, to open their eyes to the higher realities of this sphere of existence, is an important role for a university."

"To this end, no university worthy of the name, can fail to turn out the independent thinkers so badly needed in our country today — men and women with a balanced sense of values, pitched higher than the petty plane of prejudice and preconception of ideas."

Golden Jubilee
celebrations

Fort Hare exhibits 'a feast'

Herald Correspondent

ALICE

OPENING the jubilee art exhibition at the celebrations of the golden jubilee of the University College of Fort Hare, Professor A. J. D. Meiring, a former director of the State Museum, at Windhoek, described the exhibits of the ten African sculptors and painters as a "feast of beauty".

The remarkable growth of the priceless collection of art and crafts at Fort Hare "will undoubtedly result in this becoming the central museum and gallery of Bantu culture for the Republic," said Prof Meiring.

Professor O. F. Raum, head of the Department of African Studies, delivered a public lecture on "Bantu art in changing Africa" to a packed auditorium of 300 people.

Among the more prominent artists exhibiting were Michael Zondi, whose works have been acquired by art galleries in South Africa, the United States, Canada, Britain, Sweden, Germany and Holland. He has carved several crucifixes for Swedish cathedrals.

Other exhibitors included Ephriam Ngatane of Basutoland, Eric Ngobo of Kwa Mashu, Durban, Selby Mvusi of Nairobi, Michael Ntuli, of Johannesburg, M. Pemba of Port Elizabeth.



Doubts at Fort Hare

MR. P. M. SOBHALE'S plea at Fort Hare for "the essence of true education" which is "to teach people how to think and not what to think", together with his implied doubt about whether Fort Hare is now a real university or a "synthetic seat of syllabus performance" can be regarded in several ways. By a Nationalist it can be construed as downright rebelliousness which should be put down. By an opposition politician it can be regarded (as indeed it is) as a rejection by a prominent African (Mr. Sobhale is chairman of the Transkeian Public Service Commission) of regimented education and as a rebuke to the Government and to Mr. Maree, ^{University of Fort Hare} ~~University of Fort Hare~~ of Bantu Education, who was present. But more important than either of these is the interpretation that his doubts represent a component of the human mind which, no matter how the dictatorial try to regiment, will go on using reason, directed by conscience, to judge what is done by authority.

One of Dr. Verwoerd's declared aims in Bantu education is to train the Africans for service to and among their people. This has been construed as meaning a sort of technical training for the kind of work available to Africans in their own areas or allowed to them in the White areas. But all such schooling must include reading, writing and reckoning; and the history of the human race seems to suggest that once the majority of any people begin to be literate, all the sequelae of literacy inevitably follow. One of those results is the appearance of critical individuals and groups; and it is they, by criticizing and forcing all public men to reconsider policy, who create the intellectual pressure which leads to pressure for political reform.

25 APR 1966

DATE.....

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

Dr Naude addresses students

BIG OPPORTUNITY IN TRANSKEI

Herald Correspondent



ALICE.

THE Transkei was poised on the threshold of vast new development, said Dr S. Meiring Naude, chairman of the C.S.I.R., when he delivered the Golden Jubilee graduation address at the University of Fort Hare of Fort Hare.

He told the gathering of about 800 people who packed the Great Hall of the University College, that new vistas were opening in agriculture, industry, local government, health services, engineering, forestry, commerce and public administration.

"You should not belittle the great opportunities available in your own homelands. You graduates have the intellectual equipment to guide your people into adopting modern practices," he said.

TRADING STORES

"You understand your people better than we do and you can be of more value to them than any White man."

Dr Naude said there were 650 White-owned trading stores in the Transkei, of which a large number were available to Afri-

can traders as rapidly as they could be trained. There were also 500 administrative posts in the Transkei presently held by Whites that were intended for the Africans.

NECESSARY SKILLS

"More than 50 new Bantu towns are in various stages of development throughout the country. These require amenities, health services, hospitals, businesses, schools and electrical services — all to be provided by skilled people."

These towns had an immediate need for 68 doctors, 38 dentists, and nine pharmacists.

There were only 130 registered African doctors in the Republic, only 20 of whom practised in the Bantu areas. There were no qualified African dentists or pharmacists.

25 APR 1966

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.A.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs. G. A. Rauche (left) wife of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Fort Hare, Professor Rauche, chatting to Mr. H. F. R. Bokelmann, the German Consul in East London, and Mrs. Bokelmann, at the university's jubilee graduation ceremony in Alice.

DATE

28 APR 1966

DIE OORSTELING, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LINKS: Mr. Martin Potgieter, inspekteur van Bantoe-onderwys, en mejj. E. Marals en S. Potgieter afgeneem by die teepartytjie wat na die graderplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare gehou is.

African Students Told: Aid Development Of Homelands

Alice, Monday.

THE TRANSKEI WAS POISED on the threshold of vast new developments, Dr. S. M. Naude, chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said here at the weekend. He was delivering the golden jubilee graduation address at a gathering of about 800 people which packed the Great Hall of the University College of Fort Hare.

"You graduates are the intellectual equipment to guide your people into adopting modern practices. You understand them better than we do and you can be of more value to them than any White," Dr. Naude said.

There were 650 White-owned trading stores in the Transkei, of which a large number were available to Africans as rapidly as they could be trained.

There were 500 administrative posts in the Transkei presently held by Whites that were intended for the Africans. More than 50 new African towns were in various states of development throughout the country. These required amenities, health services, hospitals, businesses, schools, electricity services, all provided by skilled people, and they stood in immediate need of 67 doctors, 38 dentists and nine pharmacists.

Speaking of education, he said that the student roll at Fort Hare had increased from 245 in 1960 to 416 this year. The number of Africans at South African universities in 1965 was 2,753.

BURSARIES

One of the biggest stumbling blocks in education was the inability of the African parent to afford the direct cost of educating his children and the indirect costs of lost income while his children were at school or university.

The Department of Bantu Education was helping as much as possible, and virtually all students at Bantu university colleges were given bursaries or loan of one kind or another.

By 1974, the department hoped to have 3m. African children at school and 9,000 students at universities, Dr. Naude said.—Sapa.

DATE.....

28 APR 1966

DIE GASTELIC, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BO: Onder die mense wat die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare Saterdag op Alice bygewoon het, was v.l.n.r. mev. M. M. Maxwell, dr. F. J. de Villiers, kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en mev. G. E. Ross, die rektor van Fort Hare se eggenote.

DATE.....

27 APR 1966

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Uitstalling in U.P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'n Uitstalling van tegnologiese en wetenskaplike boeke van Brittanje, die grootste wat Suid-Afrika nog ooit besoek het, word nou by die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth gehou. Mnr. L. Ainsworth, verteenwoordiger van die British Publishers Association van Kaapstad, en mnr. N. J. Hosten, senior assistent-bibliotekaris van die U.P.E., kyk toe, terwyl mnr. A. McDonald, die organiseerder van die uitstalling, iets voorlees uit een van die 2,000 boeke wat by Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite uitgestal word. Universiteite word sodoende op hoogte van sake gehou van nuwe publikasies. Sowat 2,000 studente en dosente het reeds die uitstalling van boeke in Kaapstad, Stellenbosch en die Universiteitskollege van Wes-Kaapland besigtig. Van Port Elizabeth af sal die boeke by al die ander blanke universiteite asook die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare en die Indiërkollege in Durban uitgestal word.

Khosi again

NATIONAL ATH

Promising
Athletes

IN EXC

Highlights

(FROM V. V. N.

—ALICE (Fort Hare)

THE opening of the James Davidson Sports Stadium as part of the University College of Fort Hare Golden Jubilee Celebrations on Saturday, April 16; was characterised by the visit of top-national athletics champions who took part in the exhibition track events held at the new sports stadium.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Lediga, an officer in charge of the building section under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Clark (Estate manager and Clerk of Works), said that they — the artisans and the workmen whose sons and daughters are being trained for their various tasks for their life occupations have laboured to erect the stadium for use by the students of the University College of Fort Hare. A stadium just as modern and as big as any other stadium in the country with seating accommodation for 600 spectators. "It is trusted that the students will have many pleasant hours of recreation through our efforts", said Mr. Lediga.

In his remarks, the Rector of the College Professor J. J. Ross said that, because Professor J. T. Davidson's name has long been associated with sport at the university, especially athletics, cricket and rugby; it was thought fitting enough that the stadium should be named after him. He said, it was also hoped that the stadium will later be extended and made suitable for any standard sports competitions."

The standard of the de-

monstration was extremely high and there was never a dull moment for the students, who witnessed the meeting.

The day was made colourful for them by the demonstration by the top-brass national athletic stars; D. Sanvamali from the Harmony Mines, W.

Mogoregi, also from Harmony Mines; Orange Free State; Benoni Malaka, from Durban Deep, Transvaal; J. Metsing and Humphrey Khosi the 880 record holder, who runs the 100 yards alone, in 9.8 seconds.

After returning 48.1 seconds in the 440 yards event, the remarkable Free Stater, Humphrey Khosi from the Harmony

Mines, clocked 1.53 secs. in the 880 yards. He won the race with a distance of ten feet from rivals Mogoregi from Harmony Mines (Orange Free State); and V. Ndengani (from Fort Hare University College) Alice who took the second and third places respectively.

Humphrey Khosi was the most cheered athlete. His young and old admirers gave him enough moral support and also cheered him to two great victories. Here are the results:-

	Time	Record Time
1st Event:- 440 yards:-		
(1) H. Khosi (Orange Free State)	48.1	47.8
(2) W. Mogoregi (Orange Free State)	49.3	
(3) B. Malaka (Transvaal)	50.5	
2nd Event:- 2 Miles:-		
(1) J. Metsing (Western Transvaal)	9.13	
(2) V. Ndengani (Fort Hare)	9.51.8	
(3) V. Madyibi (Fort Hare)	10.35.8	
3rd Event:- 100 yards:-		
(1) D. Senvamali (Orange Free State)	10.1	9.8
(2) E. Releni (Lovedale)	10.7	
(3) E. Fuzani (Healdtown)	10.7	
4th Event:- 220 yards:-		
(1) D. Senvamali (Orange Free State)	22.8	21.9
(2) B. Malaka (Transvaal)	24.0	
(3) E. Releni (Lovedale)	24.1	
5th Event:- MILE:-		
(1) J. Metsing (Western Transvaal)	4 min. 25.6	
(2) L. Samela (Healdtown T.S.)	4 min. 50.2	
(3) M. File (Healdtown H.S.)	4 min. 53.3	
6th Event: 880 yards:-		
(1) H. Khosi (Orange Free State)	1.53	1.48.7
(2) W. Mogoregi (Orange Free State)	1.54.3	
(3) V. Ndengani (Fort Hare)	2.06.8	

GREAT SPRINTER

Humphrey Khosi, the remarkable Free Stater who has now established himself as a good sprinter, clocked 48.1 when winning the 440 yards race. He won the race with a distance of ten feet from his rivals, W. Mogoregi from the Harmony Mines, Orange Free State; and Benoni Malaka from the Durban Deep Mines, Transvaal, who took the second and third places respectively. Khosi was the most cheered athlete and his young admirers gave him enough moral support and cheered him to two great victories.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Education

UNIQUE SURVEY OF AFRICAN WORKERS

Mercury Reporter

A UNIQUE experiment in labour relations being carried out at a Pinetown firm, may ultimately benefit industries throughout South Africa.

The survey, into African industrial workers, their attitudes and motivations, is being done at the factory of Smith and Nephew, manufacturers of surgical dressings.

An African student from Fort Hare with a B.A. Honours degree in psychology, Mr. V. M. Melane, is doing the survey under the direction of Professor P. M. D. Kruger, Professor of Psychology at Fort Hare.

"The modern tendency throughout the world is to improve communication with the work force," Professor Kruger explained. "But the least explored field is that of the African industrial worker."

SAME EFFECT

"In South Africa we do not necessarily know that what will motivate a European will have the same effect on an African worker."

"If the employer has the information on attitudes, he can improve communication and plan motivational schemes. The advantages to him are improved labour relations and improved efficiency and production."

Mr. Melane will do his survey by means of interviews and questionnaires over a period of several months.

"The management of Smith and Nephew will be able to apply the findings on standardised attitudes," said Professor Kruger. "The firm will make the findings available to industry generally, so that the benefits will be felt much farther afield than in Pinetown."

CONTRIBUTION

"We are grateful for this opportunity to do this work, which we feel will make a contribution to the development of South African industry. No doubt industry will find it more and more necessary to do this type of survey to make the best use of labour resources."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

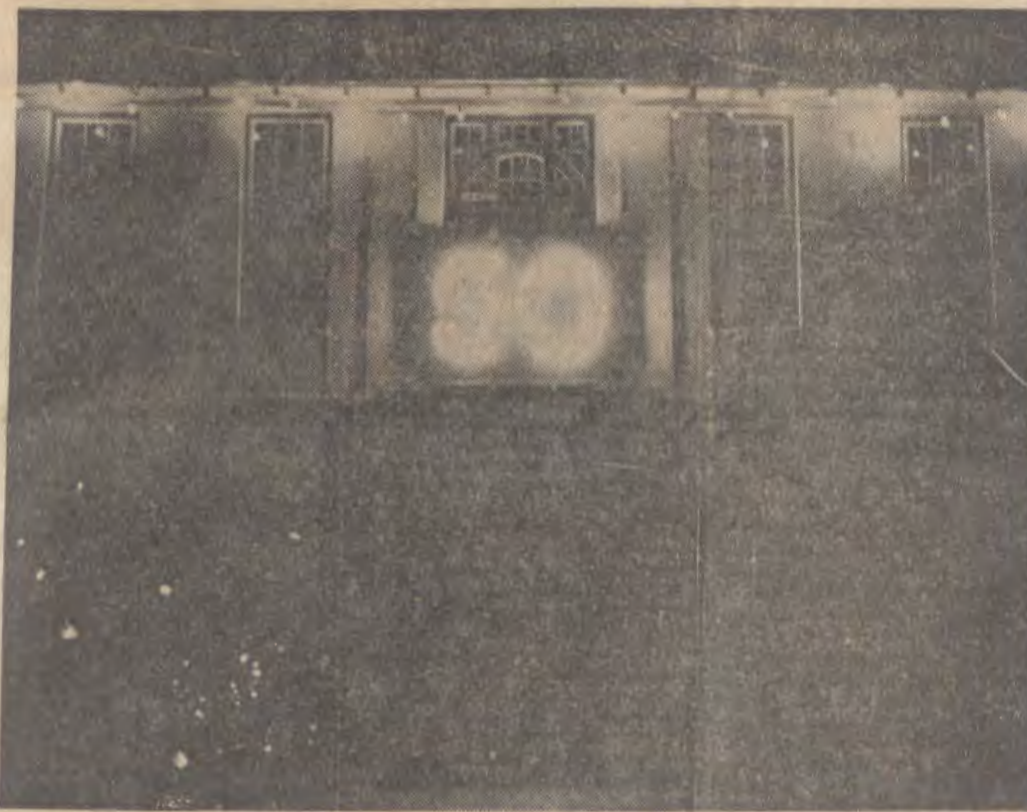
JUBILEUMFEES

Die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare het verlede week sy Jubileumfees gevier. Van hierdie 50 jaar is die Kollege nou maar vir ses jaar lank onder beheer van die Staat, maar daar kan met reg gesê

word dat die ontwikkeling en vooruitgang in die betreklike kort tydjie van die snelste en grootste in die geskiedenis van die inrigting was.

Fort Hare is op 8 Februarie deur die destydse Eerste Mi-

nister, wyle genl. Louis Botha geopen. Die opening het die kroon gespan op jarelang volgehoue pogings aan die kant van sendingkerke om 'n Kollege vir die nie-blanke te kry.



BO: Tydens die Universiteitskollege se Jubileumfees was die gebou die aand 'n feestelike ligging. Die getal 50 het reg bo die ingang van die hoofgebou aan en af geflits.



BO: Die rektor, dr. J. J. Ross, gesels met die eerste minister van die Transkei, stamhoof Katzer Matanzima, by die gradeplegtigheid. Stamhoof Matanzima is 'n voormalige voorsitter van die Universiteitskollege se raad.



BO: Die nuwe biologie-gebou is verlede week deur die oud-minister van Bantoe-onderwyse, W. A. Maree, geopen. Die gebou is deel van Fort Hare se groot uitbreidingsprogram.

OP
 KENN
 Die oorname van die Un-
 versiteitskollege deur die
 Staat in 1960 het baie sterk
 reaksie uitgelok. Party van
 die Unversiteitskollege se on-
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FORT HARE

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 dersteuners het dit beskryf as
 die grootste terugslag wat die
 Inrigting nog getref het.

boikotte van klasse, betogings
 ens, wat die owerhede baie
 grys hare besorg het.
 Die rektor, dr. J. J. Ross, se
 dat die moeilikheid wat hulle
 gehad het, grootliks aan die
 bedrywighede van N.U.S.A.S.
 toegeskryf kan word. Die
 moeilikhede is in 'n groot
 mate opgelos toe N.U.S.A.S.
 by die Unversiteitskollege in
 die ban gedoen is. Met 'n be-
 kwame personeel is daar eg-
 ter daarin geslaag om die ver-

troue van die studente en die
 publiek te wen, en vandag is
 die moeilikhede grootliks iets
 van die verlede.
 In die eerste paar jare on-
 der Staatsbeheer het die ge-
 talle taamlik gedaal omdat
 die Indiers en Kleurlinge ont-
 trek moes word.
 In 1963 is 'n laagtepunt be-
 reik, maar daarna het die ge-
 talle steeds aangegroei en
 aanstaande jaar word ten
 minste 600 studente verwag.

Die koshuise — daar is drie
 vir mans en een vir meisies
 — is feitlik vol en voorsiening
 vir nog 200 studente sal voor
 aanstaande jaar gemaak word.
 Vanjaar word daar ook be-
 gin met die bou van 'n gebou
 vir die pasgestigte landbou-
 fakulteit, asook 'n nuwe
 biblioteek. Wat geriewe betref,
 hoef Fort Hare nie agteruit
 te staan vir enige ander un-
 versiteit in die land nie.



BO: Die rektor van die Un-
 versiteitskollege van Fort
 Hare, dr. J. J. Ross, afge-
 neem in sy kantoor. Dr. Ross
 is in 1960 aangestel as rektor
 en het 'n groot rol gespeel in
 die vinnige ontwikkeling van
 die Unversiteitskollege.



BO: Uitbreidings word voortdurend aangepak om te kan voorsien aan die behoeftes van die
 steeds groeiende getalle studente by Fort Hare. Die biologiegebou op die foto is verlede
 week amptelik geopen en daar word vanjaar begin met die bou van 'n nuwe biblioteek en 'n
 gebou vir die landboufakulteit.



University of Fort Hare
 Together in Excellence

BO: 'n Groepie studente werk met mikroskope in die goed ingerigte biologie-laboratorium. Die belangstelling vir wetenskap-
 kursusse is baie groot en lok die meerderheid van die studente wat na die kollege kom.



BO: Aan sportgeriewe is daar by Fort Hare ook geen gebrek nie. Verlede week is die pawiljoen by die sportterrein ingewy
 en 'n atletiekbyeenkoms soos nooit tevore op Alice by die geleentheid gehou.



BO: In vergelyking met die aantal studente het Fort Hare seker een van die beste biblioteke in die land. In 'n hele paar
 vakke is hul boeke so volledig dat hyna uitsluitlik gekonsentreer kan word om boeke vir nagraadse studente aan te skaf. 'n
 Nuwe biblioteek word vanjaar gebou.

Transkei Govt official warns on education

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

GOLDEN JUBILEE celebrations at the University College of Fort Hare were dramatically shaken by a top Black official of the Transkei Government, Mr P. M. Sobahle, who pleaded that "We must pause and consider whether the college is true to the pledge of its founders and those who have laboured here".

"For if we fail in this respect we shall have to close the doors," he said.

"The essence of true education is to teach people how to think and not what to think. Institutions which fall short of this are not real universities. They are synthetic seats of syllabus performance."

Mr Sobahle, Chairman of the all Black Transkei Public Service Commission. His address was delivered before the former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr W. A. Maree, who attended the celebrations.

Mr Sobahle said the commemoration of years of existence of any establishment of learning often brought an intermingling of joy of course in past trials and tribulations and anxiety as to whether those who provide the guidance in the establishment had lived up to what the project was intended for.

He reminded the gathering that the founders and those who had laboured at Fort Hare cherished the convictions that

■ The college would prove that mental capacity overshadowed colour, creed and race

Criticism

■ That responsible criticism was a virtue and

■ That students would be permitted to differ in opinion even with their lecturers.

Mr Sobahle said a diversity of educational philosophies had been propounded to suit certain ideological trends "in our midst."

Yet all educationists agreed that the aim of education is to train the individual for the requirements of a modern society and to prepare him for a position in it.

They agreed that it is the creation of a society wherein the individual, within the limit of his powers, may make the most of his body, mind and soul, and they agreed that it is the creation of a critical field of selective powers with which to face the problems of life rather than be integrated into its commercial or political ways.

"A progressive attitude in education is intended to fit the student to a future position in modern society where he can best serve the interests of a new community.

"A retrogressive attitude in education is the conditioning of the student or teacher so that he may be absorbed more easily into interests of a non-educational nature," Mr Sobahle said.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE

28 APR 1966

EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
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Above: Former students of the University College of Fort Hare at the golden jubilee celebrations of the college at Alice.

They are (left to right): Mr S. C. MVAMBO, Inspector of Education, Mr J. NTSALUBA and Mr H. MJAMBA, assistant inspectors.

Speaker Queries If Founders' Purpose Is Carried Out

Dramatic Note At Celebration Of Fort

Hare Golden Jubilee

From Our Own Correspondent

ALICE.

GOLDEN jubilee celebrations at the University College of Fort Hare were dramatically shaken by a top Black official of the Transkei Government, Mr. P. M. Sobahle, who pleaded: "We must pause and consider whether the college is true to the pledge of its founders and those who have laboured here."

"If we fail in this we shall have to close the doors. The essence of true education is to teach people how to think and not what to think."

"Institutions which fall short of this are not real universities. They are synthetic seats of syllabus performance."

Mr. Sobahle is chairman of the all-Black Transkeian Public Service Commission, and his address was seen as a damning indictment of the South African Government's Bantu education policy.

It was delivered before the former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. W. A. Mase, who attended the celebrations.

Mixed Feelings

Mr. Sobahle said that the commemoration of the years of existence of any establishment of learning often brought an intermingling of the joy of success in past trials and tribulations, and anxiety as to whether those who provided the guidance in the establishment had lived up to what the project was intended for.

He reminded the gathering that the founders and those who had laboured at Fort Hare cherished the convictions that:

- The college would prove that mental capacity overshadowed colour, creed and race;

- That responsible criticism was a virtue; and

- That students would be permitted to differ in opinion, even with their lecturers.

A diversity of educational philosophies had been propounded, to suit certain ideological trends in our midst."

Proper Aim

Yet all educationists agreed that the aim of education was to train the individual for the requirements of a modern society and to prepare him for a position in it.

"A progressive attitude in education is intended to fit the student to a future position in modern society where he can best serve the interests of a new community.

"To unlock the closed mind, to teach people to think for themselves, to open their eyes to the higher realities of this sphere of existence, is an important role for a university.

"To this end, no university worthy of the name can fail to turn out the independent thinkers so badly needed in our country today."



University of Fort Hare
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DATE _____

28 APR 1966

P. E. EVENING POST

Left: Mr P. SOBAHLE, Chairman of Transkei's Public Service Commission (left), and Dr M. O. M. SEBONI, Professor of Education, Fort Hare, at the college's golden jubilee celebrations at the weekend.



University of Fort Hare
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A graduand at Fort Hare, Mr X. YAKO, with his sister, Miss N. YAKO. Mr Yako obtained a B.A. degree.

INAUGURATION OF NEW SCIENCE BLOCK

FORT HARE HIGHLY PRAISED BY MINISTER

Speaking at the Inauguration of the new Science block at Fort Hare, Mr. W. A. Maree, Minister of Community Development, said that Fort Hare, reserved for the Xhosa people, could become one of the best universities in the country.

The staff was highly qualified, the students well bred, talented and ambitious and had accepted a challenge to prove their quality in mastering the technique of civilisation.

He commented on the achievement of the building of the new block by African artisans trained under the supervision of only a few Whites.



University of Fort Hare
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The Bantu Education Act had remedied the defects of the past system where there had been no co-ordination between the schools and the needs of a developing community.

The Act provided education for the mass of the Africans to enable them to co-operate in the evolution of new social patterns towards the development of African societies and homelands.

African literature was to be encouraged and the mother tongue was to be the instruction medium for the duration of the primary school years.

Parents would share in the control and life of the schools and African personnel would be used to the maximum.

Attacked missions



Mr W. A. MAREE

African leaders absent

FORT HARE CELEBRATIONS

By M. W. NGXIKI
Evening Post Staff Reporter

DISTINGUISHED Africans — graduates of the University College of Fort Hare — were "conspicuous by their absence" at the college's golden jubilee celebrations last week.

It is understood some Indian men and women—former students of Fort Hare — who at one time supplied the cosmopol-

tan element generally found in universities, were not invited.

The celebrations started on Sunday, April 17, with a commemorative service, followed by sports activities and music performances.

On Friday, April 22, the former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr W. A. Maree, opened the new science block. The next day the graduation ceremony was held in Stewart Hall.

HANDFUL

Apart from a handful of African educationists, mostly Government servants, the celebrations had a domestic and local character. What attracted visitors from far afield was the annual graduation ceremony, attended mainly by parents and relatives of graduates.

Among those present were Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei; his brother Mr George Matanzima, Transkei's Minister of Justice; Mr P. Sobahle, Transkei's Chairman of the Public Service Commission; and Mr and Mrs J. T. Mohapeloa of Basutoland. Mr Mohapeloa is a senior official in his country's Ministry of Education.

Other former students of Fort Hare present were African inspectors of education, and school principals and teachers from the Fort Beaufort-Alice districts and Port Elizabeth.

RECOGNISE

Paramount Chief Archibald Sandile, of Amaraarabe and Chief P. Swani of the Midushane tribe were present at the graduation.

Fort Hare students interviewed said they had thought the college authorities would recognise in some way the services of distinguished former professors and former students. A stone, plaque, scholarship fund or the naming of a building would have been appropriate ways of doing this.

The tenor of the celebrations was mainly praising and justifying the system of Bantu Education. Mr Maree and Dr S. M. Naude, President of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, praised the Bantu Education system to the sky.

ATTACKED

Mr Maree attacked the system of education carried out by missionary bodies. He said the objectives were vague.

The vagueness was a reflection of the historical circumstances and the general lack of clarity that existed about the rightful place of the Bantu in South Africa.

On the other hand Mr Sobahle, who spoke on behalf of the Transkei Government, said the "essence of true education" was to teach people how to think not what to think.

"An institution which falls short of this is no university, but a synthetic seat of syllabus performance," he said.

UNLOCK

Mr Sobahle said an important function of the university was to "unlock the closed mind to make people think for themselves; to open their eyes to the higher realities in this sphere of existence.

"To this end, no university worthy of the name can fail to turn out independent thinkers, men and women with a balanced sense of values, pitched higher than the petty plane of prejudice and preconception of ideas," said Mr Sobahle.



University of Fort Hare
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DATE

29 APR 1966

THE ALICE TIMES

FORT HARE GRADUATION CEREMONY

UNIVERSITY WILL PLAY BIG PART IN TRANSKEI'S FUTURE



At the Annual Graduation Ceremony of the University College of Fort Hare on Saturday, Dr. Meiring, the President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said that by 1974 more than 9,000 Africans would be attending Universities and there would be 3,000,000 children at African schools.

Dr. Naude said that Fort Hare University would have a great role to play in the development of the Transkei and other African homelands.

There were 650 White-owned trading stations in the Transkei of which a large number were avail-

able to African traders as rapidly as they would be trained. Only 130 African doctors are registered in the whole of the Republic, 20 of which practice in African areas and there are no qualified dentists or pharmacists.

Although education was not compulsory for Africans a school was within reach of every African child in South Africa.

The Department of Bantu Education is helping as much as it can. Virtually all students at the three African Universities are given bursaries or loans of one kind or another.

Vorster lifting ban on Transkei lecturer

Herald Correspondent

UMTATA.

FOLLOWING demands by the Transkei Government, the Minister of Justice, Mr B. J. Vorster, is to lift restrictions on a banned former university lecturer, Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, to enable him to assume a position in the Transkei Education Department. The concessions were revealed by the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in the Legislative Assembly no-confidence debate which ended yesterday.

This follows pressure on Mr Vorster by the Transkei Government from the time the ban — which restricts Mr Ndamse to the magisterial district of Umtata and prevents him from giving any educational instruction whatever — was served in Pretoria on October 14, 1965.

The ban threatened an open confrontation between the Transkei and Republican Governments.

After seeking

Mr Ndamse was given a post in the Transkei's leading educational institution, Jongilizwe University of Fort Hare headed by Chief Matanzima after *agreement* *in excellence* "insubordination and behaving in a manner that was academically and professionally reprehensible."

At the time of his banning he was, as the most highly qualified African educationist in the Transkei, in line for the top Black post in the Education Department.

The ban was seen as a move to block Mr Ndamse from the post, that of professional assistant, and by Chief Matanzima as a direct challenge to the true independence of his Government within the sphere of its jurisdiction.

Offered post

Chief Matanzima told the Assembly: "I am happy to advise the members of this House that as a result of our representations and certain assurances given by us, the Minister has decided to lift certain of the restrictions and to change the restriction order so as to allow Mr Ndamse to take up a suitable post in the Education Department.

"This Government has now in fact offered Mr Ndamse such a suitable post which he will be able to occupy and the post of professional assistant will be filled by a temporary appointee until the matter is finally settled.

"I hope I have said enough in this connection and that this delicate situation will not be pursued any further," said the Chief Minister.

The questions still unanswered are: the extent to which the ban is to be lifted; when this will take place; what post Mr Ndamse has been offered.

Few graduate teachers from Fort Hare

THE Principal of Cowan Secondary School, New Brighton, Mr Ian Sogoni, expressed alarm at the low production of graduate teachers by the only university college for the Xhosa national unit — Fort Hare.

Only three students qualified last year for the post-graduate university education diploma.

Mr Sogoni was speaking at a function of New Brighton Zele Women's Association at Stephen's Hall, New Brighton.

The teaching profession was threatened with a shortage of competent and suitably qualified teachers. Many had already been lost to more attractive jobs in commerce and industry, he said.

Another large group of brilliant teachers, including specialists in various subjects, had left the country.

Scholarship

Mr Sogoni praised the association for becoming the first organisation of its kind in the Eastern Cape to offer a scholarship to needy pupils for secondary education.

At the beginning of the year a Kwazakele pupil, who had done well in Std VI examinations last year and had no hope of furthering his studies because of his poor circumstances, had been given the scholarship.

Mr Sogoni said he was also proud of the good example set by an African businessman, Mr Jewell Kahla, a funeral undertaker, had also offered two scholarships for secondary education. He was the first African businessman in the township to make the offer.

"I wish more of our people in comfortable circumstances could do likewise," he said.



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Mr IAN SOGONI

Mr Sogoni paid tribute to the City Council of Port Elizabeth, the Walmer Town Council, the Christian Council for Social Action, the Port Elizabeth Child Welfare Society, P.E. Charity Organisation, the Presbyterian Church Women's Association and several other White bodies and individuals who raised funds and distributed them for the education of African children.

Without that help many promising and brilliant students and pupils would miss the chance of using their talents to serve their people, he said.

DATE

26 APR 1966 *Hare*

GLIDWES-AFRIKANER

BAIE GROOT MOONTLIKHEDE VIR DIE TRANSKEI



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ALLICE.

DIE Transkei staan op die voorrand van geweldige nuwe ontwikkelings, het dr. S. M. Naude, voorsitter van die Raad vir Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsondersoek hier gesê toe hy aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gepraat het.

„Nuwe velde is geopen in Landbou, Nywerheid, plaaslike regering, gesondheidsdienste, ingenieurswese, bosbou, handel en openbare administrasie,” het hy gesê nan sowat 811 mense wat die saal van die Universiteitskollege volgepak het.

„Julle moet nie die groot ge-

leenthede in julle eie tuisland versmaai nie. Julle gegradueerdes is die intellektuele toerusting om julle mense te lei in die aanvaarding van moderne praktyke. Julle verstaan hulle beter as ons en julle kan van baie groter waarde vir hulle wees as enige blanke man”, het hy gesê.—Sapa.

MAY TAKE UP EDUCATION POST

Ban order revised on Transkei man

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA, Monday.

THE Minister of Justice (Mr. B. J. Vorster) has lifted certain provisions of the banning order on the Transkei educationist Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse.

This was announced during the 'no-confidence' debate in the Legislative Assembly here today by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima. The announcement comes after several months of negotiation between the Transkei and the departments concerned. It is the result of intense and intensive pressure on Mr. Vorster by the Transkei Cabinet.

The Chief Minister said Mr. Vorster had decided to lift certain restrictions and to change the restriction order so as to allow Mr. Ndamse to take up a suitable post in the Transkei Education Department.

PARTLY RELAXED

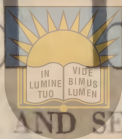
Paramount Chief Matanzima told the House that as a result of 'our representations and certain assurances given by us,' the Minister of Justice had partly relaxed the order.

But the former Fort Hare lecturer will not be allowed to take up the post for which he was recommended by the Transkei Public Service Commission.

Although the statement does not specifically say so, it is clear that Mr. Vorster has precluded Mr. Ndamse temporarily from filling the post of Professional Assistant.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said Mr. Ndamse was to be given a suitable post in the Department of Education and the post of Professional Assistant would be filled temporarily by someone else until the position of Mr. Ndamse was finally reviewed.

3 phenomena that S.A. should banish



NATIONAL EGOISM AND SELFISHNESS, chauvinism and internationalism were three phenomena which should be banished from South Africa's national existence, said Prof. P. A. Duminy, professor of education at Fort Hare University, at the Republic Festival celebrations at Colesberg yesterday.

He said that festivals like the present were held because of a feeling of national unity and solidarity. These emotions were frequently strengthened in times of stress.

Speaking about internationalism, he said that it was a way of thought that had developed since the end of the Second World War. It had, however never succeeded. As examples he quoted the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Federation of Malaysia.

A nation was only respected when it was aware of its national identity, he said.

16 MAY 1966

DATE

SABC BULLETIN

FORT HARE

WHILE in many Black states of Africa there are as yet no facilities for higher education, South Africa's Fort Hare University College is this month celebrating its 50th anniversary. And joining in the congratulations are four other non-White university colleges established in the Republic in the last ten years.

The story of Fort Hare illustrates well the evolution of non-White education in South Africa from the first tentative efforts of the missionaries to the prospect today of fully-fledged universities for the various groups of the country's population.

Fort Hare is situated near the village of Alice in the Eastern Cape Province. As its name indicates, it was, at the beginning of the last century, a military outpost; and it was called after the officer in command of the British forces at that time engaged in border warfare with the Xhosas between the Fish and the Kei Rivers. The initiative for the establishment of the College came from the Scottish Church which, since 1841, had been doing extensive missionary and educational work in that area.

In the first years of this century, higher education for non-White people was a novel concept, and much planning and negotiating was necessary for its realisation. The outbreak of the First World War intervened but preparations nevertheless continued. By 1916 they had been completed; and the importance attached to the venture was indicated by the fact that, in that year, the South African Native College was opened by the Prime Minister, General Botha. Later the name was changed to the Fort Hare University College.

When Rhodes University was granted independence in 1949, Fort Hare was affiliated to it. The next important development occurred ten years later when legislation was passed introducing a new system of higher education for South Africa's non-White people. The purpose of the legislation was twofold: first in conformity with the policy of separate development, to provide better and more effective facilities for the non-White population groups; and, second, to remove the anomalies and restrictions that resulted from the so-called "open" universities.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

(Cont. from page 46)

As a result of the legislation, four new colleges came into existence: for the Coloured people, near Cape Town; for the Indians, in Durban; for the Sotho group, near Pietersburg; and for the Zulus, at Ngoye. These were the new institutions, while Fort Hare was to cater in future primarily for the Xhosa-speaking people. Academically all five colleges fall under the University of South Africa, and students are prepared for the degree of that university.

In terms of the 1959 legislation, non-Whites were no longer able to enter White universities except with the permission of the Minister. However, it is clear from enrolment figures that the new dispensation has enabled many more of them to enjoy higher education.

Fort Hare is flourishing. Since 1960 there have been great extensions both of academic facilities and buildings, and this year a Faculty of Agriculture has been established. Present enrolment figures are 416 compared with 317 last year. In 1967 a student body of some 600 is anticipated, and a conservative estimate for 1975 is 2,000.

The great responsibility of Fort Hare today and in the future is clear. As a university it must meet the needs and demands of the Xhosa people; and it has, in particular, a vital contribution to make to the constitutional, economic and social development of the Transkei and the Ciskei.

As it celebrates its 50th anniversary, Fort Hare is moving through the final phase of its development as a college. With its long experience and rapid growth, it can now look forward confidently to complete academic autonomy and to full University status.

DATE

13 MAY 1966

S.A. DIGEST

Bantu housing triumph recalled

AT the recent graduation ceremony of the Xhosa University College of Fort Hare, the president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. S. M. Naude, outlined the work the Council has done for the urban Bantu (Blacks).

In 1946, when South Africa was experiencing industrial expansion the Bantu flocked to towns and the housing problem became acute. The Government approached the C.S.I.R. for assistance with housing. Estimates showed that 35,000 houses would have to be built annually from 1951 to meet the demand in the cities only.

The cost of such activities would have been far above the R42-million which was made available.

The National Building Research Institute then devised a means of

halving building costs without sacrificing quality or efficiency. Committees were appointed to deal with specific aspects of building operations. Many professions were represented on these committees. The findings of the committees were published and gained acceptance as a standard work on Bantu housing.

Unskilled Bantu men worked on the houses erected, and at the same time were trained for more skilled work. On the mines the C.S.I.R. used skilled Bantu and graduates to put mine recruits through aptitude tests.

Protest at Fort Hare

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The latest protest against the banning of Mr Ian Robertson comes from the University College of Fort Hare — where Nusas has been banned from the campus since the Government took over Fort Hare in 1959.

In a statement students said they condemned the banning "as the most callous transgression of elementary human rights yet."

"If a person suspected of any offence there is no reason why he should be brought into court and to the normal legal processes available in a civilised state.

"This arbitrary and excessive use of the restriction clause highlights the abuse to which it is prone."

Victim

The statement said Mr Robertson had been severely restricted and forbidden to practise his profession without any charge in a court of law — let alone a conviction.

"He is yet another victim of the vicious practice of laying aside the law, of resorting to threats and intimidation to silence the slightest sign of opposition to the immoral and suicidal policy of apartheid.

"The ban is yet another extension of the rapid erosion of fundamental liberties and we believe it is the duty of every reasoning person — every student in particular — to join in the protesting and expressing abhorrence at this latest example of the political gangsterism which is becoming part of 'our way of life' in South Africa."



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

3-million Black schoolchildren by 1974

THE Department of Bantu Education has calculated that by the year 1974 there will be three million school-going Bantu (Black) children and 9,000 university students in South Africa. This was said by Dr. S. M. Naude, president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, at a graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare, Cape Province, recently.

Dr. Naude also outlined the success of Bantu Education is a great field for the already achieved by Bantu education. Enrolment in schools nearly doubled during the last decade, Dr. Naude said, rising from 939,000 in 1954 to 1,770,000 in 1964. In those ten years the number of teachers increased from 21,561 to 30,000.

The number of scholars who passed Std. 8 increased from 57 per cent in 1962 to 73 per cent in 1965. There were 53 per cent more high school children in 1963 than in 1955. An impressive figure was the percentage of Bantu between the ages of seven and 20 who can read and write, namely, 80 per cent. 2,753 Bantu attend universities in South Africa.

Regarding the opportunities for Bantu graduates in South Africa, Dr. Naude said "The university has a great role to fulfil in the development of the Bantu homelands. Those of you who have had the opportunity of studying here have a heavy responsibility. You must ask yourselves how you can use your knowledge and your talents in the best interests of your country and people."

New development

The Transkei, homeland of the Xhosa people, is poised on the threshold of vast new developments, Dr. Naude said. There are 500 administrative posts intended for Xhosa clerks. More than 50 new towns are being developed, all requiring graduates to provide essential amenities. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has drawn up a schedule of the number of health personnel required per head of population, and this opens up great fields of work for graduates. Dr. Naude pointed out that there is a great shortage of Bantu doctors, dentists, and pharmacists in South Africa.

DATE _____ 28 MAY 1966 _____

_____ ASTERNA PROVINCE HERALD P.B. _____

Encyclopaedia compiled by Africans

Herald Correspondent

THE first Zulu Encyclopaedia to be written by Africans will be published in Pietermaritzburg next week. The work was compiled by Professor C. Unisa and Mr O. E. D. Botha, both well-known Zulu authors, and has taken them two years to complete.

Professor Nyembezi who has a distinguished academic record, was formerly Head of the Department of Bantu Studies at Fort Hare.

It is said that the work will help all who want to know the Zulu people, their language, customs, history, dress, dances and beliefs, and so forth.

The book will also assist the student who has to give the meaning in Zulu of certain Zulu words which he cannot obtain in any of the standard Zulu-English dictionaries. The teacher will also benefit from this encyclopaedia.

2,000 Handboeke by S.A. Universiteite uitgestal

SUID-AFRIKA is die derde grootste oorsese mark in die wêreld vir Britse boeke. Dit is dan ook begryplik dat die Britse Uitgewersvereniging waaraan sowat honderd verskillende uitgewers behoort, aansienlik baie waarde aan die Suid-Afrikaanse mark heg.

Die vereniging het twee duisend boeke uitgesoek wat aan verskeie universiteite in Suid-Afrika uitgestal sal word. Die uitgestalling is van môre, 14 Junie tot Vrydag, 17 Junie, te sien by die ingangsportaal van die John Moffat-gebou van die Witwatersrandse Universiteit. Ander universiteite wat elk 'n beurt kry, is die universiteite van Kaapstad, Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth, Rhodes, Potchefstroom, Pretoria en die Universiteitskolleges Fort Hare en Wes-Kaapland.

Die boeke is veral uitgesoek met die oog op universiteitstudente en dosente wat, indien hulle die boeke amptelik deur middel van erkende studenteliggame en universiteitsowerhede bestel, 'n aansienlike afslag kan kry.

Fektlik enigiets wat onder die afdelings wetenskap en tegnologie te bedink is, word verteenwoordig. Die boeke gaan oor enige onderwerp van argitektuur, ekonomie, plantkunde, mynweese, medisyne, statistiek, internasionale sake, politieke wetenskap en landbou tot dierkunde en geografie. Terwyl enkele van die boeke

tot R34 en meer kos, is daar ook saggelands- en sagtebanduitgewerke wat ietsie meer as 'n rand bedra.

In sy inleiding tot die boeke wys sê die president van die uitgewersvereniging, mnr. John Attenborough, dat die Britse uitgewers terdeë bewus is van die sterkte en lewenskrag van hoër onderwys in Suid-Afrika en dat die uitstalling hul oortuiging weerspieël dat hierdie boeke besonder geskik is vir opvoeding aan Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite.

Lord Snow wys ook in die voorwoord daarop dat handboeke deesdae 'n radikale verandering ondergaan. In verskillende dele van die wêreld besef mense dat die huidige onderwysmetodes te kort sidet in die lig van die moderne kennis en dat studieboeke volgens die ontwikkeling wat die tyd meebring, aangepas moet word. Hierdie boeke is 'n goeie voorbeeld van hoe handboeke oor wetenskap en tegnologie tans geskryf word en aangepas is, sê hy.

DATE.....

2 - JUN 1966

GRAAFF-REINET ADVERTISEE

BESOEK VAN PROF. D. VAN DYK

DIE AFRIKAANSE Kultuurvereniging van die Opleidingskollege bied eerskomende Vrydag-aand om 7.30 nm. 'n besondere program in die Kollegesaal aan.

Die besoekende hoofspreeker vir die aand is prof. D. van Dyk, hoof van die Departement van Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Prof. van Dyk wat lank woonagtig was op Graaff-Reinet, is 'n oud-dosent van die Graaff-Reinsetse Opleidingskollege. Daarom is dit 'n groot voorreg vir die Opleidingskollege om hom en mev. van Dyk hierdie naweek te ontvang.

'n Tweede besoeker wat die aand sal optree, is die sopraan Louise Badenhorst.

Sy is geen onbekende op Graaff-Reinet nie en het al in die verlede saam met die Kollegekoor opgetree.

Vrydagaand sal sy begelei deur mev. Edna Labuschagne.

Die Kollegekoor onder leiding van mnr. C. Henning, bied die dirigent se Republiekfeeskompetisie aan. Dit belowe om iets groots te wees.

Almal wat die Kollegekoor met die plaaslike Republiekfeesvierings in die stadsaal en die verskillende kerke hoor optree het, sal weet wat om weer te verwag.

Aangename luistergenot word ook beloof deur die fyn-afgeronde dameskoor van mev. Edna Labuschagne.

Hierdie musiekdosente wat so bekend geword het deur haar aanbieding van „The Merry Widow” op Graaff-Reinet en omliggende dorpe, het geen bekendstelling nodig nie.

Die voorsitter van die Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging, mnr. T. Breitenbach, rig 'n spesiale uitnodiging aan alle belangstellendes om die verrigtinge die aand by te woon.

Die inwoners van Graaff-Reinet moet meer gebruik maak van die voorregte wat die Opleidingskollege aanbied.

Almal sal baie welkom wees.

DATE

11 JUN 1966

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER

KIMBERLEY

Aure

To lecture at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. W. G. van der Merwe, a psychologist with the Department of Labour in Kimberley, has been transferred to the Department of Bantu Education; as lecturer in psychology at the Fort Hare University College.

23 JUN 1966

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Education

Prof. G. C. Oosthuizen, verbonde aan die fakulteit teologie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, is uitgenooi om drie maande lank aan die Teologiese Seminarium van Wes-Berlyn, wat verbonde is aan die Vrye Universiteit van Wes-Berlyn, klas te gee in sending en godsdienswetenskap. Hy sal van November tot Februarie in Wes-Berlyn wees.

SCIENTIFIC S.A.

Farm mechanization research

With support from a research foundation established during 1964, two officers of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services were helped to undertake a study tour in Germany, Holland and the United Kingdom, primarily concerned with the broad field of agricultural mechanization.

At the University of Potchefstroom the foundation has supported an important study into the application of ammonia gas as a fertilizer; satisfactory progress has been reported.

From the University of Stellenbosch a study has been initiated on mechanization in the Swartland with special emphasis on work study techniques and linear programming.

A study of mechanization practices in the Transkei is being made at the University College, Fort Hare.

The foundation is also helping the South African Institute of Agricultural Engineers to finance the publication of a brochure intended to attract suitable recruits to the profession of agricultural engineering.

The objectives of the foundation were to promote and support research in agricultural mechanization to the benefit of South African agriculture and to give promising South African graduates increasing opportunities for post-graduate research within the Republic, thereby helping to reduce the "brain drain". The foundation was financed initially with a grant of R8 000 from Massey-Ferguson (South Africa) and further grants are made by the company from time to time, as necessary.

21 JUN 1966

DIE VADELAND

RES NIE AAN V.V. SE VANT



DIE Veiligheidsraad van die V.V. se onlangse besluit om Rhodesië het geen grond vir sover dit die algemene internasionale reg betref nie, het prof. C. A. Crause, van die Universiteit van die Oranje Vrystaat, gedurende die naweek gesê, berig SAPA uit Alice.

Prof. Crause was die hoofspreekster by die instelling van 'n departement van staatsleer en publieke administrasie by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Hy het gepraat oor die Rhodesiese onafhanklikheid en die Veiligheidsraad.

Kei leader speaks out on education

WE recently had the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Fort Hare University College. Among those who spoke at the celebrations was Mr. P. M. Sobahle, Chairman of the Public Service Commission in the Transkei. Whatever he says should, on the basis of the position he holds in that territory, not go unheeded.

In his address Mr. Sobahle called upon the audience to "pause and consider whether the college was true to the pledge of its founders." I believe that this plea on the part of this Transkeian leader was most opportune and timely.

It is so easy for people who follow on to forget the ideals and traditions of those who have founded great institutions of learning. There was a difference of approach on the part of the authorities who succeeded the founders of Fort Hare.

In the first instance, the new institution had to do away with some entrenched principles as to human relations at the college.

Traditional

In the place of the old liberal tradition of Fort Hare those who followed introduced the traditional way of life in South Africa into the life of Fort Hare. Apartheid came into the life of this great centre of learning for the first time in its history.

And old accepted principle of equal pay for equal work had to be sacrificed on the altar of apartheid.

It was this which led to the resignation of some of the old African staff members. One could enumerate a number of other points which had to be abandoned in order to make Fort Hare acceptable to the government.

Mr. Sobahle went on to state. "If we fail in this we shall have to close the doors. The essence of true education is to teach people how to think."

He did not stop at this point. He went on to say that institutions which fall short of this are not real universities. They are synthetic seat of syllabus performance."

So well

I must congratulate this gentleman on putting the case of the African people so well. He spoke as one who knows what he was talking about.

In essence, he emphasised that the time has come for us to determine in what direction our education should go. For all too long we have had to be told by others what is good and best for us.

People who had a say in our education were too much influenced by party political considerations and the fact that we were being fitted for an inferior role.

There is too great a tendency to lean towards the authoritarian and also the utilitarian principles in the shaping of our education.

Another factor is that our universities were restricted in the choice of staff and tutors as also in the selection of students. Ethnic grouping

By Dr.

W. F. NKOMO

in the highest educational centres is a crippling as well as a limiting factor.

CREED

It was gratifying that Mr. Sobahle reminded those who listened to him that the convictions of the founders were: "That the College would prove that mental capacity overshadowed colour, creed and race."

"That responsible criticism

was a virtue; and that students would be permitted to differ in opinion, even with their lecturers."

These were well said at a time when few know where the country stands on some of these fundamental freedoms.

Our educational system must equip our children for life in a modern age. Also we must prepare students for positions which may not yet be open.

The argument that this might lead to frustration is often proved to be rather shortsighted. We salute Mr. Sobahle.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



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Ver kom trou

MNR. NICOLAS FERREIRA EN MEJ. JEANETTE ROSS wat duisende myle ver gereis het om in Suid-Afrika te kom trou. Hulle het Sondagmiddag van Luxemburg op die inghawe Jan Smuts aangekom en gister per motor deur Bloemfontein gereis na Alice in Oos-Kaapland waar die huwelik Saterdag voltrek word. Mr. Ferreira, senn van inur. en mev. I. S. Ferreira van Ballito-baai, Natal, kom van Delft in Nederland waar hy navorsing vir die W.N.N.R. doen; mej. Ross, dogter van prof. J. J. Röss, rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, en mev. Ross, het pas vier maande se studie aan die Sorbonne-universiteit in Parys agter die rug. Die paartjie vertrek op 28 Junie terug na Nederland. Hulle sal dan sowat 13,000 myl gereis het om te trou.

25 JUN 1966

NATAL MERCURY



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. KRISHANIAL BHARUTH-RAM, an MSc student at the University of Natal in Durban, has been awarded a scholarship by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 to carry out research in the department of nuclear physics at Oxford University. The scholarship is worth R1,700 a year.

Born in Durban, he matriculated from the Sastri College in 1958. He gained a BSc at Fort Hare. In 1963 he accepted a part-time lecturing post at the University College for Indians, lecturing in physics. At present he is completing a thesis on plasma physics for his MSc. He is the son of Mrs. and the late Mr. J. Bharuth-Ram.

24 JUN 1966

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Kom ver om te trou

'N JONG paartjie het spesiaal van Europa gekom om in die klein Oos-Kaapse dorpie Alice te trou. Hulle is mej. Jeannette Ross en mnr. Nicholas Ferreira. Mej. Ross is die dogter van prof. en mev. J. J. Ross van Alice. Prof. Ross is die rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Mej. Ross het die afgelope somer in Nederland trou, verdrle maande 'n taalkursus aan Al mej. Ross. Haar ouers wou die Sorbonne-universiteit in egter nie daarvan hoor dat hul Parys, Frankryk, gevolg. Mnr. Ferreira is die vreemde wetenskaplike me. Hulle het daarop aan- wat mikrobiologiese navorsing dat hulle op Alice kom in Nederland doen, trou.

Mej. Ross sê dat hulle saam Die paartjie sal hulle in per vliegtuig na Suidwes-Nederland vestig totdat mnr. gereis het. Hulle het Ferreira by studies voltooi het. Sondag hier aangekom en ver- trek reeds weer op 28 Junie. Die week voor hul huwelik is seker vir alle bruide 'n baie besige tydjie, maar mej. Ross se voete raak die afgelope week skaars grond.

Al die reëlings vir die troue en die groot onthaal is egter reeds deur haar moeder getref. Die personeel van die opleidingskollege Fort Hare help met die voorbereidings.

Die huwelik is moremiddag om 4 nm. Rangskikkings van proteas word in die kerk gedoen deur mev. Galloway en Germiston.

VERSORG

Die onthaal word in die universiteitsaal gehou. Tussen 350 en 400 gaste word verwag. Die rangskikkings in die saal word deur mev. Van der Merwe, Els, Coetzee, Van Wyk, Pretorius en Duminy, almal verbonde aan die kollege, versorg.

Die eetgoed word onder die sorg van mev. Lucy du Preez voorberei. Mej. Ross het haar trourok en bruidsuitset in Parys gekoop.

Sy en haar verloofde wou

Ex-Fort Hare man to be Basuto envoy

MASERU — A former student at Fort Hare, Mr. Joseph Khotsokoane, has been appointed as one of Basutoland's first two ambassadors-designate. He will open an embassy in Bonn, West Germany, when Basutoland becomes independent on October 4.

This was announced here yesterday as the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, returned to the conference table in London, where he is engaged in a week-long round of talks with officials of the Ministry of Overseas Development on post-independence financial aid.

Mr. Khotsokoane, former Assistant Director of Agricultural Services, leaves for Bonn today. He will be attached to the British mission there until October 4.

The other ambassador-designate, to the United States, is Mr. Albert Mohale. He is already in Washington, where he has been attached as a trainee diplomat for the past two months.

B.Sc. DEGREE

Both the United States and West Germany have shown considerable interest in giving Basutoland financial, technical and other assistance.

Mr. Khotsokoane will join the British Mission in Bonn as a trainee diplomat.

Born in Thabazimbi, Mr. Khotsokoane received his B.Sc. degree in agriculture at Fort Hare. He has represented Basutoland at various international agricultural conferences.

Mr. Mohale, who will represent Basutoland in both the United States and Canada after independence, will be attached to the British Mission in Washington on July 11.

AID TALKS

He has already received diplomatic training in Tanzania under a scheme initiated by Chief Jonathan. He represented the Prime Minister at last year's summit conference of the Organisation for African Unity at Accra.

Meanwhile in London, talks on financial aid for Basutoland after independence, continued yesterday. Conference sources said the talks were likely to continue into next week. Basutoland is asking for capital aid for development of R30 million over five years, more than double the amount suggested by a mission from the Ministry of Overseas Development which visited Basutoland last year.—SAPA.



University of Fort Hare
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21 JUN 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Talk about Rhodesia at Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — The United Nations Security Council decision on Rhodesia has no basis in international law, says Professor C. A. Crause, of the University of the Orange Free State.

Professor Crause was inaugurating a chair of Political Science and Public Administration at the University College of Fort Hare. The subject of his address was "Rhodesian Independence and the United Nations Security Council."

Legally, he said, the Security Council's decision on Rhodesia should have been taken by a vote including all five permanent members of that body, as was intended by the framers of the charter.

Rhodesia, as a non-member of the United Nations, was not bound by the Security Council's decision.

21 JUL 1966

RAND DAILY MAIL

BOTSWANA NAME U.N. DELEGATE

Staff Reporter

GABERONES. — Professor Z. K. Matthews, former lecturer in Social Anthropology and Law at Fort Hare, has been appointed Botswana representative to the United Nations.

This was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Seretse Khama.

At present Professor Matthews is in Geneva working for the World Council of Churches. He will be returning to Bechuanaland before leaving to take up his new appointment in New York.

Professor Matthews was a lecturer at Fort Hare during the time Mr. Seretse Khama was doing his B.A. degree in Law.

His father was born in Bechuanaland, but he grew up in Kimberley where he has lived for many years.

KRITIEK 'N DEKMANTEL VIR DISLOJALITEIT

ONS mense het al so gewoon geraak aan koöperatiewe ondernemings dat daar nie meer aldag duidelik onderskei word tussen die koöperatiewe en die gewone private ondernemingsvorm nie. Baie klagtes en kritiek gaan steeds deur lede teen hul koöperasies op. So is baie lede nie tevrede met die bestuur van hulle onderskeie ondernemings nie. Ander weer kan volgens hulle sienswyse nie voldoende krediet verkry nie, terwyl sommiges kla dat die afset van die produkte nie na wense is nie en talle ander sake — te veel om op te noem.

Ons wil geensins beweer dat daar nie in baie gevalle wel rede tot besware en kritiek bestaan nie, maar dit word in te veel gevalle gebruik as dekmantel om dan ander instansies te ondersteun. Met ander woorde, lede poog om hulle dislojaliteit teenoor hul organisasies te regverdig.

Tereg kan egter gevra word of sodanige optrede die probleem sal oplos en of dit sal strek tot voordeel van die koöperatiewe beweging in die geheel en tot die lede met hulle belange, in die besonder. Volgens ons mening sal sulke optrede beslis nie ten goede meewerk nie, maar moet die bron van moeilikheid verwyder en reggestel word. Die vraag ontstaan dan oor wat die lid of lede se benadering en/of optrede moet wees.

• Eerstens is dit nodig dat lede die algemene beginsels waarop die koöperatiewe beweging gebou is, deeglik behoort te ken en te verstaan. Mnr. J. J. Adams, 'n vorige Registrateur van Koöperatiewe Verenigings het hom op die Tweede Vakansiekursus in Koöperasieleer gedurende 1953 op Potchefstroom, soos volg daarvoor uitgelaat.

„Hierdie beginsels raak die fondament en die kern van die beweging en kan nie oor die hoof gesien word nie. Om dit te ignoreer sal die verdoemning van die beweging beteken. Dit is dus van die grootste belang dat elke student van koöperasie en elke persoon wat by die toepassing van koöperasie betrokke is, nie alleen vertrouwd moet raak daarmee nie, maar ook die noodsaaklikheid daarvan begryp.” (p. 7)

Daar mag nie uit die oog verloor word nie dat die koöperatiewe beweging sy ontstaan gehad het in die grondbeginsels

wat die Rochdalese Pioniers neergelê het vir die bestuur van hul koöperasie wat 'n paar dae voor die Kersfees van 1844 met sake begin het. Die onderneming word dan ook algemeen erken as die eerste suksesvolle koöperatiewe onderneming.

Die geheim van hierdie sukses word belligaam in die grondbeginsels wat toegepas is. Aangesien die moderne koöperatiewe beweging soos ons dit vandag ken, met enkele uitsonderings, basies nog op dieselfde Rochdalebeginsels gebaseer is, is dit wenslik om dit van tyd tot tyd weer van nader te betrag. Dit word deur G. D. H. Cole in sy boek „A Century of Co-operation” soos volg saamgevat:

„These eight principles —
(i) democratic control,
(ii) open membership,
(iii) fixed interest on capital,
(iv) dividend on purchases,
(v) cash trading,
(vi) supply of pure and unadulterated products,
(vii) provision for education,
(viii) religious and political neutrality —

were the foundations on which the new movement of Consumers' Co-operation, launched at Rochdale, was stably built. Other principles were added later, or came to be recognised as implicit in the character of the Movement; but these were the ideas of which the promoters were conscious as the basis on which they were setting out to build.” (p. 74)

Sommige van hierdie beginsels is van meer belang as die ander beskou en het die Internasionale Koöperatiewe Bond in 1934 besluit dat die eersgenoemde vier beginsels die vernaamstes is. Die belangrikheid van hierdie beginsels word deur E. S. Bogardus in sy boek, „Principles of Co-operation” soos volg aangetoon:

„The Rochdale Principles of action have become phrased as universal truths for the formation and expansion of a social order where free men and women seek to live peacefully and creatively together. They resist cramping regimentation, make destructive conflicts unnecessary, and decentralize social and economic controls.” (p. 19)

„Behind the Principles there functions the motivating spirit of co-operation for the good of all.” (p. 20)

Vir die doel van hierdie arti-

In meegaande artikel word die vinger geplaas op 'n paar seer plekke in die koöperasiewese. Die skrywer is dr. J. G. C. Smal, hoof van die departement Bedryfseconomie aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

Die benadering van 'n lid teenoor sy koöperasie is die tema van die hydrae wat heelwat stof tot nadenke bevat vir die „ON-KOÖPERATIEWE” KOÖPERATEUR.



kel sal daar nie 'n ontleding van die beginsels gemaak word nie.

• Tweedens is die toepassing van hierdie beginsels in die Koöperatiewe Wetblywende regulasies van elke koöperasie, asook die belangstelling daarvan in die vandag-tot-dag bedrywighede van 'n koöperasie, besonder belangrik. Elke lid behoort dan ook sover as moontlik hiermee vertrouwd te wees.

BEGINSELS
In se onderstaande voorbeeld word die grondbeginsels van die Koöperatiewe Wetblywende Verenigings van 1939, soos gewysig, vasgelê.

(a) Die wet maak in die besonder daarvan melding dat die oprigting van koöperatiewe handelsverenigings, landboukoöperasies, spesiale koöperatiewe boeremaatskappye en sentrale organisasies moet geskied met die doel om op soveel moontlike terreine diens aan lede te verskaf. (Artikels 6, 7(1), 11 53(3) en 54(3)).

(b) Lidmaatskap is vrywillig, maar volgens Artikel 5 word die lidmaatskap van 'n landboukoöperasie tot bona fide boere beperk. (Artikel 5). Volgens ons mening is dit geen stremmende beperking nie, want as hierby in ag geneem word die vereiste waarop vroeër klem gelê is, nl. dat daar by lede 'n behoefte moet ontstaan om diens te lewer, dan spreek dit vanself dat die diens, in hierdie geval, net beperk sal bly tot diegene by wie sodanige behoefte bestaan. Dit staan ook 'n lid vry om te dank as hy of sy nie meer lid wil wees nie, die voorwaardes word egter deur elke koöperasie se regulasies afsonderlik bepaal.

(c) Ooreenkomstig die regulasies van die meeste koöperasies word aan lede 'n bonus betaal indien daar 'n oorskot is, nadat daar vir rente op opbetaalde aandelekapitaal en vir die reserwefonds voorsiening gemaak is. Hierdie bonus kan ingevolge die wet gelykop onder lede verdeel word, of volgens die modelregulasies, na verhouding van die waarde van die sake wat lede gedurende 'n jaar met die koöperasie gedoen

het, met ander woorde volgens die aankope in die geval van handelsverenigings. (Modelregulasies en artikel 67(c)).

(d) Vir sover dit vaste rente op kapitaal aangaan, maak Artikel 15(1)(g)(i) en 15(2)(b) daarvoor voorsiening dat rente op kapitaal nie 8 persent per jaar te bowe mag gaan nie. (Artikels 15(1)(g)(i) en 15(2)(b)). Hierdie beginsel dat rente beperk word, word streng toegepas en soos reeds verduidelik word die posisie van kapitaal in die koöperatiewe beweging ondergeskik gemaak aan arbeid. Daar word dus gepoog om aan elke produksiefaktor 'n regverdige vergoeding vir sy aandeel in die oorskot toe te ken.

(e) Wat kontantbetalings betref, word dit aan elke koöperasie oorgelaat om self daarvoor te besluit.

(e) Voorsiening word ook daarvoor gemaak dat koöperasies, sover as moontlik, nie met mekaar moet wedywer nie, en oorvleueling word voorkom deur beperkings op te lê wat die stigting van takke betref. (Artikel 105).

(g) Daar word ook deeglik voorsiening gemaak vir die demokratiese beheer van 'n koöperasie. Waar beheer in die gewone onderneming gewoonlik volgens kapitaalbesit geskied, geskied dit hier per persoon. In Suid-Afrika het ons egter 'n uitsondering gemaak op die reël van „een-lid-een-stem”. In die geval van koöperasies met beperkte aanspreeklikheid word daar nl. voorsiening gemaak vir addisionele stemreg vir lede tot 'n maksimum van vier. (Artikel 39(1)).

Hierdie bykomende stempie moet egter op die omvang van die besigheid wat die lid met die koöperasie gedoen het, gebaseer wees. So 'n toegewing aan, onder andere, die groot produsent of verbruiker, doen op geen wyse afbreuk aan die algemene demokratiese aard van ons koöperatiewe ondernemings nie, veral as ons die omvang van die moderne koöperasies in gedagte hou.

Terwyl aan die lid met die groot omset sodanige toege-

wing, in die vorm van bykomende stemme gemaak word, mag dit daarenteen van hom of haar vereis word om aandeel in die verhouding tot die gebruik wat van die koöperasie gemaak is, uit te neem. (Artikel 15(3)(d)).

Hierdie aanpassing is gemaak om in 'n besondere behoefte te voorsien. Eintlik kom dit slegs neer op die suiwering van 'n Koöperatiewe beginsel aangesien dit nog duideliker erkenning verleen aan die feit dat klandisie en ondersteuning belangriker as die ingeskrewe kapitaal is.

In die geval van koöperasies met onbeperkte aanspreeklikheid word die algemene reël van een-lid-een-stem behou. (Artikel 38).

Ten einde die beginsel van demokratiese beheer verder te verseker, moet die lede, in die geval van koöperasies met onbeperkte aanspreeklikheid, hulle stemme persoonlik uitbring. (Artikel 38). In die geval van 'n koöperasies met beperkte aanspreeklikheid, mag lede toegelaat word om per volmag te stem, maar geen lid mag op 'n vergadering as gevolmagtigde van meer as sewe lede optree nie. (Artikel 39(2)).

BESKERM

Uit hierdie samevatting uit my navorsing i.v.m. „Die Koöperatiewe idee met besondere verwysing na Nie-blanke koöperasies” is dit duidelik dat die vernaamste koöperatiewe grondbeginsels in die betrokke wet belligaam en beskerm word. Die verdere toepassing van hierdie en ander beginsels word oorgeleë aan die amptelike administrasie van die Kantoor van die Registrateur van Koöperatiewe Verenigings en die verskillende koöperatiewe ondernemings.

Sodoende word die koöperatiewe beweging wel basies aan die reeds beproefde beginsels van die Rochdalese Pioniers verbind, maar verder word daar vir die nodige buigzaamheid voorsiening gemaak sodat die beweging nie gestrem word nie en kan ontwikkel en

(Vervolg op bladsy 33)

KOÖPERASIE:

Regte benadering van lid kan nie oorbeklemtoon word nie

(Vervolg van bladsy 31)

tredhou saam met die veranderde eise wat daaraan gestel word.

Aan hierdie beginsels onder andere kan die bestuur en lede nou hul koöperasie toets en ontlee om te bepaal of sake wel op 'n werklike koöperatiewe grondslag plaasvind en of dit geskied in die „motivating spirit of co-operation”. Die uitslag hiervan sal bepaal of lede nog waarlik hulle koöperasie as hulle eie onderneming beskou waar hulle tuis is en waaraan hulle daadwerklik meewerk om dit op te hou.

● Om werklik die waarde van Koöperatiewe optrede te besef met die voordeel wat daardeur behaal kan word, is dit nodig dat die koöperatiewe idee van sake-doen baie duidelik onderskei word van die van die gewone private ondernemingsvorm. Prof. F. J. J. Coetzee meld tereg op die Sesde Kortkursus in Koöperasieleer gedurende 1959 te Potchefstroom, dat:

„... die koöperasie is 'n besondere soort onderneming wat hom onderskei van die ander ondernemingsvorme, nl. die eensmansaak, vennootskap en maatskappy. Die groot verskil lê in sy verhouding tot sy lede en die beginsels waarvolgens dit werk: Lae rente op kapitaal, surplusverdeling in verhouding met omset, vrye toetreding, demokratiese beheer.” (p. 115).

Die vernaamste punte van verskil tussen die twee tipes van ondernemingsvorme, kom in die onderstaande vergelyking na vore.

WINS

Die gewone private onderneming, of dit nou 'n eensmansaak, vennootskap of maatskappy is, dryf 'n sake-onderneming gewoonlik met die hoofdoel om wins te maak. Die winsmotief speel gevolglik 'n oorheersende rol en word daar steeds gepoog om die winsgrens so hoog as moontlik op te stoot, sodat die hoogste moontlike dividend op kapitaal verkry kan word.

In baie gevalle probeer private ondernemings om met byvoorbeeld tydelike voordelige voorwaardes, lede van hulle koöperasie af weg te lok om sodoende die koöperasie te verswak en indien moontlik, ten gronde te bring. Daarna verdwyn die voordelige voorwaardes gewoonlik.

Hierteenoor word die winsmotief as sodanig by die koöpera-

tiewe beweging uitgeskakel en word die lewering van diens die belangrikste doelstelling — m. a.w. die winsmotief word deur die diensmotief vervang. Hieruit moet egter nie afgelei word dat 'n koöperasie op 'n gesonde maar nie-winsgewende basis kan handel drywe nie, intendeel die koöperasie behoort net so, of selfs meer, effektief as die private onderneming te wees, sodat die grootste moontlike diens aan lede gelewer kan word.

'n Koöperasie het egter net soos enige ander onderneming, kapitaal nodig om suksesvol te kan opereer — 'n feit wat dikwels deur lede verontagsaam word. Ten einde egter te verhoed dat koöperasies gebruik word vir winsgewende kapitaalbelegging, word die dividend op kapitaal tot 'n sekere persentasie beperk.

Waar die verdeling van winste by die gewone onderneming normaalweg in verhouding met kapitaalbesit geskied, word die surplus by koöperatiewe ondernemings, afgesien van die beperkte dividend op kapitaal, of gelykop onder lede verdeel of in verhouding met die waarde van die sake wat lede gedurende die tydperk met die koöperasie gedoen het. By die koöperatiewe beweging word die klem dus verskuif vanaf kapitaalbesit na die persoon en word die surplus teruggegee aan diegene wat dit voortgebring het — die distribusie van rykdom geskied gevolglik meer eweredig.

VERSKIL

OOK sover as wat die beheer van die twee ondernemingsvorme betref, is daar 'n radikale verskil. In die geval van die gewone private onderneming is kapitaal die beheerende faktor en word beheer bepaal volgens kapitaalbesit. Gevolglik besit kapitaalkragtige persone en/of groepe baie mag en word byvoorbeeld die groot ondernemings (gewoonlik maatskappye) meestal deur hulle oorheers.

Hierteenoor is die kleiner aandeelhouders in die geval van 'n maatskappy normaalweg so verspreid dat hulle, al sou hulle in totaal die beheerende aandeel besit, nie veel invloed m.b.t. die beheer van die onderneming kan uitoefen nie. So 'n posisie kan egter nie by die koöperatiewe ondernemings bestaan nie, want in hierdie

geval berus die beheer by die persoon volgens die fundamentele demokratiese beginsel van een-lid-een-stem.

Samevattend is dit dus duidelik dat waar die gewone private onderneming die persoon en arbeid ondergeskik maak aan kapitaal, daar maak die koöperatiewe ondernemings weer kapitaal ondergeskik aan die persoon en arbeid, naamlik:

„... capital the servant of labour” (p. 14) soos J. P. Warbasse dit opsom in sy boek „Cooperative Democracy” (1947)

● Die regte benadering en optrede van lede teenoor hulle koöperasie is baie belangrik vir die gesonde en lewendige bestuur daarvan. Te veel word ondervind dat die beheer net in die hande van 'n sekere aantal lede oorgelaat word, terwyl daar by so baie lede 'n wye gaping is tussen die besit van sekere magte en die gesonde uitoefening daarvan. Volgens ons mening behoort veral aktiewe lede ten volle gebruik te maak van hulle magte en regte wat volgens die koöperatiewe Wet en volgens die regulasies van die betrokke koöperasie aan hulle toegesien word.

Hierdens is 'n lid werklik by magte om 'n aktiewe rol in die bestuur en in die koöperasie te speel. Dit is suksesvol ten aanvaar te bring, is dit egter noodsaaklik dat 'n lid ten volle vertrouwd moet wees met onder andere die koöperatiewe beginsels in die algemeen, die Koöperatiewe Wet en met die verhouding van sy koöperasie tot die staat en om 'n leidende en opbouwende rol te speel in die ontwikkeling van sy koöperasie te speel.

Probleme wat mag ontstaan, sal dan beter begryp word, terwyl misverstande grootliks uit die weg geruim word en enige ongeregverdigde kritiek nie maar sondermeer aanvaar sal word nie. Waar daar nog ontevredenheid bestaan en/of waar daar by lede wel rede tot kommer is, moet regstelling daarvan nooit gesoek word in die ontdekking van lede se steun nie, maar in die eerste instansie deur onderlinge raadpleging met die bestuur en direksie en in die laaste instansie deur ander middele.

VOORDEEL

● Ware koöperateurs besef dat hul koöperasie slegs tot die mate, waartoe die lede bereidwillig is om hul steun daaraan te verleen, suksesvol kan wees, en dat die volle voordeel van koöperatiewe optrede dus alleen deur gesamentlike optrede van alle lede verkry kan word. Daar kan dus nie meer van 'n koöperasie verwag word as wat lede bereid is om daarin te plaas en daarvoor te werk en op te offer nie. Die koöperasie moet dus deur lede aanvaar word as hulle eie onderneming wat uitsluitlik tot voordeel van hulleself gedryf word.

Deur die werklike kennis van die algemene koöperatiewe beginsels soos dit in die Koöperatiewe Wet en die alledaagse sake van elke koöperasie tot uiting kom, met die be-

sef van die voordeel wat daardeur verkry kan word, sal lede nie anders kan as om lojaal teenoor hul koöperasie te wees nie.

Uit die bogenoemde moet nie afgelei word dat die belangrikheid van die bestuur van 'n koöperasie onderskat word nie. Prof. D. J. Viljoen het op die Vierde Kortkursus in Koöperasieleer gedurende 1956 te Potchefstroom, tereg beweer dat:

„... die sukses van 'n onderneming hang in 'n groot mate daarvan af hoe hierdie drie funksies (beplan, organiseer en kontroleer) verrig word.” (p. 28). Maar aan die anderkant is dit in die geval van 'n koöperatiewe onderneming wat op die steun van sy lede toegewys is, ewe waar dat

die bestuur nie meer van die koöperasie kan maak as waartoe die lede bereidwillig is nie.

Reeds in 1923 het die destydse Algemene Bestuurder van die Land- en Landboubank, mr. Thos B. Herold, in die jaarverslag van daardie jaar, die onafskidbaarheid tussen die aandeel van die bestuur en die lede beklemtoon, naamlik:

„No business of any kind, no matter how good its prospects, has much chance of success if its management is bad or unbusinesslike, or if its members are disloyal; how much more therefore is co-operation likely to be a success under similar circumstances?” (p. 12)

Die regte benadering van 'n lid teenoor sy koöperasie kan dus nie oorbeklemtoon word nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3-million Black School Children by 1974

The Department of Bantu Education has calculated that by the year 1974 there will be three million school-going Bantu (Black) children and 9,000 university students in South Africa. This was said by Dr. S. M. Naude, president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, at a graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare, Cape Province, recently.

Dr Naude also outlined the success already achieved by Bantu education. The number of scholars who passed Std 8 increased from 57 per cent in 1962 to 73 per cent in 1965. There were 53 per cent more high school children in 1963 than in 1955. An impressive figure was the percentage of Bantu between the ages of seven and 20 who can read write, and namely, 80 per cent. 2,753 Bantu attend universities in South Africa.

Regarding the University of Fort Hare *Together in Excellence* for Bantu graduates in South Africa, Dr Naude said "The university has a great role to fulfil in the development of the Bantu homelands. Those of you who have had the opportunity of studying here have a heavy responsibility. You must ask yourselves how you can use your knowledge and your talents in the best interests of your country and people."

Education is a great field for the Bantu, Enrolment in schools nearly doubled during the last decade, Dr. Naude said, rising from 939,000 in 1954 to 1,770,000 in 1964. In those ten years the number of teachers increased from 21,561 to 30,000.

New Development

The Transkei, homeland of the Xhosa people, is poised on the threshold of vast new developments, Dr. Naude said. There are 500 administrative posts intended for Xhosa clerks. More than 50 new towns are being developed, all requiring graduates to provide essential amenities. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has drawn up a schedule of the number of health personnel required per head of population, and this opens up great fields of work for graduates. Dr. Naude pointed out that there is a great shortage of Bantu doctors, dentists, and pharmacists in South Africa.

Church leader, wife for talks in England

Staff Reporter

DISTINGUISHED and well-travelled African leader of the Methodist Church and his wife will attend international religious conferences in England.



Rev. J. C. MVUSI



Mrs MVUSI

The Rev. and Mrs J. C. Mvusi, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, will leave early next month. They will be away for three months.

Mr Mvusi is head of Arthur Wellington Memorial Methodist Church, New Brighton, and Vice-Chairman of the Grahamstown Methodist District. He is also Superintendent of the Port Elizabeth (African) Methodist Circuit.

He and 23 other delegates to the conferences have been elected by the national body. They are a multi-racial team.

WORLD COUNCIL

His wife and two other women, a White and a Coloured, were elected by the Triennial Conferences of the respective Women's Associations of the Methodist Church.

The delegation will first meet in Durban on July 6. The next day they go to Johannesburg.

From there they will fly to Tel-Aviv. They will also visit Athens, Rome, Zurich, Geneva, Brussels, Paris and Amsterdam before going to London.

Mr Mvusi said they would arrive in London on August 5. The men will attend the World Methodist Council meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, from August 18-26, the World Methodist Youth Council meeting and another conference on family life in Birmingham.

The women would attend the convention of the World Federation of Methodist Women in Southlands College, Wimbledon, near London.

3,000 DELEGATES

Mr Mvusi said there would be about 3,000 Methodist delegates from other parts of the world in London.

This will be Mr Mvusi's third visit overseas. It will be Mrs Mvusi's first. They have, however, visited friends and relatives and attended other church conferences in Central and North Africa on previous occasions.

Four years ago, Mr Mvusi was invited by the Cape District of the Methodist Church to conduct a ten-day preaching tour among White, Coloured and African congregations.

He was asked to arouse more interest among Whites in missionary work. He visited Pinelands, Plumstead, Fish Hoek, Bellville, Parow and Sea Point congregations. He also preached at the Metropolitan Church in Cape Town.

CHILDREN

Mr and Mrs Mvusi have seven children. The eldest, Mrs Iris Kigundu, a qualified nurse, is the wife of Dr Kigundu of Kampala, Uganda. Another daughter is Mrs Zenia Hlati, of Lady Frere, a former school teacher. A son is Mr Selby Mvusi, head of the Department of Fine Arts at the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University, in the United States.

Others are Mr O. Mvusi, a graduate of Fort Hare University College, Alice, who is on the staff of Cowan Secondary School, New Brighton; Mrs Eiva Zwane, a staff nurse at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban; and Mr Siphon Mvusi, a graduate of the University of Natal. He is a clerk in a shipping agency in Durban.

The youngest son, Mr Winson Mvusi, is studying engineering at Florida University in the United States.

S.A. SAL MATTHEWS DOPHOU

A.N.C.-man nou gesant in V.V.O.

Deur Ons Politieke Beriggewer

'N VOORMALIGE hoofbestuurslid van die A.N.C. en 'n noue bondgenoot van die ingeperkte Albert Luthuli is aangestel as Botswana (die ou Betsjoeanaland) se permanente verteenwoordiger in die V.V.O. Hy is prof. Zachariah Koedirelang Matthews wat die Republiek in 1963 verlaat het en wat 'n skerp teenstander van die Regering se beleid van aparte universiteitsinrigtings was.

Nadat prof. Matthews Suid-Afrika verlaat het, het hy direkteur van Afrika-aangeleenthede van die Wêreldraad van Kerke in Genève, Switserland, geword.

As verteenwoordiger van Botswana sal prof. Matthews opdragte ontvang van sy oud-student, Seretse Kgama, wat nou eerste minister van hierdie noordwestelike buurman van die Republiek is. Kgama was student onder Matthews toe laasgenoemde professor in volkekunde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare in Oos-Kaapland was.

Suid-Afrika sal prof. Matthews se optrede in die V.V.O. dophou omdat dit duidelik is dat hy nie veel liefde vir die Nasionale bewind kan hê nie. Hy het hom bitter verset teen die stigting van wat hy genoem het „stamkolleges” vir Bantoes.

Sy eerste botsing met die Nasionale bewind was in 1952, toe hy op 'n studiereis in die V.S.A. was. Indië het hom gevra om voor 'n apartheidskomitee getuie te lewer oor toestande in Suid-Afrika. Dr. Malan het hom per kabelgram versoek om dit nie te doen nie. Matthews het geweier om gehoor te gee aan dr. Malan se versoek. Sy visumtydperk is toe nie verleng nie en later het die Regering geweier om sy paspoort te hernu.

Prof. Matthews was van 1925 af lid van die A.N.C. en het van 1941 in die hoofbestuur gedien. Hy was reeds in 1936 afgevaardigde na 'n sg. All African Convention. In die jare vyftig het hy 'n voorste stryder geword in die A.N.C. se passiewe weerstandsveldtog. In Desember 1956 is hy aangekeer in die massa-klopjagte wat gelei het tot die verrandsaak — hy was een van die 61 aangeklaagdes wat vrygespreek is.

LUTHULI

Sy bondgenootskap met Luthuli strek terug tot 1923, toe hy saam met Luthuli onderwyser was aan Adams College in Natal. Hulle het saam boeke en artikels met politieke strekking geskryf.

In die V.V.O. sal Matthews weer saamwerk met 'n groot liberale, lord Caradon, die vaste verteenwoordiger van Brittanje. Matthews en Caradon het al by twee geleenthede saamgewerk in verhandelinge oor Afrika en Suid-Afrika, een keer vir die Wêreldraad van Kerke en 'n ander keer in opdrag van die verbode tydskrif S.A. Outlook, wat in die buiteland uitgegee is.

In liberale kringe word prof. Matthews bestempel as 'n gematigde man. Nie soos sy seun, Joe Matthew

nie. Hy is 'n onomwonde A.N.C.-man wat dikwels agter die ystergordyn fondse gnan haal het vir ondermynende werk. Hy woon nou in Londen.

Basoetoland het ook nou twee ambassadeurs aangestel. Die een, P. M. J. Rasekoai, 'n onderwyser, word ambassadeur in Addis Abeba, Ethiopië. Die ander, D. P. G. Makena, is benoem tot sy land se reisende ambassadeur in Afrika. Hy kan 'n belangrike skakel met Suid-Afrika word en sy aanstelling is 'n vingerwysing dat Basoetoland dr. Verwoerd se idee van diplomatieke kontak met die Republiek deur middel van reisende ambassadeurs ganvaar het.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

4 JUL 1966

DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together is Excellence

Prof. dr. en mev. D. F. van Dyk
van die Universiteitskollege van Fort
Hare bring hul vakansie deur by mev.
S. M. Laas op Theunissen.

AN AFRICAN CAUSES A SENSATION

The Star's African Reporter



THE REV. ELLIOT MUYISWA MGOJO, an East London Methodist Church minister who went to the United University of Fort Hare in theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary, returned home to South Africa in October with a Master's Degree which he obtained with the highest praise and distinction.

In a letter to the Christian Institute of South Africa, Rev. Mgojo, a graduate of Fort Hare University College, says that when he entered the Chicago Seminary he was placed in the second year Bachelor of Divinity programme. Then he did so well that after some months he was promoted to the final year. A programme for his graduation ceremony was also enclosed in the letter.

"I have never worked so hard as I did this year," he says in the letter. "Chicago is not an easy seminary. Not everybody is admitted here. They select their students."

For his final year Bachelor of Divinity programme he wrote a thesis on "The Problem of

Speaking in Tongues; its role in the earliest Christian Church, and its place in the church of today."

DECIDED

There was a stir at the Chicago Seminary after he completed his thesis which he says he presented in the form of a talk to the whole University campus. His professor and the whole faculty staff held a meeting after the presentation and decided to give him a Master's Degree with the highest praise.

Rev. Mgojo's achievement has caused a sensation among the clergy in Johannesburg. The Rev. A. J. Cook of Johannesburg, who taught him at Fort Hare said Rev. Mgojo has always been a brilliant scholar.



Mr. Adam Small

R900 between SA poet and U.S. post

ABOUT R900 stands between Adam Small, the 29-year-old Coloured poet who lives in Cape Town, and an associate-professorship in philosophy at the Slippery Rock University College in Pennsylvania, United States.

Small, the college's first choice for the post among a number of applicants, needs the money for his return fare to the United States, where he has been asked to appear for a personal interview.

He said at his home in Lansdowne last night: "The possibility of my going at all seems very remote at the moment."

Well-known for his Afrikaans poetry, Small has been lecturing in philosophy at the University College of the Western Cape since 1960. He also lectured for a year at Fort Hare.

DOUBLE PAY

The salary offered at Slippery Rock is double the pay he is now receiving. If he is appointed, he will be alone in the United States until he has saved enough money for his wife and two young sons to join him.

Small said he had been unproductive and not written any poetry for the past two years. "A change of scene might be very helpful."

Matthews honour welcomed

Staff Reporter

The appointment of Professor Z. K. Matthews as Botswana (Bechuanaland) representative at the United Nations in New York has been widely welcomed on the Border.

The appointment was announced by the Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, Dr. Seretse Khama. Bechuanaland will be known as Botswana when it becomes independent later this year.

Dr. R. R. Mahlangeni, of East London, summed up the views of many Border people when he said: "Professor Z. K. Matthews is a great scholar. This is the highest honour for an African in South Africa. He deserves it. It proves that he is also a great statesman."

The founder, and first principal of the Fort Hare University College in Alice, Dr. A. Kerr, said Professor Matthews achieved a "first" among Africans when he became the first graduate of Fort Hare.

FIRST AFRICAN
University of Fort Hare

Mr. R. T. Bokwe, of King William's Town, brother-in-law of Prof. Matthews, was a great man who never wanted to hurt the feelings of other people — even his adversaries.

A retired magistrate who was associated with Prof. Matthews during his legal practice, said he was a "gentleman of the world."

After graduating at Fort Hare in 1924, Prof. Matthews was awarded his master's degree in arts at Yale University in the United States. Later he gained his LL.B. degree at the University of South Africa.

In 1935 he was appointed lecturer at Fort Hare, after being principal of Adams College in Natal.

At Fort Hare he rose to become head of the Department of Social Anthropology and Law.

RESIGNED

When Professor C. P. Dent, then principal, left Fort Hare in the early fifties, Prof. Matthews was appointed acting principal. He was the first African to govern a university in South Africa.

When Bantu Education was introduced at Fort Hare, Prof. Matthews resigned, and opened a legal practice. He closed his practice in Alice when he was appointed Secretary of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, where he is now with his family.

A former treason trialist, Prof. Matthews was detained during the 1962 Emergency Regulations. He was in the national executive of the now banned South African National Congress. He was also a member of the now defunct Native Representative Council.

Prof. Matthews' wife was born in Alice.

20 JUL 1966

DATE

DIE PLATTEKANDER.

PERSONAL



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor M. G. Seboni, Dr. of Education at Fort Hare University passed through Colesberg on the 14th inst. with Mrs. Seboni, B.A., and their family. They spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. R. Mangu at their residence in Colesberg.

28 JUL 1966

DATE

CAPE TIMES

Prof. Matthews

gets UN post



Cape Times Correspondent

GABERONES. — Prof. Z. K. Matthews, former lecturer in social anthropology and law at Fort Hare, has been appointed Botswana representative at the United Nations.

University of Fort Hare
Faculty of Theology

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Dr. Seretse Khama.

At present Professor Matthews is in Geneva working for the World Council of Churches. He will return to Bechuanaland before leaving for New York.

27 JUL 1966

DATE

DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MNR. EN MEV. NICHOLAS FERREIRA van Delft, Nederland, wat onlangs op Alice in Oos-Kanpland getrou is. Die bruid was Jeanette Ross, dogter van prof. J. J. Ross, rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, en mev. Ross, en die bruidegom is die seun van mnr. en mev. L. S. Ferreira van Ballitovand, Natal. Die paarjie het altesaam sowat 13,000 myl gereis om te trou. Voor haar huwelik het mev. Ferreira in Parys, Frankryk, gestudeer. Haar eggenoot is aan die W.N.N.R. verbonde en doen op die oomblik in Delft navorsing. Hulle keer in Januarie aanstaande jaar na die Republiek terug.

28 JUL 1966

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare conference

Staff Reporter

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE South African National Social Workers' three-day conference for non-Whites will be held at Fort Hare University College from September 3 to 5.

Mr. Z. B. Nabe, a lecturer at Fort Hare, will be the host. Papers will be read by leading White and African educationalists.

The theme is "Social work practice in a good society."

2 - AUG 1966

DATE

7 E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare man back soon

EAST LONDON. — A 36-year-old former student and curator at the University College of Fort Hare, Mr Vincent Gitywa, is expected to arrive in East London from the University of Munich, Germany.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Gitywa was awarded a scholarship by the German Ambassador to study curatorship two years ago. At the time he was offered the scholarship he was in charge of the Fort Hare University's Museum.

It is believed he was the first African in the Ciskei to be awarded such a scholarship.

Born at Debe Nek, Mr Gitywa matriculated at Lovedale Institution and obtained his B.A. Honours at the University College of Fort Hare in 1956. He is the second son of the late Mr and Mrs Solomon Gitywa, of Mqaba Location, Debe Nek.

He is married with three children. Mr Gitywa will resume his duties at Fort Hare on Monday.

NOT GUILTY OF RAPE

Fort Hare man fined for attack

MALUSI BALINTULO, aged 23, described as Curator of the Cultural Museum at Fort Hare, was found not guilty in the Supreme Court here of raping a woman student from the college on May 12.



University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence

But Mr Justice Kannemeyer fined him R50 (or two months' imprisonment) for common assault.

Balintulo, who claimed to have been the girl's lover on two previous occasions, admitted having intercourse with her in his room on May 12. She had readily agreed, he said.

He denied her allegation that he had taken her in his car to a spot near the King William's Town Road and raped her.

PICTURES DESTROYED

He admitted striking her several times with his fists when she destroyed a photograph album and pictures given him by another woman student. After hitting her, he apologised.

Evidence was given in support of both the girl's account and Balintulo's story.

The judge said the State had not established beyond a reasonable doubt that the girl had been raped.

He told Balintulo, a B.A. Honours graduate: "It is disappointing to find a man of your academic standing in the predicament he is in today."

DATE.....

28 JUL 1968

P. E. EVENING POST

Seeking exit permit



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs FLORENCE MABINDISA, 25, of Port Alfred, who has been refused a passport to join her husband in Zambia, has again applied for an exit permit.

Her last application was turned down. No reasons were given. Her husband, Mr Isaac Mabin-

disa, 26, formerly taught English at Kwazakele Secondary School, Port Elizabeth.

He obtained his B.A. and B.Ed. degrees at Fort Hare. At present he is teaching in the University of Zambia.

Mrs Mabindisa is seen here with her 17-month-old daughter, **NOLITA**.



Fort Hare man fined R50 for hitting girl

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Malusi Malintulo, 23, curator of the Cultural Museum at Fort Hare University College appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday charged with rape. He was found not guilty, but was fined R50 (or two months) for common assault.

Miss Marjory Majordino, a third-year student at Fort Hare alleged Malintulo struck her several times in the face with his fist, pushed her over in the veld, banged her head on the ground, and when she was weak, raped her.

Dr. Pieter Jacobus Jacobs of Victoria Hospital, Lovedale said Miss Majordino was brought to him on the night of May 12, by the matron of the women's hostel.

He said she had two bruises, one on the eye and one on the forehead, and a cut and bruise on the left knee. There was evidence of intercourse.

Dr. Jacobs agreed with Mr. W. Maritz, defending, that her injuries were not serious. He would have expected more serious injuries in view of the violence alleged.

VELD SEARCHED

Miss Majordino alleged that Malintulo took her to Fort Beaufort in a car, and on his return took her to his room at the bachelor quarters of the University of Fort Hare.

She said he took her to Alice, and then, instead of driving her back to the women's hostel, he went off on the King William's Town road, and turned off on to a gravel road.

When she tried to run away, he attacked her, she said. Later they both searched for her wig, shoes, key and other belongings. Then he drove her back to the hostel.

Malintulo alleged that after returning from Fort Beaufort, he took Miss Majordino back to his room and there proposed love to her. She readily agreed, he said.

STUDENT CALLED

After this, she sat on the bed looking at a photograph album while he played records. Another student knocked at the door and asked for a tennis racquet which he (Malintulo) had borrowed.

Sergeant Sieber of the Alice police said he investigated the scene at which the alleged assault took place and found a button similar to the one missing from Miss Majordino's coat.

Mr. Justice Kannemeyer said: "The onus is on the state to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. The State must disprove the alibi."

Malintulo alleged he had a quarrel with Miss Majordino concerning his relationship with another woman student, the judge said.

She tore up some photographs and damaged his album. This made him so angry that he struck her several times in the face with his fist.

DISAPPOINTING

The judge therefore found the accused not guilty of rape in that according to the evidence of another student, both Malintulo and Miss Marjordino had been in Malintulo's room at the time the assault was supposed to have taken place in the veld.

He found him guilty of common assault in that he struck Miss Majordino with his fist.

"I would not wish to condone the accused's conduct. He plays fast and loose with women students, and allows his temper to get the better of him," he said. "It is disappointing to find a man of your academic standing in the predicament you are in today," he told the accused.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE ~~NEWS~~ TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

INTERNATIONAL
PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
184 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

22 JUL 1966

S. Africa May Ban Students' Union

Moves to ban the National Union of South African Students and to set up a system of differentiated education for South Africa as a whole have been in evidence recently.

Mr. William Savage, president of the National Union of Students, said on his return from an N.U.S.A.S. congress at the weekend that the South African Government is already putting pressure on the movement in the universities.

Mr. Ian Robertson, president of N.U.S.A.S.—the 20,000 strong multi-racial organization which invited Senator Robert Kennedy to South Africa—is already under a restriction order.

English-speaking universities which fail to take action against the "subversive" N.U.S.A.S. may soon find, said Mr. Savage, that Afrikaans universities enjoy a higher priority in Government-sponsored developments and grants for new buildings.

Mr. Savage also said that N.U.S.A.S. is finding it increasingly difficult to run constructive "relief schemes" which provide books and correspondence courses for political prisoners. Similarly the Government may soon stop the tutorial courses which the N.U.S.A.S.

runs for coloured students preparing for the G.C.E. examination.

There are only 946 coloured students in the three tribal colleges of Fort Hare, Turfloop, and the University of Zululand. "In the non-European section of the University of Natal, the hall of residence was a disused Army barracks and there were blast furnaces only a few hundred yards away", Mr. Savage said.

He added that Mr. Robertson, whom he visited, was going through "a tremendous crisis of conscience. He cannot take part in any social gathering—which means more than two people—even to take his meals apart from his parents." It is thought that Mr. Robertson will be allowed to leave South Africa only on an "exit" permit, which means he will be unable to return.

The N.U.S. fund started to help Mr. Robertson to continue his studies in this country stands at £600. He has been offered a place at Oxford or London University for next session.

Meanwhile a special body known as the Reconnaissance Committee has been set up by the South African National Advisory Education Council to prepare plans for the system of differentiated education.

This was disclosed by the vice-president of the council, Dr. G. J. Jordaan, in a broadcast talk on July 10. Dr. Jordaan said that the committee had already completed a survey of the present position in South Africa as well as abroad, and it had now begun with its main task of investigating not only all the basic implications of differentiated education but also the principle itself.

Dr. Jordaan said that in addition to considering the question of differentiated education, the National Advisory Education Council was giving attention to the greater coordination of syllabuses and curricula, the termination of the present divided control of secondary education, and the development of a system of vocational and other guidance to advise parents and children. The Reconnaissance Committee would also have to work out the details of such a guidance system.

DATE

9 AUG 1966

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BO: Van die groot getal mense wat die Rapportryerskorps se vleisbraaiery in Oos-Londen bygewoon het, is mnr. C. A. Buys, prof. H. L. N. Joubert van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, mnr. P. J. Bouwer en mnr. P. C. B. Swart. Prof. Joubert het die saamtrek van die Grens se Rapportryerskorps die middag toegespreek.

29 JUL 1966

Hare

ZAMBIA MAIL

New sties

Lusaka, Thursday.— A Zambian professional officer, Mr Daniel Luzongo, has assumed the duties of Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension).

Mr Luzongo, a former Munali student, went to Fort Hare University in South Africa in 1955. He obtained an advanced diploma in agriculture and a B. Sc. degree.

Teacher puzzled by award report

Staff Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Miss Nocebo Dzulane, a teacher at the Forbes Grant Secondary School here, is puzzled.

An African newspaper has reported that she has been awarded a British Cultural Scholarship for post-graduate study overseas. But she herself has had no official notification of this.

A Bachelor of Arts graduate of Fort Hare University, Miss Dzulane has taught social studies and Xhosa at Forbes Grant School here since the start of her teaching career in 1958.

She made application to the British Embassy in Pretoria in May last year, and went to Port Elizabeth for an interview at the British Consulate there in October.

University of Fort Hare
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Miss Nocebo Dzulane

But, she says, so far she has had no official notification that her application has been successful.

She has not yet applied for a passport.

The scholarship she hopes to get would enable her to have a year's study in a post-graduate course at a British university.

Miss Dzulane was born at Mbiza, in the Nqamakwe district of the Transkei. Her late father was a teacher, and she has a brother and a sister who are teachers.

9 AUG 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Home after study in Germany

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — Mr. V. Z. Gitywa, curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at the University College of Fort Hare, resumed duties yesterday after a post-graduate course in Germany.

He was awarded a 20-month scholarship by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst to study museum techniques and anthropology.

It is believed he was the first African to go overseas for such a study. He was attached to the Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel Museums.

FORT HARE DEGREE

Born at Middledrift, Mr. Gitywa matriculated at Lovedale Institution, Alice, and obtained his B.A. (Hons.) at Fort Hare in 1956.

Another curator of Fort Hare, Mr. Malusi Balintulo, has been awarded a similar scholarship at Durham University.

Mr. Balintulo is also an honours graduate of Fort Hare.

He is due to leave South Africa this week.

DATE

10 AUG 1966

WORLD

Top curator arrives back in E.L.



WORLD CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON. — A 36-year-old former student and curator at the University College of Fort Hare, Mr. Vincent Mzanoxolo Gitywa, B.A. (Hon.) arrived in East London from the University of Munich, Germany, on Friday.

Mr. Gitywa was awarded a scholarship by the German Ambassador in Johannesburg to study curatorship two years ago. At the time he was in charge of the Fort Hare University's museum.

It is believed he was the first African in the Ciskei to be awarded such a scholarship.

(Donderdagaandprogram 9.20)

Die taak van Fort Hare



'n Gedeelte van die gebou vir Natuurwetenskappe by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare vier vanjaar sy vyftigste bestaansjaar. Toe die inrigting op 8 Februarie 1916 deur Generaal Louis Botha, destydse Eerste Minister van die Unie van Suid-Afrika geopen is, het dit die kroon geplaas op 'n lang en volgehoue sendingpoging op Bantoe-onderwysgebied deur die „United Free Church of Scotland”.

Die begin was beskeie. Die eerste studente het bestaan uit 'n groepie wat vir die universiteitstoelating voorberei is terwyl die meerderheid gebreke in hul na-primêre studies aangevul het. Daar was slegs twee permanente personeellede en lesings is gegee in 'n nederige gebou-tjie.

Geleidelike groei het egter nie agterweë gebly nie en veral na 1960, met die oorpasing van Fort Hare Universiteitskollege na die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys, is groot ontwikkelings en uitbreidings aangepak.

Sedertdien spits die inrigting hom meer bepaald toe op die hoër onderwys van die Xhospreekende volksgemeenskap van die Republiek. Vandag bestaan daar reeds sewe fakulteite en volgens 'n beraming van die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys sal die studentetal wat nou oor die 400 is, teen 1975 op 2,000 te staan kom.

Die stap wat gelei het tot die Transkei van vandag — en die Ciskei wat kom — is al genoem: „Miskien die allergewigtigste stap wat in hierdie eeu in verband met rasseverhoudinge in ons land geding is.”

Fort Hare se rol, as die inrigting vir hoër onderwys wat dié gebied moet bedien, is nie 'n geringe een nie.

In 'n reeks van ses praatjies word verskillende aspekte van die taak van die Universiteitskollege ten opsigte van die Transkei en die Ciskei deur die rektor en 'n paar van die dosente geskets.

DR. DEGENAAR IS BAIE VERDRAAGSAAM

J. BEKKER, Departement van Wysbegeerte, Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, skryf:

Mnr. H. J. Smith se brief (Die Burger, 9 Augustus) laat 'n mens besef watter verdraagsame standpunt dr. Degenaar inderdaad voorstaan. Selfs briewe só sonder verdienste en so vol van persoonlike vooroordeel en verdraaiing soos dié van mnr. Smith, moet geduld word. Dr. Degenaar wil elkeen toelaat om sy só te sê, maar dit spreek natuurlik vanself dat alle menings nie dieselfde waarde het nie.

DOODVERF

Die bevooroordeelheid van mnr. Smith spreek uit die trant van sy hele brief. Sy houding word seker die duidelikste weerspieël in die eerste sin: „In die artikel van dr. J. J. Degenaar is daar selfs hier en daar iets te waardeer!” Met

ander woorde, hy het nog voordat hy die artikel gelees het, die verwagting gekoester dat daar niks van waarde in sal wees nie.

Uit sy publikasies blyk dit dat dr. Degenaar reeds jare besig is met 'n grondige studie van die liberalisme. Sy opvattinge het hy vir ernstige oorweging voorgelê. Daarom vind ek mnr. Smith se „gevatheid” en sy tallo uitroeptekens uiters misplaas.

As iemand soos mnr. Smith voorstel dat van *onbevangenheid* in plaas van *openheid* gepraat moet word, dan lyk dit heeltemal onnodig, want uit sy brief blyk dit dat daar by hom geen aanduiding van 'n sulke houding is nie.

Mnr. Smith maak hom aan verdrading skuldig as hy beweer dat dr. Degenaar sy (mnr. Smith se) opvattinge sal wil doodverf. Dr. Degenaar pleit juis vir verdraagsaamheid. Dit is een van die baie oproepe waaraan mnr. Smith blykbaar nie gehoor kan of wil gee nie.

GROTER BEGRIP

Wanneer mnr. Smith verder sê dat dr. Degenaar dié doodverwery met „'n rooi kwas” sal doen, maak hy óf 'n skandalige aantygning (asof mnr. Smith homself 'n beskuldiging van Kommunisme op die hals kan haal) óf hy het nie verstaan wat met die „rooi kwas” bedoel word nie. As laasgenoemde die geval is, sal 'n mens maar sê dat groter begrip gewoonlik in akademiese kringe aangetref word.

Mnr. Smith sê: „u liberalisme is per slot van sake maar die ou geesteskind van die stokoue humanisme”. Hy maak asof dr. Degenaar se opvattinge geminag moet word omdat hulle oorsprong ver in die verlede te vinde is. Maar is mnr. Smith se idees nie baie ouer nie. Hy probeer selfs om Augustinus se uitlatings oor die wilsvryheid weer op te domkrag.

Maar ek wil nie op 'n negatiewe noot afsluit nie. Ek is dit roerend eens met mnr. Smith wanneer hy sê: „Ek kan ook nie analities scamdink nie.” Inderdaad!

DATE

18 AUG 1966

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. James Benjamin Thom wat in 1960 aangestel is as lektor in die regte aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare is nou bevorder tot professor in openbare reg. Hy is op Burgersdorp gebore en het aan die Greykollege in Bloemfontein gematrikuleer. Hy het daarna die B.A. en LL.B.-grade aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch verwerf. Prof. Thom het in 1955 in die staatsdiens getree. Ná 'n kort rukkie in die kriminele hof in Kaapstad, het hy beroepsassistent van die Prokureur-generaal in Wes-Kaapland geword. Hy is in 1960 by Fort Hare aangestel. Hy is getroud met mej. Ruth Möller.


18 AUG 1966

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH I.L.

Busy time for Pastor Niemoller

Daily Dispatch Correspondent


KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—Pastor Martin Niemoller, the celebrated anti-Nazi German clergyman, will have a busy time when he visits this part of the Border over the coming weekend. On Sunday morning he will attend a service and preach at the African Lutheran Church at Etembeni, 16 miles from King William's Town, on the road to Peddie.

On Sunday afternoon he is to visit the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, where he will meet African and other students.

Pastor Niemoller will be a luncheon guest on Sunday of Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, Professor of Theology at Fort Hare University.

On Sunday evening he is to preach in the King William's Town Lutheran Church to a multi-racial, inter-denominational congregation.

Agricultural courses offered to Africans

Herald Correspondent

ALICE

AFRICAN students are now being offered a choice of two University of South Africa degree courses in agriculture, at the University College of Fort Hare. These commence next year.

well as by the Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Professor of the new agricultural faculty at Fort Hare University College is Mr Johannes Hendrick van Wyk, B.Sc., who has been senior lecturer in agriculture at the college since 1956.

Another promotion is that of Mr James Benjamin Thom, B.A. (Law), LL.B., lecturer in law at the university college since 1960.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Professor J. H. van Wyk, newly-appointed Professor of Agriculture.

For prospective teachers of agriculture a three-year B.A. agriculture degree is available, and for intending research officers there is a four-year B.Sc. degree.

Bursaries are being offered by the Bantu Administration and Development Department, the Education Department as



Professor J. B. Thom, newly-appointed Professor of Public Law.

Mr Thom now becomes Professor of Public Law and is appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare.



PROF. J. H. VAN WYK



PROF. J. B. THOM

New professors at Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE — The new Faculty of Agriculture at the University College of Fort Hare will, from 1967, offer two University of South Africa degree courses for African students. Formerly only a Diploma in Agriculture was obtainable at Fort Hare.

A three-year B.A. agriculture degree, designed for future teachers of agriculture or extension officers, is to be offered, while a four-year B.Sc. agriculture degree, intended for research officers, may also be obtained.

The Bantu Administration and Development Department and the Education Department, as well as the Transkeian Department of Agriculture and Forestry are offering bursaries to African students interested in taking these courses at Fort Hare.

It is hoped the new faculty will provide trained men who are urgently required to fill posts in these departments to help in the agricultural development of these territories.

MR. J. H. VAN WYK

Mr. Johannes Hendrik van Wyk, senior lecturer in Agriculture, has been promoted Professor of Agriculture.

Born in Newcastle, Natal, Professor Van Wyk was educated there before going to the University of Pretoria, where he obtained a B.Sc. Agriculture degree and a Higher Education diploma in 1948. He taught at Newcastle High School and Weston Agricultural College in Natal until his appointment as Senior Lecturer at Fort Hare in 1956.

In 1964, Professor Van Wyk attended the University of Pretoria where he studied for a D.Sc. Agriculture degree, for which he is at present completing a thesis on the crop production and agricultural potential of the Transkei.

Professor Van Wyk is married with two children.

MR. J. B. THOM

At the same time, Mr. James Benjamin Thom has been appointed Professor of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare.

Born in Burgersdorp, Professor Thom matriculated at Grey College, Bloemfontein. He gained a B.A. (Law) and LL.B. at Stellenbosch University.

In 1955 Professor Thom joined the public service, working first in the Criminal Courts at Cape Town and later serving as professional assistant to the Attorney-General, Cape Western Division. After being admitted to the Bar, he appeared in the Supreme Court on behalf of the State.

Later he served as law adviser to the Cape Provincial Administration and afterwards to the Department of Justice, Pretoria, where he was Assistant Government Law Adviser.

Immediately before his appointment to the Fort Hare staff as lecturer in law in 1960, Professor Thom was law adviser to both the departments of Agriculture

Professor Thom married Miss Ruth Müller, an accomplished musician and graduate of the Conservatoire of Music at Stellenbosch University.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 AUG 1966

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG P.E.

Landboukursusse by Fort Hare

(Van Ons Eie Beriggewer)

ALICE.

TWEE graadkursusse in landbou sal van 1967 by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare aangebied word. Voorheen is net 'n diplomakursus in landbou by Fort Hare aangebied.



Ná drie jaar kan 'n B.A.-graad in landbou behaal word, wat voldoende is vir toekomstige landbou-onderwysers. Die B.Sc.-graad in landbou kan na vier jaar verwerf word. Die Departement van Bantoe-

administrasie en -ontwikkeling asook die Transkei se departement van land- en bosbou bied beurse aan vir Bantoe-studente wat oëthier in Excellence Fort Hare wil volg.

Daar word verwag dat die nuwe fakulteit die tekort aan opgeleide Bantoes in dié departemente sal oplos.

Mnr. Johannes Hendrik van Wyk, senior lektor in landbou by Fort Hare, is bevorder tot professor van die nuwe landboufakulteit.

Prof. Van Wyk het in New castle, Natal, skoolgegaan en sy B.Sc.-graad in landbou aan die Universiteit van Pretoria verwerf.

DOKTOERSGRAAD

Hy het onderwys gegee by die Hoërskool Newcastle en die Weston-Landboukollege tot sy aanstelling as senior lektor in landbou aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

In 1964 het Prof. Van Wyk sy doktorsgraad in landbou aan die Universiteit van Pretoria behaal. Hy skryf nou 'n boek oor die Wisselbou en die Landbouvermoë van die Transkei.

Prof. Van Wyk is getroud en het twee kinders.



PROF. VAN WYK

DATE..... 21 AUG 1966

DAGBREEK EN SONDAGNUUS

Sir Keith Hancock Verkeerd:

DAAR IS WEL NAVORSING IN TRANSKEI

PROF. DR. DERYCK E. NEL, HOOF VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT GEOGRAFIE EN GEOLOGIE, UNIVERSITEITS-KOLLEGE FORT HARE: Ek het my oë geknip en nog eens geknip toe ek lees (Dagbreek, 31 Julie) dat daar volgens sir Keith Hancock feitlik geen navorsing oor die



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Transkei gedoen word

Omdat ek nie eintlik met navorsing t.o.v. die Transkei of ander dele van die land op hoogte is nie, beperk ek my slegs tot navorsing deur dosente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Afgesien van die deeltydse navorsing in die Transkei deur die sosioloog wat sir Keith noem, kan ek nog die volgende persone noem wat tans met sodanige navorsing besig is, of dit reeds afgehandel het:

- Prof. dr. P. A. Duminy: Kind - onderwyser - ver-

houdinge in Bantoe-hoërskole in die Transkei en Ciskei.

- Prof. G. I. M. Mzamsane: Xhosa - dialekte in die Transkei.

- Dr. J. G. Smal: Bantoe-korporasies met verwysing na die Transkei.

- Mnr. Folscher (voorheen van Fort Hare): die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Transkei.

- Prof. J. van Wyk: Die landbou - potensiaal van die Transkei.

Ek het self verlede jaar navorsingswerk oor die Bevolkingsverbreiding in die Transkei voltooi.

Ek glo dat sir Keith Hancock 'n apologie aan ons verskuldig is.

20 AUG 1966

CAPE TIMES

Matthews to be envoy

Cape Times Correspondent



GENEVA — Z. K. Matthews, who quit South Africa after opposing the Nationalist Government's tribal colleges policy, has been appointed Ambassador to the United States and the United Nations for Botswana, as Bechuanaland will be known after its September 30 Independence.

Dr. Matthews was the first graduate of the Fort Hare University college and lectured there until the Government took it over in 1959. He left South Africa in 1962 after waiting five months for a passport to become secretary for Africa at the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 AUG 1965

THE ALICE TIMES

Congratulations to Mr. J. H. van Wijk and Advocate J. B. Theron who have been appointed Professors at the Fort Hare University.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 AUG 1966

DATE

Queenstown Daily Representative

New Degree Courses At Fort Hare

ALICE

The new faculty of Agriculture at the University College of Fort Hare will, from 1967, offer two University of South Africa degree courses for African students. Formerly only a Diploma in Agriculture was obtainable at Fort Hare.



A three-year B.A. agriculture degree designed for future teachers of agriculture or extension officers, is to be offered, while a four-year B.Sc. agricultural degree, intended for research officers, may also be obtained.

The Bantu Administration and Development Department and the Education Department, as well as the Transkeian Department of Agriculture and Forestry are offering bursaries to African students interested in taking these courses at Fort Hare.

It is hoped the new faculty will provide trained men who are urgently required to fill posts in these departments to help in the agricultural development of these territories.

22 AUG 1966

WORLD

Farming courses offered



University of Fort Hare
Fostering Excellence

From **MARCUS NGANI**

UMTATA.—From next year the new Faculty of Agriculture at the University College of Fort Hare will offer two University of South Africa degree courses for African students.

A three-year B.A. (Agriculture) degree, designed for future teachers of agriculture or extension officers, is to be offered, while a four-year B.Sc. degree intended for research officers may also be obtained.

The Transkei Government is offering bursaries to African students interested in these courses.

UN post for Professor Matthews

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Prof. Z. K. Matthews — the father of a man who has been declared a prohibited immigrant in Bechuanaland — will become Bechuanaland's representative at the United Nations after independence on September 30.

Prof. Matthews, a South African, is a former lecturer at Fort Hare University College.

His son, Joe, was declared a prohibited immigrant in Bechuanaland in February last year.

And the professor himself — now with the World Council of Churches in Geneva — believes he will have to give up his South African nationality to represent Botswana.

Professor Matthews is a personal friend of Prime Minister Seretse Khama, who offered him the post. Both are of the Bamangwato tribe although 61-year-old Dr. Matthews was born in South Africa.

FIRST GRADUATE

Dr. Matthews left the Republic in 1962 after opposing the Government's policy on tribal colleges. He was the first graduate of Fort Hare College, and lectured there until the Government took it over in 1959.

He was a member of the African National Congress before it was banned, being generally accepted as a moderate.

The Bechuanaland Government gave no reason for declaring Joe Matthews a prohibited immigrant. The order simply described him as "an undesirable person".

Mr. Matthews, a former treason trialist, and leader of the banned African National Congress, worked as an attorney in Basutoland after fleeing from South Africa in 1960.

Twee swart studente aangehou

OOS-LONDEN. — Twee studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is deur die polisie van Alice aangehou ná 'n week se onrus by die kampus. Die studente het glo 'n vergadering belê uit protes teen besoeke van die polisie op die Universiteitsterrein. Hulle het die rektor, prof. J. J. Ross, uitgenooi om die vergadering by te woon.

Prof. Ross het op die vergadering aan die studente gesê dat hy nie die polisie kan keer om die terrein binne te kom nie. Hy het die studente gevra om uiteen te gaan en het vertrek.

Die studente het glo met die vergadering voortgegaan en 'n versoekskrif opgestel wat hulle na die Minister van Justisie, adv. B. J. Vorster, sou stuur en waarin hulle eis dat die polisie nie die terrein besoek nie.

'n Rusie het later in die mansseatsaal ontstaan en twee studente is glo beseer. Twee manne is later deur die polisie van Alice aangehou. — Sapa.



UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

27 AUG 1966

NATAL MERCURY

UNIVERSITY BILL CONDEMNED

Staff Reporter

THE South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday issued a statement condemning the restrictive provisions of the Extension of University Education Amendment Bill which is at present before Parliament, and deploring "this added infringement on the right of universities to order their own affairs."

The statement quoted the 1955 Commission of Inquiry into Fort Hare University as saying that segregation "leads to tensions and antagonisms which we believe do not exist in the universities where both Europeans and non-Europeans are admitted."

The institute further considered that the provisions of the Bill would be detrimental to the future leadership of the country, both European and non-European.

2 students at Fort Hare held

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—Two Fort Hare University College students have been detained by the Alice police after a week of unrest at the college.

Students, it is alleged, called a meeting to protest against the frequent visits of the police at the campus. They invited the rector, Professor J. J. Ross.

At the meeting it is said Professor Ross advised students that he could not stop the police from entering the campus as they were not under his jurisdiction. He then asked the students to disperse.

The students continued with their meeting and drew up a petition which they sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, demanding an end to the presence of the police in the campus.

DATE

29 AUG 1966

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Police hold Fort Hare students

EAST LONDON, Monday. —

Two Fort Hare University College students have been detained by the Alice police following a week of unrest at the college.

The students, it is understood, called a meeting to protest against the frequent visits of the police to the campus. They invited the Rector, Professor J. J. Ross to attend. He said he could not keep police off the campus as they were not under his jurisdiction, and asked the students to disperse.

The students are reported to have continued the meeting and drawn up a petition to the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. J. Vorster.

A row flared up and two students were injured. Two men were detained by police.—Sapa.

27 AUG 1966

DIE BURGER

Studente by Fort Hare Aangelou



OS-LONDEN.

TWEE studente van die Univer-
siteit van Fort Hare
is deur die polisie in hegtenis ge-
neem ná wanordelikhede vandeeweek by die kollege.

Die studente het glo 'n vergadering by die kollege gehou om te protesteer teen die gereelde polisiebesoeke aan die kampus. Hulle het die rektor, dr. J. J. Ross, ook na die vergadering genooi.

Nadat prof. Ross hulle meege-
deel het dat hy nie die polisie by
die kollege kan verbied nie, het hy
die studente gevra om uiteen te
gaan. Die studente het geweer en
prof. Ross is toe daar weg.

'n Rusie het later by die mans
se eetsaal ontstaan. Twee studen-
te is beseer en twee is later deur
die polisie in hegtenis geneem. —
(Sapa.)

26 AUG 1966

DATE

Hare

P. E. EVENING POST

STABBING ON FORT HARE CAMPUS

A PORT ELIZABETH student at Fort Hare University College, Alice, was admitted to Lovedale Hospital with serious knife wounds after violence broke out on the campus.

In a letter to the Evening Post, a senior student said that certain students from the Transvaal were waging a "reign of terror" on the campus.

Some students "stultidly left the college to seek cover elsewhere," said the letter.

The letter said while the stabbed student was in hospital, his attackers visited him and forced him to "withdraw the charge" against them.

The "terrorists" were said to consist of three groups.

One collected "information", the second committed violence by brandishing knives and throwing stones. The third, put on a false front, by pretending to act in the interests of all the students.

Inquiry

The letter said college authorities had started making investigations about the disturbances.

Already some students believed to be responsible for the unrest had been reported.

This followed an official notice issued at the weekend, which asked "all responsible students" to expose the offenders.

A college spokesman confirmed that a student had been stabbed and an arrest had been made.

He refused to make further comment. He said the matter was in the hands of the police.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Institute hits at Varsity Bill

THE Institute of Race Relations criticizes the Extension of University Education Amendment Bill which prohibits a non-White student at a "White" university from being a member of some associations of students of any other ethnic group.

"The Institute has taken note of the new restrictive provisions of the Bill and deplores this added infringement of the right of universities to order their own affairs," the Institute says in a statement.



University of Fort Hare
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The provision that a non-White student may not belong to an association of another group or attend meetings on the campus unless the association deals exclusively with academic matters, "cuts away one of the few remaining areas in which co-operation between Whites and non-Whites can take place," the Institute says.

TENSION

It points out that the Commission of Inquiry into Fort Hare said in 1955 that segregation leads to tension and antagonisms which, it believed, did not exist in the universities where both Whites and non-Whites are admitted.


"The Institute also views with disfavour the provision which gives to someone outside the university, that is the Minister, the power to terminate a student's studies arbitrarily and for no academic reason."

The proposed limitations to contact within "White" universities would be detrimental to the future leadership of the country, White as well as non-White.

27 AUG 1966

P. E. EVENING POST

UNREST AT FORT HARE

 THE two Fort Hare University College students, arrested after disturbances at the college, will appear in the Magistrate's Court in Alice on Wednesday.

Last week, a report was received about a Port Elizabeth man student, who suffered serious injuries after a group attacked him with knives.

A senior student, said in an interview today, there was much unrest on the campus. Some students feared there would be more arrests.

It is also understood students are not happy about frequent visits of the police at the campus. Students recently called a meeting to protest against such visits.

27 AUG 1966

DATE

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P. 5

FORT HARE ARRESTS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Herald Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Two Fort Hare University College students have been detained by the police at Alice following a week of unrest at the college. The students, it is understood, called a meeting to protest against the frequent visits of the police at the campus.

TALKS ON WELFARE

Top speakers for Alice

Staff Reporter

PROFESSORS and lecturers from White and African universities and colleges will deliver addresses on education, welfare work and mental health at the annual national conference of the Non-European Social Workers' Association at Fort Hare University College, Alice, next month.

The Mayor of Alice, Professor G. C. Oosthuizen, will open the conference. Dr J. J. Ross, Principal of Fort Hare, will welcome delegates and observers.

Among those invited to give addresses are Mrs B. Helm (Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Social Work at Cape Town University), Prof. P. A. Duminy (Head of the Department of Education at Fort Hare), and Mr M. Bompas (Lecturer in Social Work at Fort Hare University College of

Others are Prof. T. M. D. of Psychology at Fort Hare), Mr R. S. (Federal Theological Seminary, Alice) and Mrs E. H. Bryant, a Negress, and wife of Bishop H. Bryant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of South Africa.

Prof. P. J. de Vos, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work at Fort Hare will also give a lecture.

Mr P. Ncaca—one of the organisers of the conference—and a graduate of the former Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work, Johannesburg, said industrial, commercial and technological achievements in the world today had created great sociological problems.

CHALLENGE

Mr Ncaca, a senior student at the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice, said the achievements were counter-balanced by poverty, disease, lack of homes, unemployment and low morality.

The problems were a challenge to social workers. They called for constant reassessment, discussion and evaluation.

Mr Ncaca said the Government and municipalities were, in many cases, unable to provide certain social services.

Certain classes of people were fast deteriorating to the point of being an actual social and moral menace to the community.

APATHETIC

Social workers would discuss methods of awakening the public to the great need for private welfare bodies.

The small number of such bodies in the country showed how apathetic some people were towards the difficulties of the less privileged.

Professional and business people should come together and help relieve the suffering of the underprivileged people.

"They should embark on a practical programme of social planning and rehabilitative services," said Mr Ncaca.



Mrs E. BRYANT, wife of Bishop Harrison L. Bryant, of African Methodist Episcopal Church of South Africa and South-West Africa, who will deliver an address at the annual conference at Fort Hare University College.

NEGRESS

University of Fort Hare
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Fort Hare students held

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON—Two Fort Hare University College students have been detained by the Alice police following a week of unrest at the college.

The students, I understand, called a meeting to protest against the frequent visits of the police at the campus. They invited the rector, Prof. J. J. Ross to the meeting.

At the meeting it is understood Prof. Ross advised students he could not stop police from entering the campus. He then asked the students to disperse.

PETITION

The students did not comply with his order and Prof. Ross then left.

The students continued with their meeting and drew up a petition which they sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. J. Vorster, demanding an end to the presence of the police on the campus.

All male students, except eight, signed the petition. Among women students only eight signed.

A row flared up at the men's dining hall later and two students are said to have received injuries.

OFFERED A SCHOLARSHIP

**Minister refused
passport**

The Rev. T. S. N. GQUBULE

A YOUNG and prominent African minister of the Methodist Church of South Africa has been refused a passport, for the second time in two years, to study overseas.

He is the Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule, a B.A. graduate of Fort Hare University College, Alice, and the first and only African lecturer at the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice.

Early this year, Mr Gqubule was offered a scholarship by Edinburgh University in Scotland to read for a master's degree in theology.

He had planned to go with his wife and two children. The application was turned down. No reasons were given.

The first time, in 1964, Mr Gqubule wanted to go to the United States to further his theological studies. He had been awarded a fellowship by the Programme for Advanced Religious Studies of the United States.

He would have studied at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York.

No reasons

His application for a passport was turned down. No reasons were given. Representations on his behalf to the Minister of the Interior by a former President of the Methodist Church, the Rev. S. G. Pitts, failed.

Mr Pitts saw the Minister personally and pleaded on behalf of Mr Gqubule. The Minister, however, refused to sanction the issue of a passport.

Mr Gqubule said he knew nothing, politically or otherwise, that would cause the Minister to refuse him a passport.

He was never, at any time before, involved in political disturbances. His interest had al-

ways been in educational and religious matters.

But well-known politicians who had criticised the Government openly had been given passports.

"What is my sin?" said Mr Gqubule.

Mr Gqubule has been overseas before.

In 1958 he was awarded a scholarship by the World Council of Churches. He went to Bossey Ecumenical Institute, attached to the University of Geneva, Switzerland. There he obtained a post-graduate diploma in theology.

The following year he specialised in the New Testament and Systematic Theology at Handsworth College, in Birmingham, England.

Social workers conference

Some of the Johannesburg intellectuals will be missed this weekend, because they are going to Fort Hare for a Social Workers' conference.

The main topic will be a social workers' practice in society. Social Workers will submit reports on work done since the last conference was held.

The invited guest speakers include professors, Ross and Kgwame from Turfloop University, Wilson and Mrs. Helm from the University of Cape Town, Professor de Fos from Fort Hare, Mrs. Zora Khumalo from Benoni, S. Mazibuko from Ngoya University and Sister S. Molefe from Baragwanath Hospital.

Extract from
Morning Star, London

24 AUG 1966

AFRICAN SCHOLAR'S PERMIT

EAST LONDON, Tuesday

A MAN described as one of the most important African scholars in the Eastern Cape, Mr. Stephen Gawe Zwelitsha, has been given an exit permit to study economics and politics at Oxford. He sails from Port Elizabeth on Friday.

Mr. Gawe, who holds a B.A. in English and political science from Fort Hare, a "tribal college" for Africans, was detained under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1964 while he was working for his honours degree.

On his release he was served with a banning order for two years which prevented him from continuing his studies.

Mr. Gawe, the third student from the Eastern Province to leave the country on an exit permit during the past ten months, is the son of the Rev. W. S. Gawe who is in charge of the Anglican church mission at Zwelitsha.—
Reuter.

Call for social workers

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Twenty-two per cent. of African families in the Middle-drift and Victoria East magisterial districts were headed by wives whose husbands were temporarily working away from home, non-White social workers were told here.

The figures were given by Prof. P. J. de Vos, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work at Fort Hare University.

He said another 33 per cent. of homes were headed by widows.

The figures were not available in any Blue Book or Government statistics. They have been compiled by Fort Hare.

They underlined the need for the training of social workers and the compiling of data to help send the right social workers to places where their work was needed, said Prof. De Vos.

The absence of men from their homes was one cause of the breaking up of family life. The widows were cases warranting thorough investigation by social workers, he said.

Jubilee at Fort Hare

By **EDDIE MOHODISA**

A four-day educational conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the famous University College of Fort Hare will be held in the grounds of the college next week.

The conference will be attended and addressed by twenty-six leading African and White educationalists who will hear the Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, address them as guest speaker on Wednesday, the opening day of the conference.

Professor J. J. Ross, Rector of the College, will welcome and introduce the guests. The theme of the conference will be: "Trends and Challenges in the Education of the South African African" and speakers will address the conference on different aspects of the educational field of the Africans.

TWO LEADERS

Two of the leading African educationists who will take part, Prof. W.M. Kgware and Prof. M. O. M. Seboni, are some of the distinguished African leaders produced by the very same College. Prof. Seboni is now on the staff of the College while Prof. Kgware is on the staff of Turfloop University College in the Northern Transvaal.

The conference will end Saturday at noon.

6 SEP 1966

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.



University of Fort Hare
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Judo experts from Johannesburg entertained delegates at the annual conference of the South African Non-European Social Workers' Association held at the University College of Fort Hare over the week-end. Here, S. Tetyana is being thrown by V. Madlala.

13 SEP 1966

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Fort Hare bursary fund started



Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—Cheques amounting to more than R100 for the establishment of a loan bursary fund to aid African students at Fort Hare University College were presented to the Rector, Dr. J. J. Ross, yesterday.

They were handed over at a ceremony at Lovedale attended by more than 400 African teachers of the Alice circuits who had raised the money themselves.

B.Ed degree course for Bantu

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

BANTU school teachers of primary and secondary schools in the Alice circuit applauded enthusiastically when Professor D. F. van Dyk, of the Department of Education, announced the introduction of a B.Ed degree for Bantu teachers on a part-time basis.

About 400 teachers packed a hall at Lovedale University College and listened attentively as Professor Van Dyk gave details concerning this new course.

He said the course would take two years to complete. Lectures would be given on Saturday mornings, thereby enabling teachers to continue with their normal teaching. Bursaries were available for interested teachers, he said.

BURSARY FUND

Cheques totalling more than R100 were also presented to Dr J. J. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College. This followed an appeal made earlier this year by Mr M. A. Potgieter, Circuit Inspector of Bantu Education.

The money will be used to start a loan bursary fund to aid Bantu students at Fort Hare.

Thanking the teachers for their gift of money to start the fund, Dr Ross expressed his thanks for the moral support and co-operation Fort Hare had received.

Among those present were Mr P. Engelbrecht, principal of the Lovedale College, Mr D. Muir, the Alice Bantu Commissioner, and the wife of Chief Mabandla.

15 SEP 1966

DATE

CAPE ARGUS

No comment on passport refusal

There was no comment available in Cape Town today on the refusal by the South African Government to grant a passport to the Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule, a Methodist minister for Fort Hare, who was offered a scholarship to study at New College in Edinburgh during the coming academic year. He is a lecturer at the John Wesley theological seminary near Fort Hare.



University of Fort Hare
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A representative of The Argus in Edinburgh reports that the minister was to have brought his wife and children with him.

All senior ministers of the church are at present in Durban where they are attending a church conference.

ASSEMBLY

The Rev. Mr. Gqubule (38), was refused a passport in 1964 to take up a scholarship in New York, but was later granted one to attend an all-African Christian Youth Assembly in Nairobi.

In Edinburgh, the Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, chairman of the local anti-apartheid movement, described the refusal of the passport as 'a savage illustration of the operations of the policy of apartheid.'

STUDENTS UPSET BY REPORTS

Special Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Students at Fort Hare University College are reported to be upset over recent Press reports linking their decision to send a petition to the Minister of Bantu Education with a fight between three students, in which one was stabbed.

The fight, they say, was a purely personal affair.

It had nothing to do with the petition protesting against alleged harassment of students by the police at a ball on the Fort Hare campus last term.

Two of the students involved in the fight were members of the delegation elected to draw up the petition, but say students, this was purely coincidental.

ANGRY

Students are also angry with the "senior student" at Fort Hare — whoever he was — who alleged in a letter to the Press that the men with knives were members of a group of informers and "Transvaal terrorists".

The allegations are said to be untrue. The letter was calculated to incite sectionalism among students, they say.

The events that led to the petition to the Minister of Bantu Education began apparently at a ball last term when policemen allegedly harassed students on the campus.

PROTEST

The Rector of the College, Dr J. J. Ross, refused students permission to hold a mass meeting to discuss the matter.

He issued a statement saying "such a mass meeting may be interpreted as a public demonstration against the police which may increase tension between the students and the police".

This caused dissatisfaction among the students and the matter was raised at a student meeting held early this term to discuss the forthcoming spring ball.

The Rector had forbidden the conveners of the meeting to allow discussion on police interference. But the meeting passed a motion exonerating them from blame and taking responsibility for discussing the matter upon itself.

The meeting decided to send a petition to the Minister of Bantu Education protesting against the police activity at the last ball. A delegation was elected to draw up a petition.

A few days later the Rector called a mass meeting. He told students he would not associate himself with their irregular and unconstitutional behaviour and warned them that it would be at their own "peril" to continue with the petition.

PETITION

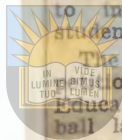
After he had left, the students reaffirmed their decision with an even greater majority than at the first meeting.

The petition and a letter stating the students' grievances was sent to the Minister.

It was five days later that the fight occurred between the three students.

Soon afterwards reports, connecting the mass meetings and the petition with the fight, appeared in the Press.

Members of the delegation elected to draw up the petition were granted permission by the Vice-Chairman of the Senate, Professor A. Coetzee (acting as Rector in Dr Ross's absence) to communicate with the Press, clarifying the whole issue and correcting any false impressions.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare to be told of big changes in education

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Important policy decisions concerning the Government's African education system are expected to be disclosed at the official opening of a conference on African education at Fort Hare University College here today.

Together will be excellence in the address of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, which will be read to the conference by the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Dr. G. R. Goosen.

The Minister, who was to have opened the conference this morning, cancelled his visit to Alice after the assassination of the Prime Minister.

SEVERAL MEASURES

Dr. Goosen will open the conference on his behalf.

It is understood that while the Minister envisages no radical departure from the basic concept of African education, he will announce several measures aimed at improving the quality of the education offered to Africans by the Government.

The conference, organised by the Faculty of Education of Fort Hare as part of the college's 50th anniversary celebrations, will sit until Saturday.

Plea for use of African tongues

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Nations preserved their identity and linguistic heritage and thus contributed to humanity their special heritage, Mr. R. Cingo said at an educational conference at Fort Hare which ends today.

The Africans cherish similar ideals, preserving their national identity and language," he said.

"The surest way of doing this is to use Bantu languages as mediums of instruction in primary schools."

He added that to substitute a foreign language as the medium of instruction was to disarm the child of his only tool with which to forge ahead in the new school environment where everything was foreign.

This retarded the progress and encouraged the only obvious alternative to parrot-like learning.

Modern methods of teaching and recognition of the mother tongue were necessary and constituted a foundation on which future superstructures of the African child were built. This included official languages.

The mother tongue provided psychological and logical basis on which to build the learning

of official languages. There could be problems arising from the difference in languages but efforts could be made to correct the wrong tendencies, he

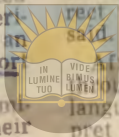
said African teachers trained through the medium of foreign languages and tried to interpret their ideas through these languages in terms of the mother tongue.

"They concentrated on the interpretation instead of the teaching," said Mr. Cingo.

Lack of vocabulary in Xhosa was the only difficulty but steps could be taken to meet the need, he said.

After presenting his paper, Mr. Cingo was asked how a graduate who had received his education through the mother tongue could fit in any university outside his tribal college if he wanted to do an advanced course.

Mr. Cingo replied that he would use the official language he had acquired.

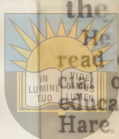


University of Fort Hare
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TRAINING OF LEADERS 'PRIORITY TASK'

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FORT HARE.—Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, believes that the training and preparation of leaders for the various Bantu nations and homelands must be regarded as an urgent priority among the educational tasks of the coming years.



University of Fort Hare
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He said this in a speech read on his behalf at the opening ceremony of the education conference at Fort Hare.

Mr. Botha said that during the past 10 years, Africans had shown an increasing interest in their own education affairs at all levels. The faith that had been placed in their potential had not been betrayed; they had seized their opportunities and shown the rest of Africa their equality.

Objectives

The objectives of the Department of Bantu Education in the future would be: increased attention to the quality of education, more specific consideration of the needs of secondary education, more concentration on the problems of the training and re-training of the teacher, and the training of Africans in the post-school phase by means of short concentrated courses.

The Government intended to place responsibility for the everyday administration of education increasingly in the hands of the territorial authorities.

Modern developments in science had made new methods necessary and the department was planning the provision of adequate laboratories for the study of physical science to matriculation level.

Language played a fundamental role in education today and it was essential for Africans and African teachers to have a sound knowledge of the two official languages.



PROF. P. A. DUMINY

Futility of rote

Staff Reporter

ALICE — It was possible to acquire a vast amount of knowledge and yet not have the ability to apply that knowledge, the Dean of the Faculty of Education at Fort Hare, Professor P. A. Duminy, said yesterday.

He was speaking on "Rote Versus Meaningful Learning" at the educational conference being held at the University.

Professor Duminy said — the problem of learning was a basic one for Africa in its present state of awakening and development.

It had been claimed that rote learning — learning by memorising with little or no attention to meaning — characterised schooling in most non-technological societies today. It had to be admitted that sets of circumstances had acted together and were still acting together to make learning by rote one of the chief methods of study in African schools.

"To the didactician, a fundamental question seems to be the following one: Why is it that two pupils under the sound of the same expository verbal instruction at school, and being able to reproduce the material that they learned equally well when questioned, will react so differently when called upon to apply their ready knowledge in a different context?" said Professor Duminy.

THEORIES

By implementing the latest learning theories from Continental and American sources, a deeper knowledge about the principles whereby human beings gain and retain knowledge could put South African teachers on the track of "a much needed didactical renovation."

It was clear, by virtue of modern learning theory, that while rote methods of learning still played an important part, the possibility for amendment and rectification was wide open.

In general, the essence of all didactic effort was the intentional endeavour to influence cognitive structure so as to promote the utmost degree of meaningful learning and retention.

In the education of the Bantu, the results could be spectacular, he said.

Longer time at school is urged

Staff Reporter

ALICE — In a complex, modern world created by scientific, technological and ideological revolutions, a longer period of education and preparation of the child was necessary, Professor J. G. Garbers said here yesterday.

Prof. Garbers was delivering a paper on "The Image of Puberty and its Educational Implications," at an educational conference to mark the golden jubilee of the Fort Hare University College.

INTELLECTUAL

Children were maturing physically at an earlier age, but were nevertheless accepted as adults at an ever later stage.

The phase between childhood and adulthood was most important. The nature of responsibility granted, as well as the child's cultural background during that time had a marked effect, he said.

"The image coming to the fore because of the interplay of these influences is called the cultural puberty, which is stimulated and qualified by formal secondary education — thus evolving an intellectual type of person."



University of Fort Hare
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Quality of African education to be improved — Minister

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Improvements in the quality of education offered to Africans would be the main aim of the Government in the years immediately ahead, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in an address read for him here yesterday at a conference on Bantu education.

Better labs. on the way

Staff Reporter

ALICE—Better laboratories and modern equipment for matriculation science classes were being provided to meet the challenge of the technological age, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in a speech read for him at Fort Hare University College here yesterday.

The re-training of the department's science specialists, from inspectors to teachers, was also in hand, he said.

The field of science and mathematics was one in which Fort Hare could be of major assistance to the department in keeping abreast of modern developments and their application to the specific needs of the African people.

"Syllabuses, methods and procedures which were acceptable only a few years ago are now outdated and inadequate," the Minister said.

The conference, which sits until Saturday, was organised by the Faculty of Education of the University College of Fort Hare as part of the College's 50th jubilee celebrations. The Minister's address was read by Dr. G. R. Goosen, Regional Director of Bantu Education, King William's Town.

Reviewing the development of the Bantu education system in the past ten years, the Minister said Africans had shown increasing interest at all levels in their own education affairs.

"The faith we placed in the potential of the Bantu has not been betrayed," the Minister said. "They have seized their opportunities and shown the rest of Africa their quality."

INCREASED

During the past ten years the State had concerned itself with providing education for as many African children as possible, with the result that enrolment in all classes up to Std. VIII had increased by nearly 250 per cent.

Quantitative growth having been achieved, qualitative development was now needed.

"The Department of Bantu Education will concentrate on new priorities and objectives, the chief of which will be increased attention to the quality of education and professional standards at all levels to ensure that the product of the schools will be an asset to the community:

"Continued, but more specific, consideration of the needs in secondary education — general, technical, commercial and vocational;

CONCENTRATED

"More concentration on the problems of the training and re-training of the teacher, both at college and in service, to meet the demands of the next decade.

"The orientation and training of Bantu in a post-school phase by means of short concentrated courses and in collaboration with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, for a variety of jobs in commerce, industry, public health, local and other authorities and other avenues of national development in the Bantu homelands."

The Minister added: "It is imperative, if the policy of separate development is to succeed, that a corps of highly trained specialists should be available for the Transkei, and for the various territorial authorities that are entrusted with all the responsibilities of guiding their nations along the road of self-realisation and independent development.

"The training and preparation of leaders for the various Bantu nations and homelands must be regarded as an urgent priority among the educational tasks of the coming years."

The Government intended to place responsibility for the everyday administration of education increasingly in the hands of the territorial authorities.

Central control will be maintained in such matters as professional policy and standards, courses, syllabuses, examinations and certification so that the quality of education for the Bantu throughout the Republic will be maintained at the highest possible level."

New methods in language teaching

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Improved methods of language instruction were to be introduced in African schools to meet the modern world's need for effective communication between people, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in an address read for him here yesterday.

The Minister told the conference on Bantu education, which is being held at Fort Hare University College, that nearly one-third of the African child's school time was spent on learning English and Afrikaans — the official languages — and Xhosa.

It was obvious Africans should have a good knowledge of the official languages, the Minister said.

IMPROVEMENTS

"It will be wise for the Xhosa public to accept in practice that the Afrikaans language has made and is still making tremendous progress in all fields of human activities, both official and private," the Minister said. "Here, too, the teacher should set an example."

The Minister, whose address was prepared for delivery in English, said improvements in the standards of the two official languages could not be sought by devoting more time to instruction.

What was needed was an improvement in the quality of the syllabuses and teaching methods and provision of adequate teaching aids.

The Department was now working along these lines.

"The Department is planning to call conferences of all its teacher training-school lecturers in the official languages to create the spearhead for a new approach to language teaching," he said.



MR. M. C. BOTHA

Teachers to have better training

Staff Reporter

ALICE—Fewer but larger training schools for African teachers are the pattern for the future, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in an address read for him at an education conference at Fort Hare University College yesterday.

The conference, organised by the Faculty of Education of the college, is being held as part of Fort Hare's golden jubilee celebrations.

INDEPENDENT

The Minister said the quality of the teacher determined the quality of the education to be offered to children. For this reason, special attention was being given to the provision of better training facilities.

"In future, teacher-training schools that are planned will not share buildings and a site with a secondary school, but will be larger, independent units that can concentrate exclusively on the training of young Bantu men and women," he said.

RECONSTRUCTION

"There will be fewer, but larger, training schools equipped specifically for this task, in terms of both equipment and staff.

"The reconstruction of the teacher-training programme, particularly as far as the primary school teacher is concerned, has high priority."

At the same time the secondary school teacher was becoming of ever greater significance in the education of African youth, and much attention would be given also to training in the secondary sphere.

Reason for optimism in Bantu education says professor

Staff Reporter

ALICE — In spite of the many difficulties and obstacles which challenged the future of Bantu Education, there was every reason to be optimistic, said the Rector of the University College of Fort Hare, Professor J. J. Ross, yesterday.



The Regional Director of Bantu Education, King William's Town, Mr. G. R. Goosen, reads the Minister of Bantu Education's speech at the opening of the education conference which opened at Fort Hare on Thursday night. The Minister, Mr. M. C. Botha, was unable to attend.

"Bantu education is on the march, and nothing and nobody, certainly not unfriendly critics and sceptics, will stop its progress and advance," he said.

Prof. Ross was addressing the conference on Bantu education being held at Fort Hare.

"The extent to which present aims for Bantu education are vindicated by present trends in education theory and practice in Africa, is almost overwhelming," he said.

Speaking on "Bantu Education in Historical Perspective," Prof. Ross referred to the inter-departmental Committee on Native Education of 1955-56.

"Uncertainty of aims" had been suggested by the committee as one of the reasons why there had not been a more rapid advance in the education of the Africans.

UNCERTAINTY

"The difficulty, as seen by the committee, was due to uncertainty in regard to what place the Bantu were to occupy in the political and socio-economic structure in South Africa," he said.

There were also the difficulties which had arisen from the cultural background of the Africans.

"With the missionaries, who were the pioneers in the field of Bantu education, the question of wider and more general aims did not arise.

"Their main purpose was the evangelisation of the Bantu. However, their untiring efforts in this direction must not be forgotten or unduly belittled.

"Unfortunately, the mission attitude towards the cultural heritage of the Bantu was of an entirely negative nature. To them, the original make-up of the Bantu was wrong.

FORMALISM

"The missions were, however, not the only agencies responsible for the formalism and lack of realism which became a characteristic of Bantu schools.

"With the progressive increase of subsidies to mission schools there also came a progressive increase of control. General Government policy obviously also had to be echoed in the schools.

"However, the curriculum, which deviated but little from that applying to European schools, was of a most formal nature and had no relation to the environment, culture, or history of the Bantu.

"The devastating effect the

transplanting of the alien curriculum of the European schools to the Bantu schools must have had, can perhaps better be imagined than described."

DIVIDED

Uncertainty of aims had to be ascribed to divided forms of control and responsibility.

Ross then spoke on the present aims of African education and the extent to which they were being realised.

In 1958, a separate Department of Bantu Education was created under Mr. J. M. M. This had now been combined with Bantu Education.

TOGETHER IN EXCELLENCE

The general objectives of the Bantu Education Act were to remedy the defects and to "transform a service which benefits only a section of the Bantu population and consequently results in alienation and division within the community, into a general service which will help in the development of the Bantu community as a whole.

"The organisation, control, and content of Bantu education has, since 1954, been consciously, schematically, and scientifically directed towards the achievement of a definite aim and purpose," said Prof. Ross.

PROGRESS

"The result has been phenomenal progress and expansion, not only in regard to the number of schools and the number of pupils enrolled, but also in the modernisation of the service generally.

"A national policy for Bantu education has been achieved with a definite aim and purpose. The prior division of authority and responsibility has come to an end."

Local communities now had a definite interest in, and responsibility for, their schools.

In 1964, there were 1,480 community schools in the Transkei and 3,801 in the Republic of South Africa, with 45,000 parents on school committees who showed enthusiasm and interest.

"As a natural and logical sequence of the aims of education, separate provision for Bantu universities was unavoidable," Prof. Ross said.

"At the present time, it is felt that the University Colleges have reached sufficient academic maturity to justify the granting of their charters for full academic autonomy.

Legislation in this regard would almost certainly be passed early in 1967.

The role of research in university

Staff Reporter

ALICE—No university could fully justify its existence if besides its important teaching function, research in the different fields of study was not considered of equal importance, said Professor J. J. Ross, at the education conference being held at Fort Hare.

"I am happy to state that the Bantu University Colleges are not found wanting in this respect," he said.

He was confident that the research undertaken by the Agricultural Faculty at Fort Hare would prove invaluable for the advancement of agriculture in both the Ciskei and Transkei.

Steps had also been taken at Fort Hare for the revision and re-compilation of the Xhosa dictionary.

Another major undertaking had been an extensive and comprehensive socio-economic survey of the Ciskei.

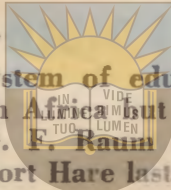
Extensive research was being conducted in the Faculty of Divinity in regard to the separatist movement, said Professor Ross.

"The negative attitude of the earlier missionaries to indigenous religion and culture appears to have been wrong," he said.

Other important research projects are also under way in the departments of philosophy, arts, history, Bantu languages, anthropology and science.

Xhosa's own system of education is upheld

Staff Reporter



Professor M. O. M. Seboni, of Fort Hare.

ALICE — The Xhosa had a system of education before the Whites came to South Africa but it had been ignored, said Professor O. F. Raum at the Bantu Education conference at Fort Hare last night.

It had been ignored because the English conquerors of the Xhosa, the missionaries and the protagonists of the evolutionary theory, prevalent in the 19th Century, had an interest in proving the superiority of the Western way of life.

Indigenous education was part of a particular culture. As such, it introduced a child to the social environment in which he lived. It also induced the child to accept the system of values which prevailed in a particular society and presented him with a doctrine of personality and the relation of man to the supernatural.

In a patrilineal society, said Prof. Raum, it was important that a child accepted his father's authority. This was achieved by training him to avoid a number of his father's intimate possessions, such as his sleeping mat.

Deference was reinforced by certain symbolic actions. A child received gifts from his parents in cupped hands. The meaning attached to such an action was more or less arbitrary—it was only in Nguni society that one could express respect for one's father by not eating with a spoon in his presence, he said.

Associated with this learning went training in the division of

labour. From an early age, the University of Port Hare economic activities of the adults, but he did not feel impelled by economic considerations. He interpreted his help as part of his own world of make believe.

In the play group, the African child built up a social order of his own, conforming in many ways to the adult pattern but departing from it in significance respects.

It was a symbolic world with a passing personnel and yet anticipatory of the real world into which the children would advance eventually.

EFFECTIVE

The playgroup of a small-scale society passed into adult life as an effective union of contemporaries, said Prof. Raum.

Initiation showed a contrast between the arrangements by which a youth was introduced to the rights and duties of adulthood and the seemingly superfluous and harsh attempts to submit him to parental control.

The continued control of the young man was secured by making the founding of his own family depend on the goodwill

of the ancestors. Initiation drove home to him that this goodwill could be secured through the mediation of his father only.

The Bantu had evolved their own doctrine of personality. Their insight into the stages of the psychic development of man was profound.

Opleiding van Bantoeleiers het eerste aandag nodig

— MIN. M. C. BOTHA

FORT HARE.

DIE opleiding en voorbereiding van leiers vir die verskillende Bantoevolke en -tuislande moet voorrang geniet onder die onderwystake van die jare wat kom, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys, gesê in 'n toespraak wat gisteraand hier namens hom voorgelees is.

Die geleentheid was die amptelike opening van die onderwyskonferensie by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare as deel van die kolleges vyftigste verjaardag.

Die Minister het voorts gesê dit is noodsaaklik dat die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling moet slaag. 'n Groep deeglik opgeleide deskundiges moet vir die Transkei en die verskillende gebiedsowerhede beskikbaar wees en vertrou word met verantwoordelikhede om hul volke langs die pad na selfontplooiing en onafhanklike ontwikkeling te lei.

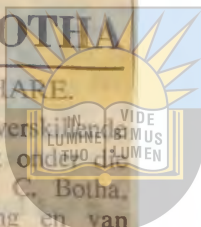
In die afgelope tien jaar het die aktiewe deelname aan en belangstelling in hul eie onderwys by die Bantoes steeds toegeneem, het mnr. Botha gesê.

OORGENEEM

Die Transkei se departement van onderwys het reeds volle verantwoordelikhede oorgeneem vir die onderwys van meer as driehonderdduisend Bantoeleiers. Die vertroue in die vermoë van die Bantoe is nog nie misbruik nie, het spr. gesê. Hy het bygevoeg dat die Bantoes hul geleentheid aangegryp het en hul bekwaamhede aan die res van Afrika wys.

Mnr. Botha het gesê dat van die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys sal in die toekoms verhoogde aandag aan die gehalte van onderwys wees, meer bepaalde oorgeweging van die behoeftes van sekondêre onderwys, meer konsentrasie op die vraagstukke van die opleiding en heropleiding van die onderwyser en die opleiding van die Bantoe in die jare nadat hy die skool verlaat het deur middel van kort gekonsentreerde kursusse.

Die Minister het gesê dat aangesien taal 'n fundamentele rol in die onderwys speel, is dit belangrik dat die Bantoes en Bantoe-onderwysers die twee amptelike tale van die Republiek — Afrikaans en Engels — deeglik ken, — Sapa.



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Planning for a world of change

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Today's generation must be trained and educated for a world of change in which they had to shoulder the burdens of responsibility, Professor J. P. van S. Bruwer said at an educational conference at Fort Hare yesterday.

"In Africa in the past, peoples and leaders were never properly and soundly prepared for the great move towards responsible government," he said.

"Our own educational system for emerging African peoples set on the road of responsible government, will also be historically evaluated after the passing of a generation.

"We need a larger vision in education since the political development of the African continent as well as that of our emerging Bantu peoples bristles with problems."

UNDERSTANDING

Professor Bruwer said the sound political development of Africans was not a technical or political problem but a problem of human societies.

"We need a closer understanding in human terms — the problem is a function of education," he said.

"The new political destiny begs for a new way of thinking and a new way of feeling. There should be no divorce between head and heart.

IMPORTANT

"This is not possible in any other way than through a system of education including university training."

He added that enlightened knowledge was very important in the process of political development.

The time had come for the institutions of higher learning, created to serve the African peoples, to be given autonomous scope and status.

DATE

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU

"PRINCESS"

GOES TO

FORT HARE

(COMPILED BY F. ZONDEKI)

—KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

THE Zwelitsha Dramatic Society will hit the road to the University College of Fort Hare on Saturday, September 30, where they will present two plays entitled "The Woodcutter & the Princess" and "Boy Comes Home" at the Christian Union Hall.

Both plays are comedies written by A. A. Milne. They are produced by Mrs S. K. Mkentane and Mr Cecil Nolutshungu is the director. Among some of the outstanding characters featured are Ben-Mazwi (Woodcutter), Lulama Mkentane (Princess).

When the group staged "The Woodcutter & the Princess" at the Zwelitsha Communal Hall recently, the play was met with outstanding success as a result a repeat performance had to be made at the same venue.

"Boy Comes Home" is an exciting comedy depicting the life of a boy from the army. When he returns home people do not understand him and he uses vulgar language especially to his old uncle James and Mrs Higgins.

G. W. D. Sidzumo is featured as uncle James in the play and Hector Qunta is very impressive as the Boy. Their terribly enchanting performance is pleasing.

DATE

17 SEP 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

More productivity in teaching is plea by Professor Krige



Staff Reporter

ALICE — The changing technology of our times was generating pressing needs for an economical and effective solution of the problem of teaching more basic facts faster and better, said Professor H. L. Krige, at an educational conference at Fort Hare yesterday.

"The productivity of the teacher must be increased," he said.

Professor Krige was speaking on "A New Approach to Teaching and Learning."

"Not only in South Africa, but throughout the world, there is a shortage of educated manpower, while the effect of automation on a rapidly-changing occupational society creates an ever-increasing demand for individualised,

generally available instructional facilities," he said.

The field of programmed instruction, including programmed textbooks, teaching machines and language laboratories, represented an empirical approach to learning and productivity.

For many years there had been no major change in teaching techniques, learning aids, or classroom procedures.

"Now the time has come for the effective application of modern learning theory principles and scientific research techniques to teaching practice," he said.

"This can lead the way to a better understanding of human learning, and evaluation of modern learning theories, a validation of teacher performance, and a new and urgently required didactical cybernetics.

MODERN THEORY

"This new approach and its implications for Bantu Education are at present receiving the serious attention of the Faculty of Education of the University College of the North.

"The emphasis is placed in the maximisation of teacher productivity. Research projects on the use of programmed mathematics, the application of language laboratory techniques, and the implications of an educational technology for chemistry teaching, have been launched," said Professor Krige.

DATE.....

1 - SEP 1966

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU

Good reception for "MaMfene" in King

(BY HUBERT NGAMLANA)

—KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

THE FORT HARE XHOSA DRAMATIC SOCIETY enjoyed a successful run with their presentation of one of the funniest and liveliest plays —MAMFENE— at the Zwelitsha Communal Hall last week, September 21.

This dramatic five-act Xhosa comedy which has a cast of thirty was produced by Mr. D. N. Jafta, and organised by General Madikizela. Siphso Bikitsha who is stage manager, arranged music. The lead is Methodist Minister Rev. Jezula who is a resident minister in the village of MAMFENE in the Northern districts of Natal. He acts opposite Buyiswa Phukwana (Noqinile). Both are full of tricks and gimmicks.

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BEAUTY CONTEST

● Valuable prizes await the first three winners of the beauty queen contest scheduled to take place at the Zwelitsha Communal Hall on the evening of Friday, September 30. It will be organised by Mr. Hector Qunta, a local herbalist.

According to the programme three beauty queens will be chosen on the same evening. More than 13 girls have entered for this big competition. They will compete for the "Miss Super Rose," "Miss Best Dressed Wig" and "Miss Personality" beauty queen titles.

Lecturer wants family planning for Africans

Staff Reporter

LICE — A call for the formation of a movement for family planning among Africans was made yesterday at an annual Congress of Social Workers by Mr. A. Dopape, a social lecturer at the University College of the North.



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"The level of development and the standard of life from which we are starting is so low the volume of effort needed for even a reasonable minimum measure of progress is quite large and most terrifying," he said.

"Resources were inadequate." "Adventurous attitudes were needed in rural communities.

"Roots of conservation and inertia have to be destroyed, and a movement for family planning is needed," he said.

It was revealed that a post-graduate course for psychological social workers will be held at the University College of Fort Hare in 1968.

It was announced by Professor P. J. de Vos, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work at Fort Hare.

CONSOLIDATE

"Fort Hare is trying to consolidate its position in the sociological and social work field, a department of which was started in 1963," he said.

More than 10,000 people were discharged from mental hospitals and many thousands more treated in the psychiatric units of general hospitals in South Africa last year, said Mrs. D. Helm, senior lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Social Work at the University of Cape Town, in a paper entitled, "Social Work and Mental Health."

The paper was read by Mrs. I. Brown, as Mrs. Helm could not attend.

Mrs. Helm said that until 1966 no intensive and specially designed training was available in South Africa for psychological social work. This year, however, the University of Cape Town had pioneered such a course.



Mr. M. C. Botha.

Training is urgent

MR. M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Education, said here leaders for the various Bantu nations should have priority among the educational...

WHERE OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FAILS

ABOUT THE WRITER

M. T. W. ARNHEIM, the writer of this article, has been a lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare. He was awarded a national postgraduate scholarship and is now a research student at St John's College, Cambridge.

Factual approach not thought-provoking

NUMEROUS CRITICISMS of our educational system have been put forward and numerous solutions to the problem advocated. In my view none of the proposals of which I have heard comes to grip with the central and basic weakness in our educational system.

With regard to education I have always used the comparison of a factory and a warehouse. A warehouse simply stores goods, a factory creates new products. So it is in education. The system which lades trivial facts and insignificant details into the minds of students is barren.

It is here that our educational system falls down. The matriculation examination is an exemplification of superficiality. The standard of university differs from institution to institution and from department to department. Yet there is a great deal of factual treatment in Arts subjects that could offer a lot more.

By this is generally meant the ability of students to use reference books. School teachers therefore set "projects" which usually take the form of an essay, and are sometimes expected to be illustrated with pictures from magazines and the like.

The pupils must go to the library and take out reference books (often an encyclopaedia will suffice), in which they will look up the set topic. They will

then proceed to copy out passages from the book or to summarize articles or chapters.

Library The prime value of such an exercise is to teach pupils how to use such a library as an art of which many are innocent even by the time they reach university.

The only advantage of these invariably factual "projects" is precis writing. What they do not achieve is thought.

By M. T. W. Arnheim

The tragedy is that many university courses demand no more than a summary of a book (or part of a book) to earn a first class in an essay.

I was shocked to hear from a university lecturer that he gave a first class to those students who showed in the examination that they have read on the subject. Reading and understanding are not enough for university.

Thinking is essential, and projects at school can play a part

in encouraging it. Instead of superficially factual subjects, topics can be more thought-provoking.

Questions calling for comparisons can be interesting and children have a flair for making comparisons. They are forever comparing the relative merits of their teachers, and arguing hotly as to whether Tim Price or Johnny Wright is the better cricketer.

Challenge Thoughtful topics will also teach pupils how to use the library and, in fact, if a question is challenging, the chances are that the pupil will have to consult more books than in the case of a superficial one.

On the whole, questions asking for a discussion are more fruitful than those asking for a description. But even where university students are required in examination questions to "discuss" or "examine critically," the amount of thought involved is often very minimal.

The matter to be discussed may be quite trifling and have no bearing on anything. It is quite a common practice to ask students to discuss questions which have a foregone conclusion.

Resumé Sometimes, too, a lecturer will expect his students to reiterate his own views on the problem involved in his subject. None of these practices encourages the student to think on his own.

The methods of teaching employed are no better. School teaching is so completely factual that I wonder how many school teachers have ever contemplated anything else. University lecturers are often hardly less superficial. A lecturer will be quite happy to stand in front of his students and offer



The ordeal of Matric. The result of a few hours in an examination room can determine the course of these girls' lives. The writer of the accompanying article strongly condemns the system for placing so much emphasis on so superficial a test of ability.

them a factual resumé of the subject based on books and articles.

This approach is ideal only if the lecturer, together with his students, is stranded on a desert island.

In any other setting it is futile.

Students of even the smallest university have access to at least the most important works necessary for undergraduate study. If a book is required which is not possessed by your own university library, it can be borrowed from another library on inter-library loan. It is useless, therefore, for a lecturer to reiterate or summarize material that is available to students in the library.

Imperfections

Many students say the course is so crowded that one cannot read everything oneself, and consider it the lecturer's duty to give them a potted version of his subject. This view is shared by many lecturers, who point out that their lectures are compiled

over a long period of time from various sources, and that no student can spare the time to do this on his own for each subject.

In this case, why does the lecturer not refer the students to the relevant pages in each book and have done? Instead, the students have in their notebooks a summary of a summary (if not a more distant descendant), with all the imperfections that this inevitably creates.

Some lecturers dictate notes to their students presumably to counteract the tendency to inaccuracy evidenced in normal note taking.

Dictation is a wasteful and boring process to lecturer and student alike. It is too slow to hold the attention of the student who merely becomes a mechanical writing-machine.

There are lecturers who do not give purely factual lectures, but offer interesting arguments interpreting the subject. Those too, however, are more often than not just summaries of the views of their own favourite authorities, and also available to the student in the library.

The only lectures which are not entirely redundant are those which express the lecturers own original ideas which have not yet been published. Those which he has published will, again, be available in the library. As can well be imagined the percentage of lectures which fall into the category of original unpublished ideas of the lecturer is indeed minute.

Formal

But no kind of formal lecture can inculcate thought in the minds of students. A lecture is only one way traffic. The lecturer alone is mentally active.

The students are passive, either writing notes or listening, but not thinking things out for themselves.

What is the solution? Certainly the various panaceas which have been presented are not the answer. In my next article I shall examine critically some of the major diagnoses of the faults of our educational system and the remedies put forward.

19 SEP 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Changes in African education

Staff Reporter

ALICE — Many aspects of education in Africa were extremely depressing but things were changing rapidly, Dr. J. De Wet said at the educational conference which ended at Fort Hare University College over the weekend.

University of Fort Hare

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"Education is in the process of being de-colonised and adapted to conditions in the countries of Africa," said Dr. De Wet.

"Many of these aspects are common to the education of the South African Bantu which compare favourably with the best conditions anywhere else on the continent of Africa.

"African countries could learn from what is being done in South Africa." In spite of certain shortcomings, we were in a much better position to solve the problems.

Dr. De Wet said both primary and secondary enrolment figures were increasing rapidly, although 80 per cent of all African children south of the Sahara of school-going age were not attending school.

A great expansion had taken place in South Africa, resulting in a shortage of teachers.

11 9 SEP 1966

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THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

African education

African education has made enormous strides in South Africa by comparison with other countries on this continent. The report of the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, to the conference at Fort Hare last week revealed that in the past 10 years, for example, there had been a 250 per cent increase in enrolment up to Standard 8. This is a notable achievement.

What is in dispute still is the method of education. Bantu Education has never been accepted by Africans as a desirable alternative to the white child's programme and as the administration of education falls more firmly into the hands of the various territorial authorities pressure for changes in policy can be expected to increase.

Nonetheless it is satisfying that so many more African children are school-going these days. As more schools are built and more teachers trained, it may yet become possible to insist on compulsory education for African children. This has long been the dream of African educationists, and its realisation would benefit the entire nation.

Meanwhile the Republic is still a long way ahead of the independent African states. Kenya's Minister of Education admitted the other day that 70 per cent of the whole population remains illiterate and that at least 50,000 children cannot be placed in schools every year. The pattern in other African states is even worse. South Africa's aim should be to keep ahead.

No foundation to dismissal rumours

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON—Rumours that a Fort Hare University lecturer, Mr. N. Katiya, had been dismissed were described as "wild thinking" yesterday.

The vice-chairman of the University Senate, Prof. Coetzee, said he knew nothing about the alleged dismissal of Mr. Katiya. If the rumours were true he would have known.

Mr. Katiya was surprised when I asked him yesterday about his alleged dismissal. He said he had not been informed, and the rumours might have been spread by people who were anxious to see him dismissed from his job at Fort Hare, where he is also warden at Wesley House.

8 OCT 1966

DATE

Queenstown Daily Representative

Increase Pay

Africans were not finishing their degree courses at the University College at the University College of Fort Hare as offers of industry and private enterprise were so attractive they pulled the students away from the university. At a talk to East London Rotarians yesterday, Professor P. A. Duminy said the list of vacancies for professionally trained Africans was infinite. He added the time had come to make the teaching profession far more attractive, especially by increasing its pay. "This will have to be done to attract at least a fair share of the best academically trained Bantu at our university colleges," he said.



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22 SEP 1966

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.



PROF. Z. K. MATTHEWS

**Professor's
position
reversed**

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—"Sir Seretse Khama was one of my charges here at Fort Hare—now he's in charge of me," said a smiling Professor Z. K. Matthews here yesterday.

Professor Matthews, at one time Vice-Principal of Fort Hare University College—where he lectured to the young Khama—leaves for America shortly as Sir Seretse's Ambassador. He will be accompanied by his wife.

He will represent the Republic of Botswana, as Bechuanaland is to be known after achieving independence on September 30, in Washington.

Sir Seretse will be President of Botswana.

Prof. Matthews will also be Botswana's delegate to the United Nations.

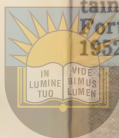
University course for doctor

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — Dr. A. D. Pupuma, one of the most brilliant scholars in the Transkei, left East London by air yesterday to take a ten-month post-graduate medical course at the University of Exeter, England.

He is the first doctor in the Territory to be awarded such a scholarship by the British Council. He is a medical practitioner at his home village of Nqamakwe.

Born at the village 35 years ago, he matriculated at St. John's College, Umtata. He obtained his B.Sc. (hygiene) at Fort Hare University College in 1952.



University of Fort Hare
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DR. A. D. PUPUMA

After failing his University Education Diploma at the college the following year, he enrolled for medicine at the University of Natal. He received his doctor's degree in 1959.

COVETED

In his final year he was awarded two coveted medical prizes — one by the Association of Surgeons, for the best surgical student and the Arthur Goldsmith Prize for the best Africa medical student.

Before returning to his home town, Nqamakwe, he practised in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, for four years.

Dr. Pupuma is married to a qualified nurse. They have five children.

13 OCT 1966

DATE

STAR

Boost for African varsities

Since 1961 the number of students at the three university colleges for Africans has more than doubled, according to figures published in the official organ of the Department of Bantu Education.

The figure rose from 519 in 1961 to 1,161 in 1966, says a statistical survey by Mr. A. N. P. Lubbe, professional assistant of the department.

The number at Fort Hare increased from 344 to 402 in these five years, at the University College of the North near Pietersburg from 122 to 460 and at the University College of Zululand from 53 to 299.

Literature and philosophy rate the highest on the popularity list, with about half the students studying these subjects. Pedagogy is also popular and about a fifth of the students are studying mathematics and physics.

DATE

14 OCT 196

P. E. EVENING POST

More than 3m. Africans at school by 1976

PRETORIA. — More than 3,000,000 African children will be at Government schools in South Africa by 1976, according to official estimates.

To cope with this large increase the Department of Bantu Education has established a planning division.

Efforts will be made to compile a development programme which will fit in with the needs of African children for elementary and secondary education.

The motivation for the expansion programme is said to be related to the urgent need for the development of the homelands, which could be speeded up if the illiteracy rate were lowered.

This year there is a record total of 2,064,000 African children at schools, including the schools in the Transkei. Only a comparative handful of this total, however — 1,183 — are in their matriculation year.

The need for properly equipped high schools to raise the figure is realised.

The number of teachers at the teacher training centres in their final year this year is about 2,000.

Meanwhile, the number of African students at the three Bantu university colleges — the the University College of the North, the University College of Zululand and Fort Hare — is slowly rising.

This year it is 1,161 and 184 of them are in their final year, the largest number — 538 — are taking B.A. courses, 297 education courses, 78 commerce and public administration courses, B.Sc. courses 215, B.A. law and L.L.B. courses 15, 11 theology and 7 agricultural courses.

The need is probably greatest for agricultural graduates but this has not proved a popular course so far with African matriculants.—(Sapa)

Club told why African child lags behind

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — The weak performance of an African child at school compared with his White counterpart, was often wrongly attributed to a lack of intelligence, the head of the Department of Didactical Education, University College of Fort Hare, Professor P. A. Duminy, said yesterday.



Worry over African students

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — Africans were not finishing their degree courses at the University College of Fort Hare as offers of industry and private enterprise were so attractive they pulled the students away from the university.

At a talk to East London Rotarians yesterday, Professor P. A. Duminy said the list of vacancies for professionally trained Africans was infinite.

He added the time had come to make the teaching profession far more attractive, especially by increasing its pay.

"This will have to be done to attract at least a fair share of the best academically trained Bantu at our university colleges," he said.

Just to start testing the intelligence of the African child—in many instances with tests developed exclusively for European children — and to deduct from that a permanent intellectual back-log, is totally unrealistic," Prof. Duminy told the East London Rotary Club.

He continued: "Other differences like environment, school facilities, nourishment and training will have, as far as racial differences are concerned, a far greater effect on performance in intelligence tests than any innate factors will have."

Prof. Duminy said the White child was in almost hourly contact with Western culture and was constantly hearing about numbers, hours and books. He played with all kinds of mechanical toys and was unintentionally learning all the time.

The African child was offered a minimal range of stimuli and there was a surprising scarcity of objects of all types in the average African home. He was consequently not familiar with the tools presented to him later in school.

Prof. Duminy said that at school the African child was subjected to many abstract ideas from a strange culture.

"Where there is a lack of continuity between the cultural world of the child and that of the school, a situation arises which will reflect, to the superficial observer, seriously on the educability of the African child," he said.

19 OCT 1966

DATE

NATAL DAILY NEWS

BURSARIES WORTH R12,000 OFFERED

Transkei scheme to get more teachers

Daily News Correspondents and Reporters

UMTATA, Wednesday.

BURSARIES worth nearly R12,000 have been offered by the Transkei Education Department to prospective school teachers for post-matriculation studies at Fort Hare University College.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The bursaries are being offered in a determined bid to end the chronic shortage of African teachers in the Transkei.

A departmental circular issued in Umtata says 10 bursaries of R200 per annum will be made available for a three-year study course for the degrees of B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com., plus a one year post-graduate course for a University Education Diploma.

Undertaking

In addition 15 bursaries of R120 per annum for a two-year study course for the South African teacher's diploma with a commercial bias have also been offered.

Successful applicants, who must be Transkei citizens, will be required to agree with the Department to accept teaching posts in the Transkei on completion of their studies.

DATE

15 OCT 1966

THE DAILY DISPATCH & L

African education explosion

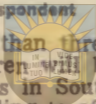
Daily Dispatch Correspondent

PRETORIA — More than three million African children will be at Government schools in South Africa by 1976, according to official estimates.

This year there is a record total of 2,064,000 African children at schools, including Transkei schools. Only a comparative handful of this total, however —1,183— are in matriculation.

The number of teachers at the 44 teachers' training centres in their final year this year is about 2,000.

The number of African students at the three African university colleges — the University College of the North, the University College of Zululand and Fort Hare—is 1,161, of whom 184 are in their final year.



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

19 4 OCT 1966

DATE.....

Queenstown Daily Representative

Study Loans

African would-be surveyors and agricultural officers in the Transkei can now apply to the Public Service Commission for bursaries to study at Fort Hare University College. This was announced in a Transkeian Government Gazette yesterday. The loans, in units of R200, would be granted for training surveyors and professional agricultural officers for work in the Transkei Government. Applicants must have a matriculation certificate in Xhosa, English and mathematics. They must be Transkei citizens, be mentally and physically fit and take a course prescribed by the Government.



Together in Excellence

14 OCT 1966

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH & L

Fort Hare bursaries



University of Fort Hare
Excellence in Education

Staff Reporter

UMTATA — African would-be surveyors and agricultural officers in the Transkei can now apply to the Public Service Commission for bursaries to study at Fort Hare University College.

This was announced in a Transkeian Government Gazette here yesterday.

The loans, in units of R200, would be granted for training surveyors and professional agricultural officers for work in the Transkei Government.

Top staff job for African

"BANTU employment officers in the bigger industries help to create a better understanding between employers and their non-White employees," says the personnel manager of the largest worsted textile industry in Uitenhage.

He said that his company was one of the few which employed a Bantu on such a high level.

"Bantu welfare officers are fairly common, but not many industries go so far as to have a Bantu actually dealing with the employment of staff," he said.

The officer employed by this company is a B.Sc. graduate from the University College of Fort Hare.

Many of these men, with high qualifications in psychology were forced to work as teachers where their abilities were wasted, he said.

The Bantu employment officer had only been with the company for two months.

"But the work he has done already is astounding," he said.

COMMUNICATION

Communication with these people was important, said the personnel manager, and the employment officer helped with the selection, introduction and training of the non-White employees.

"He has to deal with people unaccustomed to the ways of industry. Although the men are better, because many of them have moved around quite a lot in industry. But the women, whom we employ on a large scale, are sometimes quite raw."

He said that the employment officer was able to think the same way as the non-White employees, and was thus able to

communicate their thoughts and grievances to the management.

"For instance, he is able to judge the effectiveness of some of the changes we make," he said. "If we happen to change the usual type of Christmas present we give to our employees — say from purely a large amount of food to a lesser amount of food, and something personal for each one—he would be able to tell us what they thought of it, whereas they might not tell us," he said.

He said that the employment officer had also been able to explain to the non-White employees the changes in their paysheets with greater ease than a White person.

In the case of tests for the employees, the officer was able to explain the instructions to the candidates, and he was also able to explain the workings of a pension scheme to the non-Whites who qualify for it.

"Of course, he has a very difficult job, having a foot in both camps, so to speak," said the personnel manager, who is himself, a trained industrial psychologist.

CONFIDENCE

"He has to 'sell' himself to the non-White employees, and gain their confidence, but at the same time remain loyal to his employers—he has to be completely unbiased," he said.

Another difficulty was the actual employment of staff.

"If, for instance, here is a vacancy for only four employees, and we have hundreds of applications he must be able to deal fairly with them all and make the right choice. He cannot be swayed by threats or bribes."

He said that so far, the officer had proved very effective.



UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

DATE

21 OCT 1966

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

DR. P. F. VAN ZIJL, links, wat van aanstaande jaar as senior lektor in Semitiese tale aan die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth aangestel is. Hy het Hebreus in Jerusalem gestudeer met 'n beurs wat hom deur Israel geskenk is. Dr. Van Zijl het ook kursusse in Egiptologie en Judaica aan die teologiese instituut in Swede voltooi. In 1964 het hy verdere kursusse in Arabies en Siries aan die universiteit van Lund in Swede gevolg. Hy is nou leraar in diens van die Kommissie vir Aampsbediening en Evangelisasie van die N.G. Kerk in Wes-Europa. Hy is getroud met mej. Britta Olen van Swede. Dr. Van Zijl was ook 'n paar jaar lank sendeling in die Transkei.

REGS is mnr. H. F. Redelinghuys, wat met ingang aanstaande jaar as senior lektor in Rekeningkunde aan die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth aangestel is. Mnr. Redelinghuys het sy B.Com. en M.Com. aan die Universiteit van Pretoria verwerf. Hy is die huidige senior lektor in rekeningkunde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare op Alice.

DATE

19 OCT 1966
WORLD

Money for students



UMTATA.—The Transkei Education Department has once again offered bursaries to prospective school teachers for post matriculation studies at University College of Fort Hare.

A departmental circular issued this week reveals that ten bursaries of R200 per annum are available for a three-year degree course.

In addition, fifteen bursaries of R120 per annum, for a two-year teachers diploma's course have also been offered.

26 OCT 1966

DATE

CAPE ARGUS

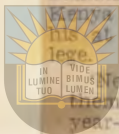
MATTHEWS MEETS OLD FRIENDS

The Argus United States Representative

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

DR. ZACHARIAH K. MATTHEWS of Botswana may be the newest ambassador at the United Nations but he already has a lot of friends in the corridors of the world body.

No fewer than four of his fellow ambassadors — those of Zambia, Malawi, Uganda and — are former students of Fort Hare University Col-



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

lege. Now I have to learn from them,' chuckled the genial 65-year-old Dr. Matthews, who was one of South Africa's leading academics until he resigned as vice-principal of the Eastern Cape College in 1959.

In any case he is by now no stranger to the international scene. After his resignation — which was over the issue of Government control — he joined the World Council of Churches as its secretary for Africa.

WORLD TRAVEL

This Geneva-based job, in which he served until August this year, has taken him frequently to America and many parts of Africa.

As I talked with Dr. Matthews in the United Nations delegate's lounge, a few days after his country's admission, he was greeted constantly by old acquaintances — a diplomat from Dahomey, a colleague from Zambia, and Dr. Carel de Wet, the visiting South African High Commissioner from London.

Dr. Matthews said: 'I am a Tswana by birth and I have kept in touch with the country all these years. Some time ago Sir Seretse Khama asked me to be his first ambassador to the United Nations and here I am. It should be a very stimulating time.'

Lesotho's delegate, 38-year-old Mr. Albert Mohale, has been in America since May, first on a United Nations technical aid programme and then on attachment to the British Embassy in Washington.

Parents not playing their part — principal

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — An appeal to parents to take an interest in the school work of their children and see to it that they attended school regularly was made by the principal of Welsh High School, Mr. J. A. van Heerden, here yesterday.

He was speaking at the school's annual prize-giving ceremony in Duncan Village.

"Although parents make sacrifices in order to send their children to school, it would appear that their interest ends there.

"This apparent lack of parental interest is reflected in the lack of control over the work which the child has of necessity to do at home; absenteeism and weak examination results."

Mr. Van Heerden said although he made the same appeal last year, only few heeded it.

There also appeared to be an indifferent attitude towards education, as such, on the part of the pupils.

They seemed to be content to be at school merely because their parents wished them to further their education.

They were not prepared to apply themselves to their work, he said.



Mrs. E. M. Makhanya, of Fort Hare, presents book prizes to Winston J. Makhanya who obtained the highest marks in Latin, English, biology, mathematics, and the highest marks in Form V.

Library is seen as a
part of heritage

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — A library was part of cultural heritage and a stepping stone to further progress, said the assistant librarian at the University College of Fort Hare, Mr. E. M. Makhanya, at the annual speech day and prize-giving ceremony at Welsh High School in Duncan Village yesterday.



MR. E. M. MAKHANYA

It was no longer necessary for each generation to make the same mistakes and the same experimental approaches to progress, he said.

Man stood on the shoulders of his ancestors and brought to his problems a great heritage of accumulated wisdom.

"The library service exists for the training of the good citizen. It aims at providing all that printed literature can provide to develop his intellectual, moral and spiritual capabilities.

"Libraries provide information essential to the progress of commerce and industry. They make research possible in every department of intellectual life.

"They provide relaxation and refreshment for every class of the population," said Mr. Makhanya.

A library should be the centre of intellectual life in the area it served. That intellectual life covered all levels, from the incipient curiosity of those whose intelligence was only beginning to awaken, to the advanced research of the highly trained specialist, he said.

Educationists were concerned about the gap between school and university and the high percentage of failures in the first year at university. The school library could help to solve the problems.

It aimed at cultivating the reading habit and developing in the pupils the ability to learn from books without a teacher, Mr. Makhanya said.

IMVO

Saturday November 5, 1966

Isixa semali eFort Hare siyancomeka

Igalelo elithe lenziwa zii-
shala zezithili ngezithili
kweli loMneno-Nciba loku-
qhubela phambili nokunyusa
ingxowa yemali ejongene
nokufundisa bonke abo ba-
ngwenela ukuqhubela pha-
mbili izifundo zabo eFort
Hare liyancomeka kakhulu.

Ekubeni uRulumente wo-
mZantsi Afrika ethe wawa-
vula amathuba kwizikolo
eziphakamileyo zemfundo
zabo bafumane ithuba, ku-
yimfanelo okokuba iititshala
zibone iyinxaxheba yazo u-
kufaka igalelo kule ngxowa.

Njengoko abantu aba-
Ntsundu besalambatha kwi-
cala labantu abaqeqeshiwe-
yo ngokupheleleyo kwi-
ndo ezinje ngobugcisa, ubu-
njinieli nolimo, inyathelo eli-
lithatyathwe ziiititshala liba-
nakalisa umdla ongathethe-
kiyo ngekamva labantu
abaNtsundu ngokubanzi.

ZINIKEZELE

Iititshala zaseDikeni jike-
lele ezathi zafaka igalelo
lazo lokuqala ekusekweni
kwale ngxowa ngokuthi
zinikezele ikhulu leerandi
lonke kumphathi waseFort
Hare, uMnu. J. J. Ross,
ngeenjongo zokuba ihambele
phambili le ngxowa yokufun-
disa abantu, ziyakuba ne-
vuso elikhulu emva kwe-
xesha.

Kanti neetitshala zengi-
ngqi yaseXesi zidibene nee-
bhodi zezikolo igalelo ezithe
zalifaka liyakuhlala liqaqa-
mbile kwinkqubela nekamva
labantu abaNtsundu. Ilinge
eli lokunyusa le ngxowa
lithe lathakazelelwa ngeyo-
na ndlela ingummangaliso.

Kwinyanga esandul' uku-
thwasa iititshala ezinga-
phezulu kwekhulu kwisithi-
li saseHewu eWhittlesea
zithe zanehlombe zamema
umphathi wesikolo saseFort
Hare ukuba aze kwamkela
elazo igalelo. Zikhokelwe
nguMnu. Mciteka oyingunu-
nu kwisikolo semfundo e-
phakamileyo saseHewu za-
tsho ngegalelo elingaphezu-
lu kweerandi ezingama-470.

BAYINXANELWE

Kwakuyo kwinyanga efi-
leyo ibhodi yezikolo zase-
Dikeni kuvakala ukuba yona
ithe yabonakalisa umdla
nangaphezulu nakwabo ba-
wuqalisayo lo msebenzi
ngokuthi ikhuphe ikhulu
zinikezele

lonke leerandi na
kumphathi wesikolo
saseFort Hare.

Xa bekunikezelwa esi-
sipho abantu ababekho ba-
bengaphezulu kwamakhulu
amabini. Loo nto yodwa
ibonisa okokuba abantu
abaNtsundu bayinxanelwe
amandla imfundo nanga-
phezulu kwamaxesha anga-
phambili.

Oku kungqinwa ngama-
zwi ngaMnu. Ross xa wa-
yebulela isipho esi. Wathi
imali le ayinikwayo nesisipho,
nejongene nokuqhubela
phambili imfundo yabo
bafanele ukwenjenjalo ibo-
nakalisa ngokucacileyo oko-
kuba abantu abaNtsundu
bajonge phambili.

Ngamanye amazwi wayi-
qukumbela intetho yakhe
ngokuthi kukho inkqubela
enkulu phakathi kwabantu
abaNtsundu. Yena uNkosi
Justice Mabandla wohlanga
lwamaBhele owaye ekho
naye ngale mini wathi le
mali ka'masizakhe' uyifani-
sa nokukhutshwa ebukho-
bokeni.

Njengoko kulamaxesha
ka'masiziphathe' kufuneka
ititshala umntu azenzele
izifundo ngokwakhe zininzi
izithuba ezisabanjwe ngaba-
mHlophe izizikhundla eza-
belwe abaNtsundu nguRulu-
mente ngenxa yokunqongo-
phala kwabantu abaqeqeshi-
weyo ngokupheleleyo.

Ngokwemihlali ebonaka-
liswa ngabantu ngokubhe-
kiselele kule ngxowa kuca-
cile ukuba akusentsuku za-
tywala abantu abaNtsundu
baziphucule kwiindawo aba-
hleli kuzo kangangoko be-
funa.



PROF. DR. D. E. NEL, hoogleraar in geografie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, wat aangestel is as hoogleraar in geografie aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit. Prof. Nel vertrek binnekort vir 'n jaar oorsee en sal eers in die begin van 1968 in Bloemfontein wees. Hy is o.a. uitgenooi om as besoekende professor by die London School of Economics op te tree. Prof. Nel sal ook navorsingswerk i.v.m. politieke geografie, veral met betrekking tot Afrika suid van die Sahara doen. Vir dié doel van hierdie studie is 'n beurs van R2,000 deur die Oppenheimer-trust aan hom toegeken. Hy sal veral op die vasteland van Europa by sy eggenote, Yvonne, vrouer van Fort Elizabeth, hul een en twee dogters sal hom in die buiteland vergesel.



PROF. DR. C. A. CRAUSE, hoogleraar in staatsleer en staatsadministrasie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, wat op 8 Desember met die Windsor Castle na Nederland vertrek. 'n Stipendium is aan hom deur die Nederlandse regering toegeken. Hy sal 'n jaar lank navorsing aan die Volkeregterlike Instituut in Amsterdam en die Biblioteek van die Internasionale Hooggeregshof in Den Haag oor die posisie van Suid-Afrika in die V.V.O. doen. Hy het onlangs wye belangstelling gemaak met sy publikasie oor die navorsing wat hy gedoen het in verband met die volkereregterlike posisie van Rhodesië t.o.v. die optrede van die Veiligheidsraad ná onafhanklikheidsverklaring. Hy word vergesel van sy eggenote en drie kinders.

23 NOV 1966

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Head to be Butterworth inspector



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Staff Reporter

MOUNT FLETCHER—The headmaster of Lehana Secondary School here, Mr. V. K. Dube, has been appointed Butterworth circuit inspector by the Transkei Education Department.

Mr. Dube, 36, obtained his B.Sc. at Fort Hare in 1952 and later his UED.

He has been headmaster of several secondary schools during the past ten years, and is well known in educational circles.

He is married and has three children.

Mr. Dube will start duties early next month.

Wife gets one-way permit

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — A former East London resident, Mrs. Nom-bali Mabindisa, 25, of Port Alfred, leaves South Africa today on a one-way exit permit to Zambia.

Mrs. Mabindisa applied for the one-way permit after she had been refused a passport in June. She is leaving with her two children — Mandla, 4, and Nolita, 22 months.

Her husband, Mr. Isaac Mabindisa, 26, fled the country at the end of 1964, a few days after his release from detention.

A former English master of Zakhele Secondary School in Port Elizabeth, he obtained his B.A. and B.Ed. degrees at the University College of Fort Hare.

Mrs. Mabindisa spent the weekend in East London with her mother and left for Port Alfred on Monday.

19 - DEC 1968

TE
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THE DAILY DISPATCH
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St. Andrews Night celebrations



Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON—The story of St. Andrew should remind the Scottish people of their great heritage and destiny. Dr. C. D. Hundelby, of the University College of Fort Hare, said at a St. Andrew's Night dinner here last night.

Dr. Hundelby was proposing the traditional St. Andrew's toast at the 91st St. Andrew's Night dinner of the East London Caledonian Society.

About 150 guests and members of the Caledonian Society were present at the traditional dinner. president over by the Chief of the society, Mrs. Margaret Gray.

25 NOV 1966

DIE TRANSVALER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. B. de V. van der Merwe,
senior lektor aan die Universi-
teitskollege Fort Hare, is aan-
gestel as professor in filosofie by
dieselfde inrigting vanaf Ja-
nuarie 1967.

25 NOV 1966

DIE VADERLAND



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MENSE

DR. B. DE V. VAN DER
MERWE, senior lektor aan die
Universiteitskollege van Fort
Hare is van die begin van vol-
gende jaar aangestel as profes-
sor in Filosofie aan die inrig-
ting.

Banning order on ex-Fort Hare man

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON — A former student of the University College of Fort Hare, Mr. Sikhala Xinwa, 26, has been served with a two-year banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The ban, signed by the Deputy Minister of Social and Economic Research under Rhodes University, Mr. P. C. Pelser, will expire on November 30, 1968.

It prohibits him from attending political and social gatherings and forbids him from entering any African hostel or township, except Duncan Village, where he stays.

He is not allowed to communicate with banned persons, and may not enter any educational institution, harbour or factory.

The ban does not affect his present job as storeman in a firm dealing with engineering requisites, the only job he could get after his release. He earns R15 a week.

Mr. Xinwa had his secondary and high school education at the Arthur Tsengiwe Secondary School at Cala and Healdtown Institution near Fort Beaufort.

He obtained his B.A. in Social Anthropology at Fort Hare in 1962, and received honours the following year.

From college, he worked as a research assistant for the Insti-



University of Port Elizabeth
Together in Excellence

Late in 1964, he joined the staff of the Port Elizabeth municipality as a welfare and recreation officer.

Mr. Xinwa was jailed for a year in April last year for being a member of a banned organisation. After his release last April he was endorsed out of Port Elizabeth.

7 DEC 1966

AL MERCURY



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR. SHADWICK NDUNA DLAMINI, the well-known Lamontville doctor who died last week at the age of 70. He was educated at the Lovedale College and Fort Hare before going to London to become the second African from South Africa to receive his MD. On his return he worked for many years at the special clinic at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, before retiring recently. The funeral will take place at the Gijuma Cemetery, Lamontville Location, at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday.

DATE 3-NOV-1966 THE DAILY DISPATCH

SECRECY CLOUDS TRANSKEI TALKS

Independence move may be key topic

Staff Reporter

UMTATA—Transkei Cabinet Ministers will confer with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, here tomorrow, it is learned from reliable sources.

The main subject of the talks, it is believed, will be the take-over of four extra portfolios by the new state as a step in its advance to total independence.

Another important matter is the question of the banned former university lecturer, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, who is in line for a top post in the Transkei Department of Education.

An official veil of secrecy has been drawn over the meeting — now customary in any talks involving the heads of the two Governments.

Tight-lipped Transkei Government officials will neither confirm nor deny the Minister will visit Umtata or meet the Transkei Cabinet.

All queries of this nature are referred to Pretoria.

But it is understood the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will break a two-month convalescence after a kidney operation to attend the talks.

It is understood the Minister's visit is to take place at the request of the Transkei Government.

Pressure

The pressure for Transkei independence mounted during the recent Legislative Assembly session.

● A third political party was born to achieve this object;

● A call was made by Chief Matanzima's Transkei National Independence Party for three extra portfolios — Transport, Posts and Telegraphs and Information;

● Chief Matanzima came under fire for the apparent slow progress being made in the take-over of the Health portfolio, called for by the Legislative Assembly two and a half years ago.

With the third Southern African High Commission territory now approaching independence, Chief Matanzima no doubt wishes to prepare against further demands for total Transkei freedom.

Embarrassment

Mr. Ndamse's presence in the Transkei has been a continued source of embarrassment to the Republican Government.

He was given a job by the Transkei Department of Education after being sacked from the Bantu University College of Fort Hare.

When in line for the top African post in the Transkei Department of Education, Mr. Ndamse was banned.

After negotiations with Chief Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, as the Minister of Justice, agreed to lift certain restrictions on Mr. Ndamse to enable him to take up the principalship of a school in Umtata.

It is felt here if the ban can be lifted in part to permit Mr. Ndamse to teach, there should be no reason why it cannot be lifted entirely to enable him to assume any post open in the Department of Education.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 NOV 1966

Hare

Dates of School Prizegivings for 1966

Dale Junior: Friday, November 18, in the Town Hall at 8.15 p.m. The Guests of Honour are Mr. and Mrs. John Shilling, of Johannesburg.

Central Primary School: Thursday, November 24, in the Gemeentesaal at 8 p.m. Guest of Honour Prof. Dr. D. van Dyk, from the University of Fort Hare.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dale College: Friday, November 25, in the Dale Hall at 8 p.m. Guest of Honour Judge J. D. Cloete, of Grahamstown.

Convent of the Sacred Heart: Wednesday, November 30, in the Town Hall at 8 p.m. Guest of Honour Mrs. D. C. Breetzke (née Joan Harrison).

Hoërskool De Vos Malan: Thursday, December 1, in the Town Hall at 8 p.m. Guest of Honour Mr. Hans Abrahams, Commissioner General of the Xosa people.

Hill Crescent Primary School: Friday, December 2, in the St. Dominic's Hall at 8 p.m. Guests of Honour Mr. and Mrs. G. Schroeder of Hobbiton on Hogsback.

DATE

7 DEC 1965

DIE OOSPERK, P.E.

PROF. GERBER KRY STUDIEBEURS

Prof. J. J. Gerber, hoogle- die Amerikaanse utrullingske-
raar in Opvoedkunde aan die ma Prof. Gerber sal van Julie
Rhodes-universiteit wat 'n stu- tot Desember 1967 in die V.S.A.
diebeurs ontvang het kragtens studeer en 'n hele reeks lesings
aan universiteite en openbare organisasies lewer.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dit is reeds die derde keer dat prof. Gerber 'n beurs vir verdere studie gekry het. Van 1952 tot 1953 het hy in Londen gestudeer nadat hy 'n beurs van die Imperial Relations Trust verower het. In 1954 het hy die beurs van die Nasionale Raad vir Maatskaplike en Opvoedkundige Navorsing vir die bestudering van leerkragte vir hoër skole in Engeland, Nederland en Denemarke verower.

Prof. Gerber is ook lid van die Raad van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare en Taadsverteenvoordiger op hul Senaat, lid van die Senaat van die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth en verteenwoordig die Administrateur op die Provinsiale Biblioteekraad, die raad van Grahamstad se Opleidingskollege en die Albanie skoolraad.



PROF. J. J. GERBER

10.5 DEC 1966

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

KRY DOKTORS- GRAAD

Prof. G. A. Rauche van die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege het 'n doktorsgraad in letterkunde aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad behaal. — (Sapa.)

DATE

6 JAN 1967

S.A. DIGEST

Rapid increase in Bantu students

THE NUMBER OF students at the three Bantu university colleges has increased by 214 per cent in the past six years, according to a report in the "Bantu Education Journal".

In 1960, at the University Colleges of Fort Hare, the North, and Zululand, there were 481 students. Last year the total was 1,161.

Nearly half the students — 538 — are studying literature and philosophy, 215 mathematics and science. There are seven studying agriculture, 15 law and 11 theology.

Correspondence

The report also says that 1,616 Bantu are doing correspondence courses through the University of South Africa, 109 studying medicine at the University of Natal and 24 at other universities.

Hoogste pos vir jong man

DIE veertigjarige prof. dr. Gerrit Viljoen van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika is aangestel as eerste rektor van die nuwe Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit in Johannesburg. Hy sal na verwagting die pos teen die einde van Maart aanstaande jaar in 'n voltydse hoedanigheid beklee.

Personeel vir die nuwe universiteit, wat hoopelik in 1968 met lesings sal begin, sal van die tweede helfte van volgende jaar aangestel word.

Prof. Viljoen is hoof van die departement van klassieke tale aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika. Sy vader was prof. dr. H. G. Viljoen, oud-koerantman en redakteur van die Huisgenoot en toe professor in Grieks aan die Universiteit van Pretoria.

Prof. Viljoen is in Kaapstad gebore, maar het in Pretoria skoolgegaan, waar hy matriek met sewe onderskeidings behaal het. Hy het sy studie aan die Universiteit van Pretoria begin en was deurgaans 'n briljante student.

ONDSKEIDINGS

Vir sy graad B.A. het hy onderskeidings in al vier sy hoofvakke behaal. Hy het ook sy M.A. in klassieke tale, die graad LL.B., wat hy aan die Universiteit van Pretoria behaal het, 'n verdere M.A. in klassieke tale van die Universiteit van Cambridge.

Later het hy ook aan die Universiteit van Leyden gestudeer en by sy terugkeer na Suid-Afrika is hy aangestel as lektor in klassieke tale aan die Universiteit van Pretoria en die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika. Hy is mettertyd bevorder tot hoof van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika se departement van klassieke tale.

Verskeie publikasies het reeds uit sy pen verskyn. Hy is die stigter en redakteur van die blad Asta Classica.

Prof. Viljoen is lid van die raad van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en ook lid van die raad van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Hy is die vader van vier kinders, Hendrik (11), Annamarie (9), Heleen (4) en Magda (3). Sy vrou, wat die graad M.Sc. in biochemie behaal het, het aan Pretoria se tegniese kollege deelydse onderrig gegee vir studente wat reeds hul matriek behaal het.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

116 DEC 1976

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Degree for Fort Hare professor



PORT ELIZABETH.—The degree of Doctor of Literature has been conferred on Professor G. A. Rauche of Fort Hare University College by the University of Cape Town.

Professor Rauche holds the chair of philosophy at the University College of Fort Hare.

The D. Litt. degree was awarded for his work on the German philosopher, Ebehard Grisebach, which was published by the National Council for Social Research in South Africa, and his work on an original thesis dealing with the problem of truth and reality. — SAPA.



PROFESSOR GERRIT VILJOEN, 40-year-old head of the department of classical languages at the University of South Africa, has been appointed first rector of the new Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg.

Born on September 11, 1926, Prof. Viljoen matriculated in Pretoria with seven distinctions. His brilliant scholastic career was continued when he obtained distinctions in all four major subjects for his B.A. degree, as well as distinctions for his M.A. degree in classical languages. He also received an LL.B. degree at the Pretoria University before studying at Cambridge University for another M.A. degree.

Prof. Viljoen graduated in classical literature at Leyden University in Holland. On his return to South Africa he was appointed lecturer in classical languages at the Pretoria University and later the University of South Africa (UNISA), where he was appointed to his present post.

Married and father of four young children, Prof. Viljoen is a member of the Council of UNISA and of the Council of the University College of Fort Hare.

DATE

76 DEC 1958

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Doctorate for Fort Hare professor



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A D.LITT. degree has been conferred on Professor G. A. Rauche, of Fort Hare University College, by the University of Cape Town.

Professor Rauche holds the chair of philosophy at the University College of Fore Hare.

The D.Litt. degree was awarded to Professor Rauche for his work on the German philosopher, Ebehard Grisebach, which was published by the National Council for Social Research in South Africa and a thesis dealing with truth and reality.

Big jump in African students

Staff Reporter



THE number of students at the three African university colleges has increased by 214 per cent in the past six years, according to a report in the "Bantu Education Journal."

University of Fort Hare
report in Bantu Education Journal

In 1960, at the university colleges of Fort Hare, the North and Zululand, there were 481 students. This year the total is 1,161.

Nearly half the students — 538 — are studying literature and philosophy; 215 mathematics and science. There are seven studying agriculture, 15 law and 11 theology.

More than a third — 414 — do not have a matriculation exemptions.

From a figure of 94 in 1960, the number of staff has now increased to 222.

The report says 1,616 Africans are doing correspondence courses through the University of South Africa, 109 studying medicine at the University of Natal and 24 at the former "open" universities.

DATE

19 DEC 1956

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Distinction for Fort Hare man



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

ALICE—The degree of Doctor of Literature has been awarded to Professor G. A. Rauche of Fort Hare University College.

The honour was conferred on Professor Rauche by the University of Cape Town.

Professor Rauche holds the chair of philosophy at Fort Hare and also holds the degrees of Staatsexamen Phil., M.A. (Leipzig University) and D.Ph. (S.A.).

The D.Litt. degree was awarded to him for his work on the German philosopher, Ebehard Grisebach, which was

published by the National Council for Social Research in South Africa, and an original thesis dealing with the problems of Truth and Reality.

Professor Rauche came to South Africa from Germany in 1950 and taught at the Hermannsburg German High School in Natal.

In 1953 he joined the Bantu Education Department and taught English and psychology.



PROFESSOR G. A. RAUCHE

The Bantu staff, University College of the North with the Rector, Professor E. F. Potgieter.



INSIDE BANTU UNIVERSITIES . . .

"Achievement compares favourably with other national groups"

By W. M. KGWARE

Professor of Education, University College of the North, near Pietersburg, Transvaal

BEFORE 1960, Bantu students who wished to obtain higher education in South Africa had the following choice of institutions of higher learning: they could attend, in limited numbers, the "open" universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand where a practice of academic non-separation was followed; they could enrol at the University of Natal in segregated classes; they could become students at the non-White University College of Fort Hare or the small part-time Kolege ya Bana ba Afrika in Pretoria; or, finally, they could, and still can, study by correspondence at the non-residential University of South Africa.

The New Bantu Colleges

In 1959 Parliament passed two Acts of far-reaching significance in the history of higher education in South Africa. These were the Extension of University Education Act and the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act.

The first Act provided for the establishment of four new university institutions for non-Whites. These are the University College of the North in the Transvaal, mainly for the Sotho-, Tsonga- and Venda-speaking groups, the University College of Zululand for the Zulu people, the University College of the Western Cape for the Coloured people, and the Indian University College in Natal.

The second Act provided for the transfer of the control of the University College of Fort Hare from the Department of Education, Arts and Science to the Department of Bantu Education. This college, which previously admitted all non-White groups, now caters mainly for the Xhosa people. The three Bantu colleges, which are the subject of this article, are state institutions administered by the Department of Bantu Education.

Organization

Each of the university colleges is controlled by two bodies: an all-White council on which serve some of the best-known academic personalities in the country and also some of the most respected educational administrators. The Rector of the University of Pretoria and the Principal of the University of South Africa are chairmen of the councils of the University College of the North and the University College of Fort Hare, respectively. Then there is an all-Bantu advisory council, members of which are drawn from educational and administrative circles in the respective Bantu communities. An all-White senate is assisted by an all-Bantu advisory senate.

In recent years the Minister of Bantu Education has approved the transfer of certain duties and powers from the all-White bodies to the Bantu advisory bodies. It is the policy of the Government that ultimately the Bantu will take over complete control of their institutions of higher learning.

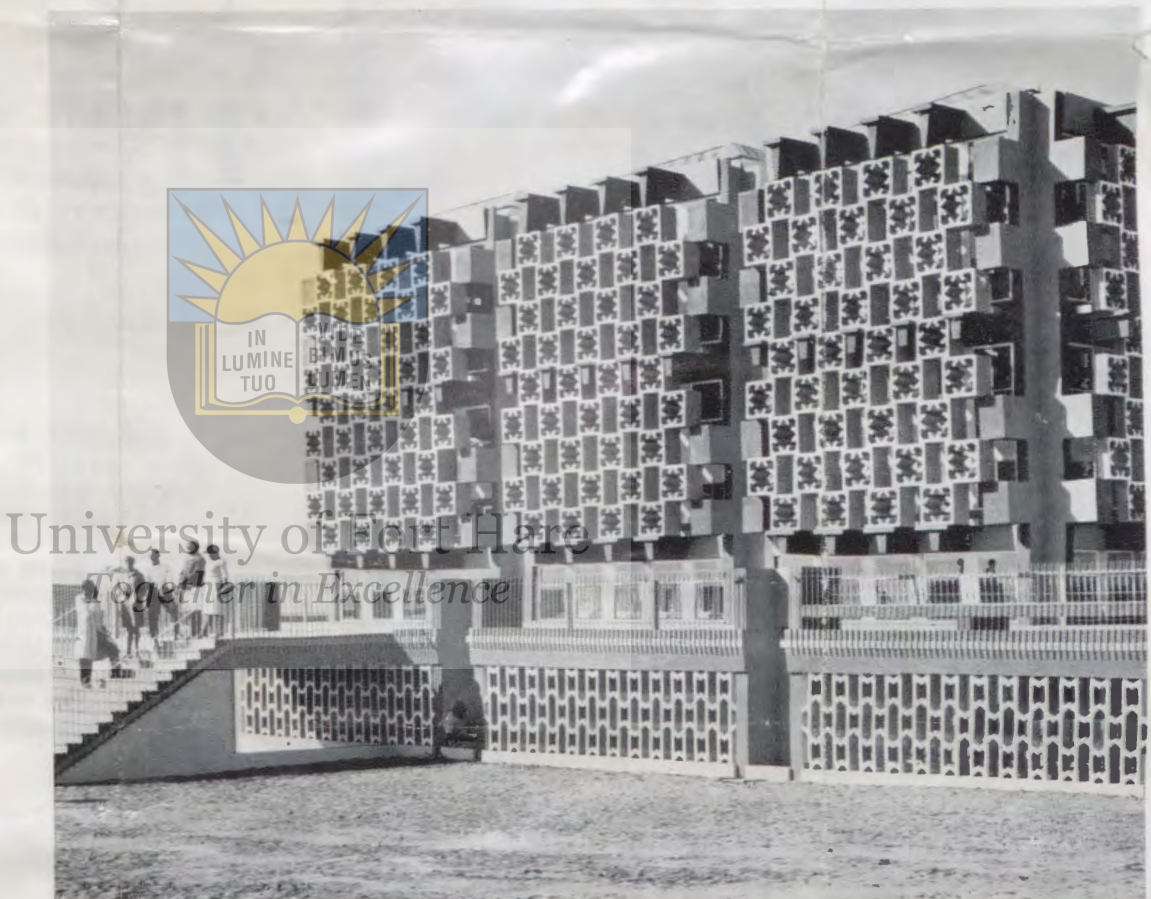
Buildings, Enrolment and Staffing

Modern functional, and artistically attractive, buildings have arisen, and continue to arise, on the campuses of the university colleges. The science laboratories are stocked with the most modern equipment and have, like the libraries, been the subject of very favourable comment by visiting academicians from far and near.

The Bantu took early advantage of the extended facilities provided for their higher education. Here are the enrolment figures for the years 1961 and 1965.

Year	Fort Hare	The North	Zululand	Total
1961	335	129	51	515
1965	322	391	243	956

N.B.—The drop in the enrolment at Fort Hare is accounted for by the fact that the non-Xhosa students, who had been given the opportunity to complete their courses at that college, have now left).



The library building at the University of the North.

University of Fort Hare
 Together in Excellence

The fear that the non-White colleges would not be able to attract qualified staff in sufficient numbers has not been borne out by developments of the past seven years. The colleges have been able to obtain the services of some of the ablest academicians in the country; many came from the long-established White universities. Quite a few of them are men of international standing in their fields.

Suitably qualified Bantu persons have been appointed, a few of them to the highest academic position that a university can offer. Promising students have, after completion of their first degree, been appointed to junior positions on the staff from where they can rise to the higher rungs on the academic ladder. Of the 63 members of the teaching staff at the University College of the North in 1965, 16 were Bantu. In 1960 only five Bantu were thus employed at this college.

Faculties and Departments of Study

All three Bantu colleges have established the usual basic faculties of Arts, Science and Mathematics, and Education. In addition, the University College of the North has the faculties of Economics and Administration and a Department of Pharmacy which is in course of becoming a separate faculty. Fort Hare has, in addition, the faculties of Law, Divinity and Agriculture. At the University College of the North student enrolment was distributed as follows in 1965:

Faculty	Enrolment
Arts	224
Science & Maths.	75
Education	113
Economics & Administration	19
Total	431

Academic Standards and Achievement

The legislation of 1959 placed the Bantu university colleges under the academic supervision of the University of South Africa. The Bantu colleges prepare their students for the degrees and diplomas of the University of South Africa. There is also a number of internal diplomas. In the seven years of association of the colleges with the university, the last-named has expressed itself

as satisfied with the standards maintained at the former.

The academic achievement of the Bantu students compares most favourably with that of the other national groups in the country. An article in "The Sunday Times" of October, 1966 showed that the percentages of failures at the White residential universities in 1965 ranged between 24.62 per cent. and 50.36 per cent. at first-year level. At the University College of the North, the percentage of first year failures in that same year was 36 per cent. and at the second- and third-year levels it was 16 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. This is a remarkable achievement, especially when it is remembered that Bantu students are taught through the media of what to them are foreign languages, namely Afrikaans and English. There is also the inevitable problem of an unfavourable cultural background to be contended with.

Basic Functions of Bantu University

Colleges

A university has two basic functions: to disseminate knowledge and to add to the store of knowledge. In underdeveloped communities, such as the Bantu communities of South Africa, the university has a special role to play, namely to function as a focal point in the development of the human and material resources of the community.

The Bantu university colleges have measured up to these requirements in a manner in which the mixed universities were not able to do.

Space does not permit of the listing of all the research projects that have been, or are being undertaken. We can only mention a few.

The Faculty of Arts of the University College of Fort Hare has undertaken an extensive and comprehensive socio-economic survey of the Ciskei; the Faculty of Education is continually investigating learning and teaching problems in Bantu schools; the Faculty of Divinity is studying the Bantu separatist church movement; the Faculty of Law is investigating the application of Bantu Law and the administration of justice generally in the Transkei and Ciskei.

The other colleges have also initiated valuable investigations into the problems of life in the Bantu homelands in whose midst they have been established.

DATE.....

19 DEC 1965

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. A.

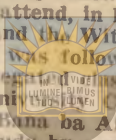


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Recognise him? It's Professor Z. K. Matthews, formerly of the University College of Fort Hare, presenting his credentials as the new Ambassador of Botswana, to President Johnson. The meeting took place in the yellow oval room at the White House in Washington.

University institutions for non-Whites

Before 1960, Bantu students who wished to obtain higher education in South Africa had the following choice of institutions of higher learning; they could attend, in limited numbers, the "open" universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand where a practice of academic non-separation was followed; they could enrol at the University of Natal in segregated classes; they could become students at the non-White University College of Fort Hare or the small part-time Kolege ya Bana ba Afrika in Pretoria; or, finally, they could, and still can, study by correspondence at the non-residential University of South Africa.



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence.

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Arts and Science to the Department of Bantu Education. This college, which previously admitted all non-White groups, now caters mainly for the Xhosa people. The three Bantu colleges, which are the subject of this article, are state institutions administered by the Department of Bantu Education.

Modern functional, and artistically attractive, buildings have arisen, and continue to arise, on the campuses of the university colleges. The science laboratories are stocked with the most modern equipment and have, like the libraries, been the subject of very favourable comment by visiting academicians from far and near.

The Bantu took early advantage of the extended facilities provided for their higher education.

25 JAN 1967

TAL DAILY NEWS

Bans lifted on former lecturer



UMTATA, Wednesday. — The banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act which were served on Mr. Curnick M. C. Ndamse, an ex-Fort Hare lecturer and at present a school principal in the Transkei, have been lifted, it was officially learnt here today.

It has been confirmed that the order lifting the restrictions, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. C. Pelsler, were handed to Mr. Ndamse yesterday by a member of the Security Branch.

Mr. Ndamse, who has been dismissed from Fort Hare University, has held his present post of principal of a secondary school in Ngangelize township since May last year.

SWAZILAND RULING ON POLITICAL REFUGEES



Mr SIMON NXUMALO

SWAZILAND would grant asylum to political refugees, but they would not be allowed to use the country for their own ends, said Mr Simon Nxumalo, a prominent Swaziland politician attending the 37th annual Council meeting of the Institute of Race Relations in Port Elizabeth.



Mr M. K. NWAKO

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He and Mr M. K. Nwako Botswana's Minister of State, are among the African delegates attending the meeting at St John' Hall, Havelock Street.

Mr Nxumalo is an executive member of the ruling party in Swaziland, the Imbokado National Movement, and is also director of the Sebenta Society for Adult Literacy.

He told the Council yesterday that his party was non-racial and had the support of the majority of Whites in Swaziland. At present they held all 24 seats in the Legislative Council.

"There are three opposition parties in Swaziland, and I believe we will retain all the 24 seats when elections are held on April 10 this year. We will get our independence next year.

No criminals

"Political refugees will be granted asylum in Swaziland, but they won't be allowed to use the country for their own ends," he said. "Naturally we won't harbour criminals."

During October last year Mr Nwako headed the Botswana delegation to the United Nations when they applied for and were granted admission. Botswana was the 120th member of the U.N.

Another member of the delegation was Professor Z. K. Matthews formerly Vice-Principal of Fort Hare University College, at Alice.

Prof Matthews is the United Nations representative for Botswana and Botswana's ambassador to Washington.

Mr Nwako said they had no difficulty in joining the U.N. and received a warm reception from all sides. The big powers showed a great deal of interest in Botswana, he said.

Of sanctions against Rhodesia he said Botswana did not recognise the Smith Government and was still considering whether sanctions would be applied against Rhodesia or not.

Meat and meat products were Botswana's principal exports, he said. During the recent prolonged droughts in the country about 400,000 head of cattle had been lost.

"But as a member of the Government I can say we are making fair progress. We are definitely developing."

25 JAN 1967

DATE.....

CAPE ARGON

BANNING ORDER ON TEACHER IS LIFTED



UMTATA, Wednesday.

THE banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act University of Fort Hare on Mr. Curnick M. C. Ndamse, a *former Fort Hare* lecturer and at present a school principal in the Transkei, have been lifted, it was officially learnt here today.

Together in Excellence

Mr. Ndamse confirmed this in an interview at the secondary school in Ngangelize Township, of which he is principal. He said the order lifting the restrictions, signed by the Minister of Justice (Mr. P. C. Pélser) were handed to him yesterday by a member of the Security Police.

any school or take up a similar post. He was confined to the Umtata magisterial district.

Mr. Ndamse, who had been dismissed from Fort Hare University, has held his present post since May last year. — Sapa.

The orders were served on him on October 14, 1965, while he was attending a conference in Pretoria of the Methodist Church, of which he is a lay preacher.

At the time, Mr. Ndamse was a temporary teacher in the Transkei school and the effect of the orders was, *inter alia*, that he could not continue to teach in

DATE.....

1 - FEB 1967

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Reusebedrag geskenk vir Bantoes

Goudveldse Verteenwoordiger

WELKOM. — 'n Bedrag van R500,000 as skenking aan die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en/of die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe Trust, is gisteraand deur die stadsraad van Welkom op sy maandvergadering bewillig.

Die geld word as skenking aangebied vir die ontwikkeling van die Bantoe-tuislande en/of vir die hervestiging van Bantoes in hul tuislande. Die geld kom uit opgehoopte surplusse van die Bantoe-inkomsterekening.

Die stadsraad het ook in oorleg met die stedelike Bantoeraad van Welkom besluit om R11,000 aan verskillende ander instansies te skenk.

Skenkings van R2500 elk sal gedoen word aan die Universiteitskolleges van die Noorde, Fort Hare en Ngoye.

Aan Sabra sal ook R2500 geskenk word wat in jaarlikse paaielemente van R500 betaal sal word, met dien verstande dat hierdie geld slegs ten behoewe van die Bantoe aangewend sal word.

Ander skenkings is R500 aan die Tswana-gebiedsowerheid en R500 aan die streeksowerheid van Witsieshoek.

Die skenking van R500,000 sal in sodanige paaielemente deur die stadsraad betaal word dat die huidige reserwes nie daardeur geraak sal word nie.

BAN ON TRANSKEI TEACHER LIFTED



MR. C. NDAMSE

Fight by Chief Matanzima ends in success

Staff Reporter

UMTATA — Former Fort Hare lecturer, Mr. Curnick Ndamse, now a Transkei school principal, has been entirely freed of five-year banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act, it was officially learned here yesterday.

This follows pressure on the Government by the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and is a significant achievement for the Bantustan Government.

Mr. Ndamse, who has become one of Chief Matanzima's closest advisers, is now almost certain to move into a senior post in the Transkei Education Department.

The order lifting the restrictions, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. C. Pelsler, was given to Mr. Ndamse at his home by a member of the Security Branch.

Mr. Ndamse was banned on October 14, 1965, while attending the Methodist conference in Pretoria.

The ban prevented his giving educational instruction to anyone other than his children and restricted him to the magisterial district of Umtata.

At the time, Mr. Ndamse was in line for the top Black post in the Bantustan Education Department.

Challenge

The ban was seen as a challenge to the freedom of the Matanzima government within the sphere of its jurisdiction in its Department of Education.

Chief Matanzima, with two of his Ministers had talks in Cape Town with members of the Cabinet.

Following this, the Minister of Justice amended the ban and Mr. Ndamse was able to take up a principal's post in the Transkei.

In the Transkei Legislative Assembly last year, Chief Matanzima said this was to be a temporary post "until the matter is finally settled."

Convinced

A smiling Mr. Ndamse said yesterday at the Ngangelizwe Secondary School in Umtata where he is principal: "I am naturally delighted. I nurse no bitterness or grudge at all.

"I was convinced all along that right would prevail and the true facts would be presented to the powers that be."

Asked whether he intended remaining in the Transkei, Mr. Ndamse said: "I will die here."

Mr. Ndamse, who holds the degrees of B.A., B.A. (Hons.) and M.A., said when he was sacked from Fort Hare for what was termed "insubordination and behaving in a manner that was academically and professionally reprehensible," he was offered several lucrative posts but decided to go to the Transkei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Banning order on teacher is lifted

'MUCH DELIGHTED'

S.A. Press Association

UMTATA.—Banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act, which were served on Mr Curnick M. C. Ndamse, a former Fort Hare lecturer and at present a school principal in the Transkei, have been lifted, it was officially learnt here today.

Mr Ndamse confirmed this in an interview at the secondary school in Ngangelize Township, of which he is Principal. He said the order lifting the restrictions, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr P. C. Pelser, were handed to him yesterday by a member of the Special Branch.

He was naturally "delighted", he said. It would help him to go further in his profession.

The orders were served on him on October 14, 1965, while he was attending a conference of the Methodist Church (of which he is a lay preacher in Pretoria).

At the time, Mr Ndamse was a temporary teacher in a Transkei school and the effect of the order was, inter alia, that he could not continue to teach in any school or take up a similar post. He was confined to the Umtata magisterial district.

Dismissed

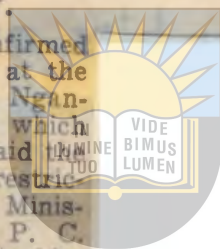
Mr Ndamse, who was dismissed from Fort Hare University, has held his present post since May last year.

At the time the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, told the Legislative Assembly that some of the restrictions on Mr Ndamse had been lifted as a result of representations by his Government to the Minister of Justice in the Republic, and that Mr Ndamse had been offered a post in the Transkei Education Department.

Asked whether he intended remaining in the Transkei, Mr Ndamse said today: "I will die here."

Mr Ndamse — who holds the degrees of B.A., B.A. (Hons) and M.A. — recalled that when he left Fort Hare he was offered several lucrative posts, but decided to go to the Transkei.

He said: "From the bottom of my heart, I nurse no bitterness or grudge at all."—(Sapa)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE.....

7 FEB 1967
CAPE ARGUS

For three professors

U.C.T. HON. DEGREES



THE University of Cape Town is to confer honorary degrees on the University of Fort Hare South African academicians at a graduation ceremony on June 30.

Together in Excellence

They are Prof. C. G. W. Schumann, Prof. A. C. Cilliers and Prof. T. J. Haarhoff.

Professor Schumann was for many years Professor of Commerce at the University of Stellenbosch and is a member of the Economic Advisory Board. He is a former president of the Economic Society of South Africa and a director of the South African Reserve Bank.

Professor Cilliers is a former senior lecturer in mathematics at the University of Cape Town.

He played a large part in shaping the pattern of development of the University of Stellenbosch.

In 1951 he became a member of the South African Academy for Arts and Science and has also

held office as a member of the Atomic Energy Board and of the National Loans and Bursaries Committee.

Professor Haarhoff is one of South Africa's best-known classical scholars.

He is a former lecturer in classics at the University of Cape Town and from 1933 to 1957 he held the chair of classics at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Since his retirement he has been engaged in academic teaching in a temporary capacity at the Universities of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand, Stellenbosch, Grahamstown, Fort Hare and now the University College of Rhodesia, in Salisbury.

17 FEB 1967

DATE

THE HIGHEVELD HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mnr. en mev. Francois de Villiers kuier vir 'n paar dae by hulle ouers, mnr. en mev. C. L. de Villiers. Hulle het so pas teruggekeer van 'n studietoer en hulle wittebroodsdae in Europa en gaan eersdaags terug na Alice toe waar mnr. de Villiers senior lektor en Hoof van die Fakulteit Regte is aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

09 FEB 1967

DIE VADERLAND



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mnr. en mev. Jacques Labuschagne, van Pretoria, het na Alice verhuis waar mnr. Labuschagne 'n lektoraat in Staatsleer aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare aanvaar het. Voor sy aanstelling was hy verbonde aan die redaksie van Die Vaderland in Pretoria.

EXTRACT FROM
**THE ~~RAISON~~ TIMES
EDUCATIONAL
SUPPLEMENT**

**INTERNATIONAL
PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
184 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.**



3 FEB 1967

AFRICAN STUDENTS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

From Our Correspondent

Ab64

JOHANNESBURG

Since the establishment six years ago of the three separate African university colleges of Fort Hare, Turfloop (Northern Transvaal), and Zululand the number of students has increased by over 200 per cent, according to information recently published by the Department of Bantu Education.

In 1960, 481 Africans attended these institutions, as compared with 1,161 in 1966.

In addition, 1,616 Africans are studying through correspondence courses of the University of South Africa; 109 are doing medicine at the University of Natal, and 34 at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

15 FEB 1967

DIE VADERLAND

Sir Seretse kry ere-graad

DIE President van Botswana sir Seretse **KHAMA**, sal 'n ere-doktorsgraad in die Wysbegeerte toegeken word op die eerste gra-deplegtigheid van die Universi-teit van Botswana, Lesotho en Swaziland. Sir Seretse is kanse-lier van die universiteit.

'n Woordvoerder van die uni-versiteit het aangekondig dat die besluit deur die senaat van die in-rigting geneem is. Die graad is die eerste in sy soort wat deur die universiteit toegeken word en dit sal op 7 April in Roma aan sir Seretse oorhandig word.

Sir Seretse wat sy B.A.-graad aan die Fort Hare-universiteits-kollege in Suid-Afrika behaal het, is aan die begin van verlede jaar 'n ere-doktorsgraad toege-ken deur die Fordham-universi-teit in Amerika. Hy is kort voor Botswana se onafhanklikheid op 30 September verlede jaar tot ridder van die Britse State-bond geslaan.

M. H. — VADERLAND.

DATE

11-MAR 1967

CAPE TIMES

No details on readmissions at Fort Hare



THE Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. G. Bhebe, in answering to a question by Mr. P. A. Moore (U.P., Kensington) in the Assembly yesterday, said he did not deem it advisable to give particulars now as to whether former students of the Fort Hare College had recently been refused readmission to the college.

Asked whether he would be prepared to make a statement to the House when the matter was finalized, the Minister said: "Yes, but it will not be finalized till the council has considered the matter."—(Sapa.)

P.E. TEACHERS CHALLENGE MATHS MYTH

By M. W. NGXIKI
Evening Post Staff Reporter

AFRICAN school teachers in Port Elizabeth challenge the belief that Africans cannot do mathematics.

They said many African school pupils and university students had acquitted themselves well in mathematics and other science subjects—physics, chemistry and zoology.

One teacher said African children learnt arithmetic at an early age. As herd boys they learnt how to count cattle, sheep and goats.

Counting laid the foundation for understanding arithmetic and mathematics at school.

However, that start was in some cases offset when primary school classes were overcrowded. Often a class consisted of 100 beginners or more.

In such conditions it was not possible for a teacher to give individual attention to the pupils. Some bright pupils moved on promotion, from one class to another, undiscovered. Many pupils distinguished themselves only in post-primary classes.

They agreed that when African pupils wrote the same examinations as Whites, White schools often produced better results.

First-class

The chief explanation was that White teachers generally taught a class of not more than 30-40. Furthermore, White pupils generally began learning mathematics earlier.

White pupils also often had the benefit of teaching aids.

In African schools mathematics was introduced only in secondary and high schools.

A few years ago a New Brighton schoolgirl, Elizabeth Chabula, passed the Junior Certificate examination at Mary Mount High School, Uitenhage, first-class, with distinction in arithmetic and bookkeeping.

The teacher said in spite of the shortage of science teachers pupils still passed examinations well. Many obtained good symbols.

In Ghana

Where the subject had been dropped from the syllabus the reason was not inefficiency of pupils but the lack of a suitably qualified teacher.

Some able mathematicians had left to teach in other countries.

Among them were Dr J. A. Mokoena, a former lecturer in mathematics at Fort Hare University College, Alice, who left about ten years ago to lecture at Kumasi College of Technology, Ghana.

Dr Mokoena has a M.Sc. degree, with distinction in mathematics.

Another African mathematics teacher, Mr Present Tshaka, who taught at Newell High School, New Brighton, left the country after the Department of Bantu Education had refused to allow his appointment. No reason was given.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

6 MAR 1967

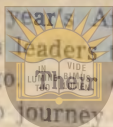
THE DAILY DISPATCH &

DAILY DISPATCH

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1967

Fort Hare flutter

Political pressure for complete autonomy and total independence in the sphere of education is likely to grow in the Transkei as a result of the refusal by the Fort Hare University authorities for undisclosed reasons to readmit 20 of last year's African students. It has come as a jolt to Xhosa leaders to realise such students have nowhere else to go. Their only chance of furthering their education is to journey overseas — if they can obtain the necessary travel permits and if their parents' can afford it.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare remains under White authority and the fear among Africans is that progress in South Africa's first Bantustan in producing graduates capable of directing affairs will depend on White approval of the attitudes of the student material. Africans would therefore prefer their own university in their own area of influence. Hence the call for the establishment of a seat of higher education in the Transkei itself.

We think the call is premature. The Xhosas have been promised there is to be a link-up of the Transkei and Ciskei African areas under one government and the probability is that Fort Hare will fall into the expanded Xhosa Unit's area of sovereignty.

The number of Xhosa students entering university is too low to justify starting another one. It would therefore be wiser to press for a final definition of the Bantustan's borders, to seek the inclusion of Fort Hare and, once these hurdles have been crossed, to plan further expansions at the Ciskei university. Priority in education expenditure should be given to the aim of free and compulsory schooling for all African children.

Minister asked to investigate university ban

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Friday

THE Transkeian Minister of Roads and Works, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla, has asked the South African Government to investigate the refusal of the council of the University College of Fort Hare to re-admit 20 African students for the 1967 academic year.

Mr. Mabandla revealed here today that he has sent a telegram to the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, in Cape Town, urging him to institute an inquiry into the affair. One of the banned students is Mr. Mabandla's son, Mafu Mabandla, a third year law student.

The appeal is the last of a series of moves on the part of the Cabinet Minister to solve the mystery of the banning. "Should I fail in this move, the only resort open to me will be

to enrol my son at the University in Lesotho," he declared.

Mr. Mafu Mabandla and 19 other students, one of them from the Transkei, were due to be re-admitted at Fort Hare in March this year. (In terms of the University's constitution all students are enrolled for one year and have to apply for re-admission for each succeeding academic year).

At the end of last term the 20 students were told that their applications for re-admission had been refused in terms of the Fort Hare Transference Act. No reasons were given.

Angered by the action of the University Council, Mr. Mabandla senior immediately made representations on behalf of his son to the rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. J. Ross.

He was supported by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, a former Fort Hare student, but his efforts were in vain.

The Minister has since been advised that the case of all the banned students will be reviewed when the University Council meets on March 21. One of the Council members who will attend the meeting is the Transkei European Secretary for Education, Mr. J. L. Boshoff.

"OFFENSIVE"

However, Mr. Mabandla said today he held out little hope of the council reversing its decision. It was for this reason that he had requested the Minister of Bantu Education to investigate the council decision, which he labelled "offensive."

"If all else fails I will consider taking my son to Roma University in Lesotho. That is the only alternative since there is no other university open to him in South Africa. Ethnic grouping of students debars him from all other non-White Universities in South Africa," said Mr. Mabandla.

DATE

24 MAR 1967

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.S.

Dutch bursary for rector's daughter

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.



A NETHERLANDS Government scholarship tenable at the University of Utrecht has been awarded to Mrs Jeanette Dodds Ferreira, only daughter of Prof J. J. Ross, Rector at the University College of Fort Hare, and Mrs Ross.

She will read for the doctoral degree in drama.

During a colourful academic career Jeanette graduated Bachelor of Arts at the University of the Orange Free State, gained her Master's degree (English) at Cambridge University, was lecturer in English for two years at the University of Potchefstroom and while there obtained a Bachelor degree majoring in French.

Following this she studied at

the University of the Sorbonne, Paris, and was awarded the Diploma Civilisation Francaise.

In June, 1966, she married Mr N. P. Ferreira who holds a Master's degree in Science (Unisa), was formally a lecturer at Fort Hare and is now working on a specialised research project at the micro-biological institute in Delft, Holland, under the auspices of the S.A. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Fort Hare barrings condemned

UMTATA — The barring of 20 Fort Hare students last week was designed to force "a showdown with the Transkei Government for its part in the Ndamse affair," the Transkei Minister of Roads and Works, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla, said yesterday.

Mr. Mabandla, whose son is among the 20 students refused readmittance to the University College this year, referred to the barrings as "unbridled vicimisation."

"Victimisation" was the wrong way of exercising powers.

"It is a bad inheritance," the Minister said.

• Five-year banning orders on Mr. Curnick Ndamse, a former Fort Hare lecturer, were lifted in January this year after pressure on the Republican Government by the Transkei's Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

• The 20 students were refused readmittance at the start of the term. The Rector, Professor J. J. Ross, refuses to give reasons for the barrings.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Appeal for a Transkei university college

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON—A call for the establishment of a university college in the Transkei has been made by the secretary of the local branch of the Democratic Party, Mr. A. M. Mqele.

This follows the refusal by the University College of Fort Hare to re-admit about 20 students.

Some of them come from the Transkei. Among them is Mr. Mafu Mabandla son of the Transkei Minister of Roads and Works. Mr. Mabandla was a third-year law student.

"There's a shortage of properly qualified men and women to fill posts in the various departments of the Transkei Government. This is due to the inadequacy of provisions for training, said Mr. Mqele.

"The Transkei can't afford any dismissals of students at uni-

versity level for undisclosed reasons."

Mr. Mqele said the territory could do nothing about the dismissals because it was not represented in the governing council of the college. It only had representatives in the advisory council, he said.

He said it was high time a university college was established in the Transkei.

EXPENSE

The Republican Government could be asked to build it and run it until the Transkei Government was able to meet the expense.

Because the African university colleges were ethnically

orientated, the dismissed students could not be admitted in any other African colleges in South Africa.

The alternative was to go overseas but this would be expensive and not every parent could afford it. The Republican Government was also averse to Africans going out of the country, said Mr. Mqele.

An Opposition motion in the Transkei Legislative Assembly two years ago, calling for the establishment of a university college in the territory, was defeated.

UNWISE

The then Minister of Education, Mr. B. B. Mdllele, told the Assembly the establishment of a college would be "unwise and financially irresponsible" because Fort Hare had almost all the necessary faculties.

The number of Transkei students at university level was still low and there was also the possible link up with the Ciskei, said Mr. Mdllele.

According to Mr. Mqele, the motion is likely to be reintroduced in the coming session by the Democratic Party.

Transkei leader wants new university built

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A call for the establishment of a university college in the Transkei has been made by the secretary of the local branch of the Transkei Democratic party, Mr. A. M. Mgele.

This follows the refusal of the University College of Fort Hare to readmit about 20 students at the college.

SHORTAGE

"There is a shortage of properly qualified men and women to fill posts in the various Departments of the Transkei Government. This is due to the inadequacy of provisions for training," said Mr. Mgele. "The Transkei cannot afford any dismissals of students at university level for undisclosed reasons."

Mr. Mgele said the Transkei could do nothing about the dismissals because it was not represented on the Governing Council of the college.

It was high time a university college was established in the Transkei.

The South African Government could be asked to build it and run it until the Transkei Government was able to meet the expenses.

NO PLACE

The dismissed students could not be admitted in any other African colleges in South Africa. The alternative was to go overseas but this would be expensive and not every parent could afford it. The South African Government was also averse to Africans going out of the country, said Mr. Mgele.

Two years ago an Opposition motion in the Transkei Legislative Assembly calling for the establishment of a university college in the territory was defeated.

The then Minister of Education, Mr. B. B. Mdedle, told the Assembly that the establishment of a college would be "unwise and financially irresponsible" because Fort Hare had almost all the necessary faculties.

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DATE.....

4 MAR 1967

R.F. M... ..



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



ELIZABETH CHABULA

Scholarship was just too late

A BRILLIANT New Brighton girl from a poor home has been offered the municipal medical scholarship—but just too late for her to go to Wentworth Medical School for non-Whites in Durban this year.

Miss Elizabeth Mamiesha Chabula sent her application to the medical school late, because she had to wait for results of her application to the City Council for a medical scholarship.

However, Mr R. L. Peteni, Principal of Newell High School, New Brighton, where Miss Chabula passed Senior Certificate, has arranged for her to do the pre-medical course (first-year

B.Sc.) at Fort Hare University College.

Here, too, there nearly was no room for her. Fort Hare authorities told Mr Peteni the women's hostel was full. An African member of the academic staff offered to accommodate Elizabeth.

Miss Chabula is the second African woman from New Brighton to get the municipal medical scholarship.

The first was Dr May Magwai, also a former pupil of Newell High School. Dr Magwai is now on the staff of the Livingstone Hospital, Korsten.

Elizabeth Chabula has had a brilliant school career in spite of poverty at home. After passing Std VI she went to Mary

Mount High School, Uitenhage, for Junior Certificate.

She passed the J.C. first class, with distinction in arithmetic and bookkeeping.

Then she came to Newell High School and included two new subjects mathematics and physical science—in her six subjects for the Senior Certificate examination.

Elizabeth made fast progress in the two new subjects. Finally she beat all her classmates, who had studied the subjects for the Junior Certificate.

She obtained a 75 per cent pass in physical science and topped the class in the September quarterly test. She has also been a regular class prize-winner each year.

DATE 4 MAR 1967
BANKING MAIL

20 CANNOT GO BACK: 'NO COMMENT' ON FORT HARE DISMISSALS

Silence on banned students

Statement to follow: cases under review

OWN CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON.

CABINET MINISTERS and Transkei Government officials in Umtata are not committing themselves regarding the banning of 20 Fort Hare University College students.

The Rector of the college, Professor J. J. Ross, has confirmed that 20 students have been told that their readmission to the university has been refused in terms of the University of Fort Hare Transference Act.

But he, too, will make no comment.

The Transkei Government attitude follows the line of Central Government action in the matter.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, has said it would not be advisable to furnish particulars about the readmission refusals, adding that he would make a statement to Parliament later.

Nusas has condemned the action of the Fort Hare authorities as "shocking and arbitrary."

Too early

Neither the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, nor the Minister of Roads and Works, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla, father of one of the 20 students, would make any statement yesterday.

Officials say it is too early for any statements as "matters have not been finalised."

Mr. Mabandla, who has described the barring as "offensive", said in an interview yesterday it was hard to make any further comment on the dismissal of the students "until things have been thrashed out."

He added: "Everything is still under review."

He said that the dismissal of Xhosa students from their own ethnic university left them with no place for higher education.

His son's case was being discussed with the Fort Hare authorities.

Mr. Mabandla's son, Mr. Mafu Mabandla, is a third-year law student.

No connection

Among other students refused admission is a member of the student delegation which last year demanded that the Rector stop police interference on the campus.

Asked to comment on this, Dr. Ross said there was no connection between membership of the deputation and expulsion.

He said he had never contravened any college regulation for if he had, "I would have been taken before a college disciplinary committee," he said.

Mr. L. Weinstock instructed by Lubbers, Spitz, Block and Rubenstein, for Mr. Lacey, said the parties had reached a settlement, instructions having been received from Mr. Lacey by cable.

Mr. O. E. I. Meastroch (in-
struction) has been received from Mr. Lacey by cable.

to pay the costs of the proceedings.

WRONGLY GRANTED

DATE 24 FEB 1967
THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

20 barred from Fort Hare

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Professor J. J. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College has confirmed that "18 to 20" students have been told their re-admission to the university has been refused in terms of the University of Fort Hare Transference Act.

Speaking in a telephone interview, he declined to give reasons for the dismissals.

Under the Act, the Minister of Bantu Education can refuse a student admission if it is in interests of the college. Among the students refused readmission is Mr. Mafu Mabandla, a third-year law student, the son of Mr. Z. Mabandla, Minister of Roads and Public Works in the Cabinet of the Transkei, the Minister has described the decision not to admit the students as "offensive."

NO OTHER PLACE

Professor Ross said dismissals of Xhosa students from their own ethnic university left them with no place of higher education. He said his son's case was being discussed with the Fort Hare authorities.

Among students refused re-admission is one who was a member of a student delegation which last year demanded that the rector should stop police interference on the campus.

The student said other members of the delegation had also been refused readmission.

Students who were interviewed said they did not know why they had been refused admission.

One said he had been shocked, when he re-applied for admission, to receive a letter informing him that, in terms of Section 16 of the Fort Hare University Transference Act, his admission had been refused.

He said he had never contravened any college regulation for if he had, "I would have been taken before a college disciplinary committee," he said.

University of Fort Hare
In a spirit of Excellence

DATE 23 FEB 1967
E. E. EVENING POST

Staff Reporter
A SERIOUS row has developed between the Transkei Cabinet Minister and the University College of Fort Hare over the dismissal of nearly 40 students.

DATE 24 FEB 1967
CAPE TIMES

FORT HARE EXPELS 20 STUDENTS

Cape Times Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Prof. J. J. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College, has confirmed that "18 to 20" students have been refused readmission to the college in terms of the University of Fort Hare Transference Act.

He declined to give reasons for the dismissals.

Under the Act, the Minister of Bantu Education can refuse a student admission in the interests of the college.

Among the students refused re-admission is Mr. Mafu Mabandla, a third-year law student. He is the son of Mr. Z. Mabandla, Minister of Roads and Public Works in the Cabinet of the Transkei. The Minister described the decision not to admit the students as "offensive".

He said the dismissals of Xhosa students from their own ethnic university left them no place of higher education.

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DATE 24 FEB 1967
RAND DAILY MAIL

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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24 FEB 1967

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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24 FEB 1967

AND DAILY MAIL

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Transkei Minister in row with

Fort Hare

SON DISMISSED

Staff Reporter

A SERIOUS row has developed between a Transkei Cabinet Minister and authorities of the University College of Fort Hare following the dismissal of nearly 40 senior students

The Minister is Mr Z. Mabandla, Minister of Roads and Works. Among those dismissed from Fort Hare, is his son, Mr Mafu Mabandla, a third-year-law student.

It is understood the students have been dismissed under Section 16 of the University College of Fort Hare Act, 1959.

This section says the Minister of Bantu Education may refuse admittance to any person who applies for admission as a student of the university college if he considers it to be in the interests of the university college.

The Act requires students to renew their registration every year while studying at Fort Hare and "in respect of such renewal comply with such conditions as may be prescribed".

NO REASONS

In a telephone interview, Mr Mabandla said no reasons were given for his son's dismissal.

The matter is now in the hands of the Transkei's Chief Minister Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, who is a former Chairman of Fort Hare Advisory Council.

Chief Matanzima resigned after he became Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Mr Mabandla said after his negotiations with the authorities failed he passed the matter to the Chief Minister.

"We may ultimately appeal to the Minister of Bantu Education. Fort Hare is our only centre for higher education for the Xhosa-speaking group," he said.

POLITICAL VIEWS

A person associated with Fort Hare said today he could not remember any trouble at the college that would warrant the dismissal of so many students.

Students' activities, their likes and dislikes were closely examined by college authorities, especially hostel wardens, to see if they were politically inclined.

Sometimes, the informant said, certain officials spoke to students provocatively. They made unfavourable remarks and criticised their political views. When students argued they were labelled as "undesirable" and not fit to be at Fort Hare.

In a telephone interview Mr H. J. du Preez, Registrar of Fort Hare, said a few students had been dismissed.

"I don't know the reasons for their dismissal," he said.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE ~~WORLD~~ TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

INTERNATIONAL
PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
184 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

24 FEB 1967



Overseas news in brief

Australia

Australia has undertaken to spend \$2m. this year on new projects for the expansion of civil aid in South Vietnam. The aid will include building, medical consultation centres, and supplying textbooks for secondary schools.

Victoria may drop matriculation as a university entrance qualification and replace it by an assessment test. A special committee of the Universities and Schools Examination Board is examining possible changes.

Italy

The Sixth Milan National International Book Exhibition, it is announced, is being held this year from April 14 to 25, forming part of the international trade fair, the Fiera di Milano.

South Africa

Since the establishment six years ago of the three separate African university colleges of Fort Hare, Turfloop (North-

ern Transvaal), and Zululand the number of students has increased by over 200 per cent, according to information recently published by the Department of Bantu Education. In 1960, 481 Africans attended these institutions, as compared with 1,161 in 1966.

The financial position of South African universities, which urgently need more money for expansion and research, is to be studied, it is announced, by a committee of four university principals.

Soviet Union

A group of Scottish students are going to Russia in August for a 14-day tour, visiting Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev in the first of a series of exchange visits with Russian students.

United States

Over 4,000 members of faculties of 83 American universities signed an advertisement appearing recently in the *New York Times* saying: "Mr. President: Stop the bombing"

GERMAN HONOUR FOR PROFESSOR

Herald Reporter

PROFESSOR G. A. RAUCHE, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Fort Hare, has been invited to undertake a lecture tour of West Germany by the German Academic Exchange Service.



Professor Rauche

He is one of 25 scholars from all parts of the world who have been invited to make the tour in June and July. The scholars were chosen on merit of their publications.

Professor Rauche will lecture on South Africa and on "my special research field, the relationship between truth and reality."

During World War II, Professor Rauche fought in North Africa in Rommel's army. He was taken prisoner and spent three years in prison camps in Texas and Maryland.

DOCTORATE

He obtained his M.A. degree at the University of Leipzig in 1948 and immigrated to South Africa from East Germany in 1950.

He became headmaster of the German High School in Johannesburg and was awarded a doctorate in philosophy by the University of South Africa for a thesis on the 18th century British philosopher, John Locke.

FOUR BOOKS

Last year the professor, who has published four books and numerous articles and pamphlets, was awarded a D.Lit. degree by the University of Cape Town.

Professor Rauche is married and has a daughter, Barbara, who teaches German at the Andrew Rabie High School, Port Elizabeth.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 APR 1967

NATAL WITNESS

Statement on Fort Hare students

CAPE TOWN.—A statement on the refusal of the authorities to re-admit 30 former pupils to the University of Fort Hare College at the beginning of the present academic year, was made in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Replying to Mr. P. A. Moore (UP Kensington), he said 16 were refused re-admission on academic grounds in terms of the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act.

The Act also empowered him (the Minister) to refuse admittance to a student if he considered it to be in the interests of the college and he had exercised this power in respect of 14 students.

"I do not deem it in the interest of the University College to reveal the reasons for the refusal of the re-admission of the 14 students," the Minister said.—Sapa.

DATE

16 MAR 1967

E. E. EVENING POST

New Brighton girl wins R200 bursary



A YOUNG New Brighton girl, Miss Tube is a former pupil of the Hilltown Missionary Institute, situated near Fort Beaufort. She matriculated in 1966. She has been awarded a R200 a year loan bursary by the Young People's Hindu Cultural Association of Port Elizabeth.

She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Tube, of Kwaza Street, New Brighton.

The loan bursary, which comes from the Young People's Cultural Fund, will enable Miss Tube to study medicine.

The Young People's Cultural Fund was begun in 1963. It operates on a non-racial basis, and enables students to make applications for loans of up to R200 a year for their tuition.

She has already enrolled as a first-year science student at Fort Hare University College. From there she intends going to Wentworth Medical School, in Durban.

Last year the award was made to Mr Clive Pillay, of Port Elizabeth. He is a B.Sc. student at Salisbury Island, Durban.

ADMITTED AT FOURTH ATTEMPT

A YOUNG New Brighton woman, winner of the municipal medical scholarship, who tried three times in vain to enter a university, has succeeded the fourth time.

She travelled to Fort Hare University College, Alice, where she made a personal application.

She is Elizabeth Mamlesa Chabula, 18, of Connahey Street, New Brighton, daughter of a poor mother of five.

Miss Chabula, who has had a brilliant school career in spite of poverty at home, applied for the medical scholarship after passing Senior Certificate at Newell High School, New Brighton.

She was offered the scholarship—but just too late for her to go to Wentworth Medical School for non-Whites in Durban this year.

NO ROOM

She sent her application to the medical school late, because she had to wait for results of her application to the City Council for the medical scholarship.

Mr R. L. Peteni, Principal of Newell High School, advised Miss Chabula to apply to Fort Hare, to do the pre-medical course (first year B.Sc.), so that next year she could continue her studies at Wentworth.

He gave her a letter of recommendation.

Her application was turned down because there was no room for her in the women's hostel.

Immediately, Mr Peteni asked one of the African lecturers to accommodate Miss Chabula. She renewed her application.

GIVEN LIFT

The authorities said the first-year science lecture room was full. There was no room for her.

Miss Chabula became worried. She talked to many people about her disappointment. A New Brighton man who was travelling to Fort Hare this week offered her a lift to Fort Hare to make a personal application.

Mr Peteni wrote another letter of recommendation.

Miss Chabula was finally registered and promised accommodation at the women's hostel.

From the office she went to her class. She had no pen, exercise books and textbooks. She had no change of clothes because she did not take any with her. She thought she would turn home the same day.

Later in the day she telephoned Mr Peteni and her mother and found that she had been admitted.

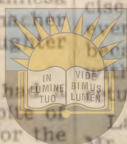
NEW SUBJECTS

Miss Chabula passed the Junior Certificate examination first class with distinction in arithmetic and bookkeeping, at Mary Mount High School, Uitenhage.

Then she went to Newell High School. She included two new subjects — mathematics and physical science — in her six subjects for the Senior Certificate examination.

She made fast progress in the two new subjects. Finally she beat all her classmates, who had studied the subjects for the Junior Certificate.

She obtained a 75 per cent pass in the September quarterly test. She has also been a regular prize-winner each year.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare refuses some students re-admission

Herald Reporter

PROFESSOR J. J. ROSS, Rector of Fort Hare University College, has confirmed that 18 to 20 students have been told that their readmission to the university had been refused in terms of the University of Fort Hare Transference Act.

16 MAR 1967

EVENING POST

Brighton girl wins R200 bursary

A Brighton girl, who has been awarded a loan bursary by the People's Hindu Cultural Centre of Port Elizabeth.

The bursary, which comes from the People's Cultural Centre, will enable Miss M. Tube to continue her studies in medicine.

She is enrolled as a first-year student at the University College.

She intends going to the Medical School, in

Miss Tube is a former pupil of the Hilltown Missionary Institute, situated near Fort Beaufort. She matriculated in 1966.

She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Tube, of Kwaza Street, New Brighton.

The Young People's Cultural Fund was begun in 1963. It operates on a non-racial basis, and enables students to make applications for loans of up to R200 a year for their tuition.

Last year the award was made to Mr Clive Pillay, of Port Elizabeth. He is a B.Sc. student at Salisbury Island, Durban.



University of Fort Hare
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Speaking in a telephone interview, he declined to give reasons for the dismissals. Under the Act the Minister of Bantu Education can refuse a student admission if it is in the interests of the college.

Among the students refused readmission is Mr Mafu Mabandla, a third-year law student, the son of Mr Z. Mabandla, Minister of Roads and Public Works in the Cabinet of the Transkei.

The Minister has described the decision not to admit the students as "offensive".

NO OTHER

He said the dismissal of Xhosa students from their own ethnic university left them with no place of higher education. He said his son's case was being discussed with the Fort Hare authorities.

Among students refused readmission is one who was a member of a student delegation which last year demanded that the Rector should stop police interference on the campus. The student said that other members of the delegation had also been refused readmission.

NO CONNECTION

Asked to comment on this, Dr Ross said there was no connection between membership of the deputation and refusal of admittance.

Students who were interviewed said they did not know why they had been refused admission.

One said that he had been shocked, when he reapplied for readmission, to receive a letter informing him that, in terms of Section 16 of the Fort Hare University Transference Act, his admission had been refused.

He said he had never contravened any college regulation, for if he had "I would have been taken before a college disciplinary committee."

SURPRISED

A member of the College Senate said he was "surprised" when he was asked if he knew anything about the dismissals. He said he was concerned at the move.

Students refused readmission include three honours students, one master's student and a number of third-year students.

It is believed that an LL.B. student was readmitted after a professor had made representations on his behalf.

12 APR 1967

NATAL WITNESS

Statement on Fort Hare students

CAPE TOWN.—A statement on the refusal of the authorities to re-admit 30 former pupils to the University of Fort Hare College at the beginning of the present academic year, was made in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Replying to Mr. P. A. Moore (UP Kensington), he said 18 were refused re-admission on academic grounds in terms of the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act.

The Act also empowered him (the Minister) to refuse admittance to a student if he considered it to be in the in-

Slimkopswartes kan apartheid vir Afrika uitleë

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

'N VOORSTEL dat Suid-Afrika sy swart professore as gesante van die Staatspresident of die Eerste Minister na die noordelike state stuur om die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling aan Afrika te verduidelik, is gister deur 'n Britse opvoedkundige gedoen.

Die opvoedkundige, dr. J. B. Barclay, adjunk-direkteur van volwasse onderwys aan die Universiteit van Edinburg, Skotland, vertrek vandag ná 'n besoek van vier weke aan Suid-Afrika. Dit was sy eerste besoek en hy het die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde op Turfloop, Fort Hare en die Indiër-universiteitskollege in Durban besoek, asook vyf blanke universiteite.

In 'n onderhoud het hy gesê hy is uiters gunstig beïndruk deur die nie-blanke inrigtings. Hy dink hul prestasies is „wonderlik” en dat Suid-Afrika met reg trots op hulle kan wees.

NIE MINDERWAARDIG

Dit word dikwels aanvaar dat dié onderwysinrigtings van minderwaardige gehalte is in vergelyking met die blanke universiteite. Dit is nie sy ondervinding nie. Die standaarde daar is „ baie aanvaarbaar of taamlik hoog”, gemeet aan Europese standaarde, en die doserende personeel asook die studente van die kolleges sal hul plekke in Suid-Afrika en Afrika kan volstaan.

Dit is juis aan die kolleges waar hy die oortuigendste pleit-besorgers van afsonderlike ontwikkeling raakgeloop het. Dit was byvoorbeeld by Turfloop dat hy die eerste keer besef het dat die Bantoe ook ten gunste van afsonderlike ontwikkeling is, het dr. Barclay gesê.

Daarom glo hy dat Suid-Afrika groter gebruik van die nie-blanke professore van dié kol-

leges kan maak. Hulle is mense wat oral afdwing en veral in Afrika goeie oortuigingswerk vir Suid-Afrika sal kan doen.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence professore afsonderlike ontwikkeling verduidelik, sal mense kan glo dat dit 'n eerbare en regverdige beleid is, het dr. Barclay gesê.

Suid-Afrika het reeds een sport in die oë van die wêreld geklim deur 'n handelsooreenkoms met Malawi te sluit. Suid-Afrika se nie-blanke hoogleraars kan Suid-Afrika nog 'n paar sporte laat klim en Suid-Afrika se leierskapposisie in Afrika verstewig, wat op sy beurt 'n belangrike posisie vir Suid-Afrika in internasionale sake sal verwerf.



DR. J. B. BARCLAY

8 APR 1967.

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Appeal judge to speak at Fort Hare graduation



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON—Mr. Justice Rumpff, of the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, will be the guest speaker at the annual graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare on April 22.

Eighteen graduates will receive their B.Sc. degrees and 21 their B.A. degrees.

Up to yesterday the Registrar at Fort Hare was not able to furnish the number of those who would be capped in B.Ed. and those to receive honours degrees.

This was because examination results for those who wrote in February this year were not available.

Six will receive University Education Diplomas, 19 South African Teachers' Diplomas and three University College Diplomas.

Refusal to re-admit 30 Fort Hare pupils

A STATEMENT on the refusal of the authorities to re-admit 30 former pupils to the University of Fort Hare College at the beginning of the present academic year, was made in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Education (Mr. M. C. Botha).

Replying to Mr. P. A. Moore (U.P., Kensington), he said 16 were refused re-admission on academic grounds in terms of the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act. The Act also empowered him (the Minister) to refuse admittance to a student if he considered it to be in the interests of the college and he had exercised this power in respect of 14 students.



13 APR 1967

ATE

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Justice RUMPF, a Judge of the Appeal Court, Bloemfontein, will deliver the main address at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University College, Alice, on Saturday week.

Dr Francois de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, will confer 44 degrees.

S.A.-TRAINED NON-WHITES HOLDING

By a Special
Correspondent

TOP JOBS IN ZAMBIA

it the Fourth Freedom — freedom from contempt.

As another South African in Zambia put it: "Whether we live here or in Canada or the United Kingdom in spirit we remain indissolubly linked with our brothers and sisters in our home country. Wherever we go we know that our destinies as South Africans are inextricably bound. Until then we shall remain in Kaunda's country. For here we are active participants in an experience far profounder than apartheid — that of a shared nationhood."

THE UNIVERSITY of Zambia which opened its doors to its first students in March last year, will turn out its first graduates at the end of 1969. Until that time (expatriates excluded) the country will continue to rely heavily on the 164 Zambian graduates who received their education either abroad or at other institutions in Africa before Zambia became independent in March, 1964.

Of these a larger proportion studied in South Africa than in any other single country. More than 40 Zambian men and women have South African degrees. Of these by far the greater number are former Fort Hare students.

Cabinet

President Kaunda's cabinet comprises 16 full Ministers. Of these five were trained at Fort Hare. Among them they control the portfolios of agriculture, education, local government and housing, works and natural resources and tourism. A sixth, a Zambian Coloured man, Mr. Henry Thornicroft, who qualified as a teacher in Cape Town, is the Minister of State for Technical Education.

The Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Wesley Nyirenda, who enjoys a reputation of being one of the country's outstanding intellectuals, holds a Fort Hare B.A. So does the most senior civil servant in the country, Mr. Valentine Musakanya, who holds the post of Secretary to the Cabinet. The chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Henry Maku, who is also chairman of the University of Zambia Provisional Council and the Land Bank in Zambia, studied in South Africa and so did the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the university, Professor Goma, a noted botanist.

Important

Several other South African educated Zambians have important jobs in the country's hierarchy. One such man who also spent some years at Fort Hare, is Zambia's Ambassador to the United Nations. One of the Permanent Secretaries in the Office of the President, Dr. John Zulu, reputedly an outstanding economist, who handles national development and planning, got his first degree in South Africa. Dr. Nalumango, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health, studied at Wentworth Medical School in

Natal. Another top civil servant who studied at Fort Hare is the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education.

And so one can go on and find South African educated Zambians giving highly commendable service to their country in many widely different spheres. In statecraft, in education, in medicine and in diplomatic missions round the world they are holding their own with their European counterparts. Surely, there can be no clearer exposure of the myth that the South African non-White people are nowhere ready to take a direct part in the running of South African affairs.

In Zambia today, a large number of non-White South Africans, many of them among the Republic's most highly-qualified academicians, are living full and happy lives. With few exceptions these people are

not politicians and were not involved actively in politics in South Africa. Most hold South African passports which, many openly admit, they hope will be renewed.

But as one man, who holds three degrees, among them a doctorate, and who has lived in the United Kingdom and other European countries, told me: "I prefer Zambia. For one thing, it's nearer home (I take it he meant South Africa). I make no apologies for being South African no matter where I travel. In the same way, too, I make no apologies for not having a White skin when in South Africa. I left because I'm implacably opposed to a system of education which I believe seeks to perpetuate the subservience and inferiority of the non-White student."

Many of these people left South Africa because they felt a strong desire to disaffiliate

from a society organised on a rigid apartheid design. A Coloured woman doctor from the Cape put it succinctly: "Of course I miss my relatives and many other things back home. But I cannot and will not bring myself to live contentedly in a society which treats me with so much corpulent contempt and which makes of my life a humiliating burlesque."

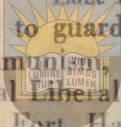
The late Pandit Nehru called

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

RECTOR IS NOW 'HAPPY' WITH ROUND TABLE

East London, Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICA had to guard against the threats of international Communism with soft-soaping of sentimental international Liberalism and with Pan-Africanism, the rector of Fort Hare University College, Prof. J. J. Ross, said *University of Fort Hare*



Together in Excellence

Professor Ross, who was speaking at the opening of the annual conference of the Association of Round Tables of Southern Africa in the Orient Theatre, also said that although Round Table was non-political it could not "be indifferent to the necessity of taking a stand for South Africa in the present onslaught on our country on the international front."

In the past, said Professor Ross, he and many others had viewed Round Table with a great measure of suspicion and scepticism. The main reason was that they were under the impression that Round Table was an international organization and that the South African branch was also subject to the jurisdiction of some super-international governing body.

"You will, I hope, not blame us for our misgivings in regards to internationally controlled or-

ganizations which sponsor activities in South Africa, particularly where such organizations are not of the ordinary commercial type, but have as their aims the promotion of certain ideologies or isms, he said.

"I need hardly remind you of our present predicament with the United Nations and its offshoot, Unesco, with the threats of international Communism, with the soft-soaping of sentimental international liberalism, with Pan-Africanism."

Recently, it had come to his notice that Round Table was now a truly national organization and not subject to the jurisdiction of any international, or for that matter, foreign organization and was, therefore, completely autonomous.

Professor Ross said he was happy now he knew the aims and objects of Round Table.—Sana

KÔSA-LANDDROSTE VIR

Spesiale Verteenwoordiger

UMTATA.

TRANSKEI

DIE Transkeise departement van justisie is daadwerklik besig om Transkeise burgers in die regsweese op te lei. Vyf amptenare ondergaan vanjaar voltydse opleiding in die regte aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Dit word beplan dat die eerste twee Kôsa-landdroste in die komende jaar die beheer sal oorneem van twee distriks-landdroskantore.

Só het die Eerste Minister, mnr. B. J. Vorster, vandag gesê toe hy die sesde sitting van die Wetgewende Vergadering van die Transkei op Umtata geopen het.

Mnr. Vorster het 'n oorsig gegee van die bedrywighede van die ses departemente wat in die Transkei gestig is en gesê die departement van die hoofminister en van finansies oefen doeltreffende finansiële beheer uit oor die bedrywighede van die Transkeise

regering. Dit is verblydend dat die Transkeise regering geen tekens toon van onverantwoordelikheid of kwistigheid met betrekking tot die hantering van staatsgelde en eiendom nie.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Op personeelgebied kan die Transkeise regering terugkyk op 'n jaar van bestendige vordering. Dit is 'n besondere prestasie dat van die 2920 poste in die staatsdiens, 5999 in die onderwys en ongeveer 12,851 arbeidsposte in die Transkeise regeringsdiens tans net 359 poste deur blanke amptenare en 53 deur blanke onderwysers gevul word.

Die departement van onderwys is besig om besondere aandag te skenk aan die verbetering en verhoging van standarde van onderwysopleiding, die inhaal van 'n groot agterstand met betrekking tot skoolgeboue en die uitbreiding van onderwysgeriewe. 'n Aanvang is gemaak met tegniese opleiding deur die instelling van departementele aandklasse in afwagting van die nuwe Tegniese Kollege met die bou waarvan in die komende jaar begin sal word.

Meer as 160,000 werkers het in 1966 buite die Transkei gaan werk en

dit word bereken dat R9,000,000 hierdeur die Transkei binnegekom het.

landbou

Mnr. Vorster het besonderhede verstrekk oor vordering met verskillende skemas op landbougebied en gesê dit kan nie genoeg beklemtoon word dat die landboubedryf met sy verwante vertrakkinge van die uiterste belang vir die Transkei is nie.

Op die gebied van padbou was daar ook merkwaardige vordering. Die toestand van die 4,800 myl sekondêre paaie en 900 myl hoofpaaie wat onder die departement se sorg is, verbeter steeds.

Mnr. Vorster het gesê in die huidige sitting sal wetgewing ingedien word met betrekking tot die wysiging van die regeringsdiensproklamasie, die Transkeise owerhedewet, drankaanleentheid, pensioensake en grondaanleentheid.

Transkei Kry Sy

Eerste

Kôsa-Landdroste

Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger

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Op personeelgebied kan die Transkeise regering terugkyk op 'n jaar van bestendige vordering. Dit is 'n besondere prestasie dat van die 2,920 poste in die Transkeise staatsdiens, tans net 359 poste deur blanke amptenare en 53 deur blanke onderwysers gevul word.

ONDERWYS

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mentele handklasse in afwagting van die nuwe tegniese kollege, wat in die komende jaar gebou sal word.

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Round Table Was Viewed With Suspicion

—Professor

EAST LONDON.

South Africa had to guard against the threats of international Communism, with soft-soaping of sentimental international liberalism and with Pan-Africanism, said the rector of Fort Hare University College, Professor J. J. Ross, last night.

Prof. Ross, who was speaking at the opening of the annual conference of the Association of Round Tables of Southern Africa in the Orient Theatre, also said that although Round Table was non-political it could not "be indifferent to the necessity of taking stand for South Africa in the present onslaught on our country on the international front."

In the past, said Professor Ross, he and many others viewed Round Table with a great measure of suspicion and scepticism.

The main reason for this, he said, was that they were under the impression that Round Table was an international organisation and that the South African branch was also subject to the jurisdiction of an international organisation of some super-international governing body.

"You will, I hope, not blame us for our misgivings in regards to internationally controlled organisations which sponsor activities in South Africa, particularly where such organisations are not of the ordinary commercial type, but have as their aims the promotion of certain ideologies or isms, he said.

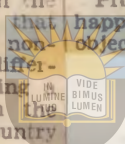
"I need hardly remind you of our present predicament with the United Nations organisation and its offshoot, UNESCO, with the threats of international Communism, with the soft-soaping of sentimental international liberalism, with Pan-Africanism," he said.

Professor Ross added he was not equating or even comparing Round Table with these other organisations. But it was these organisations which put him and others, on the defensive in dealing with any organisation which was subject to international jurisdiction.

Recently, he said, it had come to his notice that Round Table was now a truly national organisation and not subject to the jurisdiction of any international,

or for that matter, foreign organisation and was, therefore, completely autonomous.

Professor Ross added he was happy now he knew the aims and objects of Round Table.—Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Tablers warned of communist, liberal dangers

EAST LONDON—South Africa had to guard against the threats of international communism, with the soft-soaping of sentimental international liberalism, and with Pan-Africanism, said the Rector of Fort Hare University College, Professor J. J. Ross, last night.

Professor Ross was speaking at the opening of the annual conference of the Association of Round Tables of Southern Africa in the Orient Theatre.

He said although Round Table was non-political it could not be indifferent to the necessity of taking a stand for South Africa in the present onslaught on our country on the international front.

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The main reason for this, he said, was that they were under the impression Round Table was an international organisation and that the South African branch was also subject to the jurisdiction of some super-international governing body.

MISGIVINGS

"You will, I hope, not blame us for our misgivings in regard to internationally controlled organisations which sponsor activities in South Africa, particularly where such organisations are not of the ordinary commercial type, but have as their aims the promotion of certain ideologies or 'isms,'" he said.

"I need hardly remind you of our present predicament with the United Nations Organisation and its offshoot, UNESCO, with the threats of international communism, with the soft-soaping of sentimental international liberalism, with Pan-Africanism."

Professor Ross added he was not equating or even comparing Round Table with these other organisations.

But it was these organisations which put him on the defensive in, as it did others, dealing with any organisation subject to international jurisdiction.

Recently, he said, it had come to his notice that Round Table was now a truly national organisation and not subject to the jurisdiction of any international or for that matter, foreign organisation and was, therefore, completely autonomous.



PROFESSOR J. J. ROSS

Professor Ross added he was happy now he knew the aims and objects of Round Table.

With regard to unity, said Professor Ross, it was essential that immigrants to South Africa be absorbed and assimilated into the country's body politic as soon as possible.

"We cannot afford to have them in our midst as foreigners to our aims and aspirations," he said.

"We need positive and constructive measures in this regard."

Professor Ross also warned that South Africa should be militarily strong if she was to survive the onslaught.

There were, he said, no aggressive motives in South Africa's military preparations.

Professor Ross congratulated the Round Table on all it was doing for South African youth and also the help it was giving immigrants.

He was thanked by the national vice-president of Round Table, Mr. A. van der Westhuizen, of Pretoria.—DDR



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

S.A. must guard against Reds, conference told

East London, Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICA had to guard against the threats of international Communism, sentimental international liberalism and Pan-Africanism, the rector of Fort Hare University College, Prof. J. J. Ross, said last night.

He told the annual conference of the Association of Round Tables of Southern Africa that although Round Table was non-political it could not "be indifferent to the necessity of taking a stand for South Africa in the present onslaught on our country on the international front."

In the past, said Prof. Ross, he and many others had viewed Round Table with suspicion and scepticism.

This was based on the mistaken belief that Round Table was an international organisation and that the South African branch was also subject to the jurisdiction of some super - international governing body.

MISGIVINGS

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TRULY NATIONAL

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Six Fort Hare students for honours

ALICE—Six honours degrees will be conferred on students at the graduation ceremony of Fort Hare University College tomorrow. All told, 85 students will receive degrees and other qualifications.

Of these, 47 will be capped with degrees of the University of South Africa, including the six honours degrees.

Six other students qualify for the Education Diploma and five for the Attorney's Admission Certificate of the University of South Africa.

The remaining 27 students will be awarded certificates and diplomas of the University College of Fort Hare for advanced agriculture, social science, education, commerce and administration, and the South African Teachers' Diploma.

The successful students are:

Bachelor of Arts Degree of University of South Africa: Buso, D. M.; Flatela, T. A.; Gebeda, C. Z.; Gubuza, G. V.; Kwatsha, P. V.; Mahokoto, D. G. S.; Makoba, D. M.; Maku, Miss, B. B.; Maneli, G. T.; Mayekiso, P. G.; Mdhiuli, G. S.; Mlindazwe, D. Z.; Mscengi, Miss N. P.; Mthembu, M. F.; Musi, Miss M. E.; Nkala, Miss P. A. N.; Pupuna, A.; Sigwili, M.; Tembeni, S. M.; Zimu, V. E. D.

Bachelor of Arts in Social Science, University of South Africa: Mafa, T. S.

Bachelor of Science Degree of the University of South Africa: Dingiswayo, C.L.; Gazo, A. S.

Bachelor of Science Degree of the University of South Africa: Gqola, P. D. D.; Luso, Miss M. B. N.; Madikiza, A. P.; Madiba, L.; Mafunda, B. G.; Mafunda, Miss M. Z.; Mbete, J. M.; Mdoda, G. N.; Mtangai, P. P.; Mtongana, M. N.; Ndenge, R. M.; Nduna, N. M.; Ntloko, M. M.; Ntsunguzi, N. N.; Nxiweni, J. G.; Shasha, E. W.

Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree of the University of South Africa: Boyce, Arthur Mshiyeni (Philosophy); Matyila, Kwezie (Philosophy); Ntuli, Richard Sibusizo (Psychology).

Bachelor of Science Honours Degree of the University of South Africa: Jiya, Zindlovu (Physics); Raseroka, Benjamin Hendrick (Zoology).

Bachelor of Education of University of South Africa: Hermanus, Victor Vela Velelo; Ndaba, Elephant Philip.

University of South Africa Education Diploma: Gwavu, Miss Christina Xolie Maxoli; Motshabi, Miss Eunice Virginia Momntu; Njikelana, Mr. Lizo Lungisa; Quma, Mr. Caleb Khusele; Yako, Mr. Wycliffe Xhanti; Kkontso, Mr. Enoch Xolisile.

University of South Africa Attorney's Admission Certificate: Kondile, Dumile Stewart Sylvester; Letlaka, Motusi Sipo; Mpumlwana, Thebeitsile; Ntsway, Stanford Kolekile; Sogoni, Ross Griffiths Ntolwana.

Bachelor of Arts Honours in Social Science of University of South Africa: Nabe, Zachariah Babini.

Diplomas of The University College of Fort Hare: Advanced Diploma in Agriculture: Salman, Diliza; Mamabolo, Abner Humphrey Lekau.

University College Education Diploma: Maku, Miss Blossom Blanche; Madiba, Mr. Christopher Cuthbert Posela; Mathebula, Mr. Caleb Henry.

South African Teacher's Diploma: Boko, Atwell Sikhumbuzo Xhego (distinction in arithmetic, method and content); Gamsu, Josiah Hlangwini; Jakavula, H. M.; Mafanya, C. N.; Mayekiso, D. M.; Mbebe, E. J.; Molelmi, N. S.; Mletelwa, R. M.; Nhantsi, S. W.; Nofemele, Miss Sylvia; Ntalabati, T. M.; Ntshinga, I. M.; Bose, B. L.; Sali, I. M.; Songoni, H. T.; Sonjica, Xolani; Spambo, Miss Patience; Tom, A. K.; Vanda, W.

Diploma in Commerce and Administration: Dlepu, W. S.; Mlindazwe, de Villiers.

Diploma in Social Science: Stofile, Miss M. M. M.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Graduation ceremony at Fort Hare

From M. W. NGXIKI
Evening Post Staff Reporter

ALICE. — Mr Justice Rumpff, of the Appeal Court, Bloemfontein, said at Fort Hare University College, Alice, today students of today, wherever they were, lived in a world of "quick and impatient" change. They faced a new direction of thought and effort.

Mr Justice Rumpff was speaking at the annual graduation ceremony. Dr F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, conferred 22 B.A. degrees, 18 B.Sc., three B.Sc. Honours and two B.A. Honours.

Mr Justice Rumpff said in the 19th century civilisation tended to look backwards. In this century it looked forward to a new world and a new future.

The natural sciences, particularly physics and chemistry, had given the most fascinating products of earth and sky and water. They had made it possible for man to conquer space.

Become aware

There were new horizons which challenged youth to go forward and look far into the future.

Students were lucky to have been able to study at Fort Hare. They lived in a country blessed with beautiful climate and challenging possibilities.

"You who are graduating today have not achieved the end. You are only at the beginning of a new road. And when you enter that road you will quickly become aware of a number of notice boards on which there is a message, with the word 'caution', and these notices may disappoint you," said Mr Justice Rumpff.

The first notice would tell them that the human mind had not changed at all over the last two or three thousand years.

New meaning

"Perhaps I may persuade you, as graduates of the present time, that you are not a group of thoughtless youth and that even in this hour of youth you can hear the still, sad music of humanity."

The first and almost permanent duty the graduate of today must perform, whatever his degree was, or whatever work he was going to do, was actively to support education.

The demands of progressive

societies were so different from those of 50 years ago that the modern university and college had acquired a totally new meaning.

Mr Justice Rumpff quoted a report of the Robins Committee on Advanced Education (1961-63) in Great Britain.

The report explicitly pointed out the object of the university was not only the instruction in skills, the production of cultivated men and women, the advancement of learning, but there was a function more difficult to describe concisely.

This was the transmission of a common culture and common standard of citizenship. Universities and colleges had an important role to play in the general cultural life of the communities in which they were situated.

In all countries graduates were looked on as the cream of the people. If the graduate intended to be worthy of that title the quality of his character should be a true reflection of his intellectual achievements.

Expectant eyes

As graduates they must always strive to increase the volume of the cream of the people and improve the standard of living of the people.

At no time in history had there been such a demand for academically qualified leaders to serve their country. And at no time had the challenges to graduates of the world been so great.

If the graduate hoped to perform his task effectively, he must show understanding and affection.

In the application of the law there was always some man, some woman or some child before the judges who looked at them with expectant eyes.

The traditional symbol of justice was a goddess, Justitia, a blindfolded woman with a drawn sword in one hand and a pair of evenly balanced scales in the other.

Judges impartial

The blindfold eyes were intended to show that before the court there was no discrimination of persons. It illustrated that race, social standing, poverty or wealth of the people who came before the court, should not influence the decision of the judge.

Mr Justice Rumpff said he knew members of the Supreme Court of South Africa had always tried conscientiously to be as impartial as was humanly possible.

"We shall keep on trying, irrespective of criticism or disappointment."

Dagbreek

en Sondagnuus

Posbus 8161 Johannesburg

MAAK BANTOE MEER TUISLANDBEWUS

EEN van die netelige aspekte van N.P.-beleid is om die stedelike Bantoe meer tuislandbewus te maak. Ná elke geslag word dit al moeiliker, en om hierdie rede sou dit lonend wees om spesiale aandag aan die Bantoe-kind te gee.

Dr. Verwoerd het met sy versienheid reeds die grondslag vir hierdie beplanning gelê, wat al goeie vrugte afgewerp het. Met die oornam van Bantoe-onderwys in 1953, is moedertaal-onderrig ingevoer, met Afrikaans en Engels as verpligte **byvaksie**.

Met die uitskuiwing van opvoedkundige instellinge is ook konsekwent begin. Die posisie is vandag dat die meeste van die universiteitskolleges reeds in tuisland gevestig is. (Die oorpasing van Fort Hare na Umtata sal later volg.) Met enkele uitsonderinge na is die onderwyskolleges, al die vakopleidingskole en ongeveer die helfte van die sekondêre skole reeds in die Bantoegebiede gesetel. Die doelwit moet wees om alle middelbare skole oorgeplaas te kry.

Teksboeke

Die oorskrif van teksboeke in die Bantoe-idiom is ook 'n deel van die beplanning waarmee al goed gevorder is, en ook hier moet die mikpunt wees om volledige handboeke vir elke etniese groep beskikbaar te hê, sodat die Xhosa- of Tswana- of Sotho-kind in die stad sy tuisland se geskiedenis en aardrykskunde in sy eie taal kan leer.

'n Laaste gedagte om die tuislandverband te verstewig: daar moet groter aandag aan die ontwikkeling van vakansie-oorde vir Bantoes bestee word. Tans bestaan net een — 'n klein wildtuintjie naby Acornhoek. Langs die Krugerwildtuin lê duisende morge trustgrond, waar 'n wildreservaat (of reservate) ontwikkel kan word. Soos die stedelike Bantoe-middelklas al meer vermoënd word, sal hulle al meer bekende plekke wil besoek. Sal die Krugerwildtuin só 'n toename kan huisves?

Langs die Transkei-kus is plek vir minstens 'n twintig uitstekende oorde. Klein Tshipise (noord van Sibasa) lê onontwikkeld.

Die ontwikkeling van 'n tuisland-patriotisme is geen geringe taak nie.



The Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, photographed capping Mr. Zindlovu Jiya, of East London, at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare. Mr. Jiya obtained an honours degree in science (physics). Below: The Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. R. Ross, shakes hands with Mr. Ross Sogoni, of East London, who received the Attorneys' Admission Certificate. (More pictures, Page 7)



Among graduands at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare on Saturday was Mr. L. W. S. Mledle, Sports Organiser in the Transkei Government, and son of the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. B. Mledle. He is seen being capped for his B.A. degree by the Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr. F. J. de Villiers.

De Villiers praises Fort Hare

ALICE — A hope that the University College of Fort Hare would one day be an independent university was expressed by the Rector, Professor J. J. Ross, on Saturday.

Professor Ross said this after thanking the Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, who capped the graduates, Mr. Justice Rumpff, who delivered the graduation address, and guests.

"The University of South Africa is the mother university in the country. It has mothered us and I hope a day will come when Fort Hare will be an independent university," he said.

Dr. De Villiers praised Fort Hare for laying "healthy and sound foundations for the training of leaders to serve their community."

"I am proud of what is being done here at Fort Hare," he added.

Dr. De Villiers conferred 22 Bachelor of Art degrees; 18 B.Sc.; two B.Sc. honours; three B.A. Honours; two B.Ed. and one Bachelor of Social Science Honours.

Seven were awarded University Education Diplomas; five Attorneys' Admission Certificates; two Diplomas in Social Science; three University College Education Diplomas; 19 South African Teachers' Diplomas; two Diplomas in Commerce and Administration; and two Advanced Diplomas in Agriculture — DDR.

World may become maternity home says judge

University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence

ALICE—The world one day would become a maternity home and home for old people. Young people of the world would have to work on other planets, and would probably be allowed to come back again when they retired, Mr. Justice Rumpff said here on Saturday.

He was guest speaker at the graduation ceremony at University College, Fort Hare.

The importance of the contribution by university graduates to the development of the people was realised when one considered the probable future history of mankind, he said.

"In the past, man's restlessness and ambition caused peoples to develop at times into strong nations which overran the territories of others, conquering and colonising them.

"Man has not changed. He is now preparing himself for the time when there will be too many people on this world.

"His knowledge, which might allow the world to become overpopulated, will also allow him to conquer outer space.

OUTER SPACE

"I believe that in a few centuries from now our world as a single force will colonise other worlds in outer space. I believe that one day the young people of this world will have to work on other planets. They will probably be allowed to come back when they retire.

"Because of its mild and suitable climate our world will probably become a maternity home and a home for the old people.

"In the meantime, peoples and nations of this world will substitute the old colonialism of peoples by a new colonialism of products in which all countries will participate. It will be inevitable.

PRODUCER

"Every country will import from others what it needs and export to others what they need. Every country will have to be a producer and a market.

"This colonialism will be a competition in which participation does not depend on military genius but on academic education and the ability to produce.

"In that system the leaders will be those who acquired their tools and their wisdom from the universities and colleges," Mr. Justice Rumpff said.

A university graduate should realise his people desired to be treated with respect and charity. If he hoped to perform his task effectively he must exhibit understanding and affection, he said.—DDR.



Mr. Justice Rumpff delivering his address at the graduation ceremony.

Rumpff explains duty of judges

ALICE—Supreme Court judges had to consider the rights of the individual and the rights of the State, Mr. Justice Rumpff said here on Saturday.

Judges were not law givers although they made the law in a limited sense, he added.

"It is our task to apply the common law as it has developed over the last 2,000 years and as it is made by Parliament.

"But in the application of the law there is always some man, some woman or some child before us who looks at us with expectant eyes," Mr. Justice Rumpff said.

PREJUDICE

"When judges try to be men of integrity and free from prejudice the people are happy.

"No human being on earth without some prejudice or other and judges must always consciously be aware of their duty.

THREE LANGUAGES

● For the first time in the history of the University College of Fort Hare the graduation address was delivered in three languages.

Mr. Justice Rumpff read the first page of the 20 full-scap page address in Afrikaans.

Then he switched to English and read the last two pages in Xhosa.

He received an ovation from the record multi-racial crowd which packed the New Great Hall.

The judge's Xhosa pronunciation was excellent. — DDR.

NEED FOR GRADUATES STRESSED

Appeal Judge speaks at Fort Hare degree ceremony

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

"AT no time in the history of mankind has there been such a demand for academically qualified leaders to serve their country. Never has the challenge to graduates been so great," said Mr Justice Rumpff, of the South African Court of Appeal, in an address here.

Mr Justice Rumpff was speaking to a large gathering of graduates, students, staff and guests who packed the Great Hall at the University College of Fort Hare.

CONFERRED DEGREES

The Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr F. J. de Villiers, conferred 22 Bachelor of Arts degrees, 18 Bachelor of Science degrees, two Bachelor of Arts honours degrees and three Bachelor of Science honour degrees.

The 20th century, said Mr Justice Rumpff, looked forward to a new world and a new future. The natural sciences, particularly physics and chemistry, had given out the most fascinating products of earth, sky and water.

They had enabled man to conquer space. In every way of life there were new horizons, challenging youth to go forward and look far into the future.

New students who were young, fresh and ambitious were fortunate to be studying at Fort Hare and in a country blessed by a beautiful climate and changing possibilities.

"The modern university has the duty of supplying the needs of a society by producing men and women able to improve the knowledge and productivity of their own community and country", he said.

Role

"It must play an important role in the general cultural life of that community. It will open its doors to all who have the intellectual ability to study — irrespective of status or wealth — and will seek through scholarships or loans to assist the bright scholar who lacks financial means."

In all countries today the university graduate was looked upon as the cream of the people. If the graduate was to be worthy of that title the quality of his character should be a true reflection of his intellectual achievement.

"You will find as you set out along the road that there are endless problems to be solved. Humility shall never be without problems."

To mention only one striking example, said Mr Justice Rumpff, the Government of India reported to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations that an estimated half of all food produced in India was wasted by rot, insects, rats and similar causes.

Africa

The F.A.O. estimated that the total post harvest food losses in Africa was 20 per cent.

In Brazil where 300,000 children below the age of two died each year from malnutrition, food wastage was estimated at 40 per cent of everything produced.

"The importance of the contribution by university graduates and the development of the people is immediately realised when one visualises the probable future of mankind.

"Man with his war-like past has not changed and is still restless and ambitious. He is now preparing himself for the time there will be too many people on this world. His knowledge will allow him, I believe, in a few centuries to colonise other worlds in outer space."

Planets

"I believe that one day the young people of the world will have to work on other planets. I believe the old colonialism of people will be substituted by a

new colonialism of products in which all countries will participate. It will be inevitable. Every country will import its needs and export to others what they need," said Mr Justice Rumpff.

Every country would have to be a producer and a market. This colonialism would be a competition on which participation did not depend on military genius; the leaders would be those who acquired their tools and their wisdom from universities and colleges.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. J. Ross, presented 40 certificates and diplomas in education, law, agriculture, social science and commerce and administration.

Fort Hare
Quality Excellence

24 APR 1967

DIE TRANSVALER

„Uitdaging groter aan graduandi“

ALICE. — Daar was nooit in die geskiedenis so 'n vraag na akademies gekwalifiseerde leiers om hulle land te dien soos nou nie, en die uitdaging aan gegradueerdes was nooit so groot nie, het regter F. H. I. Rumpff van die Appèlhof in Bloemfontein Saterdag by die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gesê.

Regter Rumpff het graduandi, studente, personeel, ouers en gaste toegesprek wat die nuwe groot saal van die universiteit stampvol gesit het vir die gradeplegtigheid.

Die kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, dr. F. J. de Villiers, het 22 BA-, 18 B.Sc., twee B.A.Hons- en drie B.Sc. Hons-grade toegeken.

Die direkteur van Fort Hare, dr. J. J. Ross, het veertig sertifikate en diplomas in opvoedkunde, regte, landbou, sosiale wetenskappe en handel en administrasie toegeken. — (Sapa)

DATE.....

24 APR 1967

CAPE TIMES

A.D. 2200 WORLD AN 'OLD-AGE HOME'



ALICE.—The world one day would become a maternity home and a home for the old people. Young people of this world would have to work on other planets and would probably be allowed to return when they retired. **Mr. Justice Rumpff** said here.

He was guest speaker at the annual graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare on Saturday.

The importance of the contribution by university graduates to the development of the people was realized when one considered the probable future history of mankind.

"In the past man's restlessness and ambition caused people to develop at times into strong nations who overran the territories of others conquering and colonizing them.

"Man has not changed. He is now preparing himself for the time when there will be too many people on this world.

"His knowledge which might allow the world to become overpopulated, will allow him to conquer outer space.

"I believe that in a few centuries from now our world as a single force will colonize other worlds in outer space.

"I believe that one day the young people of this world will have to work on other planets. They will probably

be allowed to come back when they retire.

"Because of its mild and suitable climate, our world will probably become a maternity home and a home for old people.

"In the meantime, people and nations of this world will substitute the old colonialism of people by a new colonialism of products in which all countries will participate. It will be inevitable.

"Every country will import from others what it needs and export to others what they need. Every country will have to be a producer and a market."

Planet colonies are out

-DR. STOY

CONDITIONS on Mars and the Moon would be so hard that it would not be practical for large numbers of men to settle there, the Astronomer Royal, Dr. R. H. Stoy, said in Cape Town last night.

In an interview Dr. Stoy was commenting on a speech made by Mr. Justice Rumpff at the annual graduation ceremony of the University College of Fort Hare, Alice, at the week-end.

Mr. Justice Rumpff said that the over-population problem would one day be solved by young people of this world working on other planets and only retiring to the Earth in their old age.

"I am not in agreement with him by any means," said Dr. Stoy.

NONE SUITABLE

"In my opinion, none of the planets of the solar system is at all suitable for life as we know it. Therefore, I can't see any large-scale migration of the human race from our planet to the other planets."

Fort Hare man warns on Ciskei

ALICE — The acting head of the Department of Geography of the University College of Fort Hare, Dr. W. Els, said if the Ciskei continued on its present agricultural and human potential basis, it could not carry a larger population.

Dr. Els was speaking at the symposium of the Fort Hare study circle of SABRA.

He said a metamorphosis in human behaviour and an increase in the general living standard was necessary.

Important factors which had to be taken into consideration were the near total absence of minerals and power sources as well as a lack of technological and scientific development.

INHERITANCE

Professor C. Coetzee, head of the Department of History at Fort Hare, said the present broken character of the Ciskei was the inheritance of a wavering policy during the 19th century.

The question remained, what would be the African's homeland west of the Kei?

Professor Coetzee said the final border of the Ciskei homelands would only become known when the consolidation of small areas of land and the addition of other land owned by the Government had been achieved. — DDC.

Skenking aan Bantoes

DIE soeklig het onlangs weer skerp op Welkom geval toe die stadsraad bekend gemaak het dat R500,000 aan die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -Ontwikkeling geskenk sal word.



Die geld is as skenking aangebied wat in jaarlikse paaiemente van R500 vir die ontwikkeling van die Bantoe-tuislande en/of vir die hervestiging van Bantoes in hul tuislande. Die geld kom uit opgehoopte surplusse van die Bantoe-inkomsterekening.

'n Deel van dié bedrag is onlangs deur 'n afvaardiging van die Welkomse stadsraad aan die Departement in Pretoria oorhandig.

In oorleg met die stedelike Bantoe-raad van Welkom het die stadsraad ook besluit om R11,000 aan verskillende ander instansies te skenk.

Skenkings van R2500 elk is bewillig vir die Universiteitskolleges van die Noorde, Fort Hare en Ngoye. Die skenking aan die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde is reeds deur die stadsraad oorhandig.

Ook aan die streekowerheid van Witsieshoek is R500 oorhandig, terwyl nog R500 aan die Tswane-gebiedsowerheid oorhandig sal word.

Aan Sabra sal R2500 geskenk word,

V.I.Ps AT FORT HARE CEREMONY

DISTINGUISHED White and African educationists, guests, members of the staff and students attended an impressive graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University College, Alice, at the weekend.

Among them were Mr Justice F. H. L. Rumpff, a judge of the Appeal Court, Bloemfontein, who delivered the main address; Dr F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, who conferred degree and diplomas; and two office-bearers of the University of South Africa, Professor Theo van Wyk and Professor I. J. J. van Rooyen.

Loud applause

Others were Mr B. B. Mdllele, Transkei's Minister of Justice; Professor P. F. D. ... Chairman of the Fort Hare University College Governing Council; Mr S. S. Guzana, Chairman of the Advisory Council.

Loud applause greeted graduands as they received degrees and diplomas.

Among them were Mr Z. B. Nabe, a lecturer in social science at Fort Hare. He received a B.A. honours degree in social science.

Mr I. W. S. Mdllele, eldest son of Transkei's Minister of Justice, who studied privately under the University of South Africa, received a B.A. degree.

Other graduands

Others were:

Bachelor of Arts: M. D. Buso, A. T. Flatsis, C. Z. Gebeda, G. V. Gabuza, P. V. Kwatsha, D. G. S. Mahokoto, D. M. Makoba, B. B. Maku, G. T. Maneli, P. G. Mayekiso, D. Z. Mindazwe, N. P. Masingi, W. F. Mthambu, P. A. N. Nkala, A. Pupuma, M. Sigwilli, S. M. Thembeni, G. S. Mdhuli, M. E. Musi and V. E. D. Zimu.

Bachelor of Science: C. L. Dingiswayo, A. L. Gazo, P. D. D. Gqola, M. R. N. Lusu, A. P. Madikiza, K. L. Madyibi, B. G. Mafunda, G. N. Mdola, P. P. Mtangi, M. N. Mtongana, M. R. Ndenze, N. M. Nduna, M. M. Ntloko, N. N. Ntsunguzi, J. G. Nxtweni, M. Z. Majodina, J. M. Mbeto and E. W. Shaasha.

T. S. Mafa, received a B.A. degree in social science.

Honours

Three received B.A. honours degrees. They are A. M. Boyce, K. Matyila and R. S. Ntuli.

Two received B.Sc. honours degrees. They are Z. Jiya and B. H. Raseroka.

Five were awarded the attorney's admission certificate. They are, D. S. S. Kondile, M. S. Letlaka, R. G. N. Sogani, T. Mpumlwana and S. K. Ntswayi.

ROUND TABLES HOLD CONGRESS AT EAST LOND.

AT their annual congress held at East London last week, Round Table voted to adopt Youth Development as their National Project for the coming year.

Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of the 134 Round Tables serving their respective communities in the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing Youth movements like the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association, Voortrekkers, etc., who, mainly in the smaller centres, frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors.

ASSISTANCE

Round Table, however, has undertaken to continue to provide any assistance which the Department of Immigration may call upon them to provide from time to time.

Tables in those centres where large concentrations of Immigrants are found, will also continue to implement the scheme

The Congress at East London, which was attended by over 700 Round Tables and their wives, also discussed the desirability of encouraging Family Planning in South Africa.

ELECTED

The Congress was opened by Professor H. H. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College and was attended by Mr. Hal Taggart, National President of the Kinsman Club of Canada and Mr. Peter Walter, National President of the Association of Round Tables of Central Africa.

Eshowe, Empangeni, Mandini and Mtubatuba Round Tables were represented at the congress.

Mr. Arthur van der Westhuizen of Pretoria was elected National President of the Association for the coming year and Mr. Arrie Oberholzer of Lichenburg vice-president.

Round Tablers to adopt youth

At the annual Round Table congress in East London last week, attended by two Boksburg representatives, it was decided to adopt "youth development" as the national project for the coming year.

Boksburg Tablers, Mr Martin Robinson, immediate past chairman and present vice-chairman of the Eastern Transvaal, and Mr Jan Blanche, immediate past secretary, said an action committee had been formed to instigate the project locally.

"Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of the 134 Tables serving their respective communities throughout the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing youth movements like the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association and Voortrekkers, who, mainly in the smaller centres, frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors," explained co-convenor of the action committee, Mr Robinson.

The scheme was also aimed at providing assistance to orphanages and the rehabilitation of youthful offenders and would take the place of the "immigrants assimilation scheme," adopted as a

national project last year, Mr Robinson said.

"Round Table has undertaken to continue to provide any assistance which the Department of Immigration may require. Tables in those centres where large concentrations of immigrants are found, will continue to implement the scheme on a localised basis."

At the congress, which was attended by over 700 Round Tablers and their wives, the desirability of encouraging family planning in South Africa was also discussed.

The congress was opened by Professor H. H. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College and was attended by Mr Hal Taggart, national president of the Kinsman Club of Canada and Mr Peter Walter, national president of the Association of Round Tables of Central Africa.

Mr Arthur van der Westhuizen of Pretoria was elected national president of the association and Mr Arrie Oberholzer of Lichtenburg, vice-president.

DATE

25 APR 1967

RAND DAILY MAIL

MIGRATION TO MARS IMPRACTICABLE — ASTRONOMER

Earthlings, stay at home . . .



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

CAPE TOWN. — Conditions for life on Mars and the moon will be so very, very hard that it would not be a practical proposition for large numbers of "Earthlings" to settle there, said the Astronomer Royal, Dr. R. H. Stoy, in Cape Town last night.

Dr. Stoy was commenting on a speech made by Mr. Justice Rumpf at the graduation ceremony of the University College

of Fort Hare, Alice, on Saturday. Mr. Justice Rumpf said that the overpopulation problem would one day be solved by young people of this world working on other planets and only retiring to earth in their old age.

"I am not in agreement with him by any means," Dr. Stoy said in an interview.

"In my opinion, none of the

planets of the solar system are at all suitable for life as we know it. Therefore, I can't see any large scale migration of the human race from our planet to the other planets."

Dr. Stoy pointed out that, at any rate, both Mars and the moon are very much smaller than the earth. As for any of the other planets of other solar systems it would take humans so long coming and going that

they would be dead before they arrived.

Experience of time differed so much during the journey that, by the time they returned to the earth, they might find their great grandchildren here: certainly not their parents.

Dr. Stoy said that he thought birth control was a very much more sensible solution to overpopulation of the earth than to let man migrate.—Sapa.

Tablers adopt youth as new project

Four local Round Tablers attended the annual Round Table congress in East London this week.

They were, Mr Carl van Tonder, chairman of the Germiston Round Table; Mr Mike Schweizer, secretary; Mr Brian Tucker and Mr Norman Ensor, both committee members.

At the congress, Round Table adopted "youth development" as its national project for the coming year. Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of Round Tables throughout the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing youth movements like the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association and Voortrekkers.

The scheme is also aimed at providing assistance to orphanages and the rehabilitation of youthful offenders. It will take the place of the immigrants' assimilation scheme adopted as a national project at the congress in Port Elizabeth last year.

Round Table, however, has undertaken to continue to provide for immigrants any assistance which the Department of Immigration may require from time to time.

The congress at East London, which was attended by over 700 Tablers and their wives, discussed the desirability of encouraging family planning in South Africa.

Professor H. H. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College, opened the congress. Mr Hal Taggart, national president of the Kinsman Club of Canada and Mr Peter Walter, national president of the Association of Round Tables of Central Africa, also attended the congress.

A tragic note was struck with the death of one of the delegates, Mr Horst Wiese of Gobabis, South West Africa, from injuries received in an accidental fall.

Mr Arthur van der Westhuizen of Pretoria was elected national president of the Association for the coming year, and Mr Arrie Oberholzer of Lichtenburg, vice-president.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

28 APR 1967

BENONI CITY TIMES

Round Tablers adopt youth

Six members of Benoni Round Table attended the four-day annual congress of Round Tables in East London last week.

Local delegates were Mr A. Barrable and Mr D. ... Mr S. Grolman and Mr R. Myburgh attended as observers. Local professional man Mr ... attended as Benoni's nominee for the national vice-president of Round Table and Mr Pat Morgan as past area chairman.

Mr Arthur van der Westhuizen, of Pretoria, was elected national president and Mr Arrie Oberholzer, of Lichtenburg, vice-president.

At the congress, opened by Professor H. H. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College, delegates from the 134 represented clubs voted to adopt youth development as their national project for the coming year.

The form the project will take will be left to individual clubs to decide.



University of Fort Hare
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DATE

24 APR 1967

CAPE TIMES

Trilingual speech

Cape Times Correspondent
ALICE.—For the first time
in the history of the Uni-
versity College of Port Hare,
the graduation address was
delivered in three langu-
ages by an Appeal Court
judge on Saturday.

Mr. Justice Rump read
the first page of the 20-
fullscap - page address in
Afrikaans.

Then he switched to
English, and read the last
two pages in Xhosa.

He received an ovation
from the record multi-racial
crowd which packed the
new great hall. His Xhosa
pronunciation was excel-
lent.



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BANTU AFFAIRS

P.M. opens Transkei Assembly

The Sixth Session of the First Legislative Assembly of the Transkei was opened by the South African Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, on April 19.

Mr. Vorster gave a brief survey of the activities of the various government departments in the Transkei and said it was the policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa gradually to transfer more functions and responsibilities to the Government of the Transkei.

The Public Service Commission and the Transkeian departments are fully alive to the importance of their task in training, Mr. Vorster said. A notable achievement in this regard was the fact that, of the 2,920 posts in the Public Service, 5,999 in Education and about 12,852 labourers' posts in the Transkeian Government service, only about 359 are filled by White officers and 53 by White teachers.

The Department is actively engaged in training citizens of the Transkei in law, and from this year five officers are receiving full-time training in law at the University of Fort Hare.

Magistrates

It is also planned to place the first two Xhosa magistrates in charge of two district magistrate's offices during the coming year.

An important milestone was reached when land which was registered in the name of the South African

Bantu Trust as at May 30, 1963, was transferred, with a few exceptions, to the Government of the Transkei on April 1, 1966.

The prosperity of the Transkei was dependent, in the first place, on its primary industries, namely agriculture, forestry and stock breeding, and in these industries the possibilities and potentialities of the Transkei were particularly promising, the Prime Minister said

DATE

28 APR 1967

DIE NOORDWESTER

GROOT EER VIR TAFELRONDE 93

'n GROOT eer het Tafelronde 93, Lichtenburg te beurt geval toe een van hulle lede, mnr. Arrie Oberholzer, verlede week verkies is as vise-president van die Vereniging van Tafelrondes in Suid-Afrika.

Die vereniging het sy Algemene Jaarvergadering van 19 tot 21 April in Oos-Londen gehou. Soortgelyke vergaderings kon word, is dit die eerste keer in meer as 15 jaar dat 'n vise-president uit die gelede van 'n plattelandse Tafel gekies word.

In Oos-Londen het Tafelronde besluit om Jeugleierskap te aanvaar as hulle Nasionale Tema vir die jaar. Alhoewel die vorm wat hierdie tema gaan aanneem, gelaat word in die diskresie van die 134 Tafels wat tans hulle gemeenskappe in die Republiek en Suidwes-Afrika dien, word dit verwag dat dit finansiële en ander hulp aan jeugbewegings sal insluit. Die skema is ook daarop gemik om hulp te bied aan weeshuise en die rehabilitasie van jeug-oortreders, en sal saamval met assimilasie van immigrante, 'n tema wat verlede jaar aanvaar is.

Tafelronde het onderneem om



voort te gaan met hulpverlening aan die Departement van Immigrasie wanneer daar 'n beroep op hulle gedoen word in die verband. Tafels in die sentra waar groot konsentrasie van immigrante gelede word sal ook voortgaan om die skema voort te sit op 'n plaaslike grondslag.

Die kongres te Oos-Londen, wat bygewoon is deur meer as 700 Tafelaars en hulle eggenotes het ook verder oorweging geskenk aan die wenslikheid om familiebeplanning in Suid-Afrika aan te moedig.

Prof. H. H. Ross, Rektor van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, het die Kongres geopen. Die openingsplegtigheid is ook bygewoon deur mnr. Hal Taggart, Nasionale President van die „Kinsman Club” van Kanada en mnr. Peter Walter, president van die Vereniging van Tafelrondes in Sentraal-Afrika.



Delegates from Rustenburg at the Round Table Congress fancy dress ball at East London. Winner of the Women's fancy dress first prize, Min Dryden of Bryanston, Heather Pearse, Kay Gilbert and Richard Pearse, Vice-Chairman of Round Table, Rustenburg.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'Youth Development' as National Project for Round Table

At their Annual Congress held at East London recently, Round Tablers serving their respective communities throughout the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing Youth movements like the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association, Voortrekkers, etc, who, mainly in the smaller centres, frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors.

Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of the 134 Tablers serving their respective communities throughout the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing Youth movements like the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association, Voortrekkers, etc, who, mainly in the smaller centres, frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors.

The scheme is also aimed at providing assistance to Orphanages and the rehabilitation of youthful offenders and will take the place of the Immigrants Assimilation Scheme adopted as a National project by the Association at their Congress at Port Elizabeth last year.

Round Table, however, has undertaken to continue to provide any assistance which the Department of Immigration may call upon them to provide from time to time in this regard. Tables in those centres where large con-

centrations of Immigrants are found, will also continue to implement the scheme on a localised basis.

The Congress at East London, which was attended by over 700 Round Tablers and their wives, also discussed the desirability of encouraging Family Planning in South Africa.

The Congress was opened by Prof. H. H. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College and was attended by Mr. Hal Taggart, National President of the Kinsman Club of Canada and Mr. Peter Walter, National President of the Association of Round Tables of Central Africa.

A tragic note was struck with the death of one of the delegates, Horst Wiese of Gobabis, South West Africa, from injuries received in an accidental fall.

Mr. Arthur van der Westhuizen of Pretoria was elected National President of the Association for the coming year and Mr. Arrie Oberholzer of Lichtenbrug, vice-President.

ROUND TABLE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

AT THEIR ANNUAL CONGRESS held at East London last week, Round Table voted to adopt Youth Development as their National Project for the coming year, Mr. Jan van Zyl, chairman of the local Table said in an interview. Mr. van Zyl and Mike Glass, together with their wives, attended the congress.

Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of the 134 Tables serving their respective communities throughout the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing youth movements like the Veid and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association, Voortrekkers, etc., who, mainly in the smaller centres, frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors.

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Mr. Arthur van der Westhuizen of Pretoria was elected National President of the Association for the coming year and Mr. Arrie Oberholzer of Lichtenburg Vice-President.

Round Table Congress at East London

AT their annual Congress, held at East London last week, the members of Round Table agreed to adopt Youth Development as their National Project for the coming year.

Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of the 134 Tables serving their respective communities throughout South Africa and South-West Africa, it is expected that this will include financial and other assistance to existing youth movements. These include such organisations as the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association, Voortrekkers, and so on, who, mainly in the smaller centres frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors.

The scheme is also aimed at providing assistance to orphanages and the rehabilitation of youthful offenders and will take the place of the Immigrants' Assimilation Scheme operated as a National Project last year.

Round Table, however, has undertaken to continue to provide any assistance which the Department of Immigration may call upon them to give from time to time in this regard.

More than 700 Attended

The Congress at East London was attended by more than 700 Round Tablers and their wives. Dundee was represented by Mr. Charles Innes, Mr. Mike Stent and Mr. Jack van der Weerd.

It was opened by Professor H. H. Ross, Rector of Fort Hare University College, and also present were Mr. Hal Taggart (National President of the Kinsman Club of Canada) and Mr. Peter Walter (National President of the Association of Round Tables of Central Africa).

Mr. Arthur van der Westhuizen, of Pretoria, was elected National President of the Association for the coming year, and Mr. Arrie Oberholzer, of Lichtenburg, is the Vice-President.

DOCTORATES CONFERRED



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred on two Fort Hare scientists at a graduation ceremony in Pretoria on Saturday. They are Professor M. H. Giffen (top), head of the Department of Botany at the University College of Fort Hare, and Mr J. E. Saayman (above), senior lecturer in zoology.

Professor Giffen was educated at Rondebosch High School where he matriculated in 1919. He graduated in science in 1923 at the University of Cape Town and two years later gained a master's degree in arts. From 1926 to 1928 he was a research student at Cambridge University and a year later obtained a master of science degree.

In 1945 he became the Professor of Botany at Fort Hare University. Professor Giffen has written three important papers on diatoms (microscopic plant life) and when he retires next year he plans to continue in this particular research.

Mr Saayman matriculated in Ladysmith, Cape, in 1954 and three years later became a Bachelor of Science at the Stellenbosch University. In 1960 he obtained a master's degree in science and was appointed to Fort Hare University lecturing staff. In 1965 he was promoted to senior lecturer.

The University of South Africa has accepted his recent thesis relating to the "Diet and alimentary tract of the white egret, the crowned guinea-fowl and the Native-owned domestic fowl of the Eastern Cape of South Africa."



University of Port Hare
 Professor Malcolm Hutchison Giffen Doctor Jacobus Ernst Saayman
Together in Excellence

Two Fort Hare scientists will get doctorates

ALICE—The degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of South Africa will be conferred on two Fort Hare scientists at the graduation ceremony in Pretoria tomorrow. They are Professor Malcolm Hutchison Giffen and Mr. Jacobus Ernst Saayman.

Professor Giffen, head of the Department of Botany of the University College of Fort Hare, matriculated from Rondebosch High School in 1919, and in the course of a colourful academic career, graduated in science in 1923 at the University of Cape Town, with distinction in botany and was awarded the bronze medal for the best student of that year.

In 1925 while working as staff demonstrator in botany he gained his Master's degree in Arts.

From 1926-1928 he was a research student at Cambridge University and obtained the Master of Science degree in 1929.

Returning to Cape Town University he continued research and took the Teacher's Diploma.

He was vice-principal and senior science master at Mafeking High School from 1931-33.

Appointed to Fort Hare in 1934 as head of the new Botany Department, he was promoted to senior lecturer in 1938 and became the first professor of botany in 1945.

He was acting vice-principal of Fort Hare in 1957.

A former member of the National Films Board, Professor Giffen is a member of the Royal Society of South Africa, Fellow of the Royal Microscopic Society and author of three important scientific papers on diatoms (microscopic plant life) for which he is to receive his Ph.D. degree.

The research for his thesis was conducted in the Gulu, Kidd's Beach and Hogsback areas.

Professor Giffen is due to retire at the end of the year, and hopes to continue his researches on the diatoms of South Africa.

Mr. Saayman, senior lecturer in zoology at Fort Hare, matriculated in Ladismith, Cape, in 1954, and obtained the Bachelor degree in science at the University of Stellenbosch in 1957.

He gained his Master's degree in science there in 1960, and was appointed to the staff of Fort Hare as lecturer in zoology.

In 1965 he was promoted senior lecturer, specialising in parasitology.

The University of South Africa has now accepted his recent thesis, the "Diet and alimentary tract of the white egret; the crowned guinea fowl and the native-owned domestic fowl of the Eastern Cape of South Africa," for which he is to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

5 MAY 1967

VERENIGING NEWS

LOCAL ROUND TABLES ATTEND ANNUAL CONGRESS

SEVERAL LOCAL ROUND TABLES and their wives attended the annual congress of Round Table at East London last week.

At the congress Round Table voted to adopt Youth Development as their National Project for the coming year. Although the form which this project will take has been left to the discretion of the 134 Tables serving their respective communities throughout the Republic and South West Africa, it is expected that this will include

financial and other assistance to existing Youth movements like the Veld and Vlei Trust, Boy Scouts Association, Voortrekkers, etc., who, mainly in the smaller centres, frequently experience a shortage of funds and suitable instructors. The scheme is also aimed at providing assistance to Orphanages and the rehabili-

tation of youthful offenders and will take the place of the Immigrants Assimilation Scheme adopted as a National project by the Association at their Congress at Port Elizabeth.

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Mr. Arthur van der Westhuizen of Pretoria was elected National President of the Association for the coming year and Mr. Arrie Oberholzer of Lichtenburg Vice-President.

ROUND TABLE CHALLENGED:

"Prove your true national character"

MEMBERS of South Africa's 134 Round Tables converged on East London last week for the 16th Annual General Meeting of this Association. From April 18—21, the city was the centre of interest to all Tablers in the Republic and South West Africa.

The Congress was officially opened on Wednesday evening in the Orient Theatre by Professor Ross, of Fort Hare University who, in a stirring speech, challenged Round Table to reveal itself more fully to the people of South Africa and to prove its true National character.

He remarked on the great deal of ignorance in the Republic concerning Round Table—until recently he himself was suspicious and wary of what was thought to be a branch of a London-controlled, international and semi-subversive organisation.

Throughout the Congress, in its sub-committee meetings and discussion groups and, climaxing in the annual general meeting itself, it became increasingly evident to the thinking observer that Round Table was essentially concerned in the good of South Africa.

The National Theme of last year was Immigrant Assimilation—co-operation with the Department in settling newcomers in their new land. This is to be continued where possible by individual Tables. The new National Theme is Youth Development. Nothing is greater proof of Round Tables patriotism and National Character than the fact that some 2300 young men, from all walks of life, have pledged themselves this year to devoting their community projects to the physical, spiritual and educational good of our youth.

Over all, is the great Round Table interest in International Relations which continues to be the hallmark of true love of country.

Much time, trouble and patience is spent in contact with other countries, by means of visits of Tablers to overseas—ambassadors of goodwill—and the organisation and conducting of tours of our country by Tablers or members of similar Organisations from Canada, Britain, Europe and Australasia. From such contact facts emerge for dissemination overseas to contradict and counter the mass of ignorance and bigotry suffered by South Africa.

In East London Delegates from Tables met in open debate presided over by the National Council and discussed further projects, further themes, further challenges that were offered to Round Table in recognition of its Aims and Objects which demand community service and patriotism and personal integrity of the highest order.

The healthy character of Round Tables South African life was evidenced by the great degree of fluent bilingualism in the speeches and debate, all of which were of the highest order. The high percentage of Afrikaans speaking members and delegates was also heartening, showing that Round Table is being accepted as part of South Africa's way of life and is on the threshold of being able to extend itself to even more work for good in Our Land. The National President of 1967 is Arthur Vander Westhuizen of Pretoria and his Vice President Arrie Oberholzer of Lichtenburg, both Afrikaans speaking.

The Ladysmith Round Table was represented by Neville Adendorff and Paul Lehman who have returned to Ladysmith fired with enthusiasm and in a position to present to the other members of the local Table their reports and the great inspiration and exhortation of what was truly a magnificent Congress.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Onderzoek om CNO moontlik te verdiep

'n Verslaggewer

'n Onderzoek na die moontlike verdieping en verskerping van Christelik-nasionale onderwys op elke vakgebied, gaan deur die Vereniging vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys onderneem word.

Dié besluit is op die eendaagse konferensie van die vereniging Saterdag in Pretoria geneem. Die konferensie is deur sowat 60 afgevaardigdes bygewoon.

Die VCHO het besluit om komitees aan te stel om die ondersoek te doen. 'n Komitee vir volksonderwys is benoem. Prof. B. de V. van der Merwe van Fort Hare en mnr. J. P. de Lange, onder-reaktor van die Goudstadse Onderwyskollege, is lede van die komitee.

VERVAAG

„In huidige omstandighede ver-vaag ons nasionaal georiënteerde kultuurelemente weens die deurmekaarvloei van verskillende kulture,” het mnr. De Lange gesê. Hy en prof. Van der Merwe was die sprekers by die konferensie.

MUSIEK

Só bv. het die inhoud van die Afrikaner se musikale lewe van die volkseie na die internasionale verskuif, het mnr. De Lange gesê.

„Dié proses voltrek hom op feitlik alle lewensterreine. Weens die vervaging van die godsdienstige lewe, kom die Christelik-nasionale karakter en unieke geroepenheid van die Afrikaner in die gedrang.”

Mnr. De Lange het gesê onderwys het vanweë die ingewikkeldheid van die lewe in belangrikheid toegeneem.

„As ons ons Christelik-nasionale karakter wil behou, sal die onderwys sy deel moet bydra,” het hy gesê.

DATE

2-MAY 1967

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. B. de V. van der Merwe
wat sedert 1965 senior lektor
in die filosofie van opvoed-
kunde aan die Universiteit
van Fort Hare is, is vanjaar
in die nuutgeskepte pos van
professor in die filosofie van
opvoedkunde aangestel. Prof.
Van der Merwe is op Somer-
set-Oos gebore en het aan die
hoër skool op Vredefort in die
Vrystaat gematrikuleer. Hy
het as laerskoolonderwyser
gekwalfiseer. Later het hy
die grade B.A. Hons. in Ge-
skiedenis, M.Ed. en D.Ed. be-
haal.

15 MAY 1967

DIE VADERLAND



University of Fort Hare
Together to Excellence

Mnr. Pieter van der Bank, van Potchefstroom, is aangestel as dosent in die regte aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, in die Transkei.

- 5 MAY 1967

STILL CONCERN OVER OVERSEAS RECRUITS FOR MINISTRY BUT SOME ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENTS

Ally

From a Correspondent

There is still grave concern regarding the basic academic attainments of many candidates in the training of the ministry states a report of the Overseas Council of the Church of Scotland. But, it there have been encouraging developments.

The first Presbyterian from Northern Ghana to train for the ministry has entered theological college. In Britain, seven well trained men, all of the age of 50, have been given a one-year course and though "in some ways their ministry may be limited, there is no sign that they will be makeshift ministers."

Men training at St. Paul's Theological College, Kenya, some from Kenya, Sudan, Malawi and Tanzania, and their traditions are Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Lutheran, Pentecostal and the Society of Friends.

The Presbyterian Church in Kenya had an increased number of ministers in training, but other Churches reported continuing shortage in recruits. Family commitments are so wide that the comparative poverty of ordained ministers is one reason for this problem. In Kenya the Church has decided on a salary scale in which academic qualifications are an important factor, but the Synod of Livingstonia, Malawi, has rejected such a pattern.

Negotiations between Churches to cooperate in Zambia have, says the report, broken down, and the United Church of Zambia will require to continue with its own small college. In the Federal Theological College in South Africa sharp division continues on the attitude of the seminary to the Uni-

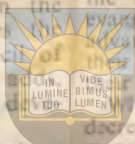
versity College of Fort Hare. In practically every Church in Africa the training of women for full-time evangelical service showed significant advance, and provision is being made in the budgets to pay increased staff from their own resources.

While the general picture is one of decreasing responsibility for the management by the Churches of primary schools, missionaries (states the report) are still involved in this service, in Eastern Nigeria. The cost to the Church in Nigeria is forcing re-consideration of this commitment.

"Too many young Africans are still destined to herd the goats because no schooling is available, many schools being taxed to capacity. The majority drop out during the primary course, often for lack of adequately trained teachers."

The Overseas Council expresses regret at the reduction in the subsidy to overseas students in Britain, and points out that the group on whom the Government decision will fall most harshly will include students coming at their own expense and those sponsored by trusts and voluntary agencies, including Churches and missionary societies, which work on a limited income. The decision will have a direct effect on part of the council's work.

Since the Church of Scotland has no church colleges as such, "these visitors study in the theological faculties of our universities and so presumably will now be liable for the higher fees. The income of the Overseas Council, from bursary funds and other sources, is limited. The consequence is therefore likely to be a decrease in the number of such bursaries and visitors."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

24 MAY 1967

STAB

OPPENHEIMER INSTALLATION



CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

EIGHT SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES will be officially represented at the installation of Mr. Harry Oppenheimer as Chancellor of the University of Cape Town next Tuesday. One other, Pretoria, has still to reply to the invitation.

Potchefstroom University has replied that it will not be represented.

Only one non-White university, the University College of the Western Cape, will be represented—by its principal, Dr. J. G. Meiring. The remaining non-White colleges, including Fort Hare, which is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the country, were not invited.

The installation ceremony will begin at 11.45 a.m., when members of the University Senate and Council lead Mr. Oppenheimer in. After the singing of "Die Stem," followed by a prayer, the president of Convocation, Mr. C. S. Corder, will notify the congregation of the election of a new Chancellor.

Mr. Oppenheimer will then be formally installed in his chair. The principal and Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. P. Duminy, will welcome the Chancellor, after which Mr. Oppenheimer will address the congregation.

After the singing of the student song "Gaudeamus Igitur," Mr. Oppenheimer will dissolve the meeting and lead out the procession.—Sapa.

Africans feted by South Africans

LONDON — An increasingly familiar sight on the South African social scene in London now independence has come to ex-protectorates is an African guest.



At the South Africa Club dinner on Thursday night to greet the new Ambassador, Dr. H. E. Luttig, at the Savoy Hotel, there at the top table sat Fort Hare-trained Mr. J. R. L. Kotsokoane, High Commissioner of Lesotho, and Mrs. Kotsokoane.

They are the first Africans to have been guests at a club dinner. There was enthusiastic clapping from the 300 people present when several speakers expressed gratitude at the Lesotho couple's presence.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, main speaker, welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Kotsokoane, said South Africans were delighted to see that their country was able to establish such friendly relations with these independent nations of Southern Africa "who, after all, are the African states who know us best."

Mr. Oppenheimer's speech was

a basically optimistic assessment of South Africa and its future. While making no bones about his personal scepticism on the practicability of separation, he credited those who differ from him with equal sincerity.

He argued against the Nkrumah concept of putting the "political kingdom" before all else, and he urged the laying of a sound economic, educational and social base before expecting the achievements of a wider-based democracy in South Africa.

Mr. Oppenheimer, whose political views were well known to those present, made an extremely favourable impression — judging from remarks overheard afterwards, perhaps a pleasantly surprising one—to the more staunch Government supporter — at the dinner. — DDC.

● Mr. Oppenheimer's address, Page 9.

Condemned

MORE than 60 per cent of Fort Hare senior students have been condemned to arbitrary and unconditional expulsion, and the college authorities have invoked sections 16 and 36(2) of the F.H. Transfer Act for it.

Most of them, if not all, have never appeared before the disciplinary committee on misconduct and/or actions that were in contravention of the College regulations. University of Fort Hare the reply to last year's petition? If so, this certainly is unpetitioned for!

It becomes very interesting to note that the students affected are from at most two hostels. One wonders if the greatest rogues at Fort Hare are harboured in these hostels. On all probability this seems ridiculous.

Not only are we being expelled from Fort Hare but we are also debarred entry into any other university college in view of the Government policy of tribal colleges and the fact that we are not likely to get clearance certificates and testimonials that will serve any useful purpose — MAFU MABANDLA. M. K. QWELE. Um-tata.

15 MAY 1967

BOTSWANA AND LESOTHO SAY NO FORCE OVER S-W AFRICA U.N. Urged Co-operate With the Republic

TWO of South Africa's new independent neighbouring States, Botswana and Lesotho have stressed at United Nations the need for a peaceful solution of the South-West Africa dispute and have urged U.N. to seek the co-operation of the South African Government to that end.

For Botswana, Dr. Z. K. Matthews, a former vice-principal of Fort Hare University, was forthright in his insistence that the active co-operation of South Africa, the administering authority, was essential if the status of South-West Africa was to be altered. The paramount decision for the Botswana delegation was that the people of South-West Africa should achieve self-determination and independence.

"I do not believe," said the Botswana delegate, "that the emergence of an independent South-West Africa would be inimical to the interests, the long term interests of South Africa." South-West Africa would continue to co-operate economically with South Africa and its black and white inhabitants would together build a democratic non-racial state without harming South African interests.

The Government of the Republic had indicated that it was in favour of self-determination for the people of South-West Africa, said Dr. Matthews. Independence of the Territory was an inalienable right. It was not dependent on the wishes of South Africa or even of the United Nations, nor on the record of South Africa—good, bad or indifferent—in administering the Territory.

A NEIGHBOUR'S INTEREST

Botswana, as a neighbour, had, Dr. Matthews continued, a special interest in South-West Africa. Both had come under European influence at the same time. But while Botswana was now independent, South-West Africa was not in spite of more than 40 years international supervision. It might be argued that a large measure of self-rule had long been the right of the whites, and that a measure was now being given to the non-whites in what was called their own areas. "But what is wanted is self-determination for the Territory as a whole, not in bits and pieces," declared Dr. Matthews.

Last year's General Assembly resolution ending South Africa's mandate had not removed her from the Territory, he reminded the Assembly, and none of the Powers who could deploy force against South Africa were willing to do so. Botswana was against the use of force, but also against delays in finding a solution. The people of South-West Africa looked to the General Assembly to come forward not with "threats that cannot be implemented but practical means of exercising their rights."

Mr. A. S. Mohale for Lesotho, who urged an effort to bring together the different proposals for solving the problem, also declared: "We are committed to a peaceful settlement."

Welkom gee R2,500 vir kollege in Zoeloeland

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

Die burgemeester van Welkom, mnr. J. I. Cronjé, het Saterdag 'n tjek vir R2,500 corhandig aan die rektor van die Universiteitskollege van Zoeloeland naby Empangeni.

In sy toespraak by die oorhandiging het die burgemeester gesê die stedelike Bantoeraad van Welkom het aanbeveel dat die stadsraad dié skenking doen.

Blankes en Bantoes skenk die geld saam, want hulle glo die sleutel tot die toekoms van Zoeloeland lê in voldoende en doeligerigte onderwys van 'n hoë gehalte, het die burgemeester gesê.

Die voorsitter van die Welkomse Bantoeraad, mnr. James Ngaka, was een van die sprekers toe die tjek oorhandig is.

Ander skenkings deur die Welkomse stadsraad is: R500,000 vir Bantoetuislandhervestiging en -ontwikkeling; R2,500 vir Sabra se navorsing oor Bantoesake; R2,500 aan die Bantoe-universiteitskollege van die Noorde (Turfloop); R2,500 aan die Bantoe-universiteitskollege van Fort Hare (Transkei); R500 aan die Suid-Sotho-gebiedsowerheid (Witzieshoek); en R500 aan die Tswana-streekowerheid.

Die totale skenkingsbedrag is R511,000.

Now he is to compile dictionary

QUEENSTOWN — The retiring Inspector of African Schools in the Queenstown circuit, Mr. H. W. Pahl, leaves for Fort Hare at the end of this month to start an ambitious five-year programme to compile a standard Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary.

He will be assisted by a staff of two assistant editors and translators, and an Afrikaans translator.

"The work is a great challenge and of course entails a tremendous amount of research. The final publication should fulfil a much needed want," said Mr. Pahl.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The 1899 Xhosa-English dictionary of the German missionary, Dr. Albert Krapf, reprinted in 1915 and out of print for many years, will be used as a basis for Mr. Pahl's work.

TASK

"This naturally will require enlarging in many directions," Mr. Pahl said. "The number of technical terms in use today will be a large task in themselves."

Mr. Pahl graduated with a B.Sc. degree and U.E.D. diploma from Rhodes University. He later obtained his B.A. degree by private study and also a diploma in Bantu studies, Xhosa and ethnic history.

In 1932 he started teaching. After considerable experience in African teaching and school administration he was appointed Inspector of Transkei Schools in the Cape Education Department.

Mr. Pahl continued his same work in the Transkei with the establishing of the separate Bantu Education Department, and for the last 3½ years he has been Inspector of the Queenstown circuit.—DDR.

DATE

- 5 JUN 1967

THE DAILY DISPATCH 51

Thief disappeared almost like magic



KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—A car and trailer belonging to a King William's Town man, Mr. F. Hattingh, who went to Alice to give a free magic show at the University College of Fort Hare on Saturday, almost did the disappearing trick.

A thief who took the car from outside the college, thought he had disconnected the trailer but did not notice that the safety chain still held the two vehicles together.

When he tried to drive away at speed, the unexpected weight of the trailer jerked the car off

course and it fell in a furrow where the thief abandoned it. It took ten men to haul the car and trailer back to level ground.

Undeterred, Mr. Hattingh, assisted by his daughter, Madeleine, put on a two-hour programme to a full house of 200 students.

Mr. Hattingh and his daughter had to spend the night at an hotel and returned home yesterday.

The estimated cost of the damage to the two vehicles is R80,—DDR.

Local Inspector's Appointment At Fort Hare

Mr. H. W. Pahl, who has been the local Inspector of Bantu Schools for the past 3½ years, has been seconded to Fort Hare University College, where he is to be Chief Editor of the new Standard Xhosa-English, Xhosa-Afrikaans Dictionary. He and Mrs. Pahl will leave Queenstown for Alice towards the end of June.

Mr. Pahl joined the Inspectorate of the Cape Education Department in 1948 and was sent to the Transkei where he was in charge of European, Coloured and Bantu schools in the Umtata circuit. In 1954 he was transferred to Bantu Education and for two years, in Pretoria, was one of a small group who assisted the Secretary for Bantu Education, then Mr. F. J. de Villiers, with the initial work of introducing, planning and establishing Bantu education.

Since then he has served on various committees, including syllabus committees, the Departmental Examinations Board and the Bantu Language Board which directs and co-ordinates the work of the language committees of the seven Bantu languages of South Africa. He has been Chairman of the Xhosa Language Committee since its inception in 1955.

Among other functions of this committee has been, and still is, developing terms for use in the teaching of the various school subjects through the medium of Xhosa. While in Pretoria he started the Bantu Education Journal, of which he was the first

AUTHOR

Mr. Pahl has written several books for use in Bantu schools. He is co-author of biology and general science text books for Junior Certificate and has produced a series of Xhosa readers for the whole of the primary school as well as a series of Xhosa grammar books for the primary and Junior Certificate classes, the first to be written in Xhosa.

A standard Xhosa grammar written in Xhosa is in the press at present and will be published soon. By means of his sub-standard readers he introduced the global method of teaching reading into the Bantu schools. Previously reading had been taught solely by the phonic method.

The sub-standard B reader is in the form of a children's story, and this is the only story of its kind that exists in Xhosa literature.

For the past 10 years Mr. Pahl has been external examiner for the B.A. Xhosa examinations of the University of South Africa and of Fort Hare.

FIVE YEARS

At Fort Hare, Mr. Pahl will have a staff of three assistant editors and a typist, and the compiling of the dictionary is expected to take five years. The work will be of the greatest importance to Xhosa, as the previous standard work, Dr. Albert Kropf's Kaffir-English Dictionary, was published in 1899, re-printed in 1915, and has been out of print for several decades.

Fingos progress well

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. A. H. Vosloo, recently urged the Fingo people to go forward into the future with caution and to consolidate the foundations of their present achievements. Mr. Vosloo was addressing the annual gathering of the Fingo tribe at Peddie, eastern Cape, to commemorate the oath taken by the Fingos in 1935 to adopt Christianity, to educate their children and to show loyalty to the Government.

Among those present were the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and other Bantu chiefs. Mr. Vosloo said that on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development (Mr. M. C. Botha) and the Government, he wished to assure the Fingo people of the active interest of the government in the development of the Bantu homelands.

135 years

Mr. Vosloo said the annual gathering of the Fingos was an attempt to preserve their unity and independent existence as a tribe and to preserve a tradition that had been passed down over 135 years. It ensured a code of conduct, a unity of purpose and outlook, and a striving for the better things in life—spiritual and material.

The Fingo people had achieved far more than many other tribes, and educational institutions like Healdtown, Lovedale, Fort Hare and Bluthwood — all in predominantly Fingo areas — were monuments to the perseverance of the Fingo people.

16 JUN 1967

DIE VOLKSEBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. J. J. Ross, rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, en mev. Ross vertrek vandag per vliegtuig na Nederland om by hul skoonseun en dogter, mnr. en mev. N. Ferreira van Delft, te kuier.

DATE

23 JUN 1967

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD P. 5

SYMPOSIUM ON LAW STUDIES AT COLLEGES

Herald Correspondent
ALICE.

A TWO-DAY symposium at the University College of Fort Hare dealt with the problems affecting legal studies at non-White university colleges.

The colleges have been given the opportunity to suggest amendments to their curricula. Up to now the colleges have been bound to follow the rules of the University of South Africa.



Among the problems which occur in non-White university colleges are the language requirements.

Legal practitioners are obliged by law to pass university courses in both official languages and Latin. With African students this means they are required to learn three foreign languages while White students learn only two.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. J. Ross said the colleges greatly valued the assistance and guidance of the University of South Africa which ensured the maintenance of academic standards.

The symposium was opened by Professor Rosa.

Delegates are from the University of South Africa, University College of the North, University College of Durban and the University College of Zululand.

12 JUN 1963

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.A.

Man is hurt in helping hurt woman



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STUTTERHEIM—A woman was injured when a car was involved in a collision with an ox-drawn cart near here at the week-end. A man who stopped to assist her suffered light injuries when he was struck by an oncoming car.

Mrs. A. de Vry, of Fort Hare, Alice, the driver of the car which was travelling on the national road to East London, was admitted to the Stutterheim Hospital with face injuries.

Mr. C. Belling, of Stutterheim, stopped his car and got out to help when he was struck by an oncoming car.—DDC.

DATE

21 JUN 1967

NATAL DAILY NEWS



Visit by an American judge

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Wednesday. — A distinguished American judge, Mr. Albert Branson Maris, is paying a two day visit to the University College of Fort Hare from today, under the Auspices of the U.S.A. — South Africa leader exchange programme. He is to have discussions with the Faculty of Law, whose Dean is Prof. J. B. Thom.

DATE

21 JUN 1967

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD P.E.

U.S. Judge at Fort Hare



Herald Correspondent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A DISTINGUISHED American Judge A. B. Maris, is visiting the University College of Fort Hare this week under the auspices of the U.S.A.-South Africa Leader Exchange programme.

He will have discussions with the Faculty of Law here, whose dean is Prof J. B. Thom.

Graduating at the Temple University, Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar in 1918.

In 1938 President Roosevelt promoted him judge of the United States Court of Appeal.

22 JUN 1967

CAPE ARGUS

U.S. judge to visit Fort Hare



ALICE, Thursday — 'An American judge, Mr. Justice A. B. Maris, will visit the University College of Fort Hare later this month under the auspices of the American and South Africa leader exchange programme.

A former editor of America's oldest legal newspaper, 'The Legal Intelligencer,' Mr. Maris was appointed a judge in the U.S. in 1938. He was promoted to United States of Appeal Court judge by President Roosevelt later the same year.—Sapa.

DATE

23 JUN 1967

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

University honours ex-Fort Hare man



LANCASTER, Pennsylvania — A man with the gentle grace and sure sense of purpose and a measure of touch of one who has written new of responsibility are prime requisites for today's students and world leaders. Ambassador K. Matthews of Botswana told the graduating class of Franklin and Marshall College here.

The Ambassador, a former educator, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree during the college's annual commencement exercises.

The citation said: "As Ambassador to the United States and permanent representative to the United Nations, K. Matthews has plied the diplomatic corridor from Washington to New York

"He has brought to the practice of diplomacy the understanding of an educator who became head of the University College of Fort Hare in South Africa, which earlier had made him its first African graduate, the perspective of an anthropologist who learned first-hand about the problems and paradoxes facing his people, the clear reason of a pioneering lawyer of the South African Supreme Court, and the compassion of an internationally-known churchman." —SAPA.

DATE

24 JUN 1967

Queensown Daily Representative

Judge Visits Alice



A distinguished American, Judge A. B. Maris, is visiting the University College of Port Harcourt this week, under the auspices of the U.S.A.-South Africa Leader Exchange programme. He will have discussions with the Faculty of Law there, whose dean is Prof. J. B. Thom. Graduating at the Temple University, Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar in 1918. In 1938 President Roosevelt promoted him judge of the United States Court of Appeal.

STREEKKONFERENSIE BEKLEEMTOON CHRISTELIKE VAKONDERRIG

By die Streekkonferensie van V.C.H.O. wat op 13 Mei in Pretoria gehou is, het groot entoesiasme geheers.

Die tema, nl. „Christelike onderwys in die praktyk” het veral ons vriende van die onderwys-professie getrek. Van wyd en syd het hulle gekom: uit Pretoria, Johannesburg, die Rand, Potchefstroom, Heidelberg ens. In besonder is die belangstelling van senior amptenare van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement en van die Nasionale Adviserende Onderwysraad hoog waardeur. Onder die aanwesiges was o.a. die Direkteur van Onderwys in Transvaal, mnr. A. J. Koen; die Adjunk-Direkteur, prof. J. J. Mulder en die Hoof van Beplanning en Kontrole, dr. A. L. Kotzee asook die Onder-Voorsitter van die Nasionale Adviserende Onderwysraad, prof. G. Jordaan.



Prof. B. de V. v.d. Merwe

Met spyt is kennis geneem dat een van die aangekondigde referente, mnr. D. P. Goosen, weens siekte nie kon optree nie. Mnr. J. P. de Lange, vise-rector van die Goudstadse Onderwyskollege, het die gaping op voortreflike wyse gevul met sy referaat oor „Die dringende noodsaaklikheid van Christelike-Nasionale onderwys in ons huidige omstandighede”, waarvan ’n samevatting elders in ons blad verskyn.

Hy is gevolg deur prof. B. de V. van der Merwe van Fort Hare wat gepraat het oor „Christelike wetenskap in die onderwyspraktyk”. Treffend is aangetoon wat die verskil tussen die Christelike en die sg. neutrale wetenskap is en met fyn wetenskaplike insig is die riglyne vanuit die Christelike wysbegeerte deurgetrek na enkele vakke wat veral in die skool van belang is.

(Na vorige kolom)

(Van volgende kolom)

Versoek aan Hoofbestuur

Nadat die konferensiegangers die referate bespreek het, is eenparig besluit om die Hoofbestuur van V.C.H.O. te versoek om so spoedig moontlik studiekomitees vir onderskeie vakke of vakgroepe in die lewe te roep om na te vors hoe Christelik-Nasionale onderwys ten beste in die betrokke vakke kan geskied.

Weens die wetenskaplike aard van prof. v. d. Merwe se referaat word dit nie in Roeping gepubliseer nie, maar dis sal later op ’n ander wyse vir belangstellendes beskikbaar gestel word.

DATE

29 JUN 1987

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Teachers and pupils of Cowan Secondary School, New Brighton, gave a rousing farewell to Mrs F. V. MPATENI (left), a graduate of Fort Hare University College, who will now teach at Clarkebury Missionary Institution, Transkei. Seen with her is her sister, Mrs MDLULWA, who is on the staff of Lamani Lower Primary School, New Brighton.

JUL 1967

DATE

SOUTH COAST HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Jan Vorster who is a lecturer at Fort Hare University has been enjoying a holiday at his father's beach cottage. He was accompanied by friends of his, Dr. and Mrs. Eddie de Jager.

SPIES AT FORT HARE CLAIM

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The annual Nusas congress last night unanimously adopted a resolution noting that the position of Nusas members at the University College of Fort Hare was gravely endangered by informers on the campus.

It said Nusas members at Fort Hare were liable to expulsion because of their association with Nusas.

The resolution, said, recognising the courage of Nusas members at Fort Hare, the assembly supported the work for realisation of their ideals and congratulated them on their fine record in the face of these overwhelming difficulties.

This motion was proposed by Mr R. Kgogane, Regional Director of Nusas, Eastern Cape, and seconded by Miss M. Marshall, President of Nusas.

U.P.E. attack

The congress also deplored the infringement of student freedom at the University of Port Elizabeth.

A resolution noted that students at U.P.E. may not publish or make public statements on any matter concerning student life or the name of the University of Port Elizabeth without the knowledge and approval of the central S.R.C.

The resolution instructed the Nusas President to convey the Assembly's feelings to the central S.R.C. at Port Elizabeth.

This motion was proposed by Mr Ian Hume, S.R.C. President at University of Cape Town.

In BLOEMFONTEIN the new President of the Afrikaanse Studentebond, 22-year-old Mr B. de Klerk, said that the A.S.B. rather than be reactionaries would work as reformers.

Mr De Klerk is a second year theological student of Potchefstroom University.

Mr J. du Plessis, of the University of the Orange Free State, was elected Vice-President. Mr Fanie Jacobs, of Stellenbosch University, was elected Secretary.

DATE

29 JUL 1987

SUNDAY TRIBUNE DURBAN

Now they'll get the know-how

Staff Reporter

THE National African Chamber of Commerce is launching an ambitious fund-raising scheme this month which will benefit in the training of Africans in the world of commerce.

The chamber hopes to raise the University of Zululand, one R2,500 a year to send three to the University of the North African students to university near Pietersburg, and one to Fort Hare for commerce degrees.

When they have completed their studies they will help organise training schemes and seminars for African businessmen, many of whom have had little education.

VITAL NEED

Explaining the scheme, Mr. Simon Conco, president of the chamber, who lives at Kwa Mashu, near Durban, said: "Our most vital need in commerce is the provision of training.

"Although many Africans have achieved amazing success in running shops and other businesses with little or no training, they could aim much higher if they only had the 'know-how.'

"We hope our university scholarship scheme will help fill this need.

"We will send one student to

"We have sent out 6,000 circulars to members of our chamber throughout the country, asking them to contribute.

"Our initial target is R2,500 a year, but we hope that this will be raised so that we can sponsor more students.

"This is a long-term scheme—but it should pay off handsomely in the end."

NUSAS praises courage of Fort Hare students

GRAHAMSTOWN—The NUSAS congress yesterday praised with acclaim the "courage" of Fort Hare students who support NUSAS.

The motion, which was unanimously passed, was proposed by Mr. R. Kgosane of Alice and seconded by the president of NUSAS, Miss M. Marshall.

The motion read: "This assembly noting: 1) That the position of NUSAS members at Fort Hare is gravely endangered by the presence of informers on the campus, 2) NUSAS members at Fort Hare are liable to expulsion as a result of their association with NUSAS, 3) That, despite these dangers, the NUSAS members at Fort Hare continue to demonstrate their support of NUSAS; recognising the tremendous courage of their members at Fort Hare, therefore pledges its support to these Fort Hare students who continue to work for the ideals of NUSAS and congratulates them for maintaining the fine record of Fort Hare within NUSAS in the face of overwhelming difficulties."

ENROLL

Miss Marshall said the expelled students could not enroll at another South African university.

She also said that in some cases students who had been expelled had lost their work after the Special Branch had visited their employers.

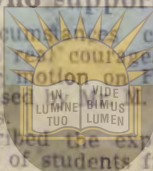
The president of the Rhodes University SRC, Mr. P. Haxton, said: "When members under

these circumstances carry on they have real courage."

Another motion on Fort Hare was proposed by M. Williams of Rhodes.

It described the expulsion of a number of students from Fort Hare as "an affront to human dignity and an insult to all universities that have any regard for academic excellence."

The motion was passed by 63 votes to one with four abstentions.—DDC.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare students rejected

PRETORIA — Several of last year's Fort Hare University College students have been rejected for registration at the University of South Africa because they could not supply certificates of good conduct from Fort Hare.

Mr B. F. L. van Rensburg, Registrar of the University of South Africa, said today inter-university statutes require that a student transferring from one university to another must supply a good conduct certificate.

Several of the Fort Hare students have been receiving lectures from the University of South Africa since the beginning of the year.

The reason they were rejected only now is that it is the policy of the University of South Africa to despatch lectures immediately a student applies for registration.

His qualifications and the various other requirements for registration are sorted out later. In the case of the Fort Hare students, it was found they did not qualify only after they had received lectures for some time.

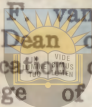
10 JUL 1967

DATE

GRAAFF-REINET ADVERTISER

PROF. VAN DYK DEAN OF FORT HARE FACULTY

At the beginning of the year, Prof. D. F. van Dyk was appointed **Dean** of the Faculty of Education of the University College of Fort Hare.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. van Dyk taught at the Union High School many years ago, and also at the Training College at Graaff-Reinet.

He obtained the doctor's degree in Education in 1964, and was then appointed to the chair as professor in Historical Education and head of that Department at Fort Hare.

As dean of the Faculty he has now attained the highest position he can hold. He is responsible for the administration and smooth running of all the departments falling within the Faculty.

Reason for students' rejection

Several of last year's Fort Hare University College students have been rejected for registration at the University of South Africa because they could not supply certificates of good conduct from Fort Hare.

Mr. B. F. J. van Rensburg, Registrar of the University of South Africa, explained today that inter-university statutes required that a student transferring from one university to another had to supply a good conduct certificate from the first university.

Several of the Fort Hare students had been receiving lectures from the University of South Africa since the beginning of the year.

DESPATCHED

They have been rejected now because the policy of the University of South Africa was to despatch lectures immediately a student applied for registration, and thus save time.

His qualification and the various other requirements for registration were sorted out later. In the case of the Fort Hare students, it was found that they did not qualify only after they had been receiving lectures for some time.

At the beginning of the year, some students were told by Fort Hare authorities that they could be admitted only if they could produce a certificate of good conduct from a minister of religion.

By the time some of them produced these certificates, it was too late to register.

University of S.A. rejects students

Staff Reporter

A NUMBER of students who attended Fort Hare University College last year had their applications for registration as external students this year by the University of South Africa rejected because "a certificate of good conduct" for each of them had not been supplied by Fort Hare. Mr. B. F. J. van Rensburg, registrar of the University of South Africa, said yesterday.

These students were rejected a week ago after they had been receiving lectures from the University of South Africa since the beginning of the year.

Their rejection, I was told yesterday, was a sequel to a move by the Fort Hare authorities to "purge" the college of "undesirable elements."

At the beginning of the year 19 students were not admitted to Fort Hare University.

They were told that their admission to Fort Hare would be considered if they could produce a "certificate of good conduct" from a minister of religion.

ELAPSED

Some students who produced these certificates were later told that they could not be registered as the registration period was over.

Mr. Van Rensburg said that some of the students who were expelled from Fort Hare had registered as external students with the University of South Africa.

He said a student who had not been registered at any university did not need to produce a certificate.

DATE

13 JUL 1967

THE KOKSTAD ADVERTISER

K.H.S. Old Boy Honoured

PROFESSOR D. F. van Dyk has been appointed **Dean** of the Faculty of Education at University College, Fort Hare. He is also head of the Department of Education.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor van Dyk obtained his Doctor's degree in Education at the end of 1964. He wrote a 647 page historical survey of the Education of the Griquas, Coloureds and Bantu in East Griqualand 1863-92. A copy of this extensive work is in the Kokstad Library.

He was later appointed to the chair as professor of Historical Education at the University of Fort Hare.

Study problem

It is extraordinary, to say the least, that several former students of Fort Hare University have been refused registration as extra-mural students of the University of South Africa because they have not been able to supply good conduct certificates. Since the students will not be present for any length of time in any premises of the University of South Africa, it is difficult to see what their conduct, past or present, has to do with their desire to study at home under the aegis of remote authorities in Pretoria.



The Registrar of the University of South Africa says "inter-university statutes" require that a student transferring from one university to another must supply a good conduct certificate. If the student is moving in person from one university to another, there may be some sense in this, as he may be leaving the first university because he is an incorrigible. But if he is to be an extra-mural student, his conduct should not debar him from being able to continue his studies privately.

The Vice-Principal of Fort Hare, on the other hand, seems to have been surprised by the requirement that a good conduct certificate is needed. He says all that students have had to supply in the past were their academic records. The fact that this authority is puzzled by the other authority's requirement suggests that there has been a misunderstanding somewhere. We sincerely hope so. No man's desire to study in the privacy of his home should ever be trammelled by the fact that his conduct has not been good.

5 JUL 1967

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST

UNIVERSITY: POLITICS AS BAR?

AN African student said in Port Elizabeth this week only those students who are the political favourites of the Government were able to gain admission to universities.

Mr C. Jazana said he and 15 other students who had been refused re-entry to Fort Hare University last year recently had their application for admission to the University of South Africa refused because they could not produce good conduct certificates from Fort Hare.



The reason for this, said Mr Jozana, was that the students had fallen out of favour because of their Nusas sympathies and their voiced opposition to certain practices at Fort Hare.

Mr Jozana's comments referred to a statement by the Registrar of the University of South Africa Mr B. F. J. van Rensburg.

Enrolment refused

Mr Van Rensburg said the applications by certain ex-Fort Hare students for enrolment at the University of South Africa were refused because inter-university statutes require that a student transferring from one university to another must supply a good conduct certificate, and the students in question could not comply with this ruling.

"This has been done to frustrate the students," said Mr Jozana. "There are two alternatives: drop out of university or study overseas. The majority are poor and it will mean the end of university education.

"In view of the desperate need of Africans in this country with a university education I feel it is a negative and destructive attitude to adopt in refusing a university education to those Africans whose opinions do not happen to agree with those of the Government and university authorities."

Fort Hare students rejected

PRETORIA — Several of last year's Fort Hare University College students have been rejected for registration at the University of South Africa because they could not supply certificates of good conduct from Fort Hare.

Mr. B. F. J. van Rensburg, registrar of the University of South Africa, said yesterday that inter-university statutes require that a student transferring from one university to another must supply a good conduct certificate.

Several of the Fort Hare students have been receiving lectures from the University of South Africa since the beginning of the year.

QUALIFY

The reason they have only been rejected now is that the policy of the University of South Africa is to despatch lectures immediately a student applies for registration.

His qualifications and the various other requirements for registration are sorted out later. In the case of the Fort Hare students it was found they did not qualify only after they had received lectures for some time.

The vice-principal of Fort Hare, Professor A. Coetzee, said last night: "The only qualifications students have had to supply in the past were their academic records.

"Nothing like this has happened before. I knew nothing of the students' rejection," he said.

—SAPA-DDR.

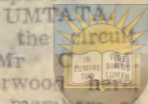
DATE

19 JUL 1967

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD P. 2

Police search Umtata man's home

Herald Correspondent



THE house of the
inspector, Mr
Ndamse, at Norwood
was searched by members of
the Security Police on Mon-
day night, it was
yesterday.

University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Ndamse was not present when the search took place. He was at Cofinbaba, where he is based. His wife and children were present. It is believed more than five Special Branch men took part in the search, which went on for some time.

Mr Ndamse is a former senior lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare, and had a two-year banning order on him lifted last January, after appeals had been made to the South African Government by Transkei Ministers.

19 JUL 1981

PRETORIA NEWS

SECURITY MEN SEARCH HOME OF LECTURER

UMTAT Wednesday

Members of the Security Branch here searched on Monday, the home of M. C. Ndamse, former Fort Hare lecturer who was once served with two-year banning orders and who is now circuit inspector in the Department of Education.

Mr. Ndamse was absent when the search took place, being at Confinvaba, where he is based. His wife and family were at their home in the suburb of Norwood when the security officials called.

No comment could be obtained today from Security Branch headquarters. — Sapa,



University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

22 JUL 1967

Beurse

vir

21

PRETORIA. — Die Wes-Duitse ambassade hier het gister die name van die 21 Suid-Afrikaners wat beurse verower vir studie in Wes-Duitsland, aangekondig.

Die 21 beurse sluit twee na-graadse navorsingsbeurse vir studie aan die Alexander von Humboldt-stiging in. Dié twee beurse is verower deur dr. I. Eybers van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (teologie) en dr. E. Retief (geologie).

Die ander wenners is mnr. P. Cluver van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (geneeskunde), mnr. G. Hofmann van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (chemie), mnr. A. Kellner van die Universiteit van Gottingen (fisika), mnr. E. Kostlin van die Universiteit van Kaapstad (geologie), mnr. G. Krueger van die Rhodes-universiteit (Duits), mej. P. Luswazi van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare (sielkunde), mnr. J. Op't Hof van die Universiteit van Pretoria (geneeskunde).

Mej. S. Steenkamp van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (musiek), mej. A. Terblanche van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (sielkunde).

Mnr. A. van Aarde van die Universiteit van Pretoria (Duits), mnr. J. van der Horst van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (regte), mej. E. van Tonder van die Universiteit van Pretoria (Duits), mej. G. von Fintel van die Universiteit van Natal (Duits), mej. I. von Wenzel van die Universiteit van Pretoria (Duits), mej. E. Wainright van die Universiteit van Natal (Duits), mnr. K. Wenzel van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (chemie), mnr. W. Wenzel van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (landbou) en mnr. G. Zumpt van die Universiteit van Pretoria (veeartsenykunde). — (Sapa)

Kokstad African To Study In Germany

MISS NOMFUNDO LUS-
WAZI, 27, on the staff
of Cicira Training School, has
been awarded a study bursary by
the German Academic Exchange
Service for a post-graduate course
in psychology at the university of
her choice in West Germany.

She has applied for a passport,
and is awaiting a reply from the
Department of Interior.

Born in Kokstad, Miss Lus-
wazi is the youngest daughter of
an Anglican Church minister at
Umzimkulu. She obtained her
B.A. degree at the University
of Fort Hare in 1959, and her
Education Diploma the following
year. After teaching for a few
years she passed her B.A. with
Honours.

Aid. for six medical students

The South African Coloured Advancement Trust, which was established two years ago, is this year assisting six medical students at the University of Cape Town.

Mr. M. D. University of Fort Hare
and founder of the trust, said that since its inception more than 40 students from Std. VI to post-matriculation courses had been helped.

The first medical student to receive help from the trust has completed his studies and begun to practise.

Students attending Fort Hare College, the University College of the Western Cape and the University of Cape Town, are among those who have been given loans.

Mr. Arendse said that most support for the trust came from firms as a gesture of appreciation to the Coloured community for its contribution to the success of their undertakings.

DATE

28 JUL 1967

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER
KIMBERLEY

Coloured Advancement Trust

SIX STUDENTS RECEIVING HELP

CAPE TOWN.

THE South African Coloured Advancement Trust, which was established two years ago to help promising and deserving youth in the Republic with loans and bursaries to further their studies, is this year assisting six medical students at the University of Cape Town.

Mr. M. D. Arendse, an executive in the building industry and secretary and founder of the trust, said yesterday that since its inception more than 40 students from Std. VI post-Matriculation courses had been helped.

Last year the first medical student to receive help from the trust, completed his studies and had begun to practise.

Bursaries are awarded to high school pupils who show an aptitude for further training and the money is not repayable. Post-matriculant students, however, are required to repay loans made to them, when they complete their university courses.

Students attending Fort Hare College, the university college of the Western Cape and the University of Cape Town are among those who have been given loans.

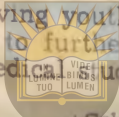
PATRONS

Membership of the trust is open to all who are interested in the intellectual, cultural, economic and more advancement of the Coloured community.

Among its patrons are Dr. J. P. Duminy, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town; the Most Rev. Selby Taylor, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and His Eminence Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.

Mr. Arendse said that most of the financial support for the trust came from business firms as a gesture of appreciation to the

Coloured community for its contribution to the success of their undertakings. The success of the students helped, the support of well-disposed firms and the appreciative letters received from parents, have been most encouraging," he said.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

27 JUL 1967

DIE BURGER

LEKTOR DOOD OP PAD



ALICE.—Mnr. Zachariah Babul
University of Fort Hare
Nabe, 38-jarige lektor *Together in Excellence* in die sosio-
logie aan die Universiteitskollege
Fort Hare, is Saterdag dood toe sy
motor tussen Alice en Oos-Londen
van die pad geloop het.

Drie meisie-studente wat by hom
in die motor was, is hospitaal toe
gebring. Twee is ná behandeling
ontslaan.

Mnr. Nabe laat sy vrou en vyf
kinders agter.—(Sapa.)

DATE

1 JUL 1967

STAB

FATAL SMASH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Monday — Mr. Zachariah Bahini Nabe (35), lecturer in sociology at the University College of Fort Hare, was killed when the car in which he was travelling left the road between Alice and East London.

Three women students who were also in the car were taken to hospital. Two were discharged after treatment. Mr. Nabe was married and had five children — Sapa

Fort Hare play for City



Herald Correspondent

NEXT Saturday at the Methodist University of New Brighton, the Fort Hare Dramatic Society will stage a Xhosa play, *Elundini Lothukela*, adapted from Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe's historical novel, and produced by Miss D. N. Jafta, lecturer in Bantu languages at the University College of Fort Hare.

The play is about the problems of succession to chieftainship among the Hlubi tribe. There are love scenes where two young princes try to outwit each other to win the heart of a beautiful princess of the Amangwane tribe, Nobusi, which makes the play extremely interesting.

LECTURER KILLED IN SMASH

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

MR ZACHARIAS BABINI NABE, 38, Lecturer in Sociology at the University College of Fort Hare, was killed when his car, on the Fort Hare London road near Middelrift.

Three women students, passengers in his car, were admitted to hospital after the crash, but two have since been discharged.

Mr Nabe came to Fort Hare two years ago after doing medical-social work in Port Elizabeth. He held the degrees of B.A. (S.A.), B.A. (Soc.Sc) of the University of Cape Town, and he received an honours degree in the Social Sciences at the last Fort Hare graduation.

He was married and had five young children — the oldest is nine years old. He was a former vice-president of the Alice Child Welfare and Social Service.

Professor P. J. de Vos, head of the Department of Sociology at Fort Hare, expressed his deep regret at the loss of Mr Nabe.

31 JUL 1967

CAPE TIMES

Lecturer dies in smash



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Cape Times Correspondent

ALICE.—Mr. Zacharias Babini Nabe, 38, lecturer in sociology at the University College of Fort Hare, and father of five, was killed when his car left the Alice-East London road near Middledrift on Saturday.

Three women students, passengers in his car, were admitted to hospital after the accident, but two have since been discharged.

DATE

31 JUL 1967

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. I.

Lecturer at Fort Hare killed

ALICE—Mr. Zachariah Babini Nabe, 38, lecturer in sociology at the University College of Fort Hare, was killed and three students injured in a car accident near here.

Miss Nozipho Bam underwent an operation and her condition is satisfactory.

Miss Sheila Ciske and Miss Johanna Dlikidla were discharged from hospital after treatment.

The accident happened when the car in which they were travelling left the Alice-East London main road near Middledrift on Saturday.

FIVE CHILDREN

Mr. Nabe is survived by his wife and five young children. The eldest is nine years old.

Mr. Nabe went to Fort Hare two years ago after doing medical social work in Port Elizabeth. He held the degrees of B.A. (SA) and B.A. (Soc. Sc.) of the University of Cape Town. He received an honours degree in social sciences at the last Fort Hare Graduation.

He was a former vice-chairman of the Alice Child Welfare and Social Service.

Professor P. J. de Vos, head of the Department of Sociology at Fort Hare, expressed his deep regret yesterday at Mr. Nabe's death.—DDC.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 JUL 1967

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare lecturer killed



University of Fort Hare

ALICE. — **Mr Zachariah Babini Nabe, 38, lecturer in sociology at the University College of Fort Hare, was killed at the weekend when the car in which he was travelling left the road between Alice and East London.**

Three women students who were also in the car, were taken to hospital. Two were discharged after treatment.

Mr Nabe was married and had five children.—(Sapa)

1 - AUG 1983
THE DAILY DISPATCH

Bursaries for Border



EAST LONDON — Two student graduates, Miss R. Prentice, of Rhodes University and Mr. A. Boyce, of the University College of Fort Hare, have been awarded bursaries in the United States.

Miss Prentice will study English at the University of Kansas and Mr. Boyce will study at the National College of Education Graduate School, Evanston.

They commence their studies in America in September. — DDR.

GEEN KLASGELD VIR NOMMER 9

KLASGELD? Watwo! En vir die „Kovsie-gesin” van Bethlehem was dit ook nie nodig toe hulle hul derde jongste dogter aan die begin van 1967 kom inskryf het aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit nie, want sy was toe reeds die negende lid van die gesin wat hier kom studeer.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Marietjie Pretorius, dogter van mr. en mev. Coen Pretorius van Christenburg, Bethlehem, hoef nie klasgeld te betaal nie danksy hierdie familie se troue ondersteuning aan die Universiteit.

Mr. Pretorius was 'n Kovsie. Sy trou het ook aan die U.V. gestudeer saam met een van haar seuns en reeds die graad B.A. behaal.

So het ook Jan, Gottfried, Alice, Martha, Johanna en Coen hul spore op die Campus van die Universiteit getrap. Jan is nou lektor aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, Gottfried bestuurder van 'n groot afdelingswinkel in Bloemfontein, Alice, Martha en Johanna is getroud, en Coen gaan binnekort sy studie in argitektuur aan die U.V. voltooi.

Marietjie is nou 'n B.A.-student in haar eerste jaar met

Afrikaans en Engels as hoofvakke. Sy is van plan om onderwysers te word.

En dit is nog nie die einde nie, want Marietjie het nog twee jonger sussies tuis. Is hulle ook potensieële Kovsies? „Hulle is darem nog bietjie jonk om te besluit,” sê Marietjie.

FATAL SMASH

ALICE. — Mr. Zachariah Babini Nabe, lecturer in sociology at the University College of Fort Hare, was killed when the car in which he was travelling left the road between Alice and East London.

Three women students who were also in the car were taken to hospital. Two were discharged after treatment. Mr. Nabe was married and had five children.

—Sapa.

FUNERAL OF LECTURER TODAY

Herald Correspondent

MANY local people including Fort Hare graduates will converge on Fort Beaufort this morning to attend the funeral service of the late Mr Zachariah Babini Nabe, lecturer in Sociology at Fort Hare, to be held at Lamyell Location, Healdtown, near Fort Beaufort, at 1 p.m.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR Z. B. NABE

Mr Nabe, 44, was killed in a car accident last weekend near Alice, and three female students were injured. Miss Nozipe Bam underwent an operation and her condition is said to be satisfactory. Two other students, Miss S. Dishe and Miss J. Dlikiqia, were treated and discharged.

Mr Nabe went to Fort Hare two years ago after doing medical social work at the Livingstone Hospital. He held the degrees of B.A. (S.A.) and B.A. (Social Science) of the University of Cape Town. He received an honours degree in social science at the last Fort Hare graduation. He is survived by his wife and five young children.

DATE

6 AUG 1967

DAGBREEK EN SONDAGNUUS

Klasgeld Vrygestel Aan 9e Lid Van Gesin By U.V.



AAN die Universiteit van die Vrystaat is 'n damestudent wat aan die begin van die jaar ingeskryf het vir die graad B.A. en ^{University of Fort Hare Together We Succeed} ~~hoef~~ geen klasgelde te betaal nie.

Sy is mej. Marietjie Pretorius, dogter van mnr. en mev. Coen Pretorius van Christenburg, Bethlehem, in die Noord-Oos-Vrystaat, berig ons Bloemfonteinse korrespondent.

Klasgelde is aan haar deur die universiteit kwytsgekeld omdat sy die negende lid van dieselfde gesin is wat aan die universiteit ingeskryf het.

Mnr. Pretorius, is 'n oud-student van die universiteit. Mev. Pretorius het ook aan die U.V. gestudeer en saam met haar een seun die graad B.A. behaal.

Ander lede van die gesin wat ook hulle studiejaar met welslae aan die U.V. deurgebring het, is Jan, wat nou lektor aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare is, Gottfried, nou bestuurder van 'n groot afdelingswinkel in Bloemfontein, Alice, Martha en Johanna wat reeds getroud is en Coen wat binnekort sy studie in die argitektuur aan die inrigting sal voltooi.

Marietjie, wat Engels as hoofvak het, is voornemens om onderwyseres te word.

DATE

10 AUG 1967

CAPE ARGUS

Grant offer to Natives for teaching

Two South African commercial organisations and a news agency have offered 10 bursaries of R200 each to Natives who want to become teachers.

The bursaries have been offered in response to the efforts of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, to alleviate the acute shortage of qualified teachers in Native high schools.

The applicants must have either matriculated or be writing the matriculation examination this year.

They will have to sign a contract binding them to teach in South Africa for five years and may study at Fort Hare in the Eastern Cape, Ngöya in Zululand or the University College of Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal.

Applications must be submitted by August 31 to the Secretary General, African Teachers' Association of South Africa, 1709 Moroka, P.O. Moroka.

12 AUG 1967

DATE

IMVO-ZABANTSUNDU



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Above is Mr. Simon Mabandla Tembeni of Grahamstown. Mr. Tembeni, who is a second-year Law student, recently passed his B.A. (Law) degree at the University College of Fort Hare, near Alice. The picture was taken at a colourful get-together party sponsored by his colleagues in honour of his achievement.

18 AUG 1967

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Trust fund bursaries



EAST LONDON — A trust fund, through which Khosa-speaking students will receive bursaries tenable at the University College of Fort Hare, has been established by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

The chairman of the board of directors of the Corporation, Mr. Bruce Young, yesterday said there was a dire need for Africans qualified in accountancy, physics, chemistry, industrial economics and mathematics.

The Corporation needed qualified men and women to man its project in the Transkei and the Ciskei.—DDR.

DATE

14 AUG 1967
WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE funeral of Fort Hare University College lecturer. Mr Z. B. Nabe, was held at Lamyeni Location, Healdtown in the Ciskei.

Mr. Nabe was killed and three students were injured in a car accident near Middledrift on their way to King William's Town. Mr. Nabe is survived by his wife and five young children

The picture shows the Fort Hare choir under the baton of Mr. L. S. Mtoba about to sing at the funeral.

18 AUG 1967

E. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare group to stage plays

THE Fort Hare Dramatic Society will stage two plays based on novels by well-known Khosa writers in New Brighton at the weekend.

They will be staged at the Methodist Church Recreation Hall, Aggrey Road, New Brighton.

Tomorrow afternoon and evening the first play from J. J. R. Jolobe's novel, "Elundini lo Thukela" will be staged.

On Sunday the second play, from A. Jongilanga's novel, "Ukuqhauka Kwembeleko", will be staged in the afternoon at the same hall.

The plays are being produced by Miss D. N. Jafta, a lecturer in Bantu languages at Fort Hare. The casts include 50 students,

23 AUG 1967

DATE

Queenstown Daily Representative



Foundation Stone

EAST LONDON.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, laid the foundation stone of the new library block at Fore Hare University at 2.30 p.m. today.

Top Whites to tour Bantu homelands

Cape Times Chief Reporter

THE Government is arranging three tours of Bantu homelands for White representatives of local authorities, industry and commerce, travelling to be by luxury train and, where necessary, by luxury bus.

The Cape Town City Council's Executive Committee yesterday decided to recommend that one city councillor be sent on the second tour—an 11-day trip to the Transkei and Ciskei from October 11 to 20.

The Health and Housing Committee had recommended that two counsellors, Mrs. J. J. J. Bakker and Mrs. E. D. Stott, be sent. But, as it has since been learnt that the cost will be R293 each, Exco feels that only one should go, which one to be decided by the Health and Housing Committee.

The tourists will travel in luxurious conditions on a special composite tour train, which will also serve as a home-on-wheels for them.

OBSERVATION CARS

Facilities on the train will include a valet service, two observation cars with valet service (one air-conditioned and the other not, to meet differing preferences), and an air-conditioned double dining saloon. The tourists will have to pay for their drinks.

An inter-com. system throughout the train will serve to give the tourists advice, information and music. The lounge cars and dining saloon will have special taped background music.

The first tour is to the Northern and Eastern Transvaal from October 2 to 8, and the third to Natal and Zululand from October 22 to 28. The second tour will start from Johannesburg.

The aim of the tours is to enable the representatives to see the pattern, pace and programme of all phases of development of the Bantu homelands within the framework of State policy, as well as progress in the siting and development of border industries.

They are also meant to show the extent to which Africans of the different national units have advanced along the road of self-determination and ultimate self-government, according to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

The representatives going to the Ciskei and Transkei will visit, among other places, the "Great Place" of Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, the seat of the Commissioner-General of the Xhosa national unit at Abrahamskraal, and the Transkeian Government Legislative Assembly buildings.

FORT HARE

They will also go to the University College of Fort Hare, the Healdtown Teachers' Training College and High School, Lovedale High School, the Good Hope Textile Mills and Zwelitsha African township, other factories and schools, the Radio Bantu studios at King William's Town, dams and irrigation schemes, a tea-growing project, plantations, a hospital and a youth centre.

They will spend a week-end in Port St. John's.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



PROF. BRUWER

VOOR LUGRAMP

Prof. Bruwer se Boodskap oor die Bantoe



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EEN van die laaste artikels wat prof. dr. J. P. van S. Bruwer voor sy dood geskryf het, is pas gepubliseer. Hy was een van die passasiers wat in die Rietbok-lugramp omgekom het, een van Suid-Afrika se voorste volkekundiges en Vise-reaktor van die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth.

In die artikel gebruik prof. Bruwer die byna profetiese woorde: „Ek behoort tot 'n verbygaande geslag. Maar dit sal my verskoon word as ek hier 'n waarskuwing laat hoor, aangesien ons onderwysstelsel vir die opkomende Bantoevolke op pad na selfregering ook deur die geskiedenis beoordeel sal word wanneer hierdie geslag verbygegaan het.”

Prof. Bruwer se artikel onder die opskrif African Education and Political Development verskyn in 'n boek wat saamgestel is deur prof. P. A. Duminy van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Prof. Bruwer het dit oorspronklik op 14 September 1966 by die vyftigste verjaardag van Fort Hare voorgedra.

Die artikel handel hoofsaaklik oor die noodsaaklikheid van verligte en deskundige kennis (teenoor emosionele strydkrete) in die politieke ontwikkeling van die Bantoes.

UITDAGING

Hierdie ontwikkeling was vir prof. Bruwer die grootste uitdaging waarvoor Suid-Afrika hom bevind. Dit is nie die taak van die „gewone man” om die Bantoes tot politieke volwassenheid te bring nie, maar die taak van die beste onderwysmense en eerskeppende leiers wat hulle diep bewus was van die moontlikhede

en die swakhede van die mens. Volgens prof. Bruwer is vryheid wel 'n reg, maar ook 'n verantwoordelikheid. Sommige misken die hoofdoel van politieke ontwikkeling en verraad die saak van hul eie mense deurdat hulle hul volgelinge se gevoelens opswaep, net sodat hulle die onkundiges kan uitbuit. Die bloed en sweet van hierdie onkundiges is dikwels die kroon van sulke leiers.

EINDDOEL

In die artikel sê prof. Bruwer dat hy reken op die Bantoes wat na die universiteite gaan om die nodige volwassenheid in hul politieke ontwikkeling te verkry. Daarvoor is 'n volgehoue stroom van opgeleide mense — navorsers, tegnisi, beroepshul, nyweraars, bestuurders, administrateurs en 'n verligte regbank — nodig. Wanneer 'n gemeenskap hierdie mense nie het nie, moet hy altyd op 'n ander steun, sodat hy dan ook geen eie, skeppende leiers kan vind nie.

Prof. Bruwer sê dat ons in Suid-Afrika nog maar net met ons taak begin het. Nog net die breë raamwerk is aagepen, die pad na die einddoel moet nog gebou word. Die betreurenswaardige onkunde wat blyk uit die onderwysstelsels wat toegepas word terwyl die Bantoes nog in 'n oorgangstadium verkeer, is beslis 'n remskoen.

Die artikel deur prof. Bruwer verskyn in die boek Trends and Challenges in the Education of the South African Bantu, uitgegee deur Van Schaik van Pretoria.

FORT HARE PLAYS GO DOWN WELL

THE Fort Hare Xhosa Dramatic Society presented two well-rehearsed plays to appreciative audiences at Arthur Wellington Church Hall, New Brighton, at the weekend.

The first play, based on J. J. R. Jolobe's novel, "Elundini lo Thukela", was staged on Saturday afternoon and evening. It was produced by Miss D. N. Jafta, a lecturer in Bantu languages at Fort Hare.

The second one, from D. M. Jongilanga's novel, "Ukuqhawuka Kwembeleko", was staged yesterday afternoon. It was produced by Nqwanda Madikizela.

Clash of culture

One play portrays controversies in systems of succession in tribal chieftainship.

The other depicts the clash of culture between Western civilisation and traditional practices of African tribes.

The casts included 50 students, most of whom acted well. They gave the plays colour and vitality.

Maweslle Mlanjana, who played the chief character in both plays, showed natural vocal artistry.

The actresses excelled in diction, audibility and an understanding of their parts.

Universiteitskolleges sal

ontwikkel tot....

UNIVERSITEITE VIR BANTOES

Eie Beriggewer

KAAPSTAD.

DIE Bantoe-universiteitskolleges moet en sal ontwikkel word tot volwaardige universiteite vir die Bantoe-gemeenskappe wat hulle dien, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en -onderwys, gister gesê.

Hy het gepraat by die boeksteengebou by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

Spr. besef persoonlik dat om die universiteitskolleges in staat te stel om in alle opsigte te voldoen aan die eise en behoeftes van die besondere volksgemeenskappe wat hulle moet bedien, en om doeltreffender te integreer in die algemene sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkelingsprogram vir die Bantoe, die verlening van akademiese outonomie mettertyd sal kom.

aanspraak

Die universiteitskolleges moet en sal ontwikkel word tot volwaardige universiteite vir die Bantoevolksgemeenskappe wat hulle bedien. Spr. is bewus van die besondere aanspraak wat Fort Hare in dié verband maak op grond van sy langer bestaan en akademiese tradisie en spr. kan in die stadium slegs die versekering gee dat hy persoonlik nie onsimpatiek of onverskillig teenoor die aanspraak is nie.

Aleen deur universiteitsopleiding ten

volle te integreer in die algemene ontwikkelingsprogram vir die Bantoe, kan die universiteit werklik die besondere eise van die Bantoe-gemeenskappe as sodanig dien.

'n Volksuniversiteit soos Fort Hare moet nie net voldoen aan die eise en behoeftes van die Kōsa-volksgemeenskap nie, maar hy moet ook die wese en karakter van die volksgemeenskap weerspieël.

aanvaar

Spr. is bly om te verneem dat Fort Hare besig is om nader te beweeg aan die volksgemeenskap wat hy moet dien en dat die volksgemeenskap ook al meer die universiteitskollege as hul eie aanvaar en trots op die inrigting is.

Dit blyk, onder meer, uit die navorsingsprojekte wat deur die inrigting of dié wat deur individuele lede van die personeel onderneem word of al voltooi is. So is daar die sosio-ekonomiese ondersoek waarmee die kollege in die Ciskei besig is. 'n Ander projek waarmee begin is, is die samestelling van 'n wetenskaplike Kōsa-Afrikaans-Engelse woordeboek.

Min. Botha by Hoeksteenlegging:

FORT HARE WORD BANTOE SE EIE

Van Ons **Spesiale Verteenwoordiger**

ALICE.

DIE Bantoe-universiteitskolleges moet en sal ontwikkel word tot volwaardige universiteite vir die Bantoe-gemeenskappe wat hulle dien, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie, Ontwikkeling en Onderwys, gister gesê. Hy het gepraat by die hoeksteenlegging van die nuwe biblioteekgebou by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die resultate wat deur die kolleges behaal is in die graad- en ander eksamens het bewys dat die personeel van die kolleges ten volle opgewasse is vir die taak wat aan hulle opgedra is en dat hulle al akademiese volwassenheid bereik het, het min. Botha gesê.

'n Volksuniversiteit soos Fort Hare moet nie net voldoen aan die eise en behoeftes van die Kōsa-volksgemeenskap nie, maar Kōsa-volksgemeenskap nie, maar hy moet ook die wese en karakter van die volksgemeenskap weer speel. Dit is die taak en roeping van Fort Hare en die inrigting is ten volle bewus daarvan.

Spr. is bly om te verneem dat Fort Hare besig is om nader te beweeg aan die volksgemeenskap wat hy moet dien en dat die volksgemeenskap ook al meer die universiteitskollege as sy eie aanvaar en trots is op die inrigting.

Dit blyk o.m. uit die navorsingsprojekte wat deur die inrigting of individuele lede van die personeel onderneem word of al voltooi is. So is daar die sosio-ekonomiese

ondersoek waarmee die kollege in die Oiskel besig is. 'n Ander projek waarmee begin is, is die samestelling van 'n wetenskaplike Kōsa-Afrikaans-Engelse woordeboek.

Min. Botha, wat ook ander voorbeelde van navorsing genoem het, het gesê die resultate daarvan moet noodwendig 'n groot bydrae lewer tot die ontwikkeling van die Kōsa-volksgemeenskap.

DATE

25 AUG 1967

DIE SUIDWESTER

FORT HARE

BREI UIT

ALICE (Oos-Kaapland). —
 Universiteitskolleges is nie
 blankes in Suid-Afrika is nie net
 gelykstaande aan enige univer-
 siteit in Suid-Afrika nie, maar
 aan enige universiteit in die hele
 akademiese wêreld, het mnr. M.
 C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-
 administrasie en -ontwikkeling
 en van Bantoe-onderwys hier
 gesê.

Mnr. Botha het gepraat ty-
 dens die hoeksteenlegging van
 'n nuwe biblioteekgebou by die
 Universiteitskollege van Fort
 Hare.

Die nuwe gebou van R235,000
 vervang die bestaande biblioteek-
 gebou wat te klein geword het.
 — (Sapa.)



University of Fort Hare
 Together in Excellence

AL AKADEMIES VOLWASSE

Bantoe-kolleges sal
verder ontwikkel

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

ALICE.

DIE Bantoe-universiteitskolleges moet en sal ontwikkel word tot volwaardige universiteite vir die Bantoe-gemeenskappe wat hulle bedien, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en -onderwys, gister gesê.

Hy het gepraat by die hoeksteenlegging van die nuwe biblioteekgebou by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

Die resultate wat deur die Kolleges behaal is by die graad- en ander eksamens, het bewys dat die personeel ten volle opgewasse is vir die taak wat aan hulle opgedra is en dat hulle al akademiese volwassenheid bereik het.

Hy besef dat om die Universiteitskolleges in staat te stel om in alle opsigte te voldoen aan die eise en behoeftes van die besondere volksgemeenskappe wat hulle moet bedien en doeltreffender te integreer in die algemene sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkelingsprogram vir die Bantoe, die verlening van akademiese outonomie mettertyd sal kom.

Hy is bewus van die besondere aanspraak wat Fort Hare maak op volwaardige universiteitskap op grond van sy langer bestaan en akademiese tradisie. Hy kan die versekering gee dat hy persoonlik nie onsempalek of onverskillig teenoor die aanspraak is nie.

Alleen deur universiteitsopleiding ten volle te integreer in die algemene ontwikkelingsprogram vir die Bantoe kan die universiteitskolleges die besondere eise van die Bantoe-gemeenskappe as sodanig dien. Daarvoor kan hulle 'n besondere rol speel in die algemene ontwikkeling van die Bantoe-gebied van die Republiek as geheel.

Die Regering is dankbaar dat ondanks alle kritiek en teen-

stand wat aanvanklik ondervind is, die Universiteitskolleges vir die Bantoe al uitgebot is tot inrigtings vir hoër onderwys wat die agting verwerf het van gelykwaardigheid met alle universiteite, nie net in die Republiek nie, maar in die hele akademiese wêreld.

Van die Universiteitskolleges is Fort Hare die oudste en kon dit in 1966 sy 50-jarige bestaan vier. 'n Volksuniversiteit soos Fort Hare moet voldoen aan die eise en die behoeftes van die Kôsa-volksgemeenskap, weer nie. Dit is die taak en roeping van Fort Hare en die inrigting is ten volle bewys daarvan.

AANVAAR

Hy is bly om te verneem dat Fort Hare besig is om nader te beweeg aan die volksgemeenskap wat hy moet dien en dat die volksgemeenskap ook al meer die Universiteitskollege as hul eie aanvaar en trots op die inrigting is.

Dit blyk onder meer uit die navorsingskema wat beide deur die inrigting of individuele lede van die personeel onderneem word of al voltooi is. So is daar die sosio-ekonomiese ondersoek waarmee die kollege in die Oisekei besig is. 'n Ander werk waarmee begin is, is die samestelling van 'n wetenskaplike Kôsa-Afrikaans-Engelse woordeboek.

Min. Botha, wat ook ander voorbeelde van navorsing genoem het, het gesê die resultaat daarvan moet noodwendig 'n groot bydrae lewer tot die ontwikkeling van die Kôsa-volksgemeenskap. Die bewyse is daar dat die inrigting besig is om te ontwikkel van die Kôsa-volksgemeenskap tot 'n volwaardige en selfstandige volksgemeenskap.

DANK

Min. Botha het gesê hy wil sy dank uitspreek teenoor die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika vir die wyse waarop hy sy akademiese voogdyskap oor die Universiteitskolleges uitoefen. In sy voogdyskap het die Universiteit groter akademiese vryhede in die interpretasie en selfs samestelling van leerplanne verleen. Sodoende is die kolleges, en veral die wat van nuuts af begin het, in staat gestel om hul voete te vind.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'Uhuru' promised African varsities

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA, Thursday.

MR. M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, has promised South Africa's African university colleges full "independence".



Speaking at a ceremony at Fort Hare University of Fort Hare the laying of a new library building's foundation stone, Mr. Botha said the present university colleges functioned under the guidance of the University of South Africa.

But he accepted that if they had to fulfil all the needs of the communities they served and if they had to be more effectively integrated into the African's socio-economic development pattern, academic autonomy would have to come in time.

MUST DEVELOP

"The university colleges must and will develop into worthy universities for the Bantu communities they serve," the Minister said.

He was aware of the special claim Fort Hare — the oldest of the African university colleges established at Alice in the Eastern Cape for more than 50 years now — had for autonomy because of its long academic heritage.

"All I can say at this stage is that my personal attitude is neither unsympathetic nor indifferent."

Skenking vir Fort Hare



Die burgemeester van Welkom, mnr. J. I. Cronjé, het gister R2,500 namens sy stadsraad aan die Bantoe - *University of Fort Hare* Fort Hare oorhandig. *Together in Excellence*

„Met hierdie skenking wil my raad en die stedelike Bantoe raad van Welkom die praktiese beginsel van afsonderlike ontwikkeling loof,” het mnr. Cronjé gesê.

„Mense wat mekaar nie gedurig betwis en beveg nie, maar wat afsonderlik besied is met dit wat hul eie is tot diens van die wyer nasionale vooruitgang, moet na ervaring 'n suksesvolle staat uitbou,” het hy bygevoeg.

DATE

24 AUG 1967

P. E. EVENING POST.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Miss D. N. JAFTA, a lecturer in Bantu Languages at Fort Hare University College, Alice, who directed two plays staged by the Fort Hare Dramatic Society in Xhosa Brighton at the weekend.

'n Tjek van R2,500 vir Fort Hare

'n Verslag ower

Die burgemeester van Welkom, mnr. J. I. Cronjé het Saterdag 'n tjek vir R2,500 aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare oorhandig.

Dit is die laaste in 'n reeks skenkings wat die stadsraad van Welkom in samewerking met die Stedelike Bantoraad van dié dorp vir Bantoetuislandontwikkeling bewillig het.

Mnr. Cronjé het by die oorhandiging gesê die kringloop van skenkings van ruim 'n halfmiljoen rand is nou voltooi.

„Met dié skenkings wil my raad en die Stedelike Bantoraad hul volle vertroue uitspreek in die praktiese beginsels van afsonderlike of paralelle ontwikkeling,” het hy gesê.

Mnr. Cronjé is op die skenkingsbesoek vergeesels deur die voorsitter van dié Stedelike Bantoraad, mnr. J. R. Ngake.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 AUG 1967

DATE

DIE VOLKSBLAD

„DIE BANTOES STEL NIE BELANG”

Goudveldse Verteenwoordiger

WELKOM. — Hoewel alle pogings aangewend word om die Bantoetuislande te ontwikkel, stel die Bantoes buite daardie tuislande skynbaar nie veel belang en besef hulle hul verpligtinge teenoor hul tuislande nie.

Só het James Ngake, voorsitter van die Stedelike Bantoraad van Welkom, die naweek gesê. Hy het gepraat toe 'n tjek van R25000 aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare geskenk is. Dit was deel van meer as R500,000 se skenkings deur die stadsraad van Welkom.

Die pad van die swartman se toekoms lê nie in allerhande blinde en twyfelagtige gangetjies nie, maar in die volle en verantwoordelike ontplooiing van hom as menslike wese, het Ngake gesê.

„Daarvoor het ons die toerusting van opvoeding nodig om leiers te skep wat gewillig is om die ploeg van vooruitgang te trek — nie omdat hulle verplig is daartoe nie, maar vir die beswil van hul volk,” het hy gesê.


Almal van ons blank of nie-blank, het die Republiek nodig om te bestaan en vooruit te gaan.

BANTU UNIVERSITIES EQUAL BEST

— Minister

ALICE, Thursday.

THE MINISTER of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education (Mr. M. C. Botha) said here yesterday that the university colleges for Bantu were equal to all universities, not only in the Republic but in the academic world as a whole.



The Minister was laying the foundation stone of a new library building for the University College of Fort Hare. It will cost R235,000 and will replace the old library building which has become too small.

The Fort Hare University College for Bantu is the oldest of the Bantu university colleges. It celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1966.

The success which Fort Hare was achieving in producing professionally trained people to serve the Xhosa people in a large number of professions augured well for the future, the Minister said.

The Minister said he had in mind the comprehensive economic investigation which the university college was conducting in the Ciskei. Another important project which had been begun was the compiling of a scientific Xhosa-Afrikaans-English dictionary.

PROJECTS

The head of the Department of Geography had made a comprehensive investigation into the demographic constitution of the Transkei. The Dean of the faculty of agriculture had instituted an investigation into the agricultural potential of the soil of the Transkei, the results of which had been submitted as a doctoral thesis.

The Dean of the faculty of commerce and administration was engaged in a thorough investigation into the economic problems of developing territories, with particular reference to the Transkei and the Ciskei.—Sana.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Welkom skenk R2500 aan Fort Hare

Gondveldse Verteenwoordiger

WELKOM. — Dat die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling lewensruimte in alle opsigte aan blank en nie-blank gaan bied en binne enkele dekades 'n onmiskenbare vorm aan ons Suid-Afrikaanse University of Fort Hare is 'n onbetwyfelbare feit. Together in Excellence

Só het mnr. J. I. Cronje, burgemeester van Welkom, die naweek gesê toe hy namens die stadsraad van Welkom 'n tjek van R2500 aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare geskenk het. Dit was die laaste deel van meer as R500,000 wat die stadsraad vir die ontwikkeling van Bantoe-lande en ander Bantoe-instansies geskenk het.

Hoewel blank en nie-blank afsonderlik ontwikkel, het albei mekaar nodig en het die Republiek albei nodig om tot volle ontplooiing te kom. Elkeen kan en moet sy eie bydrae lewer tot die gesamentlike welvaart.

Dit is waar dat die beleid soms heftig gekritiseer word, maar hierdie kritiek kom van instansies wat nie 'n duid omgee vir die vrede, geluk en vooruitgang van die Republiek nie, het mnr. Cronje gesê.

DATE

26 AUG 1967

Queenstown Daily Representative

ALICE (Eastern Cape).

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said yesterday that the university colleges for Bantu were equal to all universities, not only in South Africa, but in the academic world as a whole. He was laying the foundation stone of a new library building at the University College of Fort Hare which will cost about R235.000 and replace the old building which had become too small.—Sapa.

M. C. Botha's praise for Bantu universities

ALICE.

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said here yesterday that the university colleges for Bantu were equal to all universities, not only in the Republic but in the academic world as a whole.

The Minister was laying the foundation stone of a new

library building for the University College of Fort Hare. It will cost R235,000 and will replace the old library building which has become too small.

The Fort Hare University College for Bantu is the oldest of the Bantu university colleges. It celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1966. The Minister paid tribute to the leaders of the Scottish Church, who, he said, made it possible in 1916 for the Fort Hare University College for Bantu to come into being.

The Minister said Bantu universities had an important role to play in the rapid development of the Bantu communities towards self-governing, self-respecting and viable communities.

"As the top educational system for the Bantu, fully integrated in the phenomenal socio-economic and constitutional development of the Bantu communities in the Republic which the Government is sponsoring, the university colleges for the Bantu are destined to take a leading part.

"Fort Hare has this task for specifically the Xhosa nation of the future. I am happy, and indeed proud of the way in which Fort Hare is measuring up to its task."

Mr Botha said that research projects undertaken by Fort Hare were clear evidence that the

university college was moving closer to the community it was intended to serve and that the Xhosa community were proud of their own institution.

He had in mind among others the comprehensive economic investigation which the university college as conducting in the Ciskei. Another important project which had been begun was the compiling of a scientific Xhosa-Afrikaans-English dictionary.

This work would undoubtedly be a very important contribution to the development of the Xhosa language.

The head of the department of geography had made a comprehensive investigation into the demographic constitution of the Transkei. The dean of the faculty of agriculture had instituted an investigation into the agricultural potential of the soil of the Transkei, the results of which had been submitted as a doctoral thesis.

The dean of the faculty of commerce and administration was engaged in a thorough investigation into the economic problems of developing territories, with particular reference to the Transkei and the Ciskei.

University of Fort Hare
Excellence Together in Education

AFRICANS ACADEMIC AUTONOMY

Colleges have won respect

By Our Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, has promised that university colleges will have full "independence."

University of Fort Hare at a ceremony at Fort Hare yesterday to mark the laying of a new library building's foundation stone, Mr. Botha said the university colleges functioned under the guidance of the University of South Africa.

But he accepted that if they had to fulfil all the needs of the communities they served and if they had to be more effectively integrated into the African's socio-economic development pattern, academic autonomy would have to come in time.

"The university colleges must and will develop into worthy universities for the communities they serve," the Minister said.

He was aware of the special claim Fort Hare—the oldest of the African university colleges, established at Alice in the Eastern Cape for more than 50 years now—had for autonomy because of its long academic heritage.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Mr. Botha stressed that university education would have to be fully integrated into the general development programme for the Africans—only when this had been accomplished would the university colleges serve their communities in full.

He was proud of the fact that, in spite of all the criticism and opposition the Government faced when it applied its higher education policy for Africans, these institutions had been developed into colleges which had won respect and equality with academic institutions throughout the world.

'VITAL ROLE' FOR AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

ALICE.—The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in Alice yesterday that the university colleges for Africans were equal to all universities, not only in South Africa, but in the academic world as a whole.

He was laying the foundation stone of a new library building for the University College Fort Hare. It will cost R236 and will replace the old library, which has become too small.

The Fort Hare University College is the oldest of the African university colleges. It celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1966.

Mr. Botha paid tribute to the leaders of the Scottish Church, who, he said, made it possible in 1916 for the Fort Hare University College to come into being.

The Minister said African universities had an important role to play in the rapid development of the African communities toward self-governing, self-respecting and viable communities.

"Fort Hare has this task specifically for the Xhosa nation of the future. I am happy and proud of the way in which Fort Hare is measuring up to its task," he said.

The success which Fort Hare was already achieving in producing professionally trained people to serve the Xhosa people in a large number of professions augured well for the future, the Minister said.

Mr. Botha said he was also pleased at the degree of research conducted by the institution which was being directed towards specific socio-economic needs of the community.

— Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Minister praises Fort Hare

ALICE—The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said here yesterday that South Africa's university colleges for Africans were equal to all universities, not only in the Republic, but in the academic world as a whole.

The Minister was laying the foundation stone of a new library building for the University College of Fort Hare. It will cost R235,000 and will replace the old library building which has become too small.

The Fort Hare University College is the oldest of the African university colleges. It celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1966.

The Minister paid tribute to the leaders of the Scottish Church who, he said, made it possible in 1916 for the Fort Hare University College for Africans to come into being.

PHENOMENAL

The Minister said African universities had an important role to play in the rapid development of South Africa's African communities towards self-governing, self-respecting and viable communities.

"The university colleges for the Bantu are destined to take a leading part in the educational system for the Bantu, fully integrated in the phenomenal socio-economic and constitutional development of the Bantu communities in the Republic which the Government is sponsoring.

"Fort Hare has this task for the Xhosa nation of the future. I am happy, and indeed proud of the way in which Fort Hare is measuring up to its task." — SAPA.

Research projects praised

ALICE — Research projects undertaken by Fort Hare were clear evidence that the University College was moving closer to the community it was intended to serve and that the Xhosa community was proud of its own institution, Mr. Botha said yesterday.

The Minister said he had in mind the comprehensive economic investigation which the University College was conducting in the Ciskei. Another important project which had been begun was the compiling of a scientific Xhosa-Afrikaans-English dictionary.

This work would undoubtedly be an important contribution to the development of the Xhosa language and would at the same time serve as an important means for the promotion of a knowledge of English and Afrikaans among the Xhosa.

INVESTIGATION

The head of the department of geography had made a comprehensive investigation into the demographic constitution of the Transkei.

The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture had instituted an investigation into the agricultural potential of the soil of the Transkei, the results of which had been submitted as a doctoral thesis.

The Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration was engaged in a thorough investigation into the economic problems of developing territories, with particular reference to the Transkei and the Ciskei. —SAPA.

Fort Hare's big role stressed by Botha

Herald Correspondent

ALICE

THE University College of Fort Hare is playing an important role in the preparation of the Xhosa people for self-government, according to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and Education, Mr M. C. Botha.

Speaking at the foundation stone ceremony of the university's new R235,000 library, the Minister said he was proud of the manner in which Fort Hare measured up to its task in the important role of the universities in rapidly advancing the Bantu communities self-governing, self-respecting and reliable communities. He also paid tribute to the founder of Fort Hare, Dr Alexander Dr Kerr. Dr Kerr attended the ceremony. The Transkeian Minister of Education, Mr George Matanzima, said he hoped the new library would take a special interest in Xhosa literature and folk lore.

"Fort Hare has this task specifically for the Xhosa nation of the future," he said, "and it has already proved itself by producing large numbers of professionally trained people and conducting valuable socio-economic research into the needs of the community it serves."

EXTENSIONS

Mr Botha pointed out that R875,000 had been spent on extensions of academic and administrative buildings at Fort Hare since 1960 and that a further R350,000 would be spent this year.

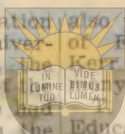
He said that the four-storey library building—the first phase of which is to be completed in the current financial year—had been designed to comply with the most modern requirements of a university.

"The floor space of the new building will be 40,000 square feet with accommodation for 600 reading places, compared with 5,625 square feet of the present library which only has 125 reading places," he said.

PERIODICALS

The Minister also pointed out that the number of library books at the university had increased from 38,000 to 66,000 in the past six years and the number of periodicals from 200 to 733.

Mr Botha was welcomed by the Rector, Prof J. J. Ross, who



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
OF FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare

Campus plan showing future extensions (hatched buildings shown hatched).

The opening of Fort Hare University College on the 8th February, 1916, was the culmination of a long and persistent missionary endeavour in the field of Bantu Education by the United Free Church of Scotland. As early as 1878 Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale recognised the necessity for providing an institution which would give an education, under Christian auspices, of university standing.

In November, 1914, a Constitution for the College was finally adopted and a Governing Council for the College established which held its first meeting in January, 1915. The site offered at Fort Hare for the College by the United Free Church of Scotland was accepted and with the promise of an annual grant by the Government, the College was declared open on the 8th of February, 1916, by General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Dr. A. Kerr was the principal of the College from its foundation in 1916 until his retirement in 1948. The extension and development of the College under Principal Kerr is a fitting tribute to a life of unselfish and devoted service to the cause he had made the aim and ambition of his life.

Professor C.P. Dent, who joined the staff in 1922, was principal from March 1949. He retired at the end of 1955 owing to ill-health after 35 years of devoted service to the college.

When the College was transferred to the Department of Education at the end of 1959 Prof. J.J. Ross was appointed as Rector of the College.

Fort Hare as a College had, of course, only a very small and tentative beginning. A start was made by the College at two levels. While a few students were prepared for university entrance, the majority had to make good the deficiencies of their post-primary education or study for diplomas in Commerce and Agriculture.

In 1918, the Union Government lent £10,800 to build the middle portion of the main tuition block, which the Governing Council unanimously agreed to associate with the name of Dr. Stewart. In spite of the difficulty of war conditions, the erection of the first permanent building of the College was ensured. In the same year the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, which had been interested in the scheme from its inception, determined to proceed immediately with a hostel to accommodate students belonging to that denomination and, availing itself of opportunities provided by the Governing Council, resolved to transfer its Theological Seminary for Native Ministers to Fort Hare.

The Administration of Basutoland began in 1919 to contribute an annual grant of £300 to the funds of the College and sent a representative to sit on the Governing Council of the College. The first portion of Stewart Hall was completed and taken over for teaching in 1920. This was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. F.S. Malan, Minister for Education, in January, 1921. A Wesleyan Hostel and warden's residence were completed and the warden appointed to the staff in the same year. The Church of the Province rented a house as a temporary hostel and the warden was made a member of the College staff.

The College was incorporated as an institution for higher education under the Education Act of 1923. Students were prepared for the degrees of the University of South Africa, but were registered as external students. The University, however, eventually allowed to Fort Hare some of the privileges granted to the Constituent Colleges.

Although from 1924 the College assumed the dual role of a secondary

LEGEND

1. Women's residence.
2. Assembly Hall.
3. Livingstone Hall.
4. Administrative offices.
5. Stewart Hall.
6. Henderson Hall.
7. Library.
8. Possible site for church.
9. Wesley Hall.
10. Gymnasium.
11. Future central kitchen.
12. Old Fort.
13. Men's residences.
14. Jabavu School.
15. Agricultural Faculty building.

school and a University College, by 1937 it was possible to concentrate on the studies of a higher education programme.

Beginning in 1921, buildings were erected for Arts and Science; the Howard Pim Library; and the F.S. Malan Anthropological Museum together with an Assembly Hall, Dining Hall, three hostels for men and one for women, all built to a master plan drawn up by the Department of Public Works and all capable of extension and addition.

To improve agricultural training an additional farm of 1,250 acres and dairy cattle were purchased in 1926. The College farm land was thus brought up to a total of some 1,600 acres.

In 1934 the Chamber of Mines gave R150,000 as an endowment for Native Medical Education and this was handed over to the College for that purpose by the Minister of Education. In the same year, separate Departments of Botany and Physics were established, making a B.Sc. course possible. In March, 1936, Senator the Rt. Hon. F.S. Malan, laid the foundation stone of Livingstone Hall, the new Science Block for Chemistry, Physics and Medicine.

Fort Hare.

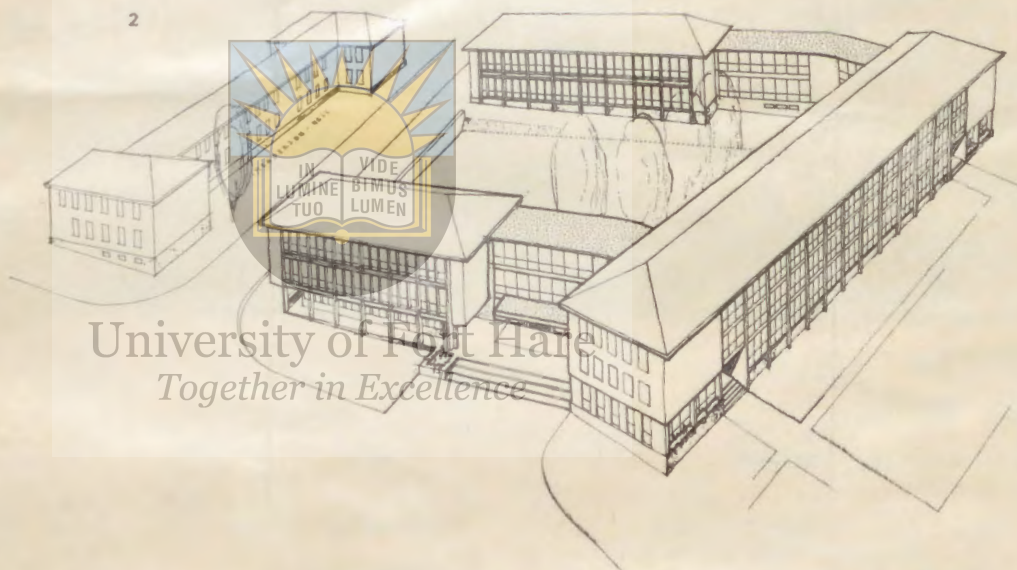
1. Perspective sketch of Agricultural building.
2. Perspective sketch of existing Henderson Hall left, and right lecture room extensions to complete complex.

Architects: Vos, Lane & Vincent



1

2



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In November 1940, the Welsh Wing of Stewart Hall, which housed the Biological laboratories and lecture-rooms, was opened and Henderson Hall, housing the Howard Pim Library and the F.S. Malan Museum, was opened in March 1942. In September 1946, the foundation stone of the Donaldson Wing of Stewart Hall was laid, thus completing the original teaching block of the College.

In March 1951 Fort Hare became allied to Rhodes University, sixty miles away. This association was most valuable to Fort Hare.

Then in accordance with Government Notice No. 168, 1959, issued in terms of sub-section (2) of the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act, Act No. 64 of 1959, the maintenance, management and control of the University College of Fort Hare was assigned to the Minister of Bantu Education with effect from the 1st January, 1960.

The University College of Fort Hare caters specifically for the Xhosa-speaking

group of the Bantu. Faculties available are: Divinity, Law, Arts, Science, Education, Commerce and Administration.

The Act provides for the University of South Africa to act as examiner in all courses for which the syllabus of the University makes provision. In regard to the prescribing of courses and the conducting of examinations, there is the closest co-operation between the University College and the University of South Africa.

During 1962/63 a beginning was made with a comprehensive programme for the extension of buildings. This programme includes a new administrative block, the extension of Stewart Hall to provide additional staff offices, the extension of Livingstone Hall to provide additional laboratories and lecture rooms to accommodate the departments of Natural Sciences more satisfactorily and a new and separate building to accommodate the library. The new administrative block and the additional staff offices

were completed early in 1963 at a cost of R65,000 and a beginning was made with a portion of the new science block during the latter part of 1963. The new science block was due for completion last year at an estimated cost of R362,600. New hostel accommodation for both men and women students will be completed and a beginning will be made with the Henderson Hall Extension.

Campus developments at present are planned for a maximum of 2,500 students. An interesting project is the use of one building as a central kitchen from which all hostels will be supplied with meals. Each hostel will have a small kitchen attached to a cafeteria to which meals will be sent in steam heated trolleys from the central kitchen. The intention is to extend this application to other of the non-White university colleges and other institutions are watching its development with interest. It could be the forerunner of a widespread use of this method.

DATE

JUL 1967

AUG 1967

AFRIKA - POST

Deutsche Studien-Stipendien für Südafrika

Die deutsche Botschaft in Pretoria gab kürzlich die Anerkennung von 21 Studien-Stipendien an Südafrikaner für das akademische Jahr 1967/68 bekannt. Sie bestehen aus zwei Forschungsstipendien der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, die Dr. I. Eygers von der Universität von Südafrika (Theologie) und Dr. E. Retief vom geologischen Institut Südafrikas in Pretoria (Geologie) zuerkannt wurden, und 18 Studien-Stipendien im Rahmen des Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienstes. Zu den letzteren Stipendiaten gehören:

- P. Clüver, University of Stellenbosch, (Medizin)
- G. Hofmann, University of Stellenbosch, (Chemie)
- A. Kellner, University of Göttingen, (Physik)
- E. Köstlin, University of Cape Town, (Geologie)
- G. Krüger, Rhodes University, (Deutsch)
- Frl. P. Luswazi, University College Fort Hare, (Psychologie)
- J. Op't Hof, University of Pretoria, (Medizin)
- Frl. S. Steenkamp, University of South Africa, (Musik)

Frl. A. Terblanche, University of South Africa, (Psychologie)

A. Van Aarde, University of Pretoria, (Deutsch)

Van der Horst, University of Stellenbosch, (Jura)

Frl. E. Van Tonder, University of Pretoria, (Deutsch)

Frl. G. von Fintel, University of Natal, (Deutsch)

Frl. I. von Wenzel, University of Pretoria, (Deutsch)

Frl. E. Wainwright, University of Natal, (Deutsch)

K. Wenzel, University of Stellenbosch, (Chemie)

W. Wenzel, University of Stellenbosch, (Landwirtschaft)

G. Zumpt, University of Pretoria, (Veterinar-Medizin)

Die Stipendien sind für ein Jahr gewährt worden und schliessen die Reisekosten ein. Sie werden auch wieder für das nächste akademische Jahr 1968/69 gewährt werden. Anträge hierfür sind in der Zeit vom 1. August bis zum 1. Dezember 1967 bei der Botschaft der Bundesrepublik in Pretoria einzureichen.

25 AUG 1967

ATE

SUIDWES-AFRIKANER

UNIVERSITEITE



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NATURELLE

ALICE. (Oos Kaapland.) Die Minister van Bantoe Administrasie en Ontwikkeling, mnr. M.C. Botha, het hier verklaar dat die Universiteitskollege vir Bantoes gelyk staan aan alle Universiteite, nie slegs in Suid-Afrika nie, maar in die hele akedemiese wêreld. Hy het die hoeksteen gelê van 'n nuwe biblioteekgebou by Fort Hare wat sowat R235,000 sal kos. Sapa.

DATE

30 AUG 1967

DIE BURG

Fort Hare Kry Geld



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Die Bantoe-inwoners van Welkom het 'n tjek van R2,500 aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare geskenk. Die geld is gister by 'n spesiale plegtigheid aan die Rektor, prof. J. J. Ross, oorhandig.

Verskeie hoogwaardigheidsbekleeders van die Bantoe-gemeenskap op Welkom het die plegtigheid bygewoon. — (Sapa.)

DATE

30 AUG 1967

WORLD DAILY Star

Gift

The Mayor of Welkom, Mr. J. I. Cronje, handed over a cheque for R2,500 from the African people of Welkom to the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. J. Ross.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BANTU AFFAIRS

Transkei air service

With Bantu taking to air travel in a big way, an air service for the Transkei, "Air Xhosa", is being considered by the Xhosa Development Corporation (X.D.C.) according to the chairman, Mr Bruce Young.



When the service is in operation businessmen, politicians and individuals will be able to fly to and from the Bantu homeland in one day. The chief airport would be at Umtata, according to Mr Young.

Speaking of industrial projects, he sketched the progress made and mentioned the establishment of roller mills, a tannery, a brewery, grain bag manufacture, a new hotel, and the acquisition of several existing hotels by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

To man its projects the X.D.C. needed qualified men and women and so a trust fund had been established through which Xhosa-speaking students could qualify for bursaries tenable at Fort Hare, the Bantu University College, said Mr Young.

DATE

1 - SEP 1967

P. E. EVENING POST

Students to present Shaw play



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE Fort Hare College Dramatic Club will present "Arms and the Man", an anti-romantic comedy by George Bernard Shaw, in St Stephen's Hall, New Brighton, tonight at eight o'clock.

The play, directed by Miss V. W. Henley, Senior Lecturer in English, has a cast of ten students.

The play has a Bulgarian setting. It gives an account of Bulgarian soldiers and their women-folk and a Swiss hotel-keeper's son.

The comedy has two themes — war and marriage.

Fort Hare gets a R2,500 gift

ALICE — The Mayor of Welkom in the Free State, Mr. J. I. ("I feel like an airborne Father Christmas") Cronje, yesterday handed over a cheque for R2,500 from the African people of Welkom to the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. J. Ross.

Earlier Mr. Cronje, his secretary, Mr. S. T. Venter, and the deputy director of Africa Services, Mr. H. P. Scheepers, touched down in a specially chartered aircraft on the nearby Fort Beaufort airstrip.

Several dignitaries of the Welkom African community travelled by car to attend the function. They included Mr. J. R. Ngake and Mr. L. Sebolai, the chairman and vice chairman of the African urban council of Thabong at Welkom, and six councillors. They travelled in two cars.

Prof Ross said in reply to Mr. Cronje that the co-operation of the African people in assisting Fort Hare to provide responsible professional men and women for the building of their nation was very gratifying.

He was especially glad the three White and eight African visitors had come to see for themselves what had been achieved.—SAPA.

Gift to Fort Hare from Welkom

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

"WE have many visitors at Fort Hare but it is unusual, says the Rector, Prof J. J. Ross, to have them dropping in to see us by charter plane, with specially welcome air freight.

The Mayor of Welkom, Mr J. I. Cronje, his secretary, Mr S. T. Venter, and the deputy-director of Bantu services, Mr H. P. Scheepers, touched down on the nearby Fort Beaufort airstrip from where they were driven to Fort Hare.

Converging on Fort Hare at the same time by road were two cars, with Mr J. R. Ngake and Mr L. Sebolai, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Bantu Urban Council of Thabong, Welkom, and six councillors, proceeding to the same function.

R2,500 GIFT

The "air freight", a gift of R2,500 from the Bantu people of Welkom, was delivered to Professor Ross by Mr Cronje, who said he felt like an airborne Father Christmas.

Thanking the delegation, Professor Ross said the co-operation of the Bantu people in assisting Fort Hare to provide responsible professional men and women for the building of their nation was very gratifying. He was specially glad that the three White and eight Bantu visitors had come to see for themselves what had been achieved.

- 6 SEP 1967

DATE

STA

DON'T CATER FOR MASSES

Non-White colleges 'mere showpieces'

Cape Town, Wednesday.

DR. W. G. McCONKEY, former Director of Education in Natal, said here yesterday that while new universities for Whites were being built near the potential students — in cities such as Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg — most of the five non-White university colleges were situated away from dense concentrations of non-Whites.

Dr. McConkey was delivering a paper on "Education" at the National Congress of the Progressive Party in Sea Point.

There were 300,000 Africans in the Durban area, for instance, and 500,000 in Soweto, but there

were no universities within easy reach, he said.

"In the early stages, higher education in a poor community relies largely on the provision of part-time classes, on study after the day's work and at weekends.

Many potential students, teachers anxious to improve their qualifications, clerks in professional and commercial offices, cannot afford to stop work while they study, much less pay boarding fees at a distant college. They need tutors within easy reach.

PATHETIC

"But they are now denied such tuition, and their plans for professional betterment are frustrated, while the Government takes enormous credit for maintaining lavishly-staged and equipped colleges — showpieces on the itinerary of visiting VIPs—for pathetic handfuls of boarders."

The University College of Zululand had 341 students, of whom only 186 were taking degree courses, with one teacher for every six students. Fort Hare had one teacher for every five students plus one administrative officer for every 10.

RESIGN CALL

"My criticism is not of the large number of teachers, but of the appallingly low number of students served by these teachers," he said.

A strong attack was made on the Government for prolonging by legislation the term of office of the four Coloured Representatives in Parliament without reference to the wishes of the

voters they are supposed to represent.

A motion in which it is stated that Congress records its conviction that the present Representatives have long since ceased to represent the wishes of the Coloured voters, was unanimously adopted.

A number of speakers called upon the four sitting members to resign their seats.

A motion stating that Congress considers that the United Party has failed in its duty as the official Opposition, and that its manoeuvres and opportunism in Parliament have served to confuse instead of mobilize public opinion against the Nationalist Government, was unanimously accepted.

A call on the Government to carry out reforms in its economic policy in view of the imminence of a decline in gold exports, was also made.

The resolution states that sustained real growth of the economy should be a primary objective of Government.

"It is therefore essential to maximise the productivity of the total labour force, male or female, Black and White, and this in turn demands the abolition of the industrial colour bar in all its forms."—Sapa and Own Correspondent.

DATE

9 SEP 1967

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

BIG INCREASE IN BANTU STUDENTS LIKELY: (Johannesburg)

Preparations are being made by the Department of Bantu Education to accommodate nearly 10,000 Bantu students in the Bantu University Colleges by 1975. Between 1965 and 1975 the numbers attending the colleges will increase ninefold. In 1965 the three colleges - The Bantu University College of Zululand, the Bantu University College of Fort Hare and the Bantu University College of the North - had 956 students. The enrollment this year is 1,370. This, it is estimated, will rise to 9,285 by 1975.

The school expansion program ensured that the number of Bantu matriculants increased every year and that there would be a large enough number to make possible the estimated attendance at the colleges.

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African universities

MR. M. C. BOTHA, Minister for Bantu Administration, recently made the large claim that the so-called "Bantu universities" were equal to any in the Republic, or, for that matter, anywhere else in the world. One must admire his enthusiasm, and even make allowances for it, and yet it is to be wondered whether such assertions really offer much perspective on local higher education offered to the Africans. We can accept the fact that Mr. Botha did not really wish to compare Turfloop, Ngoya or even Fort Hare with the Sorbonne in Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard, Amsterdam and so on. Nor do we think that he would seriously wish, however much new equipment has been given to these new SA institutions, to say that they are the equal of the universities of, say, Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Pretoria, and the Witwatersrand. Even such a contention would be laughable. The older established universities in this country are having difficulty in attracting a full complement of staff of the highest quality. It is hardly to be expected that the "Bantu universities" will have either staffs or facilities that will compare even with such strained academic resources. We shall not expatiate on the various pressures under which the African student bodies fall.

Perhaps Mr. Botha really meant to say that the "Bantu universities" of South Africa could measure favourably against the universities elsewhere in Africa. It is quite true that Fort Hare once occupied the proud position of being the only university between the Limpopo and the Niger rivers catering especially for Africans. Africans came to it from as far afield as West and East Africa, and remembered its teaching with gratitude. We doubt whether this would be the case to-day. Most outside African students and would-be students would immediately be put off by learning that Fort Hare had been converted to a segregated tribal institution, and the basic university idea of universality, of openness to all men of learning, had by this means been denied. More than two dozen university institutions have sprung up beyond our borders in Africa during the post-war years, and not one is restricted to one or another tribal group—although sometimes there have been tribal struggles surrounding staff appointments, as in the University of Lagos. Also we very seriously doubt whether any "Bantu university" in South Africa can really compare, whether in staff, facilities, or quality of teaching, with such institutions as Ibadan University in Nigeria, Makerere University in Uganda, the Royal College in Kenya, Dakar University in Senegal—or a number of others we could mention. Finally, we doubt whether the students at any of these universities would exchange their comparative freedom for that of the students at a "Bantu university".

Groente 49 persent duurder, maar....

,PRYSBEHEER NIE MOONTLIK'



Politieke Beweging en Sapa

PRETORIA.

HOEWEL die prys van groente, die afgelope jaar met 49 persent toegeneem het, is dit vir die Regering onmoontlik om groentepryse vas te pen, het die Minister van Ekonomiese Sake, mnr. J. F. W. Haak, gister hier op die Transvaalse kongres van die Nasionale Party gesê.

Dié prysstyging is toe te skryf aan klimaatsomstandighede en die feit dat skepe as gevolg van die

sluiting van die Suez-kanaal hul groente aan Suid-Afrikaanse hawens gekry het. 'n Tekort het ontstaan. Hierdie pryse sal weer normaal word.

Min. Haak het gesê dit is onprakties om die pryse van groente as gevolg van die wisselende omstandighede vas te pen. Spr. erken egter dat pryse soms onnodig hoog is omdat voorgegee word dat daar 'n tekort aan sekere groentesoorte is.

Sy raad aan die huisvrou is om meer selektief te wees en te kyk waar sy haar groente die goedkoopste kan kry.

Daar is sterk wedywing tussen kettingwinkels en dit veroorsaak dat pryse daal. Groothandelpryse het met een persent gedaal.

Daar was 'n baie geleidelike styging in huis- en woonstelhuur. Grondpryse in buitestedelike gebiede het egter baie

gestyg en dit moet hoofsaaklik daaraan toegeskryf word dat private persone grond aankoop met die doel om daarmee te spekulere. Die tyd het aangebreek dat korporasies, stadsrade en munisipaliteite vroegtydig grond in die gebiede aankoop om te verseker dat daar nie abnormale winste gemaak word deur uitbuiters nie.

Suikerpryse het gestyg omdat die wêreldprys van suiker laag was. Die suikerboer sou tot niet gaan as daar nie 'n prysverhoging van binnelandse suiker was nie. Spr. kan egter die versekering gee dat lenings wat aan suikerboere gegee is, met die volgende oes terugbetaal moet word. Daarna sal suikerpryse weer daal.

Daar was stygings in sekere sektore van die ekonomiese, maar die tendens van styging in die lewensduurte is besig om af te neem, het min. Haak gesê.

BANTU AFFAIRS

Universities' role

The university colleges for the Bantu were equal to any other university, said Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, when he laid the foundation stone of a new R235,000 library building at Fort Hare University College. It is the oldest Bantu university college, and last year celebrated its 50th anniversary.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Tribute

The Minister paid tribute to the leaders of the Scottish Church who brought the college into being in 1916. The Bantu universities played an important role in the rapid development of the Bantu communities towards self-government, self-respect and viability, he said. He was happy and proud that the success of Fort Hare in producing professionally trained people to serve the Xhosa in a large number of professions augured well for the future.

Mr Botha said he was also pleased at the institution's researches, directed towards specific socio-economic needs of the community.

21 SEP 1967

MATATIELE MAIL

Transkei Air Service

With Bantu taking to air travel in a big way, an air service for the Transkei, "Air Xhosa," is being considered by the Xhosa Development Corporation (X.D.C.) according to the chairman, Mr Bruce Young

When the service is in operation businessmen, politicians and individuals will be able to fly to and from the Bantu homeland in one day. The chief airport would be at Umtata, according to Mr Young.

Speaking of industrial projects, he sketched the progress made and mentioned the establishment of roller mills, a tannery, a brewery, grain bag manufacture, a new hotel, and the acquisition of several existing hotels by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

To man its projects the X.D.C. needed qualified men and women so a trust fund had been established through which Xhosa-speaking students could qualify for bursaries tenable at Fort Hare, the Bantu University College, said Mr Young.

DATE

16 SEP 1967

IMVO ZABANTZUNDU

Players in Stage Show



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

This picture shows two of the lead players in a play staged in Port Elizabeth recently. Miss Thandeka Tube (right) took the part of a princess of great beauty. On the left is Mr. Lugelo Kwatsha, posing as the proud winner of her regal hand. The play was adapted from the book, "Elundini Lothukela," written by Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe of Port Elizabeth. Students of the University College of Fort Hare acted in the play.

LIG OP DIE PAD om 8.45 nm.

Die herkoms van die Bybel

Die Nieu-Testamentiese boeke

DIE reeks Die herkoms van die Bybel word voortgesit en die Nieu-Testamentiese boeke kom nou aan die beurt. Prof. H. L. N. Joubert van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare behandel in hierdie praatjie die geskiedenis van die herkoms van die Nuwe Testament.

Professor Joubert gaan ~~nie~~ in op die geskiedenis van elke afsonderlike ~~boek en~~ die oorsprong daarvan. Die totstandkoming ~~van~~ in die tweede bron van goddelike gesag, is een van die merkwaardigste gebeurtenisse in die hele heilsgeskiedenis.

Hoe en wanneer die ~~Christendom~~ daartoe gekom het om die versameling van 27 boeke, bekend as die Nieu-Testament, op gelyke voet met die Ou Testament as absolute gesag vir geloof en lewe te aanvaar, is die tema van die praatjie.

Sover vasgestel kan word, is die term Nieu-Testament vir die eerste keer in ongeveer 200 deur Clemens Alexandrinus gebruik, alhoewel daar tot in die vierde eeu eintlik nog geen eenstemmigheid bestaan het oor die toelaatbaarheid van sekere geskryfte tot die gesaghebbende versameling van Nieu-Testamentiese boeke nie.

Hierdie interessante aspekte word almal aangeroer in die derde praatjie oor die herkoms van die Bybel.



30 AUG 1967

DATE.....
NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

VITAL ROLE FOR BANTU UNIVERSITIES: (Alice)

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha, said last week that the university colleges for Bantu were equal to most universities, not only in the Republic but in the academic world as a whole. The Minister was laying the foundation stone of a new library building for the University College of Fort Hare. It will cost \$329,000 and will replace the old library building.

The Fort Hare University College for Bantu is the oldest of the Bantu University colleges. It celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1966.

The Minister paid tribute to the leaders of the Scottish church, who, he said, made it possible in 1916 for the Fort Hare University College to come into being. He said Bantu universities had an important role to play in the rapid development of the Bantu communities towards self-governing, self-respecting and viable communities. Fort Hare has this task specifically for the Xhosa nation of the future. "I am happy and proud of the way in which Fort Hare is measuring up to its task," he said.

The success which Fort Hare was achieving in producing professionally trained people to serve the Xhosa people augured well for the future, the Minister said. Mr. Botha said he was also pleased at the type of research conducted by the institution which was being directed towards specific socio-economic needs of the community.

Botswana Pushing Its Secondary Education

THE expansion and improvement of secondary education is a top priority project in Botswana, the Deputy Director of Education in the country, Miss P. K. G. Chiepe, said in Durban yesterday.

Miss Chiepe, who is in Durban to attend the inaugural assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, revealed that 10 per cent. of the Botswana national income was spent on education.

"But this is only a drop in the ocean — our needs are so great. We can do with a thicker slice of a very small cake."

R35 A CHILD

She also disclosed that R35 per primary school child per year is spent by the Botswana Government and estimated that there was a school enrolment of 61 per cent. — the percentage of children aged between four and 14 in school.

Contrasts with African education in South Africa

make interesting reading. South Africa spends on its average, about four per cent. of its national income on education. It has a Bantu school enrolment of about 69 per cent, and in 1965 spent about R13.80 on each African child at school.

Miss Chiepe said lack of finance, accommodation, equipment and suitably-qualified teachers were problems facing education in Botswana today.

TOP PRIORITY

However, the Government was giving education top priority and a Ministry of Development Planning had recently been created to gauge future manpower needs.

The secondary schools, with about 1,500 pupils, depended heavily on teachers from the

United Kingdom, Peace Corps workers from the United States, and African teachers trained in South Africa.

The Government was concentrating on this level of education because it needed indigenous people to man the Civil Service.

THIRD COLLEGE

She pointed out that there were two training colleges for primary school teachers and, with the help of the Swedish Government, a third college was scheduled to open in Francistown at the beginning of next year. This would take untrained teachers for crash courses.

Botswana teachers for secondary schools were mainly graduates of the university at Roma, Lesotho, serving the three former



BOTSWANA'S Deputy Director of Education, Miss P. K. G. Chiepe.

High Commission territories of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. An extension of the university at Gaborone offered in-service courses for teachers and civil servants.

Miss Chiepe has been connected with education for nearly 20 years. She graduated from Fort Hare University with a B.Sc. (U.E.D.) and later obtained a Master's degree in education at the University of Bristol.

TOP AFRICAN ARTISTS ON SHOW AT FORT HARE



Herald Correspondent

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

WORKS by the famous African sculptor Zondi and the artist Pemba are included in the 1967 exhibition of African Art at the University College of Fort Hare.

It will be opened by Prof. A. J. D. Meiring, head of the Department of Zoology on Saturday.

This year's exhibition continuing until October 5 comprises the work of the Republic's most notable African artists including sculptors Zondi, Mhlongo and Sedibane and paintings and graphics by Pemba, Mbatha, Ngcobo, Koko, Malgas Ragoathe, Ntuli, Nxulalo, Ngxokolo and Miss Mditshwa.

A special welcome is extended to the public by the African Studies committee of Fort Hare, sponsors of the exhibition to be held in the F. S. Malan Museum of the university.



„Meer geld nodig vir onderwys”

„EK WIL ’n ernstige beroep op ons owerhede doen dat ’n groter persentasie van ons land se inkomste aan onderwys toegewys sal word,” het prof. J. L. Pretorius, professor in opvoedkundige sielkunde aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit, gisteraand in Bloemfontein gesê.

Hy het in die Kestelsaal ’n referaat oor vernuwing ten opsigte van volksonderwys op die agtiende jaarkongres van die Vereniging vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys gelewer. Hy het veral gelet op die Wet op Nasionale Onderwys en die implikasies daarvan.

Spr. het gesê dat meer geld vir die onderwys nodig is vir die voorsiening van leefbare salarisse aan onderwysers, vir doeltreffender onderwysgeriewe by skole, vir genoegsame geld vir navorsing en in die algemeen vir die doeltreffende uitvoering van die nasionale onderwysbeleid.

Spr. het gesê dat die jongste wetgewing liever gesien moet word as slegs ’n oorgangsmaatreël. Dat die invoering van ’n nasionale beleid met provinsiale beheer slegs gesien word as ’n noodsaaklike voorbereiding vir uiteindelijke sentrale beheer en dat met die wetgewing ’n proses aan die gang gesit is, wat nog voltooi moet word.

Wat die beleid en die stelsel ook al is, is dit die onderwyser wat die werk moet doen, wat die beleid moet uitvoer en wat deur sy Christelike kultuurarbeid in die klaskamer sy leerlinge moet help op die weg na volwassendheid in Christus.

Om die onderwyser die belangrike taak te kan laat doen, moet sy hande gesteerk word. Afgesien van periodieke voorligting ten opsigte van die prinsipiële, die akademiese en die professionele aspekte van sy werk, moet die onderwyser ook ten alle tye kan staatsmaak op ’n doeltreffende dienslewering van sy onderwysdepartement, het prof. Pretorius gesê.

„Die administrasie van ons onderwysdienste het beslis ook opknapping nodig. Verouderde metodes moet vervang word met moderne metodes en tegnieke. As daar nie ook ingrypende vernuwing op die administratiewe vlak kom nie, sal die beleid van nasionale onderwys in die praktyk nie verwerklik kan word nie,” het prof. Pretorius gesê.

ONDERWYSWET IS VERNUWING

— Prof. Pretorius

VAN werklike Christelike Onderwys het daar tot dusver nie veel tereg gekom in ons skole nie,” het prof. dr. J. L. Pretorius, professor in opvoedkundige sielkunde aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit, gisteraand in Bloemfontein op die jaarkongres van die Vereniging vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys gesê. Hy het ’n referaat oor Vernuwing ten opsigte van Volksonderwys gelewer.

Prof. Pretorius het gesê dat twee bepalinge in die nuwe Wet op Nasionale Onderwysbeleid, dat die onderwys ’n Christelike en ’n breë nasionale karakter moet hê, met die eerste oogopslag nogal groot indruk

maak. Hier is werklike verandering, werklike vernuwing in die rigting van Christelike nasionale onderwys.

Baie mense het deur die jare gesê dat ’n skool ’n Christelike karakter moet hê en dan kan jy jousef afvra hoekom daar tot dusver so min daarvan tereg gekom het?

KARAKTER

Nou dat die nuwe wet bepaal dat onderwys „’n Christelike karakter moet hê”, kan gehoop word dat daar in dié opsig ’n verandering ten goede sal intree omdat dit nou nasionale beleid is en wat die provinsies verplig om dit uit te voer — desnoods deur inspeksie en strafbepalinge indien dit nie uitgevoer word nie.

Volgens prof. Pretorius moet duidelikheid gekry word oor die implikasies — teoreties en prakties — van die betrokke artikel in die nuwe Onderwyswet wat bepaal dat alle onderwys ’n Christelike karakter moet hê.

NAGENOEG 130 afgevaardigdes van oor die hele Republiek en ander belangstellendes het gisteraand die opening van die agtiende jaarkongres van die Vereniging vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys in die Kestelsaal, Bloemfontein, bygewoon. Die kongres duur tot vanmiddag. Op die foto verskyn ’n paar van die aanwesiges. Hulle is van links prof. dr. F. J. M. Potgieter, voorsitter van die vereniging en professor in dogmatiek aan die kweeksool op Stellenbosch, prof. D. F. Malherbe, ondervoorsitter van Bloemfontein, prof. dr. J. L. Pretorius, referent en professor in opvoedkundige sielkunde aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit, en prof. dr. B. de V. van der Merwe, referent en professor in die opvoedkunde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hart.

UNIVERSITIES SHOULD PROVIDE FOR MORE—STUDENTS AND STUDIES

DEMOCRATISATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION was a general process and indicated that universities should make provision for an increasing number of students who had successfully passed their school examinations, and should provide a greater variety of studies and services, Dr B. de V. van der Merwe, professor of philosophy in education at the University College of Fort Hare, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Delivering a paper at the annual congress of the Association for Christian Higher Education, he said the time was past when a university could retire behind high walls and confine itself in silence to study and research.

The modern institute for higher education had become a dynamic and active part of everyday life.

A university was expected to deliver a social service.

Prof. Van der Merwe said that it had been alleged that socialism had made its appearance in South African universities.

A Cape Town newspaper had said in an article that if socialists were undesirable leftists, then half the European students and lecturers could not be admitted to South African universities.

But what was of greater significance was the allegation that there was a great deal of socialism, albeit sectional, in the thinking of the Nationalist Party itself, and in the public ownership of Iscor, Sasol and the Railways.

To this could be added, said Prof. Van der Merwe, that socialism had already found its place in the country's secondary education while the community already appeared to believe that primary education was the sole responsibility of the State.

It was important to note that democratisation was gradually being placed on the same level as socialism, that humanism no longer differed from Christianity and that open talk would imply that no principle should be maintained.

Every thinking person should realise that this was a false synthesis.

The most careful attention of those interested would have to be turned to the process of democratisation in schools and universities.

It was an important fact that there be an understanding of

democratisation and support for its principles. Christian Nationalism was a national connection through which Christian principles individualised the national spirit and distinguished it from others.

Education could be truly

Christian only if the educational institutions — family, church, hostel, school, college and university — carried on a Christian way of life which was practised by the educators in that particular community, said Prof. Van der Merwe. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Christian and positive basis being urged

A PLEA THAT THE conscience clause at universities be replaced by a positive Christian basis was made at the annual congress of the Association for Higher Christian Education in Bloemfontein yesterday in a paper read by Prof. De V. van der Merwe, of the University College of Fort Hare.

Prof. Van der Merwe, who is a Professor of Philosophy in Education, said in a paper on "regeneration with regard to Higher Education" that the State in no way prescribed that instruction and training in higher education should be either Christian or national.

In the training of teachers there existed an anomaly because by implication a teacher could receive a so-called neutral training and then be expected to give a Christian national basis to the training of his pupils.

As far as higher education was concerned the conscience clause served as a general regulation that no religious test could be applied, but it was often rightly argued that a denominational religious test at a university was out of place because the

university was not a confession-
al institute.

Referring to new legislation, Prof. Van der Merwe said that as far as Article 20 of Act 51 of 1966 was concerned, linguistical-ly the clause of the negative "may not" was over-written in the positive "may" but only the Minister's addition of "may alone" in the wording did not safeguard any principle.

At the same time the same argument still applied. If anyone had to be appointed on the grounds of academic qualifications alone and should he believe that he was eliminated on religious grounds it would still be impossible to take action because no provision for an appeal against the appointment had been made.

"Further the science clause was also not defined so that it was possible to nuance (shade) science or humanistic-neutral or positive-Christian."

The possibility was implicitly reflected in the Minister's remarks when he declared that university heads should appoint people who fitted into the purpose and composition of the university.

In the same sense as the conscience clause was a soother, that was to say, that it did not guarantee the neutrality as it was believed to, so would the new science clause be equally used to make appointments from a particular scientific view. In other words the science clause was equally ineffective if it was meant to guarantee neutrality or to bypass it. — Sapa

The Cape Argus

October 9, 1967

TEN DAYS' GRACE

FROM its point of view, the Government has timed well its deportation order on Mr. John Sprack, the president-elect of Nusas, who has 10 days in which to appeal. The student community as a whole is now in the throes of the last lap of the final examinations of the year, and their minds are on things other than politics. This time of the year also finds Nusas in the unsettling process of this year's president moving out and the president-elect moving in, with the additional complication that the president-elect's deputy is a student of Fort Hare, which creates problems of entry and residence in White areas.

Outside the universities too, on a general basis, many members of the public, rightly or wrongly, are getting tired of the political pretensions of some sections of student life to be more important than they are.

Nevertheless, on this question is a straightforward one: does the punishment of deportation fit the so-called offence? Granted that Mr. Sprack should have known that, given the Government's attitude towards Nusas and towards the practice of South Africans holding British passports, he was risking playing into the Government's hands by leaving the country on a British passport. Granted that the Government might not have allowed him to leave on a South African passport to take up the Abe Bailey scholarship, the fact does remain that Mr. Sprack's action in leaving with a British passport put himself in the category of direct opposition to the Government's policy on double nationality, on which it retains its discretion to act or not.

So much for the unwisdom or otherwise of what Mr. Sprack did. Nevertheless, it is a severe punishment, one which is generally applied to real criminals, which Mr. Sprack certainly is not. The Government may well pride itself on the timing of serving the order on Mr. Sprack. What it is in danger of is being accused of turning its campaign against Nusas into a vendetta.

This swingeing action may please the verkramptes in the Nationalist Party and may provide a smokescreen to hide the divisions within the Government's ranks. But this is a case where justice should be tempered with mercy. It is not so much that 10 days' grace has been given to Mr. Sprack to think it over and make representations as that the Government too has only 10 days' grace in which to restrain its hand.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

12 OCT 1967

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Waarsku teen vervlakking

MIDDELBURG (Kaap). —

Prof. G. C. Oosthuizen van die universiteit van Fort Hare het op Middelburg gewaarsku teen vervlakking in ons volk toe hy tydens die Krugerdagviering hier as spreker opgetree het.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Hy het gewys op die gevaar van die aftakelingsproses wat aan die gang is en gesê dat elke man, vrou en kind in verset teen hierdie proses moet kom.

Die wêreld is vandag vyan-diggesind en kommunisme en terrorisme vier hoogty, maar ons sal dit alles die hoof kan bled as ons vas staan in die dinge waarvoor gestry is.

Hy het 'n beroep op elkeen gedoen om die taal in ere te hou. Ons moet bewaar wat ons eie is. Elke bevolkingsgroep is geregtig op 'n eie identiteit en hierdie identiteit moet bewaar word.

Dié oggend is die feesverrigtings ingelui met 'n kranslegging by die Burgermonument waar oom Tienie van Heerden, een van die oud-stryders uit die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog, die krans geê het. — (Eie Berig-gewer.)

Extract from
Southern Africa, London



664 ***Expected Big Increase in Bantu Students***

PREPARATIONS are being made by South Africa's Department of Bantu Education to accommodate nearly 10,000 Bantu students in the Bantu University Colleges by 1975. Between 1965 and 1975 the numbers attending the colleges will increase ninefold. In 1965 the three colleges—The Bantu University College of Zululand, the Bantu University College of Fort Hare and the Bantu University College of the North—had 956 students. The enrolment this year is 1,370. This, it is estimated, will rise to 9,285 by 1975. The school expansion programme ensured that the number of Bantu matriculants increased every year and that there would be a large enough number to make possible the estimated attendance at the colleges.

Krugerdag is wyd en syd gevier

DIE viering van Krugerdag op baie plekke in die land is deur verskillende boodskappe gekenmerk. Op Brandfort het die afgetrede Staatspresident, mnr. C. R. Swart, onderhoudend vertel van sy eie lewe en die deel wat hy aan die wording van die nasie gehad het. Op nog 'n plek is 'n mosie aangeneem waarin 'n bewering dat 'n voorsaak van pres. Kruger nie-blank was, ten sterkste afgekeur is.

Op Brandfort het mnr. Swart gesê dat die twee volksdele soos twee perde is wat 'n kar gelykweg trek. Hy het gewys op Suid-Afrika se taak vorentoe en gesê dat agting teenoor mekaar betoon moet word om die nodige eendrag te bewerkstellig.

Die viering was onder beskerming van die Helpmekeer Kultuurvereniging. Mnr. Swart het op versoek van die bestuur oor sy loopbaan en grepe uit sy lewe gepraat.

taalstryd

Hy het verwys na die taalstryd en die skole in daardie dae; die verkryging van 'n vlag en volkslied en die belangrikheid van kultuurverenigings en debatsverenigings wat in daardie dae van onskatbare waarde in ons stryd was.

Mnr. Swart het pres. Steyn die ongekroonde koning, en soos genl. De Wet, die liefling van sy volk genoem. Hy het hom geroem vir sy moed en besieling en sy les aan ons om nooit verbitterd te wees nie. Die liefde vir jou eie moet jou lei en jy moet jou man staan. Spr. het gesê

dat hy dankbaar is om deel te kon hê aan die stryd en die verkryging van ideale.

By die Karel Landman-monument op Kolrand naby Alexandria het die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-ontwikkeling, mnr. A. H. Vosloo, gesê dat alle landsburgers in die anale van die geskiedenis as volkshelde bekend kan word as hulle hul by 'n geleentheid soos Krugerdag opnuut sal toewy om beter verhoudinge teenoor die Bantoevolkere te help skep.

Mnr. Vosloo het ernstig gepleit vir

regte en egte rasseverhoudinge. Verhoudinge wat kunsmatig geskep word en nie spontaan is nie, is van geen waarde nie.

Oor die selfstandigheidsgevoel van die Afrikanervolk het spr. gesê dat dit ten opsigte van sekere lae van die volk verbeter het. Dit is die lae wat ekonomies sterk geword het. Wanneer hy egter kyk na 'n groep van ons volksgenote, dan twyfel hy of eendrag

taak

Dit is die groep wat veragte lewenskrag en gesonde verstand het en dan nog in 'n te groot mate op staats-hulp, staatsbeplanning en ander hulpskemas steun. Spr. het gesê dat daar in dié opsig nog 'n groot taak op ons wag.

By die viering van Krugerdag op Kirkwood is 'n mosie aangeneem waarin die verwysing na 'n voorsaak van pres. Paul Kruger, as dat sy nie-blank sou wees, ten sterkste afgekeur word.

Die besluit spruit uit 'n uitlating deur prof. dr. D. C. S. Oosthuizen van die Universiteit Rhodes verlede week waarin hy beweer dat hy gesaghebbend verneem het dat een van pres. Kruger se voorsate 'n Maleier was.

In die mosie wat aangeneem is, word die diepe misnoë en telurstelling uitgespreek dat beweer is dat die moeder van pres. Kruger 'n nie-blanke vrou was.

Mnr. J. M. B. Faure, adjunk-direkteur van onderwys in die Vrystaat, het opgetree as spreker by die viering van Krugerdag op Tweespruit. Die reëlings vir die byeenkoms is getref deur die Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging op Tweespruit.

Om hierdie witmansland te behou, is nodig trou teenoor die eie, arbeid in diens van die vaderland en geloof in onself, ons volk en in God, het mnr. Faure gesê. Hy het 'n beroep gedoen dat taalsuiwerheid gehandhaaf word, dat so 'n deeglike opleiding as moontlik verkry moet word en dat 'n godsdienstein geopenbaar moet word.

Op Oranjesig se feesterein is Krugerdag gesamentlik deur Colesberg, Philippolis en Springfontein gevier. Mnr. Dirkie de Villiers, inspekteur van skoolmusiek en -sang in die Vrystaat, het hier gepraat oor kultuurhelde wat ons volksmusiek moontlik gemaak het.

Die gesin as die behoudende faktor in ons volkslewe was die onderwerp waarvoor mnr. D. J. Viljoen, hoofsekretaris van die F.A.K., in die skooldsaal van die Volksskool Hoogland op

Bethlehem gepraat het.

'n Gedenknaald ter ere van vier burgers wat tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog in die distrik Dordrecht gesneuwel het, is op Dordrecht deur dr. L. A. P. A. Munnik, L.P.R., onthul. Hy het gesê dat daar met die oprigting van die gedenknaald 'n ereskuld betaal is wat al in 1931 aangegaan is.

Dr. Munnik het gesê dat reeds op 16 Desember 1931, toe die vier burgers saam in een graf begrawe is, sprake was van die oprigting van 'n gedenknaald. Dit was een van die eerste take wat die Rapportryerskorps se tak onderneem het nadat dit verlede jaar op die dorp gestig is.

selfrespek

Die spreker met die viering van Krugerdag op Wepener was mnr. J. S. Pansegrouw, L.V. vir Smithfield. Hy het die volk gemaan om hul selfrespek as volk te behou en aan hul kinders oor te dra. 'n Krans is ook deur die burgemeester by die borsbeeld van kmdt. Louw Wepener gelê.

Op Memel het die Rapportryerskorps, in samewerking met die skakelkomitee 'n program aangebied ter viering van Krugerdag.

Dr. B. Booyesen van Stellenbosch, spreker by die verrigtinge op Fraserburg het gesê dat die jong mense van vandag nie meer die element van stryd ken nie en dat ons op die kulturele gebied nie 'n toekoms het as die dinge van gister nie aan ons kinders oortel word nie. Hy het 'n boodskap aan die Afrikaner in die stad gebring deur te sê dat hulle die geskiedenis moet ken, en handhaaf wat hul eie is.

boeresport

Op Noupoot is Krugerdag gevier met 'n geslaagde boeresportbyeenkoms.

Die lewe van pres. M. T. Steyn was die onderwerp van die rede van dr. J. H. de Jager, L.P.R. vir Harrismith, wat op Steynsrus gasspreker was. Die viering van Krugerdag is daar deur die kultuurvereniging gereël.

Prof. G. C. Oosthuizen van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare het op Middelburg (Kaap) gewaarsku teen vervlakking in ons volkslewe toe hy as spreker by die verrigtinge daar opgetree het.

Hy het verwys na die kommunisme, terrorisme en ander dinge wat hoogty vier en gesê dat ons dit die hoof sal kan bied as ons vasstaan in die dinge waarvoor gestry is.

19 OCT 1967

NATAL WITNESS

African graduate appointed



University of Fort Hare

ALICE — Fort Hare B.A.

social science graduate Mr. T. N. V. Maqashalala became the first social science research assistant to be appointed by the Department of Bantu Education, when he started work at Fort Hare on October 1.

Mr. Maqashalala will work with the Forthar socio-economic survey of the Ciskei. He will also work on a comparative study of living conditions in two Transkei areas — Kentani and Bizana.—Sapa.

NUSAS HEAD CLAIMS

POLICE WATCH HER

EXPRESS REPORTER

MISS MARGARET MARSHALL, president of the 22,000-strong National Union of South African Students (Nusas), said yesterday that Security Branch men were keeping her under observation.

"They started watching me and following me about the same time as they started following John Sprack."

When she had attended the funeral of Chief Albert Luthuli in Natal in August, Security Branch detectives had photographed her repeatedly, she said.

She believed the Government would take some action against her "as they have done to other Nusas leaders," but she did not think a rumour that she would be held for 180-day detention could be correct. "There is nothing they can learn from me. Nusas is not subversive."

INTIMIDATION

She said action against Nusas leaders was an attempt by the Government to intimidate members. "Nusas's only crime is that it is against the Government's policy."

The Express correspondent in Cape Town reports that top members of Nusas believe that the Government is out to break the organisation once and for all.

"I do not think that Nusas will be banned, but the Government is trying to drive us out of existence by removing the leaders," said Mr. John Sprack, president-elect, who is to be deported from South Africa if his representations to remain in the country fail.

Ten student leaders from the English universities, which this week saw energetic protests against Mr. Sprack's threatened deportation, have so far indicated that they are willing to take over Mr. Sprack's "hot seat" if he has to leave.

They include the African vice-president-elect, Mr. Baldwin Ngubane.

No decision on a successor will in any event be made until the end of the year.

The running battle between Nusas and the Nationalist Gov-

ernment goes back to the fifties, and may now be heading for its final phase.

Last year, the former Nusas president, Ian Robertson, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. The ban was viewed as a punishment for his invitation to Senator Robert Kennedy to visit South Africa. Mr. Robertson later left the country on a scholarship to Oxford.

A former Nusas vice-president, John Daniel, and his wife, Judy, — the latter never took part in politics — were this year refused passports to travel to the United States. If they have to leave, it will be on a one-way exit permit.

Dr. Raymond Hoffenberg, who was a member of the Nusas advisory panel made up of prominent South Africans, was banned in July this year. He can no longer take part in student activities.

SPY NETWORK

Jonty Driver, Nusas president from 1962 until 1964, was told that the Government would not renew his passport. He works as a teacher in Britain.

Rogers Ragavan, S.R.C. president of the University of Natal's non-White section, was last week raided by the Special Branch.

He was until last week a vice-president of Nusas. In previous years, at the University of Cape Town campus, the Special Branch regularly attended Nusas meetings.

They no longer do so, but are still as informed about the organisation and the movements of its members as ever. This is made possible, Nusas men feel, by the network of "spies" built up in recent years on the campus of all universities.

The Express Correspondent in Grahamstown reports that about 600 Rhodes University students signed a letter asking the Minister of the Interior not to deport Mr. Sprack. A similar letter was signed by about 40 staff members.

At a mass student body meeting, there was some noisy opposition from a group of students in Thomas Pringle House.

PETITION

Immediately afterwards they started sending a counter-petition dissociating themselves from the student body decision and dissociating themselves from the political role played by Nusas. It is believed they collected about 80 signatures. Some of these were by students who thought it was the official petition. After this, Pringle House declared "U.D.I." from the rest of the university.

At this stage the situation became a student prank with John Davidson becoming Prime Minister of the Republic of Pringle. Many of the students in Pringle House are Rhodesians.

There have been no reports of police activity on the African members of Nusas at Fort Hare and the Alice Seminary.



● Mr. John Sprack and Miss Mary Inglis. "We will be reunited in Southern Africa next year," he told her at Cape Town this week.

Sprack to girl friend: 'We will meet again'

EXPRESS REPORTER

CAPE TOWN, Saturday. — Burly, 22-year-old Nusas President-elect, John Sprack, smiled at the girl at his side at the organisation's headquarters this week and said: "We will be reunited somewhere in Southern Africa next year."

The girl was Mary Inglis, 22-year-old blonde who works as a secretary for the South African Institute of Race Relations. She is also secretary-general of Sanspa, the South African National Student Press Association.

Mr. Sprack and Miss Inglis met at a protest "sit-in" at Rhodes University three years ago.

They are in each other's company constantly, but they are not engaged.

Mr. Sprack's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Sprack, of Bulawayo, arrived at Cape Town this weekend to discuss their sons' future as a result of the deportation order which has been served on him.

Said John Sprack: "At the moment, if my representations to the Government fail, I am set to go to Britain for a few months."

"I have nothing definite in view, but I have been under considerable strain for the last week and I think it would do me good."

He said he planned to return to Southern Africa and hoped to be reunited with Miss Inglis next year.

Miss Inglis wants to work on a newspaper until she is reunited with Mr. Sprack.

23 OCT 1967

DATE

SABC BULLETIN

The Xhosa service has done it again!

WHEN it was reported recently that the Xhosa service received 105,515 letters from listeners during the course of one month, everybody thought that this number would not be easily exceeded. This service has, however, done it again during September when 110,958 letters were received. The total for all the services of Radio Bantu was 310,304 which is also a new record for Radio Bantu. Very few unfavourable letters were received. The majority, however, expressed grateful thanks for the programmes provided for them in their own radio service. A typical letter comes from Mr. L. S. Ntoba of the University College of Fort Hare. He writes:

"It is my feeling — and that of many listeners — that with the extension of the number of hours for the Bantu programme the high standard has been maintained. The programmes were well suited to satisfy all tastes within varying degrees of intellect among the African wireless owners which, I feel is the real essence of the properly balanced radio programme. For illustration I have in mind such programmes as *Ezakuwantu* dealing with the Xhosa custom; Xhosa traditional songs and the prize questions dealing with Xhosa terminology. On the other hand, there is a highly intellectual quiz for well chosen teams and also *Sibiza Ingcubabuchopho*. There is also provision for school children and all children and *Ezamakhosikazi* (Women's programme). There are also programmes for all tastes: church services which have always kept to a high choice of preaching of various denominations, funeral announcements presented in a most touching manner, plays with a high standard of acting

— on the whole, Sir, the programmes are very satisfactory and educational."

Women's programmes for 1968

During the recent programme conference, some interesting women's programmes have been planned for 1968. The women's programmes on the Xhosa service will be broadcast daily from 11.30 to 12.00 a.m. The following are some of the programmes which will be offered during 1968:

On Mondays the women can gather useful information from household hints and health talks which will be presented by Barbara Tsotsobe. On Fridays, a magazine programme will accommodate interviews with women listeners about matters concerning their homes and their families. On Saturdays discussion programmes, talks on the upbringing of children, music and the running of a house will be broadcast.

In the Southern Sotho Service the women's programmes during 1968 will be broadcast at the same times as this year. On Tuesdays from 8.36 to 9.15 p.m. some useful recipes will be broadcast. On Saturdays from 10.00 to 10.35 a.m. an interesting variety is offered to the women listeners. On the first Saturday of every month matters of interest to women will be discussed. On the 2nd, 4th and 5th Saturday, a special musical programme, "We remember our women folk", will be broadcast. On the 3rd Saturday of every month, the women can listen to their own magazine programme.

There are many women listeners at work during the day and, with this in mind, some of the woman's programmes in the Zulu service are scheduled for the evenings. The competi-

tion programme, *Iziko Nekhaya*, which is very popular with the listeners, will be — as in the past — broadcast from 8.30 to 9.00 p.m.

A magazine programme will be broadcast on Saturdays from 7.00 to 7.30 p.m. This programme will accommodate interviews and talks on a variety of subjects concerning women, discussion programmes and the views of women on the subject of what they regard as an ideal family.

The programme *Ezomame* (Matters concerning our Mothers), previously broadcast on Tuesdays at 9.35—10.00 a.m., is now scheduled for 3.00—3.30 p.m. on the same day of the week.

In the Tswana service the women's programmes during 1968 will be broadcast as follows:

Mondays, 8.30—9.00 p.m.: Competitions, recipes, household hints, interviews and discussions

Tuesdays, 9.00—9.30 a.m.: Talks on health matters, child-welfare, etc.

Thursdays, 9.36—10.00 a.m.: Talks of importance to women

The Northern Sotho service is offering the following women's programmes during 1968:

Mondays, 8.15—8.35 a.m.: Recipes and household hints with a prize of R2.00 for the best hint received from listeners

Wednesdays, 9.36—10.00 a.m.: Matters of general interest to the housewives

Saturdays, 10.00—10.35 a.m.: A special request programme for the women at home.

In the Venda service, a programme for the women listeners will be broadcast at 9.35—10 a.m. on Saturdays.

19 OCT 1967

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E L

First African appointed



ALICE — A Fort Hare B.A. social science graduate Mr. T. N. V. Maqashalal, became the first social science research assistant to be appointed by the Department of Bantu Education, when he started work at Fort Hare on October 1.

Mr. Maqashalal will work with the Fort Hare socio-economic survey of the Ciskei. He will also work on a comparative study of living conditions in two Transkei areas — Kentani and Bizana.—SAPA.

DATE

20 OCT 1967

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Fort Hare bursaries



EAST LONDON — An African student will enrol as a student to study for a degree either in accountancy, physics, chemistry, industrial economics or mathematics at Fort Hare next year. Thanks to a trust fund established by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Xhosa-speaking students are to receive annual bursaries tenable at Fort Hare.

One student will receive the bursary next year. But it will be possible to have more than two students annually, according to the chairman of the corporation, Mr. C. B. Young.

When applications were invited for the bursary the response was good, he added. —
DDR.

SAL MINDER AS R20,000 KOS

Willowmore—

Die leraar van die Congregational Gemeente, eerw. F. T. D. Kulsen, deel mee dat die grootte van die nuwe kerkgebou 105 vt. x 50 vt. is en hoewel die totale koste nog nie verkry is nie meen hy dat dit nie die R20,000 merk sal oorskry nie.

Die bouwerk is gedoen onder toesig van mnr. Karel Prins en Piet Erasmus.

Die bedrag van **R12,500** is ontvang vir die eiendomme wat hulle moes verlaat. Vir die afbetaling van die skuld is die gemeente self verantwoordelik.

Die blommerangskikkings is gedoen deur mev. J. Loock. Die proteas wat gebruik is is verkry vanuit Knysna.

Die kerkkorrelis, onder wie se leiding die kantate opgevoer is, het geen gespesialiseerde onderrig in musiek ontvang nie.

Besoekers vanaf plekke soos Kaapstad, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, George, Knysna, Oudtshoorn, Dysselsdorp, Uppington en Pretoria was teenwoordig.

Ook word meegedeel dat eerw J. F. Thorne B.A., die kleurling leraar wat die toewydingdiens waargeneem het, leraar is van die Congregational Kerk in Paarl waar die plaaslike leraar vandaan kom. Beide van hulle het hul opleiding aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare ontvang, en hul graad en diploma van die Rhodes Universiteit.

Verder is meegedeel dat eerw. Thorne so pas gekies is tot die hoogste Amp as voorsitter in die nuutgevormde Verenigde Congregational Kerk van Suidelike Afrika.

2 - NOV 1967

DATE

E. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
an African University

Guest speaker

EAST LONDON. — Miss D. M. Jasta, lecturer in African languages at the University College of Fort Hare, will be the guest speaker at the prizegiving of the Welsh High School in Duncan Village on November 8.

DATE

18 OCT 1967
STATE

Slow start to exams



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BY the end of November more than 60,000 White and non-White students will be writing their year-end examinations at South Africa's 15 universities.

The examinations have already begun, but do not involve all the students as it takes some time for the exams to move into "top gear."

The South African "Blue

Book" for 1967 states that there are 10 White universities which are autonomous institutions, "subsidized by the State to more than 63 per cent. of their annual expenditure, but free from any type of control or interference."

The universities are at Stellenbosch (6,636 students), Cape Town (5,991), Bloemfontein (2,914), Johannesburg (7,940), Grahamstown (1,634), Pretoria

(21,300), Potchefstroom (2,649), and the University of Natal, with its faculties divided between Durban and Maritzburg (4,657).

The University of South Africa in Pretoria has an enrolment of 12,934 students. There are no figures available for the University of Port Elizabeth.

Bantu University Colleges are situated at Fort Hare (402), Zululand (299) and the Northern Transvaal (University of the North—460 students).

The total number of non-White students enrolled at both White and non-White universities is roughly 5,949.

This figure includes the 394 students at the University College of the Western Cape, and a further 847 students at the University College for Indians in Durban. (Figures as at 1964).

Teaching staff at all 15 universities totalled over 4,000 in 1964, of which some 2,467 were full-time teachers.

Coetzee outlines plans for aiding Ciskei development

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—It was the Government's desire that the Ciskei should advance on the road to self-development, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Mr. B. Coetzee, said when he opened the seventh session of the Ciskei Territorial Authority here yesterday.

The Ciskei of its own free will had accepted the Government's policy as the obvious means to achieve this end.

"It is therefore good to know that we are embarking together on the road which we believe will bring everyone to a happy destination."

The Ciskei was now facing the challenge of self-government.

"I notice from your Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner's report that the past year has been one of great progress," the Deputy Minister said.

FIRSTS

"The Ciskei has already a number of 'firsts' to its credit. Once more a challenge — the challenge of self-government is placed before you.

"It is my sincere wish that you will once more come out first to master this challenge for the benefit of your people and the Republic of South Africa."

The Deputy Minister said he noticed the business for the session included the adoption of regulations for the Territorial Authority. This involved the taking of tremendously important decisions.

"As I have already stated, you are on the road to self-development of your own free will. The State is not leaving you to walk that road alone, but is placing officials at your disposal to assist and to advise.

FOUNDATION

"Officials of the department have assisted you in the drafting of the regulations of your Territorial Authority. So do not hesitate to consider these regulations very thoroughly, because they form the foundation of the structure you are building.

"Retain that which is good and right, but do not hesitate to throw out that which is wrong."

As was the case with the Transkei, White officials of the department would be available to the Ciskei Territorial Authority to give advice and guidance in the formative years.

"These White officials will remain here to assist until such time as the Government is satis-

fied the administration of the Ciskei and homelands can be safely left to the administration of their own people.

"For this reason, I wish today to appeal to you to equip yourselves for the positions by learning what there is to learn from those who know how to set about things and by studying the demands of the tasks that will confront you. Occupy your position with a view to serving your people."

During the past year some African authorities in the Ciskei had made great strides. There were already full-time clerks and location inspectors performing duties which would normally have been carried out by officers attached to the offices of the Bantu Affairs Commissioners.

In one district, the secretary of the regional authority had been appointed messenger of the court and his deputies were the secretaries of the tribal authorities.

They served all court processes on Africans, collected arrears and messengers' fees. They now felt and enjoyed the satisfaction of running their own affairs.

GRANTS

Some tribal authorities had been given substantial grants to carry out services in their tribal areas such as fencing, eradication of noxious weeds, soil reclamation works, etc.

Erection of tribal authority buildings, of which there were five in King William's Town district alone, and the erection of clinics was proceeding very well.

It was hoped by June next year at least 40 clinics would be operated by authorities and each tribal authority would be accommodated in its own tribal office.

To develop the homelands properly, many Africans trained in medicine, agriculture, engineering and other professions were needed.

"You, as the leaders of your nation, should inspire your people and especially the younger generation to prepare themselves for the task of caring for a nation.

"In regard to the education of

the people of the Ciskei, we have the fortunate position of existing educational institutions like Healdtown, which recently celebrated its centenary, Lovedale, St. Matthew's and Fort Hare — the first African university of South Africa.

It was at Fort Hare that most of the leaders of the Transkei were trained.

Not every one has the capabilities to take advantage of higher education facilities and so vocational schools are to be established shortly.

"I notice a motion to that effect in your report. A teachers' training school was established in Zwelitsha a few years ago and it is proposed to erect more schools there the coming financial year.

"Despite all that is being done for the development of Africans it is still nevertheless incumbent on them to help themselves. There are many ways in which to do this, but the most important are faith in the future of your own nation, hard work, industry and a reasonable, sound taxation.

"My department will always be there to help you, but remember it is always much easier to help the man who tries to help himself."—SAPA.

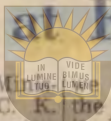


MR. B. COETZEE

DATE

3 - NOV 1922
THE DAILY DISPATCH

Plea for an agriculture faculty at Fort Hare



UMTATA—The Transkei's Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. C. K. Madikizela, said at Tsolo yesterday the territory's industry could absorb together of its industry on a sound footing. The University of Fort Hare will never be able to help the farming community to put its industry on a sound footing. The Minister also expressed his faith in the extension officers working in the territory, but felt the tempo of agricultural development could be stepped up considerably if more professional officers were available.

Opening a short course in sheep and wool farming at the Tsolo School of Agriculture, the Minister said the Transkei needed more skilled farmers and expressed regret at their lack of a faculty for agriculture at the University of Fort Hare.

He was aware of the importance of a sound knowledge in the various fields of agriculture and said the lack of knowledge was hampering the territory's agricultural development.

"Without a sound knowledge of the technological, sociological and scientific aspects of farming,

Mr. Madikizela went on to say the territory accounted for five per cent of the Republic's sheep, but the average wool clip was only two per cent of the overall figure.

This low yield left much to be desired but the Minister added he was confident that the Transkei could produce wool of the highest quality if the farmers had the necessary training. — DDR.

9 OCT 1967

Leaderless Africans hope for miracle of human change

From our SOUTH AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town

WHEN Albert Luthuli, Nobel Peace Prize winner and former president of the banned African National Congress, was killed in a railway accident two months ago, he was the last popular leader of Africans on a national scale not in prison or in exile. Even he was becoming a shadowy figure living under enforced silence and restriction at his home near the Zululand coast.

The only really nationally known African figure at liberty in South Africa today is Paramount Chief Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, who accepts the apartheid that Luthuli rejected.

This shows that apparent success of the Nationalist Government's policy to destroy the old urban-based political leadership of the Africans and substitute another leadership based on the tribal reserves and largely of its own choosing. A vast and anonymous political quiet reigns in the monotonous spread of African townships round the white industrial centres which six or seven years ago were the scene of so much mass demonstration and fiery political speech. Only in the distant rural homelands is there some carefully regulated and subdued political activity.

Of the African Nationalist leaders who looked once most likely to succeed Luthuli, Oliver Tambo lives organising fellow-exiles in Tanzania, Robert Mandela is serving a life-sentence for sabotage on Robben Island in Table Bay, and on the same

penal settlement in indefinite detention is Robert Sobukwe, head of the breakaway Pan-African Congress. Afrikaner Nationalists argue that the new tribal leadership they have sponsored is more natural for the Bantu. They seem to contradict this view when they excuse the detention of Sobukwe by saying that he is too dangerous to set free because he is, in their opinion, the finest natural leader of African masses yet to appear in modern South Africa.

Hundreds of lesser former ANC and PAC leaders are in prison on Robben Island and elsewhere, convicted of political offences which the ubiquitous security police have been relentless in uncovering in all their minutiae.

Only reality

Kaiser Matanzima, head of the six-man cabinet of semi-autonomous first (and, so far, only) Bantustan, claims to be an African Nationalist and to stand for independence—his party is called the Transkei National Independence Party. When pressed he says the whites would never accept any real form of integration, and that he is working within the only political reality he has ever known, segregation. At times he gives the impression that he would find much in common with the "Black Power" enthusiasts of Negro America.

His opposition is now headed by Mr Knowledge Guzana of the Democratic Party, an attorney who sees the Transkei as an integral part of South Africa. The Democratic Party is the

party largely of the least tribally orientated commoners. It won about three-quarters of the popularly contested seats in the first election though Matanzima's majority was assured by the nominated chiefs in the legislative assembly. At the next election, however, Matanzima's emphasis on the Transkei as the black man's country and the support of the removal of white traders, may be shown to have made an impression on the electorate.

The Pretoria Government declares that it supports Nationalism in its proper place—which is not in the white areas of the republic. Government administrators and Ministers show elaborate respect for Matanzima when he travels from the Transkei to see his subjects in the townships of Johannesburg, Cape Town, or Durban. He is even received in mayoral parlours. However, it is plain that he is allowed to travel to see his fellow Africans, not to talk to white audiences. When the late Luthuli began to attract considerable white audiences to his meetings in 1959, he was soon under ban again.

In the Transkei itself, Matanzima's authority is hedged by an omnipresence of white officials. Most of the Civil Service is white, and a very active section of the republic's Special Branch looks after security in all its curious ramifications. The territory is still under a five-year-old emergency proclamation which gives additional powers to the security police. When Matanzima wanted to make Mr Curnick Ndamse, dismissed from Fort Hare University College for criticising



Robert Sobukwe

Government education policy towards Africans, a senior education official in the Transkei, the Security Branch had Ndamse banned. Matanzima refused to take this lying down, and finally

induced the republic to lift the ban. However, in spite of the fact that Ndamse is now a circuit inspector of education, the security police still feel at liberty to raid his home.

There are those who believe that Matanzima is playing a deep game, and that he is simply biding his time. If so, he will have to be very patient. He relies upon Pretoria for five-sixths of the revenue needed to balance his budget. About 85 per cent of the wage-earners of the Transkei have to work outside it, and send some £1,500,000 home in remittances from the white areas. Although considerable advances have been made in forestry, agriculture is still desultory, and industry is almost non-existent. Only now is the Government turning to the idea of allowing white investment there.

The really startling activities among the concentrations of urban Africans are those of the criminal elements, armed robbery being particularly prevalent. One of the biggest urban groups of Africans on the sub-Saharan continent is the Johannesburg township of Soweto (population 750,000), ironically enough largely the creation of the apartheid policy. There 1,000 murders a year are committed, which must be one of the highest murder rates in the world. The increasing reliance on migrant labour is bringing about a breakdown in African family life in the cities which a Dutch Reformed Church commission described as a "raging cancer."

Sometimes there is a glimpse of what popular feeling may be. In a big railway accident, surviving Africans mass together and murder the near-by white signalman. At the announcement

of an unpopular decision in a contest between two black boxers infuriated African fans turn homicidal against the three white judges. Let any white driver knock down an African in a street crowded with Africans and he is immediately surrounded by furious pedestrians. At international matches, the side playing against South Africa is supported to a man by the non-white spectators.

It is true, as the Government points out, that the African urban masses live in better housing than they ever had before, and have better material facilities. There are more African children at school, more African students at the segregated universities, more African professional men, sociologists, doctors, teachers. But just what they are thinking,

MORE FOREIGN NEWS, PAGE 11

as the first reports of ANC guerrilla attacks come in, there are no popularly recognised leaders to tell the rest of South Africa.

There they remain, the continent's greatest group of Africans acclimatised to a modern industrial society, and wanting no return to the tribal life. Like the mass of American Negroes, they wish only to be accepted fully into the general life of the second half of the twentieth century. They are, as far as can be seen, leaderless, concerned mainly with bringing up families, having their children educated and given new prospects, and hoping that by some miracle of human change all this will come to pass. If there are leaders among them, they keep themselves well hidden and avoid the perils of publicity.

DATE.....

9 NOV 1967

Queenstown Daily Representative

Call For Farming Faculty At Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TSOLO.

A call for a faculty of agriculture at the Xhosa University of Fort Hare was made by the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. C. K. Madikizela, here.

Opening a sheep and wool course for Transkei Government

extension officers, the Minister said the establishment of such a faculty was "long overdue."

Mr. Madikizela said the tempo of agricultural development in the Transkei could be considerably increased if his department had more professional officers.

"The importance of agriculture in the economy of the Transkei has been stressed time and again by experts and lay men alike and yet we find graduate training facilities at Fort Hare for practically every profession but agriculture."

Consul to visit Fort Hare



THE British Consul in Port Elizabeth, Mr Denis Cross, accompanied by Mrs Cross, will visit Grahamstown, Alice and Queenstown next week.

On Monday Mr Cross will give a luncheon address to Grahams-town Rotarians on the British economy. On Tuesday and Wednesday he will visit Fort Hare University College, the Federal Theological Seminary and Lovedale School.

On Thursday Mr and Mrs Cross will be in Queenstown at the invitation of Mr Frank Green, Managing Director of the local newspaper, and Mrs Green.

2 TOERE DEUR TUISLANDE

(Pretoriase Redaksie)

BESONDERHEDE van twee insiggewende toere na Bantootuislande wat deur die Departement Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gereël word, is vanoggend deur die organiseerder en bestuurder van die toere, mnr. F. C. Greyvenstein, bekend gemaak.

Die toere word in samewerking met die S.A. Spoorweë aangebied om die vordering in die tuislande aan belangstellendes te toon. Die Ciskei en Transkei, en Noord- en Noordoos-Transvaal sal besoek word.

Die eerste toer na die Ciskei en Transkei duur van 12 tot 20 November, en die tweede na Noord- en Noordoos-Transvaal, van 27 November tot 3 Desember.

Albei toere word met spesiale luukse treine en toerbusse onderneem, metagenoeg 70 toeriste in elke groep. Die toertreine vertrek uit Johannesburg.

DERDE TOER

Mnr. Greyvenstein het vanoggend gesê dat dié twee toere die drie toere wat oorspronklik vir Oktober beplan is, vervang. As gevolg van die tydsfaktor, is die derde toer na Natal en Zoeloland afgestel. Dit kan dalk aanstaande jaar in April of Mei aangebied word.

Die toer na die Ciskei en Transkei sluit onder andere in 'n besoek aan hoofminister Kaiser Matanzima, lede van sy kabinet en die leier van die Transkeise opposisie, en die Kommissaris-generaal van die Xhosa-volkseenheid.

Ander plekke wat op dié toer besoek sal word, is die Lubisi-dam en -besproeiingskema by Qamata; die Mount Arthur-opleiding- en hoërskool vir dogters, en die Freemantle-hoërskool vir

seuns by Lady Frere; die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare; Mabandla-lokaste; die Lovedale-hospitaal en die Zwalitsba-Bantoe-universiteit en die Tlokoeni-zwe-skool vir seuns van hoofmanne en kapteins.

WILDTUIN

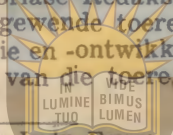
Op die tweede toer deur Noord- en Noord-Oos-Transvaal word twee Kommissaris-Generaal-gebiede besoek: dié van die Noord-Sotho-Volkseenheid, en dié van die Tsonga-Venda-Volkseenheid.

Andr plekke wat besoek sal word is onder meer Ga-Rankuwa Bantoe-dorp; die Do-

mincan-skool vir Dowes; die Arabie Landbouskool; die Mathaka-Sending-Hospitaal en oustehuis; die Thutamaphelo-opleidingskool vir gesondheidsvoorrighers, die Nkawkawa Bantoe-dorp, en word afgesluit met 'n besoek aan die Manyeleti-wildtuin.

Die toer na die Ciskei en Transkei is reeds vol bespreek, maar daar is nog enkele sitplekke op die toer deur Noord- en Noord-Oos-Transvaal beskikbaar.

Belangstellendes kan mnr. Greyvenstein by telefoon 39711, bylyn 252 (Pretoria) skakel.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Transkei law officials attend Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

WELCOMING a group of officials of the Transkei Government to a four-day refresher course, Professor J. B. Thom, dean of the faculty of law at the University College of Fort Hare, said personal contact and discussion with trained lecturers, giving an easier grasp representation of their subjects would be most useful to those obtaining their degrees by correspondence with the University of South Africa.

After paying tribute to the founders of Fort Hare, including Dr Alexander Kerr, Professor

Prof Thom said it was confidently expected that the student roll would be more than 2,000 by 1975.

BIG GROWTH

The law faculty had grown from four students in 1960 to 76 this year and in 1969 a new department of constitutional law would be added to the three existing departments of private law, public law and mercantile law.

Negotiations were now under way for instituting a crash course during the second semester of 1968 for Government Bantu law officials to assist them with their examinations for awards of the University of South Africa.

Five Transkelian officials are at present in residence at Fort Hare studying law. This number will soon be increased, according to Mr J. A. Burger, Secretary for Justice to the Transkei Government.

2.1 NOV 1967

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.A.

Minister opens course for prosecutors

UMTATA—A course for trainee public prosecutors was formally opened here yesterday by the acting Minister of Justice, Mr. Z. Mabandla.

Addressing the trainee officials, Mr. Mabandla said there was a dire need for qualified legal officers in the territory, as the Transkei could not rely forever on seconded officials.

He said a recent survey on the subject had revealed the extent of the shortage and as a result, the Department of Justice took immediate steps to rectify the matter.

FEEES

A subsidy scheme was introduced allowing for officers studying law at the University of South Africa to receive a subsidy of 50 per cent on their registration and tuition fees, and another Government sponsored scheme was also introduced, allowing selected officers to attend the University of Fort Hare as full law students.

The course, created by the Department of Bantu Affairs and Development in collaboration with the Republican Department of Justice was a means of providing this essential training.

Among those present at the opening address was the head of the training section of the Department of Justice in Pretoria, Mr. J. C. Ferreira. — DDR.

25 NOV 1967

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EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Functions for three graduates

Herald Correspondent

THE first local African woman to gain a B.Sc. degree at Fort Hare in 1965, Miss Nonceba Emily Adams, will be honoured at a congratulatory function to be held in the Crown Deluxe Cinema, Veeplaas, tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Adams, who is doing her University Teacher's Diploma at Fort Hare this year, is the youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Adams, of Veeplaas. Her father is a retired teacher.

A similar function will be held in the War Memorial Hall, New Brighton, in honour of Messrs G. Maneli, B.A., and M. T. Mafa, B.A. (Social Work) who graduated at Fort Hare this year.

The function will also be held this Sunday afternoon.

The highlight of the function will be an address by Dr B. F. Laubscher.

DATE

11-DEC 1957

LEGAL WITNESS

New rector of Fort Hare appointed

PRETORIA — Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha announced in Pretoria yesterday that Prof. J. M. de Wet, M.Sc. (S.A.), B.Sc.-Eng. (Wits), D.I.C., Ph.D. (London) had been appointed as rector of Fort Hare University College from July 1.

He succeeds Prof. J. J. Ross, who retires after a life of service in African education and as rector of Fort Hare.

Prof. de Wet has served on the council of the Fort Hare University College since 1959.

He is a former senior lecturer in mathematics at Potchefstroom University. He has been dean of the faculty of statistics at the university since 1958.— Sapa.

DATE

25 NOV 1967

R. E. EVENING POST

African doctor joined by son for first time

A PROUD father today is Dr. W. Africa, qualified long after his F. Nkomo, of Pretoria, whose father had died. son, Abraham, 27, has qualified Dr Nkomo said his daughter, as a medical practitioner at Portia, was in Germany. She Natal University. was required to study German for two years before taking a

Dr Nkomo, a member of the executive of the South African Institute of Race Relations for many years, said today in a telephone interview his son passed his examinations this month.

He would do his housemanship at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban.

This is believed to be the first time an African doctor has been joined in the medical profession by a son in South Africa.

Dr R. R. Mahlangeni, of Duncan Village, East London, whose father was the first African medical practitioner in South

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
pharmacy course.

Dr Nkomo and his two children are former students of Fort Hare. He obtained the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees at Fort Hare and obtained the M.B. and Ch.B. degrees at the University of the Witwatersrand.

His son took the Rhodes University B.Sc. degree at Fort Hare. The daughter graduated B.Sc. at Fort Hare two years ago.

Mrs Nkomo, a former daughter of the late Rev. K. K. Ncwana — one of the first and most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Church — died several years ago.

DATE

1 = DEC 1967

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Nuwe rektor aangestel

PRETORIA. — Die nuwe rektor vir Fort Hare Universiteitskollege is prof. J. M. de Wet van die University of Fort Hare Potchefstroom, het Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling aangekondig.

Prof. De Wet volg prof. J. J. Ross as rektor op. Prof. Ross tree op 1 Julie as rektor af. Hy het sy lewe aan die Bantoe se onderwys gewy.

Prof. De Wet het die grade M.Sc. aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, B.Sc. (Ing) aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand en D.I.C. en Ph.D. in Londen behaal. — (Sapa.)



Fort Hare law faculty to expand

ALICE — A department of constitutional law is soon to be added to the Faculty of Law at the University College of Fort Hare, the Dean of the faculty, Professor J. B. Thom, revealed here yesterday.

Professor Thom made the announcement in his welcome to a group of Transkei Government officials on a four-day refresher course at the university.

The law faculty had grown from four students in 1960 to 76 this year and in 1969 a new department of constitutional law would be added to the three existing departments of private law, public law and mercantile law.

By 1975 the university's student roll would be more than 2,000, he said.

CRASH COURSE

Negotiations were now under way for instituting a crash course during the second semester of 1968 for African law officials of the Republican Government to assist them with their examinations for awards of the University of South Africa.

Professor Thom said the refresher course would greatly assist the officials in their correspondence studies for law degrees with the University of South Africa.

Five Transkeian officials are at present in residence at Fort Hare studying law and this number will soon be increased according to Mr. J. A. Burger, Secretary for Justice to the Transkeian Government.—DDC.

Fort Hare Rector named

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, has announced that Prof. J. M. de Wet, M.Sc. (S.A.), B.Sc.-Eng. (Wits), D.I.C., Ph.D. (London) has been appointed as Rector of the Fort Hare University College from July 1.

He succeeds Prof. J. J. Ross who retires after a lifelong service to the education of the Bantu and as Rector of Fort Hare.

Prof. De Wet has served on the council of Fort Hare University College since 1959.

He is a former senior lecturer in mathematics at Potchefstroom University. He has been Dean of the Faculty of Statistics at the university since 1958.

The first

Prof Ross was the first Rector of Fort Hare in the college's new life under the Department of Bantu Education.

He was born in Harrismith where his father was a Dutch Reformed Church missionary.

Prof Ross was a teacher before becoming senior lecturer in law at the University of the Orange Free State. He was appointed Rector at Fort Hare in 1959 at the age of 56.

Dr Ross plans to retire to Pretoria where he has a farm in the district.

DATE

DEC 1967

PRETORIA NEWS

New Principal Of Fort Hare



Professor J. M. De Wet of Potchefstroom has been appointed principal of the University of Fort Hare University College with effect from July 1, 1968, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In 1958 Professor De Wet was appointed to the Chair of Statistics at the University of Potchefstroom. His appointment as principal of Fort Hare will follow the retirement of Professor J. J. Ross.

DATE

19-DEC 1967

STAB

New rector for Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Fort Hare, South Africa

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, announced yesterday that Prof. J. M. de Wet, M.Sc. (S.A.), B.Sc. Eng. (Wits), D.I.C., Ph.D. (London) has been appointed rector of the Fort Hare University College from July 1.

He succeeds Prof. J. J. Ross, who retires after a lifelong service to education of Africans and as rector of Fort Hare.—Sapa.

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- DEC 1967

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare Rector



University of Fort Hares
Together in Education

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New rector of Fort Hare

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DATE

19-DEC-1967
DIE BURGER

Fort Hare se Nuwe Hoof



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PRETORIA. — Die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, het gister aangekondig dat prof. J. M. de Wet met ingang van Julie aanstaande jaar as Rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare aangestel is. Hy volg prof. J. J. Ross op.

Fort Hare se nuwe rektor

PRETORIA. — Prof. J. M. de Wet van Potchefstroom is aangestel as rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare van 1 Julie 1968 af, het die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en -onderwys, mnr. M. C. Botha, gister hier aangekondig.

Hy volg prof. J. J. Ross op wat aftree. Hy is vroeër van Bloemfontein.

Prof. De Wet het die graad B.Sc. in 1935 en in 1937 die graad M.Sc. aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit verwerf. Vervolgens het hy aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand gaan studeer waar hy die graad B.Sc. (ingenieurswese) in 1940 behaal.

In 1945 aanvaar hy 'n aanstelling as lektor in wiskunde aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit.

Hy vertrek in 1947 na Londen waar hy die graad Ph.D in 1949 verwerf en waarna hy terugkom na die Potchefstroomse Universiteit en tot senior lektor in wiskunde verhef word. In 1956/57 studeer hy aan die London School of Economics. Van 1958 is hy op Potchefstroom in die leerstoel statistiek. — Eie Berig.

DATE

2 = DEC 1967

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

New rector at Fort Hare



PRETORIA — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, announced yesterday that Prof. J. M. de Wet had been appointed Rector of the Fort Hare University College from July 1.

He succeeds Prof. J. J. Ross, who retires after a life-long service to the education of Africans and as Rector of Fort Hare.

Prof. De Wet has served on the council of the Fort Hare University College since 1959. He has been Dean of the Faculty of Statistics at the university since 1958.—SAPA.

DATE

15 DEC 1967

S.A. DIGEST

BANTU AFFAIRS

New Fort Hare rector

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, announced recently that Prof. J. M. de Wet of the University of Potchefstroom, had been appointed Rector of the University College of Fort Hare, Cape. He will assume duty on July 1, 1968, and succeeds Prof. J. J. Ross who is retiring.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor de Wet obtained his B.Sc degree in 1935 and his M.Sc degree in 1937 at the University of Potchefstroom. Because of the outbreak of the Second World War he could not use the bursary awarded to him for overseas study. Instead he studied at the University of the Witwatersrand where he obtained his B.Sc (Engineering) in 1940.

He was appointed lecturer in mathematics at the University of Potchefstroom in 1945. In 1947 he left for London where he obtained a Ph.D. in 1949. In 1956/57 he studied at the London School of Economics. He was appointed professor of statistics at the Potchefstroom University in 1958.

AFRICANS URGED TO STUDY

EAST LONDON. — The importance of education to the African was it emancipated him from mental slavery, ignorance and superstition, said Mr L. M. Mbadi, Lecturer in African Languages at the University College of Fort Hare at the prize-giving at Newenyathi Secondary School at St. Luke's.

It was regrettable education had not outrightly won the battle against superstitions. Cases of murder arising from beliefs in witchcraft were read in newspapers, said Mr Mbadi.

Mr Mbadi said: "Good teacher-parent relations largely contribute towards a healthy tone which is conducive to good discipline, character-building and the attainment of good results."

DISCIPLINE

Parents should co-operate with teachers by checking if a pupil had done his homework and should report any defect that may mar the progress of the child at school, said Mr Mbadi.

He told parents they should not regard the school as a reformatory. They should harness their children with good discipline and the teacher would do his duty as far as this was concerned.

Mr Mbadi added that avenues were opened to African people in the political, educational and socio-economic development of the country. The key to all these things was education.

Africans in Cape are apathetic

—VISITORS

FREELAND SIYENGO, 23, and Johnson Hlithani, 21, two students from the African University at Fort Hare who are visiting the Cape, find African people in the Peninsula "vastly different" from those in Johannesburg.

"In Johannesburg the African people work hard and are striving to better themselves. Here in Cape Town they are lackadaisical," Johnson Hlithani, a first-year commerce student, said.

Freeland Siyengo, a science honours student, said that the University College of the Western Cape was similar in size and facilities to Fort Hare, which is the oldest of the three African universities in South Africa.

VACATION WORK

"There are about 400 students at Fort Hare, of which about 100 are women. There are more students in the arts faculty than any other, most of whom become teachers, but many also study science. All teaching is in English," Mr. Siyengo said.

"There has been no medium to report student activities opinion as Fort Hare has no students' representative society or students' newspaper. However, a newspaper is proposed this year".

Both Siyengo and Hlithani are spending their summer vacation with relatives in the Cape. They would like to do vacation work and anyone interested should African Institute of Race Relations contact them through the South

19 DEC 1967

ALI'S SUCCESSOR

THE diplomatic corps in London will no doubt be particularly curious to meet the successor to Mr. Ali Simbule, Zambia's High Commissioner, who caused such an outcry when he described Britain as "a humbled, toothless bulldog."

What can they expect from Mr. Elias Chipimo who will be taking over from Mr. Simbule? According to a Zambian High Commission spokesman, Mr. Chipimo is not the sort of person given to such undiplomatic outbursts.

The two come from very different camps, says the spokesman. "Mr. Chipimo is a civil servant whereas Mr. Simbule was a freedom fighter. He wouldn't say a harsh thing about anyone."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STAUNCH CATHOLIC

Chipimo has visited this country several times, most recently earlier this year when he was over for a week on Government business. His appointment to London will be his first diplomatic post.

Chipimo is a 36-year-old teacher turned civil servant and now diplomat, whose rise to the

position of under-secretary at the Zambian Ministry of Transport, Power and Communications was pretty swift even by Zambian standards.

His break came in 1956 when he won a Government scholarship to Fort Hare University in South Africa. When he was offered the London position, he was about to take up a university post in Lusaka.

Described as "a staunch Catholic," Chipimo is married with six children.

POTCHEFSTROMER WORD REKTOR VAN FORT HARE

Prof. J. M. de Wet, hoof van die departement Statistiek aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir C.H.O., is aangestel as rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare in die plek van prof. J. Ross wat aftree.

Die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en onderwys, mnr. M. C. Botha, het verlede Donderdag in Pretoria aangekondig dat prof. De Wet vanaf 1 Julie 1968 as rektor aangestel is.

Prof. De Wet dien reeds sedert 1960, toe die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare deur die Regering oorgeneem is, in die Raad van dié Universiteitskollege.

POTCHEFSTROMER

Prof. De Wet is 'n gebore Potchefstromer. Hy is die oudste seun van wyle prof. C. J. H. de Wet, vroeër hoogleraar aan die plaaslike Teologiese Skool.

Nadat prof. De Wet in 1932 sy skoolloopbaan aan die Hoërskool Gimnasium voltooi het, studeer hy aan die plaaslike Universiteit waar hy in 1935 die B.Sc. en in 1937 die M.Sc in Toegepaste Wiskunde verwerf. Aangesien hy laasgenoemde graad met lof verwerf het, ontvang prof. De Wet 'n beurs vir verdere studie oors. As gevolg van die uitbreek van die Oorlog kon hy egter nie op daardie tydstip van die beurs gebruik maak nie en hy gaan studeer aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand waar hy in 1940 die B.Sc (Ingenieurswese) behaal.

In 1945 aanvaar prof. De Wet 'n aanstelling as lektor in Wiskunde aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit.

LONDEN

Tien jaar nadat hy die beurs vir oorsese studie ontvang het, maak prof. De Wet daarvan gebruik. Hy vertrek naamlik in 1947 na Londen waar hy aan die Imperial College van die Universiteit van Londen studeer. Nadat hy in 1949 die Ph.D. in Toegepaste Wiskunde verwerf het, keer hy terug na Suid-Afrika waar hy aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit tot senior lektor in Wiskunde bevorder word.

Prof. De Wet gaan weer in 1956 oorsese en studeer aan die London School of Economics waar hy in 1957 'n diploma in Statistiek verwerf. In 1958 is prof. De Wet aangestel as hoof van die departement Statistiek aan die P.U. vir C.H.O. waar hy sedertdien werksaam was.

Prof. De Wet het in 1940 met mej. Heinie du Toit, ook 'n gebore Potchefstromer, in die huwelik getree. Mev. De Wet is reeds die afgelope 16 jaar orreliste van die Gereformeerde gemeente Potchefstroom. IN 1964 as musikant wyseres aan die Hoër Volksskool verbonde, terwyl sy ook praktiese musiekonderrig by die Konservatorium

Prof. en mev. De Wet het vier kinders. Die oudste, mej. H. de Wet, is tans lektrise in Frans aan die plaaslike Universiteit. Die oudste seun het vanjaar die matrickeksamen afgelê, terwyl die twee jongste seuns nog op hoër- en laerskool afsonderlik is.

Die De Wets is 'n wiskundige familie, soos blyk uit die feit dat ook prof. De Wet se broer, prof. C. L. de Wet, professor in Wiskunde aan die Universiteit van Pretoria is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

5 JAN 1958

S.A. FINANCIAL GAZETTE

Two Bantu universities have placed orders for switch-gear worth almost R45,000. The equipment—for the University of Fort Hare and the University College of the North—is to be manufactured and supplied by South Wales Electric (Pty) Limited, of Kempton Park.



University of Fort Hare
Technological Institute

Husband-wife team goes DOCTORS TO LIVE IN 'KEI

EAST LONDON. — Two well-known East London African doctors are to leave at the end of the month to settle at Mount Frere in the Transkei. They are Dr. R. R. Mahlangeni (50) and his wife, Dr. O. B. Z. Bikitsha (44), of Duncan Village.

Mr. Mahlangeni has served the East London community for twenty years. He is the only son of the first African medical practitioner in South Africa, Dr. M. R. Mahlangeni.

After obtaining his medical degree at Toronto in Canada, Dr. Mahlangeni practiced at Ngqamakhwe and Mount Frere in the Transkei. He died at the age of 56 in 1939.

GLASGOW

After matriculating at Fort Hare in 1935, Dr. R. R. Mahlangeni went to Glasgow University in Scotland where he obtained his medical degree in 1943 and also obtained his licentiate in midwifery. On his return from overseas he practiced at Butterworth before coming to East London in 1946.

His wife, Dr. Bikitsha, matriculated at Healdtown Institution near Fort Beaufort in 1939.

Before she went to the Witwatersrand University where she obtained her medical degree in 1949, Dr. Bikitsha did medical aid at the University College of Fort Hare.



UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

DATE

19 DEC 1967

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Persoonlike Berigte



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. dr. D. F. van Dyk, dekaan van die fakulteit van opvoedkunde van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, en mev. Van Dyk, bring die Kerstvakansie by mev. S. M. Laas Theunissen deur.

5 JAN 1968

THE TRANSVALEF

SKAKELTUIG



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die twee Bantoe-universiteite, Fort Hare en die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde, het bestellings geplaas vir skakeltuig.

Die totale waarde van die twee bestellings bedra R44,700. South Wales Electric het die kontrak verower.

DATE

- 1 DEC 1967
DIE TRANSVALER



PROF. J. M. DE WET

De Wet Fort Hare se nuwe rektor



Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer
Together in Excellence

PRETORIA.

PROF. J. M. DE WET van Potchefstroom is aangestel as rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare van 1 Julie 1968 af, het die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en -onderwys, mnr. M. C. Botha, gister hier aangekondig.

Hy volg prof. J. J. Ross op wat aftree.

Prof. De Wet het die graad B.Sc. in 1935 en in 1937 die graad M.Sc. aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit verwerf. Weens die uitbreek van oorlog kon hy nie van 'n beurs wat hy vir oorsese studies verwerf het, gebruik maak nie. Vervolgens het hy aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand gaan studeer waar hy die graad B.Sc. (ingenieurswese) in 1940 behaal.

LEKTOR

In 1945 aanvaar hy 'n aanstelling as lektor in wiskunde aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit.

Hy vertrek in 1947 na Londen waar hy die graad Ph.D. in 1949 verwerf en waarna hy terugkom na die Potchefstroomse Universiteit en tot senior lektor in wiskunde verhef word. In 1956/57 studeer hy aan die London School of Economics. Van 1958 is hy te Potchefstroom in die leerstoel Statistiek.



MR. S. M. BURNS-NCAMASHE

Job for Xhosa expert

A PROMINENT African educationist and Xhosa language expert, Mr. S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, has been appointed assistant editor of Xhosa - English - Afrikaans dictionary being compiled at Fort Hare University College, Alice.

Mr H. W. Pahl, Chairman of the Xhosa Language Board, is editor. Another assistant editor is Mr J. B. M. Dubase.

Mr Ncamashe resigned as Principal of Limekhaya Secondary, Kabah, Uitenhage at the end of last year. He had been principal of the school for the last two years.

He is a former lecturer in Xhosa literature in the Department of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare, an author, orator, poet, composer and subdeacon of the Order of Ethiopia.

Prominent poet

Mr Ncamashe has served on the Xhosa Language Committee of the Department of Bantu Education for many years. He has written a highly-rated book "Masibaliselane" - "Let us tell each other stories".

He has manuscript on the history of the Xhosa people, and poems which he hopes to publish soon.

Mr Ncamashe is a prominent poet of AmaRarabe tribe. He sings praises to great chiefs including Paramount Chief Archibald Velle Sandile, of AmaRarabe tribe.

Mr Ncamashe is a former president of the Cape African Teachers' Union and one of its founders. He is one of the foremost advisors of Paramount Chief Sandile.



Fort Hare University
Together in Excellence

- 5 JAN 1968

DATE

S.A. DIGEST

Book on Bantu

Fourteen specialists in Bantu education have just produced a collective work, *Trends and Challenges in the Education of the South African Bantu*, published by van Schaik's of Pretoria. The book is acclaimed as exceptionally well produced. It is edited by Prof. P. A. Duminy of the faculty of education, University College of Fort Hare.

Last article

The volume includes one of the last articles by the late Prof. J. P. van S. Bruwer, a well known anthropologist and former vice-rector of the University of Port Elizabeth. His article is entitled, "African Education and Political Development", and was originally delivered as one of a series of lectures.

Kentering oor S.A.-beleid by kolleges vir Bantoes'

DIT IS NOODSAAKLIK dat die universiteitskolleges vir Bantoes steeds meer akademiese vryheid moet geniet wat die opstelling van leerplanne en eksamenvraestelle betref, het prof. J. J. Ross, rektor van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare gister in Bloemfontein aan Die Volksblad gesê.

Prof. Ross, wat in 1960 aangestel is as rektor van Fort Hare, tree aan die einde van Junie 1968 af met pensioen. Hy word opgevolg deur prof. dr. J. M. de Wet, professor in toegepaste wiskunde aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit. Prof. Ross was voorheen professor in regte aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit.

Prof. Ross het gesê dit is nodig dat die universiteitskollege groter akademiese vryheid geniet in die opstelling van leerplanne en eksamenvraestelle omdat die kolleges bepaalde gemeenskappe met bepaalde eise en behoeftes moet dien. Dit is ook noodsaaklik in die uitvoering van die Regering se beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

GROOT TAAK

Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, wat deur die wet daargestel is om as akademiese voog sekere standaarde te handhaaf, het 'n groot taak verrig in die opbouing van die kolleges. Die Universiteit het met verloop van tyd al meer vryhede oorgelaat aan die kolleges. Om aan die vereistes wat aan hulle gestel word te voldoen, word die behoefte steeds meer gevoel vir algehele akademiese outonomie.

Toe hy in 1960 as rektor oorge neem het, was die klimaat aan Fort Hare baie ongunstig. Kwaadwillige propaganda is gemaak deur mense wat nie die Regering se beleid goedgesind was nie. Nusas het 'n baie groot aandeel gehad in hierdie saak. Die prentjie is egter nou heelwat anders. Die studente en die Kōsa-publiek aanvaar nou die inrigting as hul eie. Die kon nie anders nie, want hulle het gesien dat die Regering se beleid reg is.

KENTERING

Prof. Ross het gesê dat daar 'n merkbaar kentering by die Bantoe-studente te bespeur is ten opsigte van die Regering se beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling. Hy glo hulle begin die voordele van die beleid insien. Die resultate wat die afgelope paar jaar behaal is, was ook baie beter as dié wat behaal is aan gemengde universiteite.

Daar is 'n behoefte by die Bantoe-studente om te skakel met die blanke universiteit. Daar word verwag dat sekere ontwikkelinge sal ontstaan in die verhouding van die blankes teenoor die nie-blankes. Dit is egter 'n proses wat sy normale gang moet gaan. As dit ryp gedruk word sal dit nie slaag nie.

Prof. Ross sê dat die Bantoe-student oor die algemeen baie hardwerkend is. Vanweë die erns en doelgerigtheid waarmee hulle hul studies aanpak, behaal hulle heelwat sukses.

Daar heers ook 'n gesonde verhouding tussen die studente en dosente. Selfs gedurende opstootjies was daar nooit enige dissiplinêre probleme nie. Die studente reageer ook goed op regverdige, eerlike, doelgerigte en selfs waar nodig, strenge behandeling.

DATE.....

8 FEB 1968

STAR

Two Africans for Wits. University



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UMTATA, Thursday. — The Transkeian Department of Roads and Works has announced the granting of bursaries to enable two Africans to study engineering for two years at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The recipients have obtained Bachelor of Science degrees at the University College of Fort Hare.—Sapa.

10 FEB 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH F.L.

Bad matric results hit Fort Hare entrants

EAST LONDON — The number of new students to study for degrees at the University College of Fort Hare this year may be affected by poor results of the matriculation examinations last year, the Registrar, Mr. H. J. du Preez, said yesterday.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Over a hundred applications for admission to Fort Hare were received last year. A large number of these applicants, however, failed their matric.

"Last year we had 437 students on the campus. I do not think we shall exceed that number this year because of poor matriculation examination results," said the Registrar.

Of the 437 students on the campus last year, more than 300 were coming back to continue their studies, he added.

Registration of students was from January 15 to 28, said Mr. Du Preez.

REJECTED STUDENTS TO RETURN



Staff Reporter

NINETEEN students who were refused admission to the Fort Hare University College last year because of alleged bad conduct, will be admitted this year "because their conduct has improved," a spokesman for the college said yesterday.

Mr. H. J. du Preez, registrar of the college said the council had decided last year to allow the students to re-register this year

They were refused re-admission to the college at the beginning of last year after the authorities had alleged that their behaviour was not in the interests of the college.

13 FEB 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Student gets corporation bursary

EAST LONDON — A young African will go to the University College of Fort Hare this week to complete his third year B.Sc. course thanks to the Xhosa Development Corporation.

He is Mr. Gladstone Biyana, who comes from the Nqamakwe district in the Transkei.

Mr. Biyana was unable to complete his studies last year because of lack of funds.

He is employed as a technical assistant by the Xhosa Development Corporation at its headquarters.

The general manager of the corporation, Mr. B. Kramer, said there were no strings attached to the bursary.

"After completing his studies Mr. Biyana will be free to work where he wants to," he said. "If he wants to work for us all the better."

The chairman of the corporation, Mr. C. B. Young, last year announced the establishment of a trust fund to enable Xhosa-speaking students to study at Fort Hare.

He said there was a dire need for Africans qualified in accountancy and science.—DDR.

13 FEB 1968

DATE

BULAWAYO CHRONICLE



SIR ALEC

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

SHOUTING WILL NOT HELP: HOME

Alice (Cape), Monday.

ADDRESSING an informal gathering at Fort Hare University here today, the former British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas Home said of his country and South Africa that "our two countries' interests lie along parallel lines.

"I am no mathematician, but I hope a way will be found of getting them closer together.

"We have our difficulties but they can never be solved by shouting at each other — only by a better understanding of each other's problems. I am here to learn."

Sir Alec, accompanied by Lady Douglas Home, lunched with Dr. and Mrs. R. H. W. Shepherd.

Dr. Shepherd was a member of the Monckton Commission on the Central African Federation.—Iana.

DATE

19 FEB 1968

STAR

PARENTS TOO POOR, SO STUDENTS RAISED FEE

The Star's African Reporter



STUDENTS at the Orlando West High School in Soweto have sent one of their colleagues to Fort Hare University College after learning that his parents were unable to do so.

Michael Seageng, the adopted young man, is one of the few students from Soweto who matriculated last year. He and six other matriculants from the

Orlando West High School had applied for bursaries to go to university this year.

But Michael's application was unsuccessful. And the only money his parents could give him was enough for the Johannesburg-Alice train ticket.

So determined was Michael to further his education that he bought the train ticket and boarded the train to Fort Hare University College on Tuesday last week—perhaps with the hope that the university authorities would get him a bursary somewhere.

Mr. S. K. Matseke, principal of Orlando West High School, said that when his school learnt of Michael's plight, students de-

cidied to do something for him. They raised R105 for his fees. The money has been sent to the university college.

Mr. Matseke said it was not yet known how much Michael would need for fees and books. But the school, together with his parents, will do the best they can to keep him at the university.

Mr. Matseke also said Michael was one of the best mathematics students at the school and that he was respected by both students and teachers.

The big question is, according to Mr. Matseke, whether the school and Michael's parents will be able to keep Michael at Fort Hare for four years of study.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE

WELCOME

FOR

SIR ALEC

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

SIR ALEC and Lady Douglas-Home received a warm welcome when they took a few hours off from their strenuous tour to visit the century-old Lovedale Institution and the University College of Fort Hare. Both these institutions were founded by the Church of Scotland.

Acknowledging the welcome at an informal Fort Hare tea-party, Sir Alec said, "Our two countries' interests lie along parallel lines. I am no mathematician, but I think a way will be found of getting them closer together."

University of Fort Hare
UNDERSTANDING
Together in Excellence

"We have our difficulties and they can never be solved by shouting at each other — only by a better understanding of each other's problems. I am here to learn."

Accompanied by Mr and Mrs Ian Fleming they met and chatted with African and White members of the staff and showed deep interest in the work of African higher education.

Lunch was taken with Doctor and Mrs R. H. W. Shepherd, old friends since Dr Shepherd was Moderator of the Church of Scotland and a member of the Monckton Commission on the Central African Federation.

FURS STOLEN

Sapa reports from Bloemfontein that two karakul furs which were presented to Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home on their visit to Bloemfontein last week were stolen from the offices of the Bloemfontein municipality. Three White men are being detained for questioning.

The furs, which are worth about R40, were presented to the visitors by the agriculture faculty of the University of the Orange Free State.

The public relations officer of the Bloemfontein City Council, Mr A. W. Hibbert, took custody of the furs and was to have sent them on to Sir Alec's home in London.

17 FEB 1968

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare posts

Dr J. G. C. SMALL, 36, has been promoted Professor of the newly-created department of Business Economics at the University College of Fort Hare. Dr W. C. Els, 39, is the new Professor of Geography.

HELP FOR 'ODD MAN OUT'

Student who lost bursary can now study

STAFF REPORTER

PUPILS of the Orlando West High School, Soweto, have banded together to raise funds to see through university a former fellow student who had become the "odd man out." They have already raised among them R105 which they sent yesterday to Fort Hare University as part of

his fees.

The student, Michael Seageng, of Orlando West, who matriculated last year, left for Fort Hare on Wednesday.

Mr. S. K. Matseke, principal of Orlando West High School, said yesterday in an interview his pupils approached the teachers and offered their aid when Michael failed to get a bursary.

The applications for bursaries of five other students who matriculated with him were successful, and it had become apparent that unless he got help somewhere he would be the only one who would not be able to go to university.

PREFECT OFFER

"We were first approached by the school's prefect body who offered to raise funds to pay Michael's fees," Mr. Matseke said.

"Word about their plans got round the school somehow, and more pupils offered to join forces with the prefects. All dipped their hands deep in their pockets, and this way we were able to raise R105."

Mr. Matseke said the fund had caught the imagination of the school, and the pupils had decided to keep it going, firstly to pay Michael's fees until he found a bursar, and secondly to help other needy but deserving students.

CHARITY DAY

Once or twice a week they would hold a "charity day" at school, and every pupil who could afford to do so would donate a sum toward the fund.

The students donate the money out of their pocket money, which some earn by doing odd jobs.

Michael would read for a B.Sc. degree, and he hoped to come back and teach at his old school, Mr. Matseke said.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

19 FEB 1968

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Two new professors



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof Johannes Smal, (above left) who has been appointed to the new chair of Business Economics at the University College of Fort Hare.

A former student of Potchefstroom University, where he gained his B.Comm, B.Comm Honours, Master's degrees and Doctorate, Professor Smal lectured at the University of the North before joining the staff of Fort Hare as Head of the Department of Business Economics.

Dr Willem Els, who graduated

from the University of the Orange Free State with a Master's degree in 1951, is the new Geography Professor at the University College of Fort Hare.

In 1965 he was awarded his Doctorate by the University of South Africa. He joined the staff of Fort Hare in 1961

21 FEB 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Fort Hare man dies at 62



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Mr. August Belling, 62, assistant manager of the agronomy section of the University College of Fort Hare's experimental farm died yesterday while at work. He is survived by twin boys, both with the South African Police Force, and two daughters living in East London.—DDC.

**BO:**

Dr. William Christoffel Els (39) wat in die plek van prof. D. E. Nel as professor in geografie by die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege naby Alice aangestel is. Hy het by die Hoërskool Steynsrust gematrikuleer en in 1943 sy onderwysdiploma aan die universiteit van die Vrystaat behaal. In 1951 het hy sy meestersgraad verwerf. In 1956 het hy 'n B.A.-graad in opvoedkunde en in 1958 'n M.A.-graad in opvoedkunde verwerf. In 1961 is hy as lektor by Fort Hare aangestel en in 1963 tot senior lektor bevorder. Verlede jaar was hy waarnemende hoof van die afdeling geografie. In 1965 het die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika 'n doktorsgraad aan hom toegeken. Die toekenning is gemaak vir sy proefskrif, Evolution of Land Use in the Grate Fish River Valley. Dr. Els is getroud en het twee kinders.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ONDER:

Dr. Johannes George Christian Smal (36) wat tot professor van die nuwe fakulteit van handel en ekonomie aan die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege bevorder is. Hy het op Potchefstroom gematrikuleer. In 1954 het hy sy B.Com. (Hons.)-graad aan die Universiteit van Potchefstroom en in 1955 sy M.A.-graad ontvang. In 1959 ontvang hy die doktorsgraad van die Universiteit van Potchefstroom. Dié toekenning het hy vir die boek Agricultural Co-operatives in South Africa up to 1933 ontvang. Hy was vooreen hoof van die Departement van Handel en Ekonomie by die universiteitskollege. Hy is getroud en het vier kinders.

Seven new teachers join Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE

THE University College of Fort Hare has announced the following new appointments:

Mr Norman Christy Tait, 31, new senior lecturer in geography, graduated at Stellenbosch University with a B.A. degree.

Mr Andries Francois Conradie, 40, senior lecturer in history, was awarded an M.A., with distinction in history, by Potchefstroom University. He has taught for 16 years and was principal of a school in Pondoland.

Dr Ernst Werner Glesekke, 27, senior lecturer in chemistry, gained an honours degree in science at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He was awarded his doctorate in 1965 and spent two years at the University of Illinois.

Mr Pieter Cornelius Wagener, 27, formerly lecturer in physical chemistry, has now been appointed lecturer in applied mathematics. He graduated M.Sc. from Pretoria University.

Mr Willem Johannes Louw, 24, has been appointed lecturer in private law after graduating B.A. LL.B. at Potchefstroom.

Mr Philippus Johannes Malan, 25, lecturer in mercantile law graduated B.Com., LL.B. at Potchefstroom University.

Mr Theophilus Ntobeko Vincent Maqashalala, 30, has been appointed lecturer in social work. He has an advanced diploma in agriculture, a B.A. (Soc. Sci.) from Fort Hare, and has taught for two years.

Promotions and a new Chair at Fort Hare

ALICE — The opening of term at the University College of Fort Hare will be marked by two top promotions, including a new Chair of Business Economics.

Doctor J. G. C. Smal, 36, has been promoted to Professor and to the newly created Chair of Business Economics.

In the course of a colourful academic career, Professor Smal matriculated from the Gimnasium Hoër, Potchefstroom, in 1948, and after two years' service with the Railways, became a full-time student of the University of Potchefstroom, graduating in Commerce in 1953.

INSPECTOR

He gained his B.Com. Hons. degree with distinction in 1954. In 1955, while serving as assistant to the cost-accountant of the Department of Transport, he was awarded the master's degree with distinction in commerce.

In 1958-59 he was an inspector in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the University of Potchefstroom conferred a doctorate upon him for his thesis "Agricultural Co-operatives in South Africa up to 1933." His promoter was Professor B. van Deventer of Potchefstroom University.

In 1960-61 he lectured at the University of the North, Turfloop, before joining the University College of Fort Hare as Head of the Department of Business Economics.

Among his other publications are "The Place of the Co-operatives in the National Economy" and "The Position of the Non-White Co-operative Societies in South Africa."

TWINS

In 1961 he married Miss Elizabeth Smidt, of Pretoria. They have a daughter, 5, and twins, a boy and girl of 6 months.

Dr. W. C. Els, 39, is the new Professor of Geography. He succeeds Professor D. E. Nel, who now heads this department at the University of the Orange Free State.

Professor Els matriculated from the Steynsrust High School, graduated in Arts in 1948, gained the Education of the University of the Orange Free State in 1949 and his master's degree there in 1951.



PROF. J. G. C. SMAL . . . new Chair.

While teaching geography at the Hennenman High School from 1952-59, he obtained his B.A. Ed. (1956) and his master's degree in education (1958) of the University of the O.F.S. In 1960 he was appointed temporary lecturer here.

He joined the staff of the University College of Fort Hare in 1961, became a senior lecturer in 1963 and acting head of the Department of Geography in 1967.



PROF. WILLEM C. ELS . . . Professor of Geography.

During 1965 the University of South Africa made him a D.Lit. and Ph.D. for his thesis on "Evolution of land use in the Great Fish River Valley."

His promoter was Professor J. H. Moolman, M.A., Ph.D. (Stell.) of UNISA.

In 1953 he married Miss Susanna Griessel, of Paul Roux, O.F.S., an Arts graduate of the University of the O.F.S. They have two children, aged four and two.—DDC.

68

LD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Varsity film for overseas

A FILM is being made of all South African universities for distribution in cinema and television circuits overseas.

Mr Raymond Hancock, a camera man from Johannesburg, has spent the last few days filming at Rhodes University. He is shooting the film on instructions of the Department of Information.

Mr Hancock filmed at the University of Fort Hare on Thursday.

The next university on his itinerary is the University of Cape Town, followed by the University of Stellenbosch.

He hopes to complete shooting in August or September.

Typical life

The film will be released in South Africa and overseas next year. It will last for 27½ minutes and is aimed at depicting typical university life in South Africa. Most of the shooting is done with a "hidden camera".

This morning, Mr Hancock filmed the Rhodes rowing club in action as well as the internationally - famous Chamber Choir.

The film is a colour production. It is being made at a cost of about R30,000. The Rag at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria will also be filmed.

Mr Hancock will write the basic script for the commentary, which will probably be edited and read by a member of the SABC.

The accompanying music will also feature the Rhodes University Chamber Choir.

Experienced

Mr Hancock has been a camera-man for 22 years and last year won a gold medal at the Venice Film Festival with a film about science in South Africa, "The Living Laboratory".

He has already produced 14 documentary films.

He has shot scenes all over Africa and was once chased up a thorn tree by a rhino while filming at the Kariba Dam animal rescue operations.

5 of 20 barred students back at Fort Hare

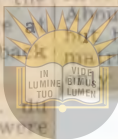
FIVE of the 20 students who were refused readmission to Fort Hare has admitted 150 first-year students this year. Fort Hare University College at about 750 applied for admission at the beginning of 1967 are barred because of the poor African matriculation results in 1967. at the College this year. 150 qualified for admission

The Registrar, Mr H. J. Du Preez, said the students were told last year they could re-apply for admission in 1968. Six students applied and were re-accepted. One of them has since decided not to return.

Students refused readmission included three honours students, one master's student and a number of third-year students. One of them was Mr Mafu Mabandla, a third-year law student who is the son of the Minister of Roads and Public Works in the Transkei Cabinet, Mr Z. Mabandla.

Several of the students were later rejected for registration at the University of South Africa because they could not get good conduct certificates from Fort Hare.

Mr Du Preez said the students were told they could re-apply for these certificates at the beginning of this year.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

17 MAR 1968

SUNDAY TIMES, JOHANNESBURG

University life to be filmed

SUNDAY TIMES Reporter

FILM MAKER M. R. Hancock, whose earlier work last year's Venice Film Festival won a first prize and a gold medal, is preparing a new film on South African universities for the Department of Information.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

This film, which will be completed in August, will be shown on television and in cinemas overseas, and will be distributed in South Africa. It will be released early next year.

Rhodes is the first university to be filmed, although some shots have also been taken at Fort Hare. The famous Rhodes Chamber Choir, due to tour overseas at the end of the year, will feature in much of the Rhodes section of the film.

Filming will begin shortly at Stellenbosch, and the University of Cape Town. The Wits and Tukkies Rags will also be filmed.

19 MAR 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students back

EAST LONDON — Five of the 20 students who were refused re-admission at the University College of Fort Hare last year have been re-admitted this year. —
DDR.

They will be present

BANTU LIBRARY HEADS TO MEET



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr HANS ABRAHAM



Prof. J. J. ROSS

Professor E. J. Marais, Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's Chief Minister, will not be available for the annual conference of the Bantu Library Association of South Africa in New Brighton later this month.

They were to have addressed the conference, which starts on March 26 and ends on March 28.

Prof. Marais has been taken ill during a visit to California. Chief Matanzima has other engagements.

Mr Hans Abraham, Commissioner-General for the Xhosa National Unit, and Professor J. J. Ross, Principal of Fort Hare, have been invited instead.

Delegates are expected to come from all over South Africa.

A civic reception has been arranged at St Stephen's Hall, New Brighton, on March 26.

The Port Elizabeth Fern Club has invited officials of the association to dinner at a Korsten restaurant.

Enrolments at Fort Hare

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir.—I take strong exception to a report published on page 2 of your issue of Saturday, March 9, under the headline "Hundreds of Africans turned away from the colleges."

One realises that statistics may be misleading; was it, however, necessary for you to rush gleefully into print, in the conviction that you had found yet another stick with which to beat the so-called "tribal colleges," when you could so easily have verified the validity of the inferences which you drew, simply by telephoning a responsible official of the University College's Administration?

I have no knowledge of the facts appertaining to the other university colleges; your report was so palpably distorted, however, that I took the trouble to ascertain the true position here at Fort Hare.

Students intending to enrol at a university must of necessity apply for admission during the preceding year—i.e. in the hope, firstly, that they will pass their matric. examinations, and, secondly, that they will somehow succeed in raising the necessary fees. It must be self-evident that either hope may eventually be frustrated.

While, therefore, it may be true that 750 students applied for admission, does it necessarily follow that because the total enrolment is only 457, the rest must have been "turned away," to quote your prominent and utterly false headline? The truth is that Fort Hare could have accommodated 100 more students than were actually admitted, and that no one who qualified for admission was "turned away." Yet you stated, as a fact, that "this means hundreds of men and women applying for admission to the colleges are being refused admission."

You then proceeded to draw another false inference from the figures furnished by the Minister with respect to the ratio between White and non-White staff at the university colleges, and made the mischievous statement that this proved "the Government's aim of having the majority of staff members at these colleges non-White, is failing."

The position is that when applications are invited for a vacant post preference is accorded to Bantu applicants, if they possess the necessary qualifications. The minimum

qualification for any lecturing post is a post-graduate degree. To cite but one example—since no Bantu has ever applied for a post in the Faculty of Law, the latter is staffed entirely by White personnel.

You profess to be an upholder of the interest of the Bantu. May one, however, infer from your criticism that you wish the standards to be lowered so as to enable Bantu applicants to be appointed to academic posts solely because they are Bantu? Would that be in the interests of the people whose cause you profess to champion? You cannot eat your cake and have it, however much you might like to. You have been one of the most vociferous critics of Bantu Education, yet attempts to maintain academic standards are censured.

This report demonstrates the dangers inherent in mixing factual reporting and comment. One assumes that you know, as an experienced journalist, Mr. Editor, that when you report news, you should confine yourself to the facts, reserving your comments thereon for your leading articles. May one infer, therefore, that you are deliberately employing this device (mixing fact and comment) so as to mislead? Is this responsible journalism? On the contrary, such recklessly irresponsible reporting can only harm race relations.

A clear course of conduct has emerged over the years from your reports concerning Bantu Education in general, and the university colleges in particular. Since you are so partial to "snappy" labels (e.g. the disparaging appellation "tribal colleges" habitually employed to describe us), one might label it as "rabble-rousing reporting." Objectivity does not seem to be aimed at. How many of the Bantu educational institutions have you visited, Mr. Editor, so as to see for yourself what is being done for these students? Derogatory publicity you provide in generous measure. Why not accentuate the positive for a change—or would objectivity damage your circulation?

Finally, why not pay us a visit one day? You might learn a great deal.

G. Seymour Wood,
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Mercantile Law,
Fort Hare.

Independence For Non-White Colleges

STATUS INCREASE

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

THE non-White university colleges will soon become independent and have the same status as White universities, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, announced last night.

This major policy statement, released to the Press here, is interpreted as a big step forward in the Government's policy of separate development and segregated higher education.

Mr. Vorster said the five colleges "each at such a stage that may be found opportune" would be released from the control of the University of South Africa which at present regulates syllabuses, courses offered and the awarding of degrees.

FORT HARE

The institutions are the University College of Fort Hare at Alice, the University College of the North, near Turfloop, in the Northern Transvaal, the University College of Bellville, near Cape Town, the University College of Durban, on Salisbury Island, and the University College of Zululand, near Ngoye.

Of these five, Fort Hare — the oldest-established non-White college in the country — will probably have first

claim to academic independence.

The other colleges were established under the so-called Extension of University Education Act of 1959, when Fort Hare — established in 1916 — was also taken away from the control of Rhodes and put under the University of South Africa.

The Acts closed the "open" universities to non-White students except on permit from the Minister of Education.

Mr. Vorster said each college "may," subject to certain conditions, provide for its own syllabuses, the training of students, conducting of examinations, introduction of new courses for degrees, diplomas or certificates and for the award of its own degrees and diplomas.

Legislation was being prepared by various State departments.

"It has also been approved that the institutions in future be called 'universities,' that the chairmanship of the council be elevated and the incumbent of this post be designated as president of the council," the statement said.

GIVEN PROOF

It concluded: "The Government has taken this resolution in the belief that the university colleges and their personnel have given proof of their ability to maintain the same standards which are applied by the independent universities."

The institutions have in the past been nicknamed "tribal colleges" as each caters for a particular section of the non-White population.

When the Extension of University Education and Fort Hare Transfer Acts were passed in 1959, they sparked off widespread protests from students and university authorities because of the loss of academic freedom and university autonomy.



University of Fort Hare
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TOP POST FOR NATAL MAN

MR. E. P. L. BYDELL, BSc., BEd. has been appointed Assistant Educational Planner by the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Mr. Bydell (40), leaves Natal at the end of June to take up his new appointment in Cape Town as from July 1.

next year. His wife, who obtained her BA degree as a part-time student at Natal University in 1963, teaches at Bechet College.

The greater part of his education was completed in the Cape. After gaining his senior certificate at Patterson High School, Port Elizabeth, he obtained his BSc. degree at Fort Hare in 1954. In 1960, as a part-time student, he obtained his BEd degree at Natal University.

University of Fort Hare

Mr. Bydell has three more courses to complete with the University of South Africa for his BA degree. In 1964 he was awarded a British Council scholarship which enabled him to study educational administration and supervision, with special reference to post-primary students, for a year at Reading University, Berkshire, England.

APPOINTED HEADMASTER

Mr. Bydell started his teaching career at Melbourne Road School, Durban. From there he went to Umbilo Road School, Durban, then Bechet College before being appointed headmaster of Umbilo Road High School.

He also led an active life extra-murally, being chairman of the South African Coloured Child Welfare Society for many years. He was chairman of the Coloured Case Committee of the Durban Child Welfare Society. He was also the first attendance officer under the Natal Education Department.

Mr. Bydell's family plans to join him in Cape Town early



MR. E. P. L. BYDELL

Colleges to be universities



THE Government's decision to give greater academic freedom to non-White university colleges was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in a statement last night.

He said that in response to representations for greater academic freedom, the Government had decided that the five university colleges for non-Whites should be academically released from the University of South Africa and that each in its own time should be able, subject to certain conditions, to make provision for its own syllabuses, training of students, the holding of examinations, institution of courses for degrees, diplomas and certifi-

cates and the awarding of its own degrees and diplomas.

The conditions referred to included, among other things, that University of Port Elizabeth and the Senate of Examiners of each university college, provision should be made, for maintaining academic standards, for co-opted members of the staff of other universities, on the pattern of the University of Port Elizabeth, and that external examiners should be used.

The Prime Minister said it had also been approved that these institutions should in future be called universities, that the chairmanship of their councils be elevated and the incumbent be called the president.

The foregoing applied to the

five university colleges established in terms of the University Colleges for Non-Whites Act of 1960, the Extension of University Education Act of 1959 and the University of Fort Hare Transfer Act of 1959.

Legislation to give effect to the Government decisions was being prepared by the Government departments concerned and in consultation with one another.

The Prime Minister said the Government had taken this decision because it was convinced that the university colleges had given proof that they and their staff had applied the desired academic standards as were maintained by the independent universities.—(Sapa.)

NEED FOR AFRICAN LIBRARIES STRESSED

AN African librarian, Mr S. P. Manaka, of the University College of the North, at Turfloop, has expressed concern at the comparatively scant library facilities provided for Africans by the Government and municipalities.

Mr Manaka, Deputy Librarian of the University College, was giving his presidential address at the annual conference of the Bantu Library Association of South Africa in New Brighton.

Library facilities for the Bantu school population, exceeding 1½ million, were negligible, he said. Worse still was the lack of libraries in certain Bantu townships.



Inquiry

However, much progress has been made in the Transvaal. The Transvaal Provincial Library Service had a progressive programme for Bantu libraries.

Mr Manaka said the ox-wagon age had long passed. In the new and fast age every undertaking, including library services, should be speeded up to enable Bantu people to measure up to modern conditions.

A crash programme for training librarians should be started and vacancies for Bantu librarians created wherever possible.

The Minister of Education, Arts and Science had appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate and report on library services for non-Whites.

The commission had recommended that the Provincial Administration and municipal authorities be regarded as State bodies responsible for provision of public library services for all population groups.

Diploma

Mr Manaka urged the establishment of an academy for the promotion of Bantu literature. It would revolutionise the entire non-White scene.

He reported that in two years the Department of Bantu Education would establish libraries in all Bantu Primary schools.

His association had asked the Department of Bantu Education to introduce a library period in all schools.

The University of South Africa had also been asked to re-introduce the lower diploma in librarianship.

24-MAR 1968



Sir Alec Douglas-Home, after a visit to South Africa, sees a touch of heresy among the Apartheid men

I would not wonder if he was pretty near the mark.

To many Nationalists this would seem to be heresy but only a few years back during the Government of Dr Verwoed it would have been inconceivable that a mixed athletic team could travel together abroad. Today there is almost universal rejoicing that it is so.

One of the features of South African life which attracts such adverse criticism outside is the operation of the pass system. With the influx of thousands of Africans from other African countries and with the magnet of money which draws the tribesman to the town for jobs which all too often cannot immediately be found, a system of identification and a work record is essential. In addition to his name the card contains the work at which he is employed and basic tax of 30s. a year which all Africans pay. Like anyone else, no African likes paying taxes and seldom does so on time and very many of the convictions registered are due to this cause.

But there is no denying that there are too many cases where petty regulations harshly administered have led to hardship and cruelty. Bureaucracy is made for the bully. There are few European South Africans who do not know this and hate it, but too often the excuse has been given and accepted that this is the law. Lately new instructions on the humane administration of the Pass Laws have been issued to all police in South Africa. A conscious effort is now being made to prevent inhumanity and to inculcate into officialdom at the lower levels the idea that they are servants of the public.

On one matter I found nearly all the Europeans of a liberal cast of mind, churchmen, university professors and business people, were quite decided. It was that to seek to isolate South Africa by action through the United Nations makes no contribution whatever to solving her racial problems. It simply hardens the extremists and disheartens and weakens those who patiently and with some success are working to introduce more flexibility and gradually to replace doctrine with reason.

The recent action of the British Government in denying arms to South Africa for external defence falls into this category and has done incalculable harm to British interests in South Africa, depressing the spirits of the English-speaking South Africans who set so much store by British influence and friendship.

South Africa is a great country. On the one hand are all the signs pointing to expansion and economic prosperity. On the other there are the historic fears of one or other ethnic group for its neighbour. To create a harmonious and complete nation she needs time to solve her daunting social and political problem, and friends who can help her to use that time well.

A CHURCHMAN of the Anglican faith who had lived and worked in South Africa for thirty years lately said to me, "There is only one safe thing to do when talking or writing about South Africa and that is to qualify every positive statement with a 'but' . . ."

South Africa is denounced as a country in which the African lives in fear yet nothing will stop millions of Africans pouring into it and using every device to stay. The rigid definition given to the segregation of the racial groups is storing up trouble for the future, but there is a long history in South Africa of separate development which can only gradually be worked out of the system. General Smuts practised "parallel development" but he did not legislate about it.

The enforcement of the Pass Laws often leads to clumsy and sometimes to inhuman treatment but without an identity card system the social conditions where the Africans pour into the cities without any guarantee of work would be chaotic.

The allocation of the Transkei and other Bantustan areas exclusively to Africans can certainly be justified as a land settlement scheme supported by local and border industries but to represent it as the solution to the problem of the millions of the urban Africans is to hide one's head ostrich-like in the sand. The Government's legislation tends to emphasise the separation of races but the practice particularly in industry is becoming daily more flexible. Black and white, coloured and Indian, happily shop together but, ludicrously, in the Post Offices and buses there are separate entrances and compartments.

So one could go on. When General Smuts presided over the philosophy of parallel development, South Africa was still an almost wholly agricultural country and the pace of change was largely dictated by the requirements of the soil. But following the war there was a huge and unplanned influx into the towns and it is the impact of urban life on tribal Africans and the vast number of urban Africans who are finding work in expanding industry that is the core of South Africa's problem.

There are two attitudes which greatly prejudice a reasonable approach to a genuine and testing problem. The first is the insistence by the outside world that everything the European South Africans do is bad. Boycott simply plays into the hands

of the racial extremist. The second is the refusal of the South African Right-wing Afrikaaner, and at present of the Government, to allow that the future of the urban African is a problem at all.

The uncritical approach by outsiders is not justified. That the attitude of the Whites towards the three ethnic groups and particularly to the Africans is paternal, is undeniable, but the evidence of the prodigious work which is being done to improve their standard of life cannot be denied.

The clearance of the shanty slums by the Johannesburg City Council gives the Africans houses, light, sewerage, and running water services, amenities which they have never known before. It is true that the tenant has to pay a charge and that this may sometimes cause hardship. But their earnings are rising sharply and the relationship between subsidy and average earnings is being adapted with experience, and many of the African hospitals are exemplary by any standard.

Education, the most expensive of all the services, is slow, although a high percentage of children receive a primary education. Secondary education has fallen behind and its organisation has been faulty, but now headway is being made and I saw in a technical college in Windhoek, in a coloured school in the north of Cape Province, in Fort Hare University, and in the mission schools, both teaching as dedicated, and student training as good, as that in similar schools elsewhere overseas.

The South African Government is now laying out a lot of money into these and similar institutions on the theory that the Africans so educated will serve their fellows in the Bantustan areas and help to build up their standards until they are in every way comparable with their white or Indian or coloured neighbours.

In one way this is entirely commendable. In these areas which are at present primitive, there is much to be done in agriculture and in local government and urban administration. In commerce and in business and in the professions, the Africans are being trained to help to raise the standard of life of their own people. All that is true, but the flaw in the rigid theory of separate development is first that it does not cater for the educated African of exceptional talent who may wish to employ his skills outside an area reserved

for Africans; secondly, the native Bantustans, extensive as they are, and in places rich in soil, cannot possibly supply the answer to the future of the African in the towns.

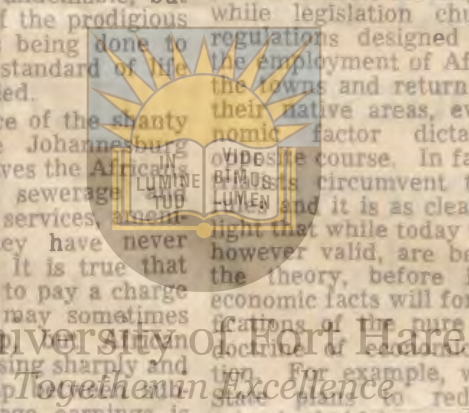
Time and again one returns to the urban, and before long, detribalised African as the kernel of South Africa's social and political problem. One of the contradictions which strikes a visitor most forcibly is that while legislation churns out regulations designed to limit the employment of Africans in the towns and return them to their native areas, every economic factor dictates the opposite course. In fact industries circumvent the rigid regulations and it is as clear as daylight that while today the facts, however valid, are bent to fit the theory, before long the economic facts will force modifications of the pure political doctrine of racial separation. For example, while the State attempts to reduce the urbanised Africans, the municipalities cheerfully plan and build houses for thousands more.

One of the surprises of my visit—unexpected because of the pattern in South Africa's Parliament—was that while a few of the Europeans to whom I talked decreed that the Bantu must be treated as foreigners for all time, 95 per cent. of them realised that, for example, the restriction on numbers of Africans employed in industry would not work, and recognised the need for flexibility, modification and change. They differed as to the manner of it but admitted that it must come.

One lifelong Afrikaaner Nationalist supporter projected the future of South Africa 30-40 years from now as follows:

Africans in the Transkei and other Bantustans self-governing and with full political rights	... 14 million
Europeans	... 6 million
Coloured	... 3 million
Indians	... 1 million

He forecast that the latter three groups would coalesce and would in all probability share the same franchise. That would leave 12-14 million Africans in the towns who would be increasingly assimilated into industry and business and would gradually, on a qualified franchise, achieve political influence. Then the proportion of urban Africans to the total of the other grouping would not be 4:1 as today but 1½:1 or thereabouts. In such circumstances the overriding fear of quality being swamped by numbers would be much less.



Non-White varsities to get autonomy

From GEORGE OLIVER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—The non-White university colleges will soon become independent and have the same status as White universities, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, announced last night.

This major policy statement is interpreted as a big step forward in the Government's policy of separate development and segregated higher education.

Mr. Vorster said the five colleges, "each at such a stage that may be found appropriate," would be released from the control of the University of South Africa, which at present regulates syllabuses, courses offered and the awarding of degrees.

The institutions are the University College of Fort Hare at Alice, the University College of the North, near Turfloop, in the Northern Transvaal, the University College of Bellville, near Cape Town, the University College of Durban, on Salisbury Island, and the University College of Zululand, near Ngoye.

Of these five, Fort Hare — the oldest-established non-White college in the country — will probably have first claim to academic independence.

The other colleges were es-

tablished under the so-called Extension of University Education Act of 1959, when Fort Hare — established in 1916 — was also taken away from the control of Rhodes University and put under the University of South Africa.

The Acts closed the "open" universities to non-White students except on permit from the Minister of Education.

Mr. Vorster said each college may subject to certain conditions, provide for its own syllabuses, the training of students, conducting of examinations, introduction of new courses for degrees, diplomas or certificates and for the award of its own degrees and diplomas.

Legislation was being prepared by various State departments.

"It has also been approved that the institutions in future be called 'universities', that the chairmanship of the council be elevated and the incumbent of this post be designated as president of the council," the statement said.

STANDARDS

It added that "for the purpose of maintaining academic standards," co-opted members from other universities would be included on the senate and faculty boards of each college, as is done by the new University of Port Elizabeth.

It concluded: "The Government has taken this resolution in the belief that the university colleges and their personnel have given proof of their ability to maintain the same standards which are applied by the independent universities."

The institutions have in the past been nicknamed "tribal colleges" as each caters for a particular section of the non-White population.

When the Extension of University Education and Fort Hare Transfer Acts were passed in 1959, they sparked off widespread protests from students and university authorities because of the loss of academic freedom and university autonomy.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

S.A.'s non-White varsities to get independence

"Witness" Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—In a major policy statement, the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster last night announced that the five non-White university colleges would soon become independent.

This means they will have the same status as the White universities and will no longer fall under the control of the University of South Africa.

The colleges would then be able to, subject to certain conditions, provide for their own syllabuses, training of students, conducting of examinations, introduction of new courses for degrees, diplomas or certificates and for the award of its own degrees and diplomas.

The colleges are Fort Hare at Alice in the Eastern Cape, the University College of the North in the Transvaal, the University College of Bellville in the Western Cape, the University College of Durban and

the University College of Zululand.

Fort Hare was, until 1959, tied to Rhodes University but last year the Government passed the extension of University Education Act which introduced apartheid to higher education, provided for the establishment of the college and took Fort Hare away from Rhodes University's control.

Mr. Vorster's statement yesterday said that legislation was being prepared to make the proposed changes. The institutions would in future be called universities and the chairmen of the councils would be known as presidents.

To maintain academic standards, co-opted members from other universities would sit on the senate and faculty board of each college.

The statement said: "The Government has taken this resolution in the belief that the university colleges and personnel have given proof of their ability to maintain the same standards applied by the independent universities."



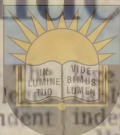
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

4 APR 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E 1

Non-White colleges to be independent



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — in the country — will pro- non-White university colleges will have first claim to academic will soon become independent independence.

and have the same status as White universities, Minister, Mr. Vorster, an last night.

Mr. Vorster said the five colleges — "each at such a stage that may be found opportune" — would be released from the control of the University of South Africa which at present regulates syllabuses, course offered and the awarding of degrees.

FIRST CLAIM

The institutions are the University College of Fort Hare, at Alice, the University College of the North, near Turfloop, in the Northern Transvaal, the University College of Bellville, near Cape Town, the University College of Durban on Salisbury Island, and the University College of Zululand, near Ngoye.

Of these five, Fort Hare — the oldest-established non-White col-

leges — will have first claim to academic independence. Mr. Vorster said each college will have first claim to certain conditions, the training of students, conducting of examinations, introduction of new courses for degrees, diplomas or certificates and for the award of its own degrees and diplomas.

"It had also been approved that the institutions in future be called "universities," that the chairmanship of the council be elevated and incumbent of this post be designated as president of the council," the statement said.

It added that "for the purpose of maintaining academic standards" co-opted members from other universities would be included on the Senate and faculty boards of each college, as is done by the new University of Port Elizabeth.

'Political tinge' in race relations deplored

AN African educationist, Mr E. M. Makhanya, Assistant Librarian of the University College of Fort Hare, Alice, yesterday deplored the "political tinge" in South African race relations.

Mr Makhanya's reference to race relations was taken from remarks made earlier by the Commissioner - General of the Xhosa National Unit, Mr Hans Abraham, a guest speaker at the annual conference of the Bantu Library Association of South Africa, in New Brighton.

The conference started yesterday.

Mr Makhanya said many delegates attending conference had grown up at a time when the concept of multi-racialism was predominant in race relations.

More opportunities

Later a policy of separate development came about.

Africans, however, knew what was good for them and acted accordingly.

Mr Makhanya was passing a vote of thanks to Mr Abraham.

He called for the creation of more opportunities for Africans to learn and serve their people in library service.

Africans, he said, should be asked to help select suitable books of particular interest to their own people.

Excluded Africans

Referring to Government-sponsored mobile libraries, he said facilities were exclusively available to non-Whites other than Africans.

The Government Director of Public Libraries told him a few years ago reference to non-White facilities in library services excluded Africans.

Mr Makhanya said an unfortunate factor in African literature

was that many writers produced literature for schools where there was a ready market.

Few wrote for public reading as the market was poor.

Mr Makhanya called for establishment of national libraries for the various African groups.



Conference delegates



Among delegates at the annual conference of the Bantu Library Association of South Africa are (front row, left to right) Chief M. J. CHUENE, Chairman of the Polokwane Regional Authority and Leboa Territorial Authority, Pietersburg, Chief E. K. MOLOTO, also of Pietersburg, Mr SOLOMON MASMANE, of Pietersburg, and Mr Z. B. MATSIMELA, a schoolteacher from Pietersburg. Second row are Mr F. M. MABOKO, African library organiser of Pretoria, Mr E. RASEFATE, of Ramabane Secondary School, Trichardt'sdal, Miss E. T. MEKUTO, Principal of Charles Duna Primary School, New Brighton, and Miss E. N. SANDI, also of Charles Duna School.

DATE.....

27 MAR 1968

P. E. EVENING POST

c.p.

10 APR 1968

DATE

DIE SUIDWESTER

Vis-hoof na Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

WALVISBAAI Dr. E. A. van den Berg, hoofvakkundige beampte van Visserynavorsing op Walvisbaai, is van 1 Julie af aangestel as hoof van die Departement van Dierkunde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

Dr. Van den Berg is 'n ou bekende op Walvisbaai en was onder meer kommando-offisier en lid van die Rapportryerskorps. Hy is eweneens 'n ywerige hengeljaar — en dit is stellig die grootste rede waarom hy spyt is om Walvisbaai te verlaat. „Al die Kapenaars kom mos hierheen om vis te vang,” sê hy.

(Eie berig)

19 APR

PRETORIA NEWS

Unisa Award Ceremony

The graduation ceremony for European graduates and post-graduates of the University of South Africa will be held in Pretoria on  April 27.

The Chancellor, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, will confer 43 post-graduate and more than 400 bachelors' degrees while the address will be given by Prof. O. P. F. Horwood, principal of the University of Natal.

Non-European graduates will receive their degrees at ceremonies to be held at the University Colleges — at Fort Hare on April 20, at Western Cape on May 4, Zululand and the University College of the North on May 11 and at Durban on May 18.

NON-WHITE COLLEGES WILL GET HIGHER STATUS

More academic independence

From Our Political Correspondent

Cape Town, Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICA'S five non-White university colleges — products of the controversial 1959 Extension of University Education Act — are to be given greatly increased academic independence together with formal elevation to the status of "universities."

This was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, who said the Government had taken the decision in the belief that the university colleges and their personnel had given proof of their ability to maintain the same standards as those applied by the "independent universities."

The announcement came as a surprise to Opposition Members of Parliament and most observers in Cape Town—although it is known that some of the university colleges have been pressing for greater autonomy.

STANDARDS

Mr. Vorster said that the five university colleges would each be released at an "opportune stage" from its association with the University of South Africa.

Subject to certain conditions, each college would be able to provide for its own syllabuses, the training of its students, its own examinations, the award of its own degrees or diplomas and the introduction of new courses.

To maintain academic standards, the conditions would require the inclusion in the Senate and faculty boards of

each university of members co-opted from the staff of other universities. Each college would have to make use of external examiners.

Mr. Vorster said legislation to give effect to this Government decision was being prepared by different Government departments.

His statement means that the five university colleges born out of the 1959 moves to enforce academic apartheid and limit the scope of Fort Hare (the university college at Alice which was then associated with Rhodes University and which served all non-White groups) to a Xhosa-only college, will take a major step towards becoming full universities.

Perhaps the best description would be "mini-universities"—the five university colleges awarded a total of only 248 degrees and 220 diplomas following the 1967 academic year.

Most of these awards (98 degrees and 74 diplomas) went to students at the University College for Indians in Durban. The Coloureds' University College of the Western Cape gave 36 degrees and 46 diplomas and the university colleges serving Africans awarded 94 degrees and 100 diplomas.

WORKINGS

Over the last few weeks, Opposition questions have prompted the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, to reveal some of the inside workings of the three colleges for Africans.

The three institutions—the University College of the North, at Turfloop in the Transvaal, Fort Hare and the University College of Zululand, at Ngoya in Natal—served a total of 1,305 students during the 1967 academic year.

A total of 247 lecturers and professors were on the combined teaching staff and it cost almost R2,000,000 to run the colleges. Of the students, only 874 were matriculated and not all of these were studying for degrees.

In other words, it cost almost R1,470 a student a year — and there was one lecturer or professor for every 5.5 students.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Ceremony at Fort Hare

THE Rector of Fort Hare University College, Professor Johan Jurgens Ross, 65, will deliver the graduation address — the first since he became Rector — on Graduation Day on April 20.

Professor Ross is due to retire in June. He became the first Rector of Fort Hare when the College came under the administration of the Department of Bantu Education in 1959.

He will be replaced by Prof. J. M. de Wet, a former senior lecturer in mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Statistics, at Potchefstroom University, since 1958.



University of Fort Hare
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Prof. S. Paton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa will confer degrees.

The Assistant Registrar of Fort Hare, Mr Redelinghuys, said the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima and his brother, Chief G. M. Matanzima, Minister of Education, had been invited.

Degrees

Mr J. H. Abraham, Commissioner-General for the Xhosa National Unit and members of the Fort Hare Advisory Council had also been invited.

The following are degrees to be conferred, with respective numbers in brackets: Bachelor of Arts (18), Bachelor of Science (11), Bachelor of Education (1), Bachelor of Social Science (9), Bachelor of Theology (3), Bachelor of Science, honours (4) and Bachelor of Commerce (2).

Diplomas are, Agriculture (1), Commerce (2), Public Service Law Certificate (1), Theology (1), University Education Diploma (10), South African Teachers Diploma (18) and University Education Diploma, non-graduate (4)

19 APR 1968

DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.



SIMPOSIUM

'n Simposium van die Fort Hare-Alice Sabra-studiekring word vanaand om 7.30 in die Senaatsaal van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare gehou. Die sentrale onderwerp is Die Ciskei. 'n Referaat sal deur prof. O. F. Raum gelewer word oor die antropologiese aspekte van die kultuurveranderinge in die Ciskei.

University of Fort Hare
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'Freedom' for Govt. colleges

SOUTH AFRICA'S five non-White university colleges — products of the controversial 1959 Extension of University Education Act — are to be given greatly increased academic independence and formal elevation to the status of universities.

This was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, who said the Government had taken the decision in the belief that the university colleges and their personnel had given proof of their ability to maintain the same standards as those applied by the independent universities.

The announcement came as a surprise to Opposition M.P.s and most observers in Cape Town — although it is known that some of the university colleges have been pressing for greater autonomy.

Mr. Vorster said that the five university colleges would each be released at an 'opportune stage' from its association with the University of South Africa. Subject to certain conditions, each college would be able to provide for its own syllabus, the training of its students, its own examinations, the award of its own degrees and diplomas and the introduction of new courses.

CO-OPTED

To maintain academic standards, the conditions would require the inclusion in the Senate and faculty boards of each university of members co-opted from the staff of other universities. Each college would have to make use of external examiners.

Mr. Vorster said legislation to give effect to this Government decision was being prepared by different Government departments.

His statement means that the five university colleges born out of the 1959 moves to enforce academic apartheid and limit the scope of Port Hare (the university college at Alice which was then associated with Rhodes University and which served all non-White groups) to a Xhosa-only college, will take a major step towards becoming full universities.

248 DEGREES

Perhaps the best description would be 'mini universities' — the five university colleges awarded a total of only 248 degrees and 220 diplomas following the 1967 academic year.

Most of these awards (98 degrees and 74 diplomas) went to students at the University College for Indians in Durban. The Coloured University College of the Western Cape gave 36 degrees and 46 diplomas and the university colleges serving Natives awarded 94 degrees and 100 diplomas.

Over the last few weeks, Opposition questions have prompted the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, to disclose some of the inside workings of the three colleges for Natives.

The three institutions — the University College of the North, at Turfloop in the Transvaal, Port Hare and the University College of Zululand, at Ngoya in Natal — served a total of 1,305 students during the 1967 academic year.

It cost almost R1,470 per student per year — and there was one lecturer or professor for every 5.5 students.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

48 will be capped at Fort Hare

ALICE — Forty-eight students will be capped and 37 others will receive diplomas at the annual graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare on Saturday.

The rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. J. Ross, who retires on pension at the end of this term, will deliver the main address.



University of Fort Hare
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Eighteen students will receive their Bachelor of Arts degrees, 11 will receive Bachelor of Science degrees, nine Bachelor of Arts in Social Science and three Bachelor of Divinity degrees.

One student will receive the Bachelor of Education degree, four the Bachelor of Science (Hons.) and two will receive Bachelor of Commerce degrees.

The registrar of the University College of Fort Hare, Mr. J. H. du Preez, said 37 students would receive diplomas.

Ten students will receive the University Education Diploma, 18 will get the South African Teachers' Diploma, four the University Education College Diploma, one Diploma in Theology, one Diploma in Agriculture, two Diplomas in Commerce and one Public Service Law Certificate.

Prof. Ross will be succeeded by Prof. J. M. de Wet from Potchefstroom University. He is a member of Fort Hare's governing council. — DDR.

DATE.....

25 APR 1968

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
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Among graduands at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare Xhosa University College, Alice, were (from left) Mr R. L. PETENI, B.A. Honours in English, Miss A. M. Y. BOMELA, B.Sc., and Mr B. B. MAFUYA, B.A., all of Port Elizabeth. Mr Peteni, Principal of Newell High School, New Brighton, obtained the B.A. degree at Fort Hare in 1938. He majored in English and Social Anthropology.

Was versteht man unter getrennter Entwicklung?

Prof. Dr. G. A. Rauche, Fort Hare

Will man über getrennte Entwicklung in Südafrika diskutieren, so muß man zunächst mit den **aktuellen südafrikanischen Umständen** und mit der **südafrikanischen Geschichte** vertraut sein. Die Ziele der getrennten Entwicklung (Apartheid ist ein irreführender Ausdruck und sollte nicht mehr gebraucht werden) sind erst sehr spät durch die Eiselen- und Tomlinson-Kommission Ende der vierziger und Anfang der fünfziger Jahre bewußt formuliert worden. Die getrennte Entwicklung als solche ist jedoch das Ergebnis der Geschichte oder des Geschehens in Südafrika. Sie ist nicht Ursache des gegenwärtigen südafrikanischen Geschehens, sondern Wirkung von partikulären geschichtlichen Umständen.

Die getrennte Entwicklung ist keine Ideologie (wie etwa der Marxismus ist), sondern der Versuch, die Koexistenz verschiedener Rassen und Völkerschaften mit verschiedenen Kulturen, Sprachen und Weltanschauungen so zu gestalten, daß die Unverletzlichkeit der Interessen und kulturellen Eigentümlichkeiten der verschiedenen Völkergruppen gewahrt wird und daß allen die Möglichkeit geboten wird, sich so zu entfalten, daß sie Teilhaber und Nutzniesser der Errungenschaften der westlichen Zivilisation in Südafrika werden. Es ist also falsch, die getrennte Entwicklung als Ideologie anzusehen oder sie durch die Brille einer anderen Ideologie zu beurteilen. Südafrika ist nicht Europa oder Amerika, seine Geschichte hat einen anderen Verlauf genommen und seine Probleme und Interessen liegen anders. Die getrennte Entwicklung konnte man vielleicht mit dem geschichtlich gewachsenen Partikularismus Deutschlands vergleichen, der ja heute noch bewußt in der Bundesrepublik gehandhabt wird und damit über einen ideologischen Gleichschaltungsversuch in den dreißiger Jahren unseres Jahrhunderts triumphiert.

Getrennte Entwicklung ist also ein praktischer Versuch, der geschichtlich gewordenen Lage Südafrikas gerecht zu werden. Es handelt sich nicht um die Anwendung einer bestimmten Philosophie oder Weltanschauung, die die Lösung und den Gang der Geschichte schon vorwegnimmt. Sie ist kein Rezept für die Lösung der internen Probleme anderer Nationen mit anderen Gegebenheiten und Wirklichkeiten. Sie versucht nur, im gegenseitigen Austausch mit den Nicht-Weißen in Südafrika, den Prozeß von deren stattfindenden Modernisierung, also den Akkulturationsprozess (dessen aktuelles Geschehen niemand bestreitet) in solche Bahnen zu leiten, daß damit westliche Zivilisation als solche in Südafrika nicht aufs Spielgesetzt wird. Nichts ist also fal-

schers als die Behauptung, daß die getrennte Entwicklung die Nicht-Weißen ewig der weißen Vorherrschaft unterwerfen und sie zu zweitrangigen Bürgern degradieren wolle. Das Gegenteil ist der Fall. Durch großzügige und wirksame wirtschaftliche und technische Hilfeleistungen ist die Republik bemüht, die nicht-weißen Völkerschaften in ihren Gebieten, auf dem Boden ihres jeweiligen Volkstums und ihrer angestammten Kultur, zur vollen staatlichen Autonomie und politischen Reife zu führen, ohne sie zu entwurzeln und sie so dem Chaos auszusetzen. Der wesentliche Unterschied zu den Integrationisten ist also nicht das Ziel, sondern die Methode. Während die Integrationisten die Nicht-Weißen mechanisch, ohne Rücksicht auf kulturelle Gegebenheiten und Eigentümlichkeiten, in die weiße Gesellschaft eingliedern wollen, trägt die getrennte Entwicklung den nationalen und kulturellen Belangen der einzelnen Völkerschaften Rechnung. Sie legt deshalb eine große Hochachtung anderen Kulturen gegenüber an den Tag, womit sie sich der gegenwärtigen Erkenntnis unter anderem der amerikanischen Philosophie anschließt, daß die westliche Zivilisation und deren mechanistischer Funktionalismus anderen Kulturen nicht in jeder Hinsicht überlegen ist und daß deren positiven Werte, z.B. deren Seelentiefe, ernstgenommen und einem gründlichen Studium unterzogen werden müssen. Das Paradoxon ist also, daß die sich so liberal gebärdenden Integrationisten absolut kein Verständnis für kulturelle Unterschiede haben, daß sie Gleichheit (Nivellierung) und Gleichwertigkeit (die gegenseitige Anerkennung verschiedener Kulturen und Individuen) verwechseln und daß sie eigentlich von der Prämisse der Überlegenheit der westlichen technologischen und methodologischen Zivilisation über die östliche Kultur der Innerlichkeit ausgehen. Sie sind also nicht nur in ihrem Denken rückständig, sondern wollen alles in ihr funktionales Schema pressen, wonach kein Unterschied in der wissenschaftlichen Behandlung eines materialen Gegenstandes und eines Menschenwesens besteht. Wir geben durchaus zu, daß man über die getrennte Entwicklung argumentieren kann. Das kann nur fruchtbringend sein, zumal die getrennte Entwicklung kein starres Schema, sondern im Fluß begriffen ist; aber dann muß man auf der anderen Seite auch zugeben, daß auch die mechanische Integration infrage gestellt werden kann, und darf sich nicht dogmatisch auf eine so fragwürdige Angelegenheit wie Weltmeinung (die doch erst durch Presse, Rundfunk und Fernsehen gemacht wird) berufen. Will man allen Ernstes behaupten, daß die Methode der mechanischen Integration unfehlbar ist? Man könnte z.B. sagen, daß

Diese Neigung hat natürlich ihre Ursache in der völlig anderen Denkweise der Bantu, die noch immer zum großen Teil in den mythologischen Grundwerten - Fruchtbarkeit, Gesundheit und Wohlstand - begründet ist und mit deren Übereinstimmung der Bantu einen hierarchisch gegliederten Kosmos von Lebenskräfte entwarf, die durch das magische Ritual des Zauberers den Menschen dienstbar gemacht werden. Wohl ist die alte mythologische Ordnung durch die Entwicklung des Christentums und der westlichen Zivilisation untergraben worden und hat sich eine westernisierte Intelligenz gebildet, aber diese ist nicht nur gering, sondern sie wurzelt auch noch keineswegs fest in der westlichen Zivilisation.

Es ist nun wahr, daß ein Teil dieser Intelligenz unter dem Einfluß ausländischer Ideologien und verlockender Schlagworte, die nicht durchdacht sind, die bedingungslose automatische Integration in die westliche Gesell-

schaft fordert, ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob das der Wirklichkeitslage entspricht und ob das Gros der Bantu-Bevölkerung in der Tat dafür vorbereitet ist. Es ist aber ebenso wahr, daß sich ein Teil der Bantu-Intelligenz bewußt ist, daß der Aufbruch der Bantu in Richtung der westlichen Zivilisation nicht durch völlige Preisgabe der alten Werte und Gebräuche, sondern nur im Anschluß an diese zu einem neuen sinnvollen Selbstentwurf und neuer Selbstverwirklichung führen kann. Und hier trifft sich nun dieser Teil der Bantu-Intelligenz mit der Politik der getrennten Entwicklung. Ihre Idee ist, mit Hilfe der Weißen, unter Wahrung ihres Volkstums, in ihrem eigenen Gebiet allmählich zur politischen, wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Reife zu gelangen und auf gleicher Stufe und in gegenseitiger Hochachtung und Anerkennung mit den anderen Völkern, ob schwarz oder weiß, in friedfertigem Austausch zusammenzuleben.



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Die Bekämpfung von Augenkrankheiten, von denen die Eingeborenen wesentlich stärker befallen werden, ist eine sehr wichtige Aufgabe bei der ärztlichen Betreuung. Hier wird ein Bantu-Junge von dem Augenarzt der mobilen Einheit des Südafrikanischen Nationalen Rats für die Blinden daraufhin untersucht, ob er an Trachoma leidet.

der Treuhänderschaft bei ihnen heranreifen, d. h. das Schicksal der nichtweißen Bevölkerung, die natürlich Heiden waren, war ihnen von Gott ans Herz gelegt. Wollten sie ihren göttlichen Auftrag wirklich durchführen, an den sie unerschütterlich glaubten, so war die Erhaltung ihres Volks- und Brauchtums die Voraussetzung dafür. Ähnlich wie die alttestamentlichen Juden fühlten sie sich als Gottesvolk. Ihr religiöser und in diesem Sinne kultureller Auftrag bestimmte demnach auch ihr sittliches Verhalten, das auf die Reinerhaltung ihres Volkscharakters gerichtet war.

Wollten sie wirklich den göttlichen Willen, wie sie ihn verstanden und in dem sie das Weltgesetz erblickten, durchführen, so mußten sie sich bewußt von den heidnischen Nicht-Weißen abgrenzen. Denn nur durch die Erhaltung ihres eigenständigen Charakters konnten sie diese Heiden zum ewigen Seelenheil führen, nicht aber, wenn sie darin aufgingen. Wenn nun auch die Afrikaner mit der Zeit sich anderen Ideen, die hauptsächlich durch die Engländer aber auch durch andere ausländische Einwanderer in das Land eindringen, öffneten und in der Zwischenzeit durchaus ihren Platz im modernen wissenschaftlichen Denken des Westens eingenommen haben, so ist doch der Gedanke der Treuhänderschaft den Nicht-Weißen gegenüber in der gegenwärtigen Politik in Bezug auf die getrennte Entwicklung unverkennbar. Die Afrikaner nehmen diese Treuhänderschaft sehr ernst und fühlen sich aus diesem Grunde sehr verletzt, wenn ihre guten Absichten im Ausland mißverstanden oder absichtlich verdreht werden.

Beim britischen Kulturkreis, wie er auf südafrikanischem Boden entstanden ist, liegen die Dinge in Bezug auf die getrennte Entwicklung etwas anders. Das britische Denken ist stark vom Empirismus (Locke, Hume), aber auch vom Positivismus und Utilitarismus (Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill) der englischen Philosophie geprägt. Der liberalistische und mehrgleichmacherige Zug dieses Denkens bedeutet aber nicht, daß die Briten sich nicht von beiden, den Buren sowohl als auch den Bantu, abgrenzten. Nur beruhte ihr Separatismus auf der Überlegenheit der britischen Kultur und Zivilisation, an die sie unerschütterlich glaubten und der sie im großen und ganzen (von Missionaren abgesehen) auf Buren und Bantu herabsehen ließ. Ihr herablassendes Wesen wurde vor allem von den Buren stark übel genommen. Der Brite des imperialistischen Zeitalters, dessen Typus sich vor allem in der Person des Cecil Rhodes verkörpert, sah in der Pax Britannica, d. h. der britischen Herrschaft über die Kolonialvölker, einen Segen für diese. Was ist das aber anders als ein säkularisiertes Sendungsbewußtsein? Und wenn wir die Wurzeln der britischen Großmacht- und Weltmachtspolitik noch weiter zurückverfolgen, so stoßen wir auf den Calvinismus, eine Hauptwurzel ihres Denkens also, die sie mit den Afrikanern gemeinsam haben. Denn war es nicht der erfolgbeußte Puritanismus und die Navigationsakte Oliver Cromwells vom Jahre 1651, die



Eine der Klinomobile, die in der Transkei eingesetzt sind, um die Bewohner auf Tuberkulose zu untersuchen.

University of Port Harcourt
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den Grundstein zum britischen Imperium legten? So stoßen wir zu unserer großen Überraschung auch beim englischen Kulturkreis auf eine religiöse Grundwurzel für ein eigentümliches englisches Kulturbewußtsein, daß die Engländer auch in Südafrika davor bewahrte, in den anderen Kulturkreisen aufzugehen.

Es ist natürlich eine Tatsache, daß die Anwesenheit von liberalen Ideen im britischen Denken eine Nuancierung in ihrem Denken zur Folge hatte, die sich vom britischen Herrtentum des ehemaligen kolonialen Offiziers und Beamten über den mehr liberalen wirtschaftlichen Kapitalismus (er benötigte nämlich nicht-weiße Arbeitskräfte) bis zum fanatischen Liberalismus einiger weniger Intellektueller erstreckt. Im großen und ganzen besteht heute, unter dem ideologischen Druck des Ostblocks, der westlichen europäischen Nationen und Amerikas und des wachsenden rassistischen Chauvinismus der Afro-Asiaten, bei den englisch-sprechenden Südafrikanern die Neigung, sich doch gemeinsam mit den Afrikanern auf den Boden der getrennten Entwicklung zu stellen. Schließlich sind beide im westlichen Denken verhaftet, das, wie wir bereits sahen, dem mythologischen Denken des Bantu, das noch zum großen Teil dessen Denk- und Lebensweise beherrscht, diametral entgegengesetzt ist.

Aber auch beim Bantu ist im allgemeinen der Wunsch nach Bewahrung der Eigenständigkeit und die Neigung vorhanden, sich nicht mit den Weißen zu vermischen.



Jongilizwe College für die Söhne der Häuptlinge und deren Ratgeber bei Tsolo in der Transkei: Der Physiklehrer zeigt den Schülern ein Experiment.

sie in der Abstraktion schwebt, daß sie die Wirklichkeit schematisch umbiegt, außerdem wirklichkeitsfremd ist und daß sie durch ihre mechanistische und funktionalistische Nivellierung keinerlei Hochachtung für individuelle und kulturelle Unterschiede an den Tag legt.

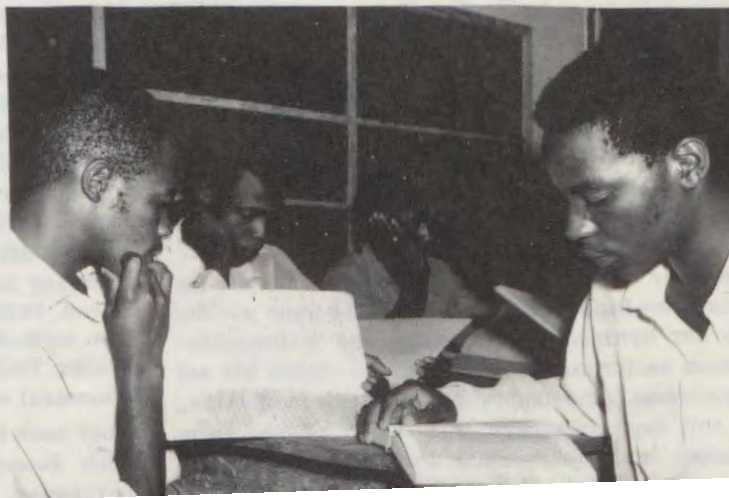
Geschichtlich gesprochen hat die getrennte Entwicklung ihre Wurzeln in der Begegnung zwischen Schwarz und Weiß in Südafrika, die ungefähr während des letzten Viertels des 18. Jahrhunderts erfolgte. Durch zwei bedeutende geschichtliche Ereignisse verteilte sich die Bevölkerung Südafrikas so wie wir sie heute noch vorfinden. Das erste Ereignis ist die Erschließung des Landesinneren durch die Buren während des Großen Treks. Dieser Pionierzug führte die Buren aus dem Bereich der Engländer (die 1806 die Kapkolonie von den Holländern in Besitz genommen hatten, und die ihnen 1815 entgeltlich zugesprochen wurde) jenseits des Oranjeufusses in das Gebiet des heutigen Freistaats und Transvaals. Das zweite Ereignis ist die „Mfecane“, die große Zerschmetterung, d. h. die durch die Raub- und Eroberungszüge des Zulukönigs Chaka erfolgte

Umgruppierung der Bantu-Stämme vom nördlichen Transvaal bis in die östliche Kapprovinz.

Durch diese beiden geschichtlichen Ereignisse trennten sich die verschiedenen Rassen und Völker in Südafrika in großen Zügen wie folgt: In der östlichen Kapprovinz, im Oranjerestaat und im Transvaal treffen wir vor allem die niederländischen Kolonisten an. Die östliche Kapprovinz und auch Natal, die britische Kolonie wurde, wurden vorwiegend englischsprachig. Die Bantugebiete zerfallen in fünf Sprachgruppen: Vom Großen Fisch Fluss bis zum zizinkulu finden wir die vielen verschiedenen Sprachen der Xhosa-Sprachgruppen. Natal und Zululand werden von den Zulus bewohnt. Swasiland wird von den Swasis besiedelt. Im Basutoland, dem heutigen Lesotho, die Südsotho, im nördlichen Transvaal die Bapedi, Nordsotho sowie die Venda und Tsonga. Rund um die Bafeking haben sich die Westsotho oder Tswana angesammelt. Ferner gingen aus der Vermischung von Weißen und den alteingesessenen Hottentotten besonders mit den durch die Holländer aus dem Osten eingeführten malaischen Sklaven (besonders



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Jongilizwe College für die Söhne der Häuptlinge und deren Ratgeber bei Tsolo in der Transkei: Schüler bei der Vorbereitung zum Unterricht.



Operation in dem Baragwanath-Eingeborenen-Hospital, Johannesburg, das über neun modernst eingerichtete Operationssäle besitzt.

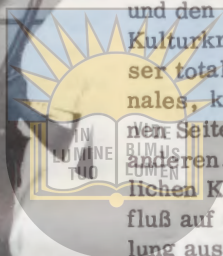
fang, als Frauenmangel herrschte), die Kapmischlinge hervor. Ein Schuss Bantu-Blut kam erst später hinzu, als schwarze Arbeiter nach Kapstadt gingen. Diese Mischlinge haben zum größten Teil die Sprache der Weißen, nämlich das aus dem Niederländischen hervorgegangene Afrikaans angenommen. In Natal finden wir außer den Bantu, den weitaus größten Teil der in Südafrika ansässigen Inder, die als Kontraktarbeiter in die Zuckerrohrfelder eingeführt wurden, und die, obwohl noch z. T. an ihrer alten Kultur festhaltend, Englisch als Verkehrssprache angenommen haben, da viele von ihnen bereits Händler geworden sind.

Dieses ursprüngliche Bild der ethnologischen Verteilung wurde vor allem durch die Entdeckung von Diamanten und Gold im Freistaat und im Transvaal und durch die damit beginnende Industrialisierung und Verstärkung des Landes getrübt. Die Engländer dehnten durch wiederholte Kriege (1. u. 2. Burenkrieg) ihre Herrschaft auf die Diamanten- und Goldfelder aus, und englisches Kapital riß die wirtschaftliche Macht an

sich. Die Buren wurden auf das Land verwiesen und kamen als Arbeiter in die schnell wachsenden Städte, die englischen Charakter trugen. Es war auch erst um diese Zeit, als die Goldminen zu arbeiten begannen, daß die Bantu aus ihren Heimatgebieten in die Städte einströmten.

Die geistigen Wurzeln der getrennten Entwicklung sind vor allem in der besonderen Weltanschauung der einzelnen südafrikanischen Kulturkreise zu suchen, die jeweils aus einer besonderen geschichtlichen Situation hervorgegangen sind. Durch das Nebeneinanderbestehen dieser verschiedenartigen Kulturkreise, deren Weltanschauung und Denkweise z. T. diametral entgegengesetzt sind, unterscheidet sich nun die Situation in Südafrika grundsätzlich von der in verschiedenen anderen Ländern der Welt. Wenn wir die Dinge vereinfachen und den westlichen Kulturkreis in Südafrika dem Bantu-Kulturkreis gegenüber stellen, so werden wir bald dieser totalen Gegensätzlichkeit gewahr, nämlich funktionales, konstituierendes Denken in Begriffen auf der einen Seite und rezeptives symbolisches Denken auf der anderen. Aber sogar innerhalb des westlichen und östlichen Kreises bestehen Unterschiede, die ihren Einfluß auf die traditionelle Idee der getrennten Entwicklung ausgeübt haben. Diese ist also keineswegs die Erfindung der jetzigen Regierung. Schon lange vorher, z. B. unter der britischen-orientierten Smutz Regierung, hat man sich um eine Formulierung und gesetzliche Koordinierung der getrennten Entwicklung zwischen Schwarz und Weiß bemüht, die sich einfach aus dem südafrikanischen Wirklichkeitsgeschehen ergab und die das südafrikanische Geschichtsbild bestimmte. Der Unterschied ist nur, daß erst mit der Übernahme der Regierung der Nationalen Partei die getrennte Entwicklung (wenn auch ungeschickt als Apartheid) formuliert und energisch vorangetrieben wurde. Vielleicht etwas zu spät, denn sie wurde im Zeitalter der Massenideologie und der gesichtslosen mechanischen Gleichmacherei sofort als Rassismus, weißes Herrentum, Neo-Kolonialismus, Faschismus und wie die alten bekannten Schlagwörter, mit denen man das Denken der Masse wirklich erschlägt, auch heißen mögen, gebrandmarkt.

Worin wurzelt nun der Gedanke der getrennten Entwicklung bei den hauptsächlich geschichtlich gewordenen südafrikanischen Kulturkreisen? Beim niederländisch-afrikaans Kulturkreis sind die Wurzeln dieser Idee unserer Meinung nach vorwiegend religiöser Art. Sie sind also ursprünglich nicht rassistisch bedingt, sondern liegen in dem religiösen und in diesem Sinne kulturellen Sendungsbewußtsein der niederländischen Pioniere begründet, aus denen durch geschichtliche Ereignisse, wie vor allem den Grossen Trek und die Abwehrkämpfe gegen Engländer und Bantu, sich allmählich das Afrikanervolk (als Burenvolk bekannt) heranbildete. Das religiöse Sendungsbewußtsein der kalvinistischen niederländischen Pioniere ließ allmählich den Gedanken

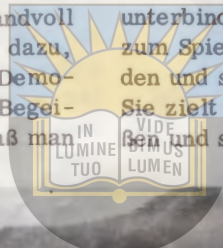


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So ist auch die Politik der getrennten Entwicklung auf das nationale Streben der verschiedenen Bantu-Völkerschaften, die ihre eigene Sprache und Kultur besitzen, abgestimmt. Alle Bantustans wie: Ciskei und Transkei, Zululand, zwei Gebiete im Nordtransvaal, das Gebiet um Mafeking, sowie auch zunächst Ovamboland in Südwestafrika, sollen zur vollen Autonomie geführt werden, die höchstwahrscheinlich in einem „Commonwealth“ zusammenleben werden. Was von der liberalen humanistischen Tradition und den im positivistischen funktionalen Denken verhafteten Westen nicht genügend erkannt wurde, ist der Wille bei den Nicht-Weißen in Afrika und Asien zur nationalen Selbstbestimmung und zur nationalen Selbstverwirklichung auf dem Boden alten Volkstums und kulturellen Brauchtums zu gelangen. Die mechanistische Denkweise des Westens erzeugte die Illusion, daß die westliche Bildung einer handvoll Schwarzer und Asiaten und Entwicklungshilfe dazu, diese wunderbar verändern und zu westlichen Demokraten machen würde. In ihrer ideologischen Begeisterung wollen viele Westler nicht wahrhaben, daß man

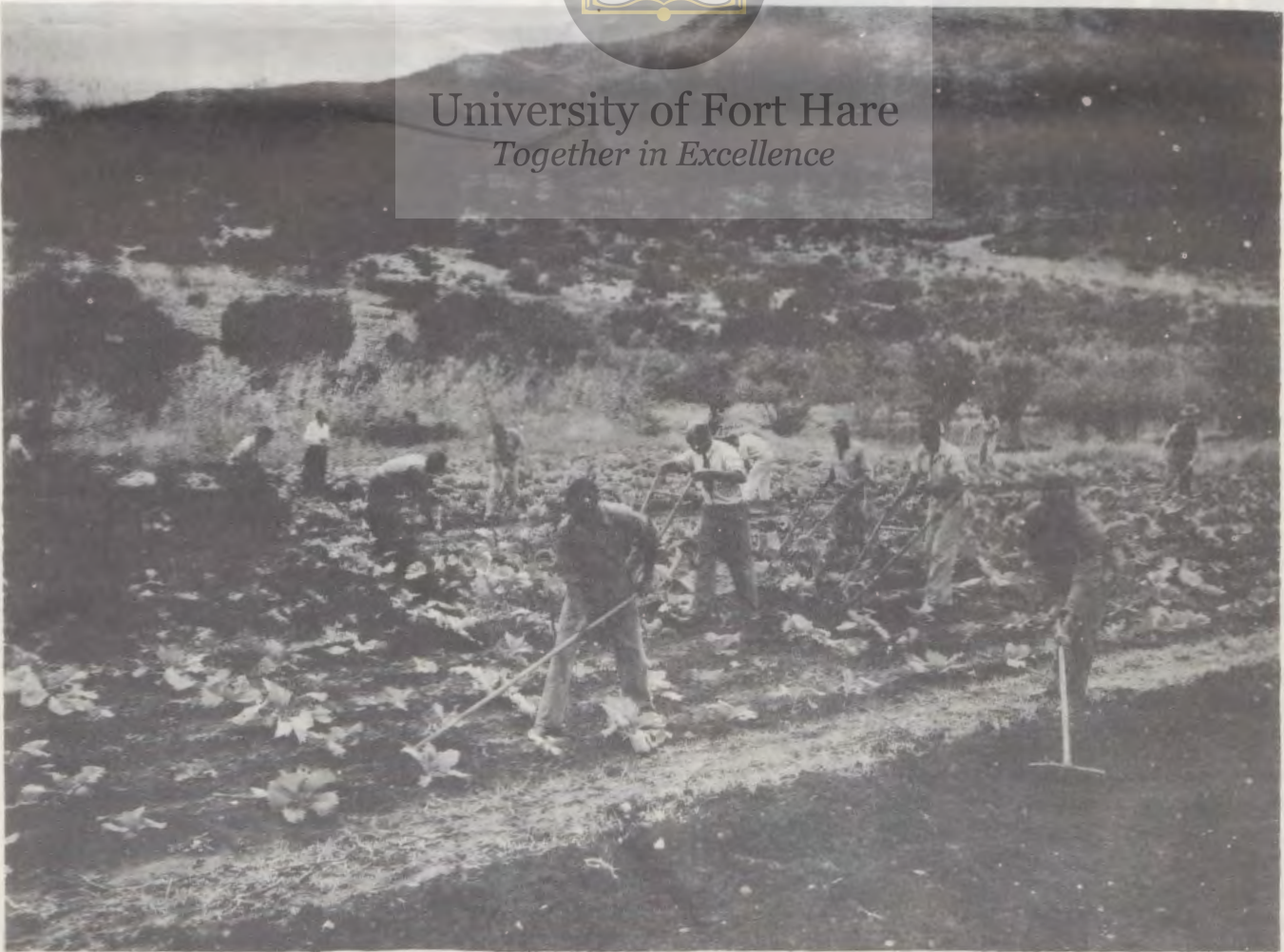
eine geschichtlich gewordene Denk- und Lebensweise nicht gleichsam über Nacht überwinden kann, daß Stämme und Völkerschaften nicht einfach die wirkliche geschichtliche Situation, aus der heraus sie geworden sind und die ihre Form und Organisation geprägt hat, hinter sich lassen können. So waren diese Ideologen nicht wenig überrascht, als die von ihnen aus der Taufe gehobenen afrikanischen Staaten nicht die von ihnen erhofften demokratischen Bahnen beschritten und daß selbst ein von ihnen immer wieder ins Feld geführter Musterstaat wie Nigerien in den Kämpfen der verschiedenen nationalen Einheiten gegeneinander auseinanderbrach.

Es ist nun das Ziel der getrennten Entwicklung, eine chaotische Situation, wie sie sich z. B. im Kongo oder Nigeria entwickeln konnte, zu vermeiden. Sie sucht zu unterbinden, daß die südafrikanischen Völkerschaften zum Spielball westlicher und östlicher Interessen werden und sich in diesem Konflikt gegenseitig aufreiben. Sie zielt darauf ab, die nationalen Ambitionen der weißen und schwarzen Völkerschaften Südafrikas unter Be-



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Bantu-Studien beim praktischen Unterricht im Anbau von Gemüse an der Landwirtschaftsschule Fort Cox in der Ciskei



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Bantu-Studenten der Fort Cox Landwirtschaftsschule bei einer Vorlesung

rücksichtigung ihrer jeweiligen geschichtlichen Umstände und Gewordenheit, also ihrer jeweiligen sprachlichen und kulturellen Eigentümlichkeiten zu befriedigen. Es entspricht nicht den gegebenen Umständen und der wirklichen Lage in Südafrika, diese Völkerschaften mit ihren weitauseinanderlaufenden kulturellen Eigentümlichkeiten als eine Nation, viel weniger noch als ein Volk anzusehen, wie das die Integrationisten tun. Vielleicht könnte man zum gegebenen Zeitpunkt von dem Werden einer weissen südafrikanischen Nation sprechen.

Um den Prozess des nationalen Selbstentwurfs im Falle der einzelnen Bantustans in den vorgezeichneten geschichtlichen Bahnen voranzutreiben, hat man, an die alte Stammesordnung anknüpfend, überall Bantu-Gebietsobrigkeiten, Kreisobrigkeiten und Stammesobrigkeiten eingesetzt, die den Bantu in demokratischer Selbstregierung üben sollen. Die Bantu Häuptlinge werden somit zum Bindeglied zwischen Altem und Neuem. Manche von ihnen verfügen über eine westliche Bildung und einige sind sogar im Besitz von Universitätsgra-

den. In den einzelnen Bantustans sind besondere Schulen für Häuptlingssöhne eingerichtet worden, wo diese mit modernen Verwaltungsmethoden, mit diplomatischen Gepflogenheiten und mit den aktuellen Weltgeschehen vertraut gemacht werden.

Am meisten wurde der Prozess eines nationalen Selbstentwurfs in der Transkei vorangetrieben. Das war kein Zufall. Die Transkei, ein Gebiet vom Umfang der Schweiz, ist das geschloßteste Bantu-Gebiet mit der größten Erfahrung in Selbstregierung. Seit langem besaß das Territorium eine Einrichtung, die Bunga, die den weissen Hauptmagistrat beratend zur Seite stand. Sie setzte sich aus dem weissen Hauptmagistrat als Vorsitzendem, 26 weissen Kommissaren für Bantu-Angelegenheiten und 73 aus den Kreis-Räten entsandten Bantu-Mitgliedern zusammen. Um die Selbstregierung voranzutreiben, wurden 1956 die 26 Kreisräte zu 26 Bantu-Kreisobrigkeiten umgewandelt und eine Bantu-Gebietsobrigkeit geschaffen. Am 8. Mai 1959 wurde vom Ausführenden Komitee dieser Gebietsobrigkeit ein Bantu-Vorsitzender in der Person des Häuptlings Sigcau ge-

wählt, der den weißen Hauptmagistrat ersetzt. Ende 1963 wurde der Transkei Selbstregierung zugestanden. Auch dieser erste Versuch von Bantu-Eigenstaatlichkeit geht vom gesunden Gedanken einer schrittweisen, organischen Entwicklung aus; nichts wird überstürzt. So wurde auch hier zunächst ein Kompromiß zwischen Altem und Neuem geschlossen. Man kann die alte eingebürgerte Ordnung nicht über Nacht beseitigen, aber man kann das noch immer bestehende Häuptlingswesen wohl in den Dienst des Neuen stellen. Die Transkei verfügt über ein aus einer Kammer bestehendes Parlament. Die 109 Mitglieder dieser Gesetzgebenden Versammlung setzen sich aus 64 Ober- und Stammeshäuptlingen und 45 durch die Bevölkerung der Transkei gewählten Vertreter zusammen. Das Kabinett umfasst den Ministerpräsident (Kaiser Matanzima) und die 5 Ministerien für Justiz, Inneres, Erziehung, Land- und Forstwirtschaft sowie Straßenbau und Öffentliche Arbeiten. Im Verfassungsentwurf ist außerdem die Übertragung der Ministerien Soziale Wohlfahrt, Arbeit und Ländereien auf die Regierung der Transkei vorgesehen. Post- und Telegraphenwesen, Eisenbahnen und Häfen,

Hauptverkehrsstraßen, Währung, Öffentliche Anleihen, Einwanderung und Zoll bleiben vorläufig noch unter der Kontrolle der Republik.

Der Regierungspartei, der Nationalen „Unabhängigkeitspartei“, deren Vorsitzender der jetzige Ministerpräsident - Kaiser Matanzima - ist, steht als Oppositionspartei die von dem Notar Guzana Knowledge geführte „Demokratische Partei“ gegenüber. Während die N.U.P. die Politik der getrennten Entwicklung vertritt, vertritt die D.P. die sog. vielrassige Gesellschaft in Südafrika und den Verbleib der Transkei als integraler Bestandteil Südafrikas.

Um die wirtschaftliche und industrielle Entwicklung in der Transkei weiter voranzutreiben, wurde im Jahre 1958 die „Bantu-Investment Corporation“ gegründet. Ihr Ziel ist die Mobilisierung von Kapital und die Finanzierung im Bantu-Geschäftsunternehmen. Eine neue Korporation ist die „Development Corporation“. Das im Jahre 1965 erlassene Korporationsgesetz für Bantu-Entwicklung, sieht die Gründung einer solchen Bantu-

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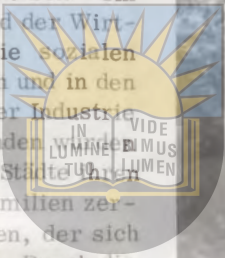
Teil der Geflügelzuchtfarm der Landwirtschaftsschule Fort Cox in der Ciskei, in der sich bewährende Bantu geschult werden.

„Development Corporation“ in allen Bantustans vor. Diese Korporationen sind Gesellschaften ohne Profit. Sie sind berechtigt, weiße Gesellschaften als Agenten für bestimmte Projekte mit festgelegter Bezahlung zu beschäftigen. Nur der „Bantu-Trust“ darf in diesen Gesellschaften Aktien besitzen. Die Absicht dieser Gesetzgebung, den Bantu gegen Ausbeutung weißen Privatkapitals zu schützen, ist unverkennbar.

Eine weitere Maßnahme zur wirtschaftlichen und finanziellen Entwicklung in der Transkei und in den Bantustans im allgemeinen ist die Dezentralisierung der Industrie und die Errichtung von Fabriken an den Grenzen der Bantu-Gebiete. Damit hofft man zunächst zwei größere Probleme zu lösen, einmal die übermäßige Konzentration der Industrie in einem Gebiet, das nur 3% von Südafrikas Gesamtfläche umfaßt, aufzulösen - ein Phänomen, das schon lange das Sorgenkind der Wirtschaftsexperten ist - und zum anderen die sozialen Mißstände zu beseitigen, die in den Städten und in den Bantugebieten als Folge dieser Ballung der Industrie entstanden sind. Aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen sind die Bantu gezwungen, in den Industrien der Städte ihren Lebensunterhalt zu verdienen. So wurden Familien zerrissen und ein Unsicherheitsfaktor geschaffen, der sich nach beiden Seiten hin ungünstig auswirkte. Durch die Verlegung der Industrie an die Grenzen der Bantustans verliert die Stadt ihre Anziehungskraft. Der Bantu kann sein Geld verdienen und abends zu seiner Familie zurückkehren. Dadurch ist nicht nur die Stabilität der Familie gesichert, sondern das Geld beginnt auch in den Bantugebieten zu rollen. Die Auswirkungen dieser Maßnahmen machen sich schon durch die Eröffnung neuer Geschäfte, Bäckereien, Fleischereien und Molkereien in der Transkei bemerkbar.

Es ist behauptet worden, die Bantu-Gebiete seien ökonomisch nicht zu entwickeln. Das wird von südafrikanischen Wirtschaftsexperten widerlegt. Die Bantu-Gebiete, in denen rund 4-5 Millionen von der rund 12 Millionen Bantu der Republik wohnen, umfassen ein Gebiet von 64,348 Quadratmeilen, also ein größeres Gebiet als England und Wales, (ohne Schottland und Nord-Irland) mit 58,825 Quadratmeilen und etwa 46 000 000 Einwohnern. Das ist ungefähr eine Dichte von 70 Personen per Quadratmeile (England mit Wales hat eine Dichte von über 560 Personen per Quadratmeile). Das maximale Wohnraumpotential wird in den Bantustans auf 11.6 Millionen (das ist die gesamte Bantu-Bevölkerung Südafrikas im Jahre 1963) berechnet. Das wäre eine Bevölkerungsdichte von 181 Personen pro Quadratmeile. Ein Vergleich zwischen Größe und Bevölkerung zwischen den Bantu-Gebieten in Südafrika und vielen anderen Ländern der Welt fällt sehr günstig für die Bantu-Gebiete aus.

Die Bantu-Gebiete sind z. Z. noch vorwiegend landwirtschaftliche Gebiete. Im westlichen Transvaal, Nordnatal und einem Teil Zululands finden wir haupt-



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Aus den aufgeforsteten Wäldern in der Transkei werden täglich geschlagene Stämme zu einer Sägemühle in Umtata gebracht.

sächlich Viehwirtschaft vor. Es bestehen viele Möglichkeiten für Bewässerungsanlagen und auch für die Einführung von Faserpflanzen und anderen kommerziellen Pflanzen. Gemischte Landwirtschaft finden wir im nördlichen und östlichen Transvaal, in den Tälern der Transkei und Ciskei. Hier ist intensive Schafzucht möglich, und der Anbau subtropischer Früchte, sowie von Faser und Futterpflanzen kann vermehrt und das Molkereiwesen entwickelt werden. Mais und andere Getreidearten können auch in der gemischten Landwirtschaftszone erfolgreich angebaut werden. Ein gewaltiger Aufklärungsfeldzug muß immer wieder in Bezug auf Überstockung mit Vieh, Bewässerungsanlagen, Einzäunung der Farmgebiete, das sog. Kontourpflügen und Bodenerhaltung überhaupt geführt werden. Es ist oft ein Kampf gegen die Zauberdoktoren und den noch stark ausgeprägten Glauben an die magische Welt. Oft hört man den Bantu-Farmer resigniert ausrufen, sein Land sei einfach verhext und gegen derartige Mächte könne einfach nichts getan werden.

Die Ausgaben für den Fünfjahresplan zur physischen Entwicklung der Bantu-Gebiete im Rahmen der Politik der getrennten Entwicklung belaufen sich auf Rand 114,3 Millionen (= DM. 634,365 Millionen) davon 18,9 Millionen Rand (= DM. 104,895 Millionen) für die Transkei. Schwerpunkte sind: Die Errichtung von Städten in den Bantu-Gebieten, sowie 90 000 Häuser, (7000 für die Transkei) plus elementarer Dienste,

Bewässerung, Forstwesen, Faserpflanzen, Viehauktionsmärkte und kooperative Molkereiunternehmen, Wasserversorgung (Bohrlöcher, Wasserdämme), Bodenerhaltung (Einzäunung, Bodendämme, Grasstreifen, Straßen, Brücken, Desinfizierungstanks für Vieh) und Verwaltungsgebäude und Dienstwohnungen.

Die Bantu-Gebiete sind aber nicht nur fruchtbar, sondern enthalten auch natürliche Kraft- und Rohstoffquellen, die noch kaum angezapft sind. Ihre Wasserfälle sind zur Gewinnung von Elektrizität geeignet. Außer Kohle in der Transkei und den Bantu-Territorien Natal werden Chrom, Eisen, Asbest, Platin, Mangan, Kalk und andere Mineralien aus den Bantu-Gebieten gewonnen. In der Transkei finden wir aber nur (außer Kohle) Nickel, Kupfer, Titanium und Marmor. Der Bergbau wird noch durch Bergbaugesellschaften betrieben, die unter für Bantu sehr günstigen Bedingungen operieren. Der „South African Native Trust“ erwirbt jedoch immer mehr der Abbaurechte weißer Privatunternehmer und Privatgesellschaften.

Die Transkei hat sich z. Z. vor allem auf die Forstwirtschaft konzentriert. Große Gebiete, besonders im Norden des Landes werden aufgeforstet. Jahrelang mußte Südafrika sein Bauholz von Übersee einführen. Hier erschließt sich nun ein guter Markt für die Transkei. Außerdem gibt es 170 000 englische Acker Urwald in der Transkei, mit Hölzern, die sich zur Herstellung von Möbeln eignen. Auf dem Boden der Fortwirtschaft sind in dem langsamen Prozess der Industrialisierung drei Sägewerke und eine Möbelfabrik entstanden. Im Zuge der Landwirtschaft wurden eine Wollwäscherei und eine Textilfabrik etabliert. Das Land bietet mit seinen Naturschönheiten auch ein gutes Feld für Touristen- und Hotelindustrie. Auch die Fischerei und deren dazugehörige Industrie dürfte in der Transkei Zukunftsaussichten haben.



Zur Anhebung des allgemeinen Bildungswesens und zur Auszubildung der erforderlichen Fachkräfte

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Anpflanzung von Zuckerrohr-Setzlingen auf einer Bantu-Trustfarm im Umlazi-Bezirk (Natal). Von den drei bestehenden Trustfarmen werden die Setzlinge an mehr als 500 Bantu-Zuckerfarmer in diesem Distrikt geliefert.



Moderne Einzel-Quartiere für die Bantu-Arbeiter bei der Western Deep Levels Goldmine bei Carletonville. Im Vordergrund das Amphitheater, in dem Kundentreffen und andere Veranstaltungen abgehalten werden.



Bantugruppe und Ngoye im Zululand für die zulu-sprechenden Bantu ihre Tore. In Übereinstimmung mit der Politik der getrennten Entwicklung wurden höhere Schulen und die Bantu-Universitäten in den Bantu-Gebieten gebaut, um aus der gegebenen Situation des Aufbruchs der Bantu und des Übergangs heraus ihren erzieherischen und wissenschaftlichen Beitrag zur Hebung des Volksganzen liefern zu können. Um auch die Bantu-Studenten in die gegebenen Lebensumstände ihres Volkes hineinzustellen, sie mit den akuten Entwicklungsprobleme der Bantu-Volksgemeinschaft vertraut zu machen und sie auf ihre große Aufgabe der fachlichen und wissenschaftlichen Führung in den Bantu-Gebieten vorzubereiten, wurden sie von den weißen Universitäten entfernt, soweit sie nicht Kurse belegten, die an den Bantu-Universitäten nicht oder noch nicht geboten wurden. Die ethnologische Ausrichtung der Bantu-Universitäten ist kritisiert worden. Man erachtete sie indessen als notwendig, wollte man das Ziel der getrennten Entwicklung, die verschiedenen Sprach- und Kulturgruppen der Bantu zur nationalen Autonomie innerhalb einer südafrikanischen Staatengemeinschaft zu führen, verwirklichen. Außerdem wird und kann die ethnologische Ausrichtung sowieso nicht strikt durchgeführt werden, da einige Kurse nur an der einen aber nicht an der anderen Bantu-Universität angeboten werden. Bantu-Ärzte werden an der medizinischen Hochschule Wentworth in Durban, die mit der Universität Natal verbunden ist, ausgebildet.

für die Bantu-Gebiete im Rahmen der getrennten Entwicklung hat der Staat Anfang 1954 Schulen und Einrichtungen für Volksschullehrerbildung übernommen, die vorher zum größten Teil in Händen der verschiedenen Missionen lagen. Dieser Schritt schien zur Konsolidierung und zielstrebigem Ausrichtung des Bantu-Bildungswesens nötig. Neue Lehrpläne wurden von Fachpädagogen ausgearbeitet, die das Kind in seine ihm eigentümliche Umwelt hineinstellten und es auf dem Boden seiner überlieferten nationalen Kultur an die Erkenntnisse der modernen Wissenschaft heranzuführen wollen. Viele neue Schulen und Fachschulen wurden gebaut. Es gibt z. Z. etwa 9 000 Schulen. Die Schülerzahl wuchs rasch an und betrug 1963 ungefähr 1,770,375, (Heute ist die 2 Millionengrenze überschritten) davon 1,265,810 in der niederen Grundschule, 444,900 in der höheren Grundschule und 59,665 in der höheren Schule oder Fachschule. Mehr als 32 000 Lehrer befinden sich im Dienst der Bantuerziehung. Es bestehen 49 Lehrerbildungsanstalten mit 4 000 Studenten.

Im Jahre 1959 übernahm der Staat auch das Bantu-Hochschulwesen. Das Universitätskollege Fort Hare für Nicht-Weiße in der Ciskei wurde vom Staat übernommen und wurde zur Universität für die xhosa-sprechenden Bantu, etwa 3 Millionen an der Zahl, erklärt. Im Jahre 1960 öffneten zwei weitere Bantu-Universitäten: Turfloop im Nord Transvaal für die sothosprechende

In den Transkei ist das Schulwesen in den Händen eines eigenen Ministeriums. Auch hier wird versucht, den Bildungsstandard weiter zu heben. Besonders ist man bemüht, die Zahl der Abiturienten zu erhöhen. Das Bestehen der Reifeprüfung ist aber für den Bantu-Schüler immer noch eine Schwierigkeit. Besonders herrscht ein akuter Mangel an geeigneten Lehrern, besonders für die höhere Schule. Der Anfang zu einer technischem Kaufmännischen Schule in Umtata, der Hauptstadt der Transkei zur Ausbildung für verschiedene Berufe, ist bereits gemacht worden.

Die Universität der Transkei, Fort Hare, besitzt z. Z. sieben Fakultäten, die philosophische, naturwissenschaftliche, pädagogische, rechtswissenschaftliche, landwirtschaftliche, theologische und handelswissenschaftliche Fakultät. Sie ist dazu berufen, die Lehrer, Naturwissenschaftler, Verwaltungsbeamte, Rechtsanwälte und Richter, Pastoren, Wohlfahrtsbeamte, Diplom-Kaufleute und Landwirte, landwirtschaftliche Berater und Landvermesser für die Transkei auszubilden. Stipendien werden von der Regierung der Republik und von der Transkeiregierung ausgeschrieben, um die geeigneten Studenten für die erforderlichen Stellen zu gewinnen. Auch für die Gesundheit der Bantu wird viel getan. Aber auch hier muß ein zäher Kampf gegen Aberglauben und das Zauberesen geführt werden. Die beiden größten Feinde für den Bantu sind falsche Ernährung und Tuberkulose. Durch Aufklärungsarbeit un-

ter den Bantu und die Möglichkeit des Kaufes verbilligter, besonders vitaminreicher Lebensmittel für sie, suchen Regierung und Wohlfahrtsvereine die falsche Ernährung zu bekämpfen. Fahrende medizinische Stationen rollen durch die Bantu-Gebiete und machen Röntgenaufnahmen. Große Hospitäler mit modernster Ausrüstung werden überall gebaut. In Johannesburg gibt es das bekannte Baragwanath Krankenhaus. Die sich im Bergbau befindlichen Bantu-Arbeiter genießen vorbildliche ärztliche Betreuung in eigenen ausgezeichneten Krankenhäusern und Kliniken. In den Bantu-Gebieten befinden sich natürlich auch auf das modernste ausgeüstete Krankenhäuser. Der Gesundheitsdienst für die Bantu kostet dem Staat Rand 60 Millionen = DM 333 Millionen pro Jahr. Etwa 72 000 Betten stehen den Bantu in Südafrika zur Verfügung. Bantu-Krankenschwestern werden in fast allen Krankenhäusern ausgebildet.

Alle diese Maßnahmen im Rahmen der getrennten Entwicklung werden natürlich zur fortschreitenden Differenzierung und Funktionalisierung der alten Bantugesell-

schaft beigetragen. Aber, so hofft man, dieser Prozeß des allmählichen Umbruchs wird sich allmählich vollziehen, und der neue Entwurf hängt nicht in der Luft, sondern geschieht aus der besonderen Situation und der eigentümlichen Umwelt der betreffenden nationalen Bantu-Einheit heraus. Die Politik der getrennten Entwicklung ist also bestrebt, den nicht umkehrbaren Prozeß der Akkulturation, d. h. einer Bewegung von einer alten ehrwürdigen, mythologischen Kultur in Richtung auf eine junge funktionalistische Zivilisation so zu fördern, daß die völkischen und kulturellen Eigentümlichkeiten der verschiedenen Bantu-Völkerschaften gewahrt und deren natürlichen Triebkräfte in den Dienst des Modernen gestellt werden. Auf diese Weise hofft man den durch die Einwirkung der westlichen Zivilisation eingeleiteten Entwurf zur Nationbildung im modernen Sinne des Wortes und zu staatlicher Eigenständigkeit innerhalb einer südafrikanischen Staatengemeinschaft so zu fördern, das dadurch die friedliche Koexistenz aller südafrikanischen Völkerschaften gesichert ist.



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Aufenthaltsraum für Bantu-Angestellte bei der Western Deep Levels Goldmine bei Carltonville

MATANZIMA WANTS TRANSKEIAN 'WHITE SPOTS'

Paramount Chief Also Wants University

UMTATA.

THE Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, sprang a surprise move here at the opening of his Transkei National Independence Party's congress when he called for the Transkei's "White spots" to be incorporated into the Transkei and for Fort Hare University College to be Africanised.

The "White spots" he specified were Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Port St. Johns, Umzimkulu and Mount Currie.

Matanzima said this was only fair, as Transkeians in the Republican cities were facing repatriation to the Transkei. "If they are to be settled here the White spots must be given back," he said.

Matanzima said the Transkei would not rest until the White spots were released.

Old Map

He showed the delegates an old map of Kaffraria. "Kaffraria means our land. It includes all the lands we are going to claim from the Republican Government," he said.

He was loudly applauded by about 600 people who attended the congress. They shouted: "We want them back."

"There is nothing more important to any citizen than the control and ownership of land," he said.

All the Trust Lands in the Transkei were transferred to the Bantustan in 1966. It was now time for the Republican Government to release all the White spots to the Transkei.

"We are going to negotiate with the Republican Government for the release of this land. We will never rest until this is done."

Transkeians in the cities were threatened with repatriation to the homeland. "Where are these people going to be settled when Whites are still occupying our land? If our people are going to be sent back to the Transkei, the so-called White spots must be given back to us," he said.

Fort Hare

The Chief Minister also called for the Africanisation of the staff and administration of the University College of Fort Hare. The Transkei did not want to have its own university while Port Hare was still growing, he said.

"We want the staff and administration of Fort Hare to be in the hands of Africans. But if that does not happen then we will establish our own university with an African rector," he said.



CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA

He said the aims of separate development could never be realised until African universities were staffed and run by Africans themselves.

Merely Bluffs

In the absence of the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. K. Guzama, who is in Port Elizabeth on business, a leading spokesman of the Opposition party said last night that Paramount Chief Matanzima's latest territorial claims were "merely vote-catching bluffs."

Mr. A. M. Raziya, who is a member for Dalindyebo, said: "I do not believe there will be any negotiations. What has the Transkei Government been waiting for all these past five years?"

The Chief Minister was trying to hoodwink the electorate because the general elections were not far off, he said.

"But his outbursts will not bluff anybody," he said. "The electorate is tired of the Government's unfulfilled promises. The people expected him to report back on his trip to Pretoria in December where he negotiated for the transfer of some portfolios."

"Is he adopting new tactics because he failed to negotiate the hand-over of these portfolios?"—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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Students of Unisa await degrees

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

FORTY-NINE post-graduate and more than 400 bachelors degrees will be conferred at the graduation ceremony for students of the University of South Africa in Pretoria on April 27.

The degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor, Dr. F. J. de Villiers, and the address will be given by Prof. O. P. F. *University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence* Wood, principal of the University of Natal.

Non-White students of the University will receive their degrees at ceremonies to be held at the university colleges.

Resident students of the non-White university colleges, who write the examinations of the University of South Africa, will have their degrees conferred upon them at their respective colleges as follows:

At Fort Hare on April 20, at the Western Cape on May 4, at Zululand and the University College of the North on May 11, and at Durban on May 18.

The principal and vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, will confer the degrees at Fort Hare, Zululand and Durban.

Dr. de Villiers, will confer degrees at the University College of the North, and the Western Cape.

DATE.....

5 APR 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.I.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Education

Graduation day

ALICE — The Rector of the University. College of Fort Hare, Prof. J. J. Ross, will deliver the address at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare here on April 20.—DDR.

History will be made at Fort Hare graduation

FORT HARE — The following is the list of graduands at the graduation ceremony here today:

Bachelor of Education: Yako Wycliffe.

Bachelor of Arts: Etheridge Bodani.

Political Science and private law: Archibald Dlakavu (sociology and Xhosa), Monelie Kuzene (history and psychology), Edward Madinga (English and history), Bennington Mafuya (history and Xhosa), Toligan Matanda (Political science and private law), Thomas Mbabane (Biblical studies and history of philosophy), Estcourt Mbali (English and history of philosophy), Lennox Mdledle (Psychology and Xhosa), Abraham Mogle (private law and Roman law), Archibald Mrara (English, geography and psychology), Lancelot Nqumhe (Political science and public administration), De Villiers Soga (history of philosophy and systematic geology), Nozipho Vabaza (history and private law), General Madikizela (Roman law and Xhosa), Elliot Maja (private and Roman law), Jolicho Sidzaba (history and political science), Frederick Skolo (private and Roman law).

Bachelor of Arts in social sciences: Winifred Koyana (social work and sociology), Mildred Linda (Social work and sociology), Siogata Masanya (Social work and sociology), Theodora Neule (Social work and sociology), Lionel Nyombolo (Social work and psychology), Sweetness Songayi (Social work and sociology), Peace Beatrice Tshabalala (Social work and sociology), Tendeka Tshotsho (Social work and psychology).

Bachelor of Science: Adelaide Bhengu (botany and zoology), Angelina Bomefa (Chemistry and physics), Christopher Madida (Chemistry and physics), Johannes Modansela (Botany and zoology), Ebenezer Moahloli (Mathematics and physics), Elliot Muiaba (Botany and zoology), Penelope Mqadi (Botany and zoology), Allworth Sipalla (Botany and chemistry), Linda Skosana (Chemistry and psychology), Winston Churchill Yako (Botany and zoology), Bernadette Ngqula (Chemistry and zoology).

B.Sc. Honours: Bryce Bala (Botany), Joel Nsiweni (Zoology), Goodness Sevisi (Botany), Freehand Siyengo (Chemistry), Petronella Magadela (Psychology).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Professional certificates and diplomas
Students of the University College of Fort Hare

Public service and law certificate: Monezi Maudlwa.

University Education Diploma: Emily Adams, Andile Slatela, Chamberlain Gedede, Gavin Mōoda, Daniel Mahokoto, Doctrine Mlindazwe, Robert Ndenze, Nizra Ntsunguzi, Mbeko Sigwill.

Students of the University of South Africa.

Bachelor of Arts: Thomas Lakasi (Southern Sotho, sociology), Israel Mdulwa (Political science and public administration), Gordon Tywakadi (Political science and public admini-

stration), Sebastian Manifa (English and Southern Sotho).

Bachelor of Science: Phillip Noah (Mathematics and mathematical statistics).

Bachelor of Arts (Honours): Randall Peteni (English), Innocent Sawula (Social work), Ntabanngi Sithole (Sociology).

Bachelor of Science (Honours): Molelekoa Moshe (Applied mathematics with distinction).

Bachelor of Education: King Norman Mdleleli.

Master of Arts: Garvey Nkonko (Bantu languages), Witness Nkublu (Philosophy).

Post Graduate Diploma

University Diplomas: Thabo Pitso.

University College of Fort Hare —
College Diploma

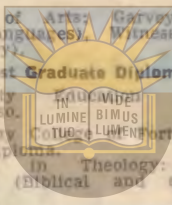
Diploma in Theology: Allison Maribuko (Biblical and systematic theology).

University College Education Diploma: Lennox Mdledle, Kofisa Ngodwane (distinction in school hygiene), Alfred Sinam, Alfred Tekwane.

South African Teachers' Diploma: Governor Suthane, Matthew Goniwe (distinction in general science methods), Wycliffe Diepu (distinction in empirical education), Sheila Dantsa Lockington Geza, Tennyson Gqabaza (distinction in empirical education and general science methods), Lindelwe Mabandla, Monezi May (distinction in general science methods), Ellison Mkatsetla, Jacob Motsoko, Victor Ndengane, Solomzi Ndungane, Patricia Njikelane (distinction in religious instruction), Sylvia Nkomokazi, Adolphus Nkunzi, Adolphus Nonkevu, Michael Notwala, Victor Pango.

Diploma in commerce and administration: Matthew Ncongwane, Elizabeth Ngqula.

Advanced diploma in agriculture: Nevelin Manjezi. — DDC.



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THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Professor on emergence of Africans

ALICE — Africans in the Ciskei were adapting themselves in the dynamic task of acculturation, Professor O. F. Raum, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University College of Fort Hare, said here last night.

He was speaking at a symposium on the anthropological aspects of cultural changes in the Ciskei.

The new African generation was prepared to accept Western culture more readily than was the case in the past. It was possible to find a red-blanket man with a transistor radio in the bundu.

The policy of separate development made the elite African share everything with the masses.

Asked about the future of modern African marriages, Professor Raum said the prices paid for lobola had increased, especially for educated girls, whose parents demanded exorbitant prices, but acculturation was proceeding in the direction of lobola being abolished.

Professor Raum referred to the many societies established among Africans in the Ciskei to help those in distress, and the role the women were now playing as heads of families when husbands were away working in urban areas.—DDR.



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P. E. EVENING POST

DEGREES AWARDED AT FORT HARE

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON. — Three students from Port Elizabeth and four from East London today graduated from the Fort Hare University College at the annual graduation ceremony.



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Mr A. M. Diakva and Mr De Villiers M. Soga, of East London, and Mr E. L. Madinga, of Port Elizabeth, all received their Bachelor of Arts degrees. Mr R. L. Peteni, of Port Elizabeth received a B.A. (Hons) degree in English.

Main address

Mrs Amy Bomela, of Port Elizabeth received a B.Sc. degree.

The only student to receive a Public Service Law Certificate, which is a magistrate's qualification, was Mr M. Mgudlwa, of East London.

Also of East London was Miss E. N. Adam, who received her University Education Diploma.

Degrees were conferred on 48 students and 37 others received diplomas.

The main address at the ceremony was given by the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. J. Ross. Prof. Ross is retiring at the end of this term.

He will be succeeded by Prof. J. M. de Wet, of Potchefstroom University.

XHOSA

DICTIONARY

BEING

UPDATED

A SPECIAL Xhosa Dictionary Department has been established at the Fort Hare University College to revise, expand and modernise the late Dr Albert Kropf's Kafir-English Dictionary, which has been out of print since 1915.

The project is an ambitious one, and will include translations of Xhosa into English and Afrikaans as well as the meanings of Xhosa words and figures of speech, with the necessary illustrations, in the Xhosa language.

Where possible, words, phrases and idioms are to be traced to one of three dialectal sources, Bomvana, Embo or Thembu, which are variants of the Togu Xhosa forms. Tone will be marked to indicate correct intonation.

Libraries

It is believed that a work of this magnitude has never before been attempted in an African language.

The dictionary is being prepared primarily as a standard scientific work for university and school libraries and for scholars of African languages. An abridged version will be prepared for the needs of pupils and the public.

The work is being subsidised by grants from Fort Hare, the National Council for Social Research and the Transkei Government. It is estimated that it will take

To date the letter A has been completed and the Xhosa Dictionary Department are working on the letters B and C.

Translator

The staff of the department consists of Inspector H. W. Pahl, who is the Chief Editor, and three Xhosa assistant editors, Mr J. B. M. Jubase, Mr G. Nkonki and Mr S. M. Burns-Ncamashe. Later a translator with a thorough knowledge of English, Afrikaans and Xhosa will be appointed.

Inspector Pahl has taught among the Ciskei and Transkei Xhosa, and was later appointed Circuit Inspector for the area. He has written a series of Xhosa readers for lower and higher primary schools and is the co-author of a junior certificate grammar book in standard Xhosa, which is a pioneer work. He has also written a grammar book for matriculation pupils, "Isixhosa".

Mr Jubase, a graduate of Fort Hare, has been a language assistant in the Department of Bantu Languages at the University of South Africa since 1955. Since 1960 he has represented the University of South Africa on the Xhosa Language Committee.

He is co-author of Handboek van Xhosa, a grammar book for Afrikaans-speaking students of Xhosa.

Dialects

Mr Nkonki has taught in various parts of the Transkei and has an extensive knowledge of Xhosa dialects. He is now completing his thesis on Xhosa Folklore for his Master's degree in the Department of Bantu Languages, University of South Africa.

Mr Burns-Ncamashe, who has a B.Ed. degree, has had wide teaching experience in the Ciskei. For three years he lectured in the Department of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare.

He is the author of "Masibalise-lane", a collection of short stories and poems, and has written a number of historical and literary articles.

The dictionary project is controlled by the Xhosa Dictionary Committee, which consists of representatives from Fort Hare, the University of South Africa, the National Council for Social Research, the University of Cape Town and the Lovedale Printing Press.

BANTU AFFAIRS

Varsity autonomy

The Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, announced in Cape Town last week that the Government would give greater autonomy to South Africa's five non-White university colleges.

Mr Vorster said that in response to representations for greater autonomy, the Government had decided that the university colleges should be released from academic control by the University of South Africa.

Each in its own time should be

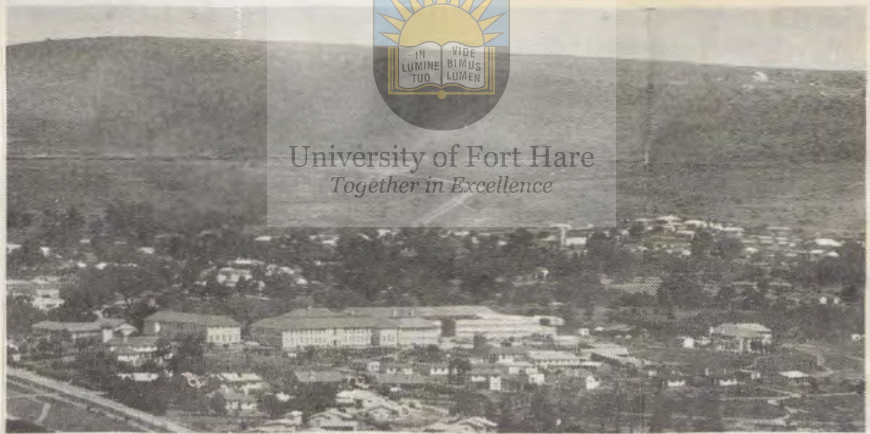
University Education Act of 1959 and the University of Fort Hare Transfer Act of 1959.

Legislation to give effect to the Government's decisions was already being drafted by the Government departments concerned.

The Prime Minister said the Government had taken this decision because it was convinced that the university colleges and their staffs had achieved academic standards comparable with the independent universities.



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Fort Hare Bantu University College in the Eastern Cape will also receive more autonomy from the new dispensation

able, subject to certain conditions, to provide for its own syllabuses, to train its students, hold its own examinations, institute degree and diploma courses and award these degrees and diplomas.

The conditions referred to relate, among other things, to the maintenance of academic standards — by providing for the co-option of staff members of other universities and for the use of external examiners.

The Prime Minister said these institutions would in future be termed universities. The chairmanship of their councils would be elevated to that of president. This applied to the five university colleges established in terms of the University Colleges for non-Whites Act of 1960, the Extension of

Plea for engineering faculty

ALICE — A plea for the development of a Faculty of Engineering and Technology at the University College of Fort Hare was made by the retiring rector, Prof. J. J. Ross, in his graduation address here.

"In view of the crying and increasing need for technologists with the development of the border industries and industries that are bound to be initiated within the homelands, I wish to make a strong plea for the development of a Faculty of Engineering and Technology," he said.

Prof. S. Pauw, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, also paid tribute to Prof. Ross on the eve of his retirement.

He said it was appropriate that Prof. Ross should address the graduation ceremony. He had left a growing institution — an

institution with a determination, Prof. Pauw said.

The service of Prof. Ross at Fort Hare has been a historic period. Fort Hare would go from strength to strength.

Prof. Ross addressed Fort Hare on the eve of becoming an independent university. This was due to the work of Prof. Ross, he said.

Earlier in the preamble to his address, Professor Ross said the graduation ceremony of the University of South and the University of Fort Hare was evidence of the happy relationship which existed between the two institutions.

Because he graduation ceremony was the last occasion under him, he said, in view of the recent announcement by the

Prime Minister about the contemplated autonomy for non-White universities, he wished to express his personal appreciation and that of Fort Hare, to the University of South Africa.

Addressing himself to Professor Pauw, Professor Ross said: "I wish to pay a tribute to the dignified and sympathetic manner in which your great institution has guided us to our academic destiny."

Granted independence, Fort Hare would have the responsibility and the opportunity to contribute more effectively to the social, spiritual, cultural and economic advancement of the Xhosas and by doing so, also to that of the Republic as a whole, Prof. Ross said.



Churches' salary system attacked

PAYMENT ON RACIAL BASIS

Staff Reporter

THE Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule — the first African to become lecturer at the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice — has attacked racial discrimination in multi-racial churches in South Africa. He said:

"If the Church discriminates against its own people, as it now does, then it cannot speak prophetically to the world on the matter of the people's wages, for example."

Mr Gqubule said there should be no department of life in which the church could not speak prophetically.

His comments were published in an article in the April issue of the South African Outlook—a South African monthly dealing with missionary and racial affairs.

The article, accompanied by a table of stipends, shows the extent of economic discrimination along racial lines within the Church in South Africa.

ALLOWANCE

The table shows that, in some cases, the difference between a stipend received by a White or Coloured clergyman and African is more than half the stipend received by an African.

In the Anglican Diocese of Grahamstown, the basic stipend for a White or Coloured incumbent is R1,260 a year. The African gets R825 a year. A White deacon receives R800 and an African R660.

About two years ago all allowances were equalised. The marriage allowance is R120 a year, service allowance for every five years is R20 a year and the children's allowance is R80 a year.

The Dean of Grahamstown receives a special allowance of R300 and archdeacons R200 a year.

RACIAL

In the Methodist Church a White probationer minister gets R1,040, a Coloured, R800 and an African, R568. Ordained ministers get R1,700, R1,050 and R750 respectively. The scales include cost-of-living allowance.

In the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the initial stipend of a White minister is R1,608, and a White evangelist, R1,440. An African minister receives R792 and an evangelist R658.

The minimum scales in the Union Congregational Church are: White, R1,440, Coloured, R960 and African, R672.

Mr Gqubule said the most conspicuous feature of the figures was that they were racially determined. The White clergyman earned the highest stipend, the African the lowest and the Coloured was somewhere in between.

WORLDLY

The practice existed long before the Nationalist Government introduced apartheid legislation in 1948. Racial discrimination in the Church, therefore, was not introduced by Nationalists.

The Church imported into its life the ways of the world. It allowed worldly considerations to shape its policies.

Mr Gqubule said there had been attempts to justify discriminatory scales.

Some said the cost of living of African people was lower than that of White people. Also, if African ministers received the same stipends as their White counterparts, then ministers would be living above the level of their own people and, for Africans, ministry would be a paying proposition.



Rev. T. S. N. GQUBULE

some churches had accepted the principle of equalisation of stipends of White and African clergy.

"In this age when we are all praying for the visible manifestation of the unity of the Church, we cannot afford division at this level. One group that

University of Fort Hare
ordained ministry of the Church."
Mr Gqubule is a B.A. graduate of Fort Hare University College, Alice.

In 1958 he was awarded a scholarship by the World Council of Churches. He went to Bossy Ecumenical Institute, attached to the University of Geneva, where he obtained a post-graduate diploma in theology.

The following year he specialised in the New Testament and Systematic Theology at Handsworth College, in Birmingham, England.

OFFERS

Mr Gqubule has since been twice refused a passport to go overseas.

In 1966, he was offered a scholarship by Edinburgh University to read for a master's degree in theology. He had planned to go with his wife, a B.Sc. graduate of Fort Hare, and their children. His wife, too, would have taken a master's degree course overseas.

In 1964 he was awarded a fellowship by the Programme for Advanced Religious Studies of the United States. He would have studied at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York.

DISTURBING

But, said Mr Gqubule, the price of butter, jam or bread was the same for everybody, irrespective of race.

The practice of dumping people into racial blocks for all purposes could not be just. It was not true that every White man had a higher cost of living than an African.

In fact, Africans had to shoulder so much financial responsibility for themselves and their dependants that it was a "miracle how they managed to make ends meet".

The second argument was disturbing because it accepted the economic classification of the population on racial lines as normal and did not want to interfere with the status quo.

The reference to the minister's "own people" was made to mean people who belonged to the same racial group as the minister.

Actually, said Mr Gqubule, the minister's "own people" were the people of God.

However, Mr Gqubule said, it was encouraging to note that

Kaffrarian Rifles Research Project

Research is being conducted at present under the supervision of Professor H. J. Chapman, formerly Professor of History at Fort Hare and presently Dean of Students at Rhodes, into the history of the Kaffrarian Rifles. Collection of material has been going on now for two years and is still continuing. In 1965 Colonel Agar Hamilton, then Director of the Rhodes University Institute of Social and Economic Research, commissioned an honours graduate, Mr. John Frye to discover the extent and nature of the information available. Mr. Frye spent the next two months in Pretoria, East London and King William's Town carrying out a preliminary survey. His report located and listed the available material, and he stated it as his opinion that there was sufficient material for the writing of a history of the regiment.

Much of the material is in the Cory Library, in the East London Museum, and in the Drill Hall. At present the supervisor, with the concurrence of the Director of the Research Institute, considers that a first draft of certain portions of the narrative might well be attempted. These portions are: (a) The Campaign in South West Africa (commencing with the establishment of the unit as a regiment of the Active Citizen Force in 1913) and (b) The Kaffrarian Rifles in the Second World War.

13 MAY 1968

CAPE TIMES

Death of Dr. Z. K. Matthews



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Z. K. Matthews, Botswana's first envoy to the United States, who died in Georgetown on Saturday, aged 67. Obituary, page 9.

24 APR 1968

DATE

E. EVENING POST

African girl honoured



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



The first African social worker with a university degree to be employed by the Port Elizabeth Municipality was capped at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University College, Alice, at the weekend. She is Miss SWEETNESS SOMIKAZI SONQAYI. Professor S. PAUW, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, conferred degrees.

Leading East Cape academic figure

Prof. Matthews dies in U.S.



Prof. Z. K. MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON. — Prof. Z. K. Matthews, one of South Africa's leading non-White academic and political figures, died at the weekend at Georgetown University Hospital here.

The cause of death was given as "cardiac complications" following previous surgery.

Prof. Matthews, a former Head of Fort Hare University College, Alice, was the Botswana Ambassador to the U.S. when he died. He was 67.

Prof. Matthews entered the hospital on March 17 for a lung ailment later diagnosed as pulmonary endema. He was released from the hospital on March 30 but re-entered on April 10 for surgery to remove a blood clot in his left foot.

Although the surgery on his foot was successful, a Botswana spokesman said, Prof Matthews developed a kidney ailment shortly after the operation.

The Botswana Government Information Office said arrangements were being made to fly his body to Gaborone for burial.

First graduate

Professor Matthews was born in 1901 at Barkly West and raised as the son of a former miner who left the mines to run a small cafe.

After attending the African High School in Lovedale, he entered the Fort Hare University College where, in 1932, he became its first African graduate. He went on to study law and became the first African law graduate in South Africa.

He was appointed in 1925 as principal of Adams College, Natal, but left a few years later to study for his Master's degree in arts at Yale University in the U.S.

After Yale, he went on to the London School of Economics for post-graduate studies in anthropology.

While in London, he met some of the young Africans who were later to take leading roles in shaping the future of many nations in present-day Africa. Among them were President Kenyatta and Dr Nkrumah.

A contemporary and friend of

Prof. Matthews while at Adams College in Durban was the late Chief Albert Luthuli.

Prof. Matthews was awarded the Franklin Peace Medal in 1957.

Prof. Matthews returned to South Africa in 1935 to campaign against the removal of male African voters in the Cape from the electoral roll. He also was one of the main organisers of the All African Convention, a conference of African organisations which gathered in Bloemfontein to protest against the Representation of the Natives Act.

In 1936, Prof. Matthews accepted an appointment as Head of the Department of African Studies at the University College at Fort Hare.

In 1941, he was elected to the Native Representative Council. He held this seat till 1950 when he resigned in protest against Government policy to join the African National Congress. In 1949 he was elected A.N.C. President for the Cape Province.

Resigned in protest

In 1952 Prof. Matthews travelled once again to the U.S. to become a visiting professor at the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Returning to South Africa in 1964, he served as acting Principal of Fort Hare University College, the post he held when he was arrested for high treason in 1956. The charge was later withdrawn.

In 1960, he was arrested again and jailed for six months.

Prof. Matthews became Botswana Ambassador to the U.N. in 1966 and was later appointed Ambassador to the U.S.

His close associates described Prof. Matthews as a modest man who, despite his natural inclinations, was often forced by his political convictions to take strong positions.

He leaves a wife, two sons and three married daughters.

13 MAY 1968

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST

Half-mast flags at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AT Fort Hare University College today flags flew at half mast to mark the death of Prof. Z. K. Matthews in the United States. He was Vice-Principal for many years. (See page 5).

In Alice special prayers were said at St Bartholomew's Anglican Church at yesterday's service.

Today the Rector, the Rev. G. W. Ashby, said he would see the Mayor of Alice to make arrangements for an inter-denominational memorial service.

At the Federal Theological Seminary in the town, a memorial service for Prof. Matthews will be held at the weekly assembly on Wednesday.

13 MAY 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Professor Z. K. Matthews dies in America at age of 67

WASHINGTON—Professor Z. K. Matthews, a former head of Fort Hare University College and one of its most distinguished sons, died here at the week-end. He had been Botswana's Ambassador to the United States for the past two years. He was 67.

Doctors at Georgetown University Hospital where he died at the week-end, listed "cardiac complications following previous surgery," as the cause of death.

Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews was one of the leading non-White political and academic figures in Southern Africa.

He was born in 1901 at Barkly West and raised as the son of a former miner who left the mines to run a small cafe.

After attending African High School in Lovedale, he entered the Fort Hare University College where, in 1932, he became its first African graduate. He went on to study law and became the first African law graduate in South Africa.

ANTHROPOLOGY

He was appointed in 1925 as principal of Adams College, Natal, but left a few years later to study for his Master's degree in arts at Yale University in this country.

After Yale, he went on to the London School of Economics for post-graduate studies in anthropology.

Dr. Matthews returned to South Africa in 1935 to campaign against the removal of male African voters in the Cape from the electoral roll. He also was one of the main organisers of the All African Convention, a conference of all African organisations which gathered in Bloem-

fontein to protest against the Representation of the Natives Act.

In 1936, Dr. Matthews accepted an appointment as head of the Department of African Studies at the University College at Fort Hare.

In 1941, he was elected to the Native Representative Council. He held this post until 1950 when he resigned in protest against Government policy to join the African National Congress. In 1949 he was elected University of Fort Hare.

In 1954, Dr. Matthews travelled once again to the U.S. to become a visiting professor at the Union Theological Seminary in New York.

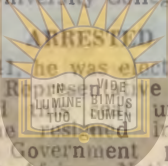
Returning to South Africa in 1954, he served as acting Principal of Fort Hare, the post he held when he was arrested for high treason in 1956. The charge was later withdrawn.

In 1960, he was arrested again and jailed for six months.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and three married daughters. — SAPA-RNS.



Professor Z. K. Matthews . . . scholar, humanist and diplomat.

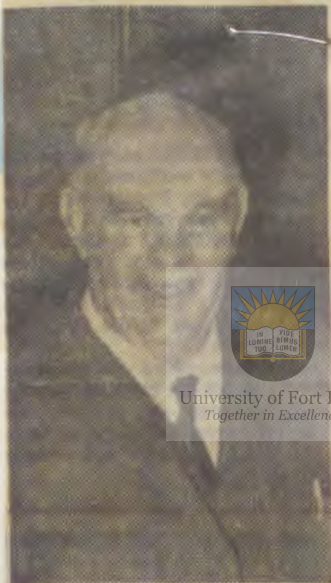


together in Excellence

DATE

2 MAY 1968

DIE BURGER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DIE Universiteitsraad van Fort Hare het gister in Kaapstad afskeid geneem van prof. J. J. Ross, wat sedert 1959 Rektor is van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. Prof. Ross, wat voorheen aan die regs fakulteit van die Vrystaatse Universiteit verbonde was, tree einde Junie af. Hy word opgevolg deur prof. J. M. de Wet.

Botswana diplomat dies

PROFESSOR Z. K. MATTHEWS, Botswana's Ambassador to the United States and permanent representative to the United Nations, died in a Washington hospital on Saturday.

Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews was the first man to graduate at Fort Hare when he took a B.A. degree at the University of South Africa in 1923.

While teaching at Adam's College in Natal he obtained his Bachelor of Law degree and in 1932 was admitted as an advocate of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

As a result of his post-graduate work he was awarded a Carnegie scholarship which enabled him to go to Yale University where he obtained his M.A. in education.

In 1934 he studied anthropology at the University of London. On his return he took up a post at Fort Hare. He resigned his vice-principalship in 1959 and started a law practice in Alice.

Professor Matthews was a member of the Native Representative Council for eight years and President of the African National Congress (Cape) for six years. He spent four months in prison in 1960 as a political detainee.

Before being appointed as Ambassador for Botswana Professor Matthews held a position on the World Council of Churches.

Professor Matthews, who was 67, leaves a wife and five children. His body is to be flown to Gaborone for burial.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Top African academist dies in USA

DATE 13 MAY 1968
CAPE TIMES

WASHINGTON. — Ambassador Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews, 67, of Botswana, died on Saturday at Georgetown University Hospital. Born at Barkly West, he was one of the leading non-White political and academic figures in South Africa.

Dr. Matthews first entered the hospital on March 17 for a lung ailment. He was later released, but re-entered on March 22 for an operation to remove a blood clot in his left foot.

He developed a kidney ailment soon after the operation.

The State Department said it had learnt "with sorrow" of Dr. Matthews' death.

"Ambassador Matthews' life time was distinguished by solid accomplishment in the fields of law, Education, international Christian service, improvement of race relations and selfless service to his own country." It added in a statement on Saturday. "The diplomatic community in Washington will miss him."

MINER'S SON

Raised as the son of a former miner, who left the mines to run a small cafe, Dr. Matthews attended African High School in Lovedale.

He entered the Fort Hare University College where, in 1932, he became the first African law graduate in South Africa.

He was appointed in 1925 as principal of Adam's College, Natal, but left a few years later to study at Yale University.

After Yale, he went on to the London School of Economics for post-graduate studies in anthropology.

Dr. Matthews returned to South Africa in 1935 to campaign against the removal of male African voters in the Cape from the electoral roll. He also was one of the main organizers of the All African convention, a conference of all African organizations, which gathered in Bloemfontein to protest against the Representation of the Natives Act.

In 1936 he became head of the Department of African studies at Fort Hare.

He was elected to the Native Representative Council, and held his seat till 1950 when he resigned in protest against Government policy to join the African National Congress. In 1949 he was elected ANC president for the Cape Province.

RESIGNED POST

He was arrested for high treason in 1956, a charge which was later withdrawn.

Three years later he resigned from the vice-principalship of Fort Hare while under Government pressure to sever his connection with the African National Congress, now banned.

In 1960 he was arrested and gaoled for six months.

In 1957 Dr. Matthews was awarded the Franklin Peace Medal, and received doctorates from the Baker University and the Franklin and Marshal College in the same year.

His close associates described Dr. Matthews as a modest man who, in spite of his natural inclinations, was often forced by his political convictions to take strong positions in order to gain what he felt were vital objectives.

The body will be flown to Botswana tomorrow morning and the funeral service was tentatively scheduled to be held in Gaborone next Saturday.

Dr. Matthews leaves a wife, two sons and three married daughters. — (Sapa-Reuters and Cape Times reporter)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die Transkei Het Regsgeleerdes Dringend Nodig

UMTATA.

DIE Transkeise minister van justisie, mnr. B. B. Mdledle, het gister hier in die Wetgewende Vergadering gesê sy departement het gekwalifiseerde regsgeleerdes dringend nodig. Volgens hom word al die moontlike gedoen om te verseker dat mense opgelei word sodat hulle in Transkeise landdroskantore aangestel kan word.

Mnr. Mdledle het in die bespreking van sy begrotingspos gesê daar is nou nege amptenare wat heeltyds aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare studeer. Hy het die hoop uitgespreek dat die voordele van sy beleid duidelik sal word wanneer hierdie mense einde vanjaar hul studies voltooi en diens in sy departement aanvaar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Hy het gesê die beleid om blanke amptenare deur Transkeise amptenare te vervang, word bestendig toegepas. Twee Bantoes is reeds aangestel en ses Bantoes dien reeds as assistent-landdroste. Verskeie ander belowende Bantoes is in sy departement aangestel om die nodige ondervinding op te doen.

Volgens mnr. Mdledle het ses-tien mense, onder andere, tien amptenare van sy departement, verlede November en Desember 'n kursus vir aanklaers bygewoon. Hierdie tien amptenare is nou by verskeie landdroskantore aangestel.

PRAKTYK

Wanneer 'n pos vir 'n bode van die hof vakant word, is dit die praktyk om 'n Transkeise burger aan te stel. Die gevolg van die toepassing van hierdie beleid is dat agt sulke poste nou reeds deur Transkeise burgers gevul word. Nog twee aanstellings sal binnekort gedoen word," het mnr. Mdledle gesê.

As voorbeeld van die vreedsame toestande in die Transkei, is hy trots om te kan sê dat daar nou net 62 tuiswagte is.

Mnr. Mdledle, wat ná die algemene verkiesing einde vanjaar aftree, het gesê hy is vol vertroue dat die Transkei 'n belowende toekomst het.—(Sapa.)

DATE.....

17 MAY 1968

Die Naus.....

STUDENTEVORMING ONDER DIE SOEKLIG

Dosente is by benoeming gewoonlik redelik toegerus met vakkundige kennis, maar 'n student wat slegs met voldoende vakkennis die wêreld ingestuur word, is slegs half gevorm ten opsigte van sy toekomstaak.

So het die aangewese rektor van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, Dinsdagaand gesê toe hy voor die Personeelklub van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit opgetree het.

LIBERALISME

Prof. De Wet, wat ook gepraat het oor die invloed van die liberalisme op die vorming van die student, het gesê: „Die gees van internasionale liberalisme is 'n kanker in ons studentelewê”.

Hy het die vraag gestel of daar aan al die universiteite in

die Republiek, studente-organisasies bestaan wat op kulturele en staatkundige terrein 'n eg Suid-Afrikaanse karakter dra.

Ten slotte het prof. De Wet gesê die tyd het aangebreek dat ons Engelse landgenote en medeburgers van die Republiek kultuurorganisasies stig wat eg Suid-Afrikaans geïntereerd is, 'n Suid-Afrikaanse karakter dra en nie met een of albei bene in Engeland of Amerika staan nie. „Dit sal vorming van studente as burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika baie vergemaklik” het hy gesê.

DIT IS WORTEL VAN OPSTAND BY STUDENTE

Eie Berig

POTCHEFSTROOM.

STUDENTEVORMING op die geestelik-kulturele vlak word aan die meeste universiteite skreiend verwaarloos en hierdie pligsversuim lê aan die wortel van voorvalle soos by die London School of Economics, die Rudi Dutschke-voorvalle, oproerigheid aan die Sorbonne en die Universiteit van Rome, die besetting van geboue aan die Universiteit Stanford en die onverantwoordelike optrede van Nusas in die Republiek.

Dit was die slotsom van prof. J. M. de Wet, aangewese rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, in sy laaste toespraak voor die personeelklub van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit waar hy in 1933 as eerstejaargestudent ingeskryf het. Hy was 23 jaar dosent aan die P.U.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat die meeste akademië saamstem dat wetenskaplike vorming in al sy fasette die primêre taak van 'n universiteit is, maar universiteitsopleiding is nie meer die voorreg van 'n paar uitverkorenes of besonder begaafdes nie. Dit het 'n proses van massaproduksie geword wat al hoe meer probleme oplewer, omdat kwaliteitskontrole al hoe moeiliker word.

verkeerd

Hoewel wetenskaplike vorming aan universiteite op hoë peil gehandhaaf moet word, is dit verkeerd om professionele vorming uit die universiteite te probeer weer. Die universiteit is die geskikste instelling om beroepsopleiding op die hoogs moontlike vlak te handhaaf.

Maar daar eindig die taak van die universiteit nie. „My ervaring en waarneming het getoon dat Christelike beginsels aan sommige universiteite hoogstens 'n utiliteitstatus inneem om gebruik te word wanneer gerieflik en

voordelig. Daar is bewys dat studente aan sommige universiteite aanspraak maak op vryheid sonder verantwoordelikheid en gevolglik 'n vrugbare teelaarde vir ateïsme en nihilisme word. Adolossente studente is by uitstek vormingsjare en indien moderne universiteite nie meer aandag skenk aan vorming op Christelike grondslag nie, is die toekoms donker,” het prof. De Wet gesê.

„Behalwe die plaaslike verenigings moet daar ook oorkoepelende organisasies wees en uiteindelik 'n landwye organisasie wat Afrikaans- en Engelstalige universiteite betrek.

Die tyd het aangebreek dat ons Engelstalige landgenote en medeburgers van die Republiek vir hulle kultuur-organisasies stig wat eg Suid-Afrikaans georiënteer is, 'n Suid-Afrikaanse karakter dra en nie met een of albei bene in Engeland of Amerika staan nie.”

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat hy nogtans met nadruk wil verklaar dat hy vertroue in die moderne Suid-Afrikaanse student het. „Doemprefete wat agteruitgang beweet of voorspel, weet nie waarvan hulle praat nie. Van die sportterrein tot in die lesingsaal is daar vandag meer buitengewone prestasies as in my studentejaar.”



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

22 APR 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH L.L.

Fort Hare

The suggestion by the Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. J. Ross, that a faculty of engineering and technology be established at Fort Hare, deserves the close attention of higher authorities.



In some quarters the idea of a faculty of engineering being established at University of Fort Hare Africans may sound ludicrous. But there is no reason to suppose that a properly trained African cannot be a thoroughly efficient engineer. The field may be foreign at this time to African thinking, which is traditionally geared to pastoral and agricultural pursuits, but Africans as a whole are showing a remarkable capacity to adapt themselves to the changing demands of our modern industrialised society. There is no good reason why African engineers should not plan and build the roads, railways, bridges and factories of tomorrow; and Professor Ross is right in drawing attention to the need for providing the necessary training facilities now.

Lesotho ~~Assembly~~ tribute to Professor Matthews

MASERU—The Lesotho National Assembly yesterday passed a motion of condolence to the family of Professor Z. K. Matthews, Botswana's Ambassador in Washington, who died last Saturday.

The Assembly observed a one-minute silence as a mark of respect.

A memorial service and Requiem Mass for Professor Matthews will be held at St. James' Anglican Church in Maseru on Friday at five p.m. and will be conducted by Bishop Makhetha.

Graduates of the University College of Fort Hare, where Professor Matthews lectured for a long time, have been asked to wear academic dress for the memorial service.

MODERATE

The British High Commissioner in Lesotho, Mr. Ian Watt, and the American Charge d'Affaires in Maseru, Mr. Richard St. Francis Post, and the deputy representative of the United Nations development programme in Lesotho, Dr. Peter Lowes, were in the public gallery.

In paying tribute to Prof. Matthews, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and Opposition leaders, spoke of him as a "great son of Africa, a Christian and a moderate."

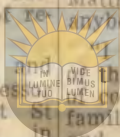
Chief Jonathan said he represented Botswana "fully and in a distinguished manner at the United Nations, where he hailed the Lesotho Government's policies as realistic."

The Speaker, Mr. Walter

Stanford, said that it was fitting that the House should pay tribute "to a man of great achievement and great moderation in Africa."

Mr. Stanford said that Prof. Matthews bore no ill will towards anybody.

"I am sure it will be the wish of this House to send a message of condolence to Prof. Matthews' family, and to the Government and people of Botswana, who of Fort Hare an outstanding representative at the United Nations," Mr. Stanford said. — SAPA.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Vroue hoef nie vir mans terug te staan

GEDURENDE hierdie eeu het die sosiale posisie van die vrou 'n aantal omvattende veranderings ondergaan waarin twee hoofaspekte onderskei kan word. Eerstens, vroue het toegetree tot sogenaamde „manlike” betrekkinge met die voorbehoud dat hulle nie 'n gesin het om voor te sorg en tweedens, 'n groeiende aantal vroue behartig die gesin en hul werk gelyktydig.

Hier het ons met 'n proses te doen wat terugryp na die rol wat die vrou in die ekonomiese lewe gespeel het vóór die nywerheidsrewolusie. Gedurende die tydperk vóór die rewolusie het vroue 'n uiters aktiewe rol in die gemeenskap se ekonomiese lewe gespeel, deurdát hulle tuis ekonomiese produktief was terwyl hulle ook aan die opvoeding van hul gesinne aandag gegee het.

As gevolg van die nywerheidsrewolusie het die huisnywerhede stadig maar seker verdwyn en het die ekonomiese en gesinsfunksie van die vrou geskei geraak. Die gedagte het ontwikkel dat vroue net een funksie kan vervul, naamlik in die huis by haar gesin.

Die ewels wat met die werkende vrou in die fabriek — wat as gevolg van ekonomiese nood moes werk — gemaak gegaan het, het 'n stigma op werkende vroue gelaat. Met die verbetering van salarisse het baie vroue uit die werkende klas die arbeidsmark vaarwel toegevoeg, want die

gedagte het ontwikkel dat die meer bevoorregte tuis moet bly.

Dit was egter die stedelike middelklasvroue wat die sistematiese terugkeer van vroue tot ekonomiese produktiwiteit in die gemeenskap ingelui het. Hulle moes bewys dat hulle die reg het om langs mans te werk. Hier het ons te doen met 'n lang stryd wat nog nie afgehandel is nie. Vroue is beskou as ongeskik vir nywerheidsarbeid, vir die werk wat mans alleen kan doen. Sy is toe nog beskou as 'n mindere wese, eintlik onbetroubaar en meer 'n hindernis as 'n aanwinst.

Die vrouepioniers in die stryd het 'n eensame pad bewandel, maar hulle het bewys dat vroue dieselfde werk as mans kan doen as die fisiese eis, sover dit fisiese krag betref, nie uitermate is nie. Sy is gedurig aan toetse blootgestel en elke professioneel-aktiewe vrou het gedurig gevoel dat sy haarself tussen die mans moet bewys — nie alleen ter wille van haarself nie, maar ook ter wille van haar geslag.

Bate studies het nou die lig gesien wat 'n vergelyking langs psilogiese en sosiologiese gesinshoëte probeer trek het sover dit die aanpassing, neigings en werkvermoë van mans en vroue aangaan.

Dit het bewys dat vroue nie vir mans hoef terug te staan nie. As daar verskille is, word dit uitgebalanseer, by-

voorbeeld as die man sterker aangeleg is vir wiskunde is die vrou weer sterk in taal of gekoördeneerde beweging, waar die man meer fisiese krag het is die vrou weer handig in verskeide nêre diensdienste.

Al die geskrywe oor die vrou se mindere en swakkerer vermoëns, teenoor die die werklikheid doen nie en

**DEUR
PROF. DR. G. C.
OOSTHUIZEN**

hoogleraar in die teologie aan die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege. Dit is die eerste artikel in 'n reeks van drie waarin prof. Oosthuizen die posisie van die getroude vrou in die moderne samelewing in oënskou neem. Hy stel besonder interessante kerne van hierdie artikels gebruik in 'n referaat voor die V.L.V.-strafkonferensie wat 'n tyd gelede op Fort Beaufort gehou is. Hy het op versoek van Die Oosterlig daarop uitgebrei en gee 'n besonder interessante siening.

vroue se algemene bekwaamheid word prakties en wetenskaplik nie meer vandag betwyfel nie.

Die twee wêreldoorloë waarin sy die rol van die man op só baie gebiede moes oorneem, het haar emansipasie op verskillende gebiede bespoedig. In ons hoogs ontwikkelde en

komplekse ekonomiese struktuur het sy baie geleentheid gevind om uiting aan haar natuurlike gawes te gee omdat baie posisies nie van fisiese krag afhanklik is nie, maar van vernou. Die hele proses van ekonomiese produksie bied geleentheid vir die vrou soos nog nie tevore nie en dit alles dra by om die rol van die vrou vir goed in die ekonomie van ons gemeenskap in te grawe. Sy het hierin gekom om te bly.

Die vraag is: Is dit nou so 'n ramp, soos dikwels met veralgemenings te kenne gegee word?

Tot en met die begin van die 19e eeu was spin, weef, seepmaak, voedsel inlê, klere-maak, broodbak, ens., die taak van die vrou in die Westerse wêreld. Die proses het nog lank onder die Afrikaer voortgeduur totdat die fabriek gekom het. Die Westerse vrou het in dié tyd nog 'n groot deel van die verpleging en onderwys gedoen. Sy het gehandel in die gees van die vrou wat in Spreuke 31 beskryf word. Hierdie hoofstuk moet ons gerus aandagtig deurtees.

Die vrou se ekonomiese posisie was selfs belangriker as gevolg van die kinders wat sy voortgebring het. Dit was meer hande wat kon werk. Toe die fabriek begin om na vore te kom en die soorte huis- of familiehandwerk een vir een opgelou het om te bestaan, is individuele werkers in diens geneem.

Ons ken die donker geskiedenis van kinderarbeid in die fabriek en myne in Engeland waar hulle lang ure moes werk. Bate vroue van die werkers-klas moes vir lang ure — selfs tot 12 ure per dag — in die fabriek gaan werk. Die kinders is tuis gelaat en hul



PROF. OOSTHUIZEN

huse in so 'n mate verwaarloos dat dit die sosiale bewus-syn van die 19e eeu geskud het.

Werkende vroue is toe aange-teken as 'n sosiale ewel wat ten alle koste bekamp moes word.

Die vrou is toe as die moeder in die huis wat vir haar huisgesin en huis sorg voorgehou, 'n voltydse lewensteek. Huiswerk het vir die vrou van die bevoorregte klas vermind-der en die „dame met vrye tyd" (lady of leisure), iets wat geassosieer was alleen met die aristokrasie, het na vore ge-tree.

Die laaste deel van die 19e eeu het veral getoon in die teken van hierdie parasitiese verskynsel. Sy moes dien as 'n ornament vir haar man, 'n bewys van sy rykdom en hoe meer sy aan haar kon hang, des te beter het hy na buite vertoon. Sy was eintlik 'n lo-pende — eerder bewegende — winkelvenster. Niksdoen is natuurlik met hierdie siektever-skynsel in die gemeenskap verbind. (Word vervolgt).

17 MAY 1968

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST

Matthews scholarship fund is planned



FORMER students of the University of Fort Hare and churchman. He produced political leaders like Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Transkei's Chief Minister, Mr Ntsau Mokhetle, Lesotho Opposition leader, and many others," he said.

University of Fort Hare
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and admirers of Prof. Z. K. Matthews as an educationist, politician and churchman, are planning to raise a scholarship fund in the name of Prof. Matthews.

A New Brighton school teacher said contributions were expected to come from former students all over South Africa, in the North African states and overseas.

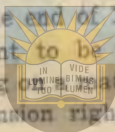
"Professor Matthews was a great statesman, a politician

The teacher said a meeting would be held at Fort Hare to start the fund.

Tonight, a special service in memory of Prof. Matthews will take place at St Stephen's Church, New Brighton.

BIG CHANGE ON MATTHEWS

PROF. Z. K. MATTHEWS, Botswana's Ambassador to the United States and the U.N., who died at the weekend, probably was South Africa's most distinguished non-White educationist. He was Vice-Principal of Fort Hare University College at the end of 1959, when it was taken over by the Government to be converted into a tribal institution. By resigning in a matter of principle he made a heavy sacrifice of pension rights.



It seems that in the University of Fort Hare the South African Ambassador regarded Prof. Matthews as a friend. The Ambassador attended the memorial service there. Last June Prof. Matthews was an honoured guest of the South African Government at an official reception in Washington. Yet it is a sad fact that for many years Prof. Matthews was not treated with respect by the Nationalist Government. This was why he spent his last years outside his own country.

In 1956 he was arrested and charged with high treason but in 1959 was found not guilty, with 60 others, in the middle of a long Supreme Court trial. Notwithstanding this, Prof. Matthews was arrested under the Emergency Regulations after Sharpeville in 1960 and was held in jail, without charge, for more than four months. Because he was in prison he could not receive that year an honorary doctorate conferred on him and two former Principals of Fort Hare by Rhodes University. The presentation was made the next year.

IMVO

Saturday, May 4, 1968

Kuhanjelwa phambili ngokunjje

INTETHO eyenziwe ngu-Njingalwazi J. J. Ross oyinqununu yeDyunivesiti yaseFort Hare ngomGqibelo weveki ephelileyo iya kuhlala isisikhumbuzo kubonke abantu abakwaziyo ukucinga nzulu.

Ibaluleke ngokukodwa kuba le ndedeba ibithetha okokugqibela phambi kokuba izibeke phantsi intambo emveni kokukhonza iminyaka engama 40 kwisebe le mfundo yaBantu.

Kwasentloko kwintetho yakhe uNjingalwazi uncome abafundisi bamaSkotshi, esithi ngabo abaqala izikolo zemfundo kwada kwaza kudaleka le Dyunivesiti yabantu abangemhlophe ngomnyaka ka-1916.

Kwintetho yakhe ukhankanye into ebisandul' ukuthethwa yiNkulu Mbuso yeli leRipabliki, oHloniphekileyo uMnu. B. J. Vorster xa ebesithi iDyunivesiti ziza kuzimela. Esaleka intetho leyo uNjingalwazi uthe olo lunyawo olufuneka kakhulu ngokukodwa kuba iDyunivesiti le iyiyona indala kunezinye zabangemhlophe kweli.

Ide yabalasela intetho kaNjingalwazi lo xa athe wenza isibongozo kwabasemagunyeni ukuba kufundiswe ama-Afrika ubunjineli nolwazi lwemisebenzi yezandla enje ngokuzoba nokwakha iindlela, imigaqo yokuhamba oololiwe, ukwenza iibloro neefektri.

Kuyinene khona ukuthi ama-Afrika ngabantu abakholelwa emfuyweni nasekulimeni kodwa singatsho ukuthi ngale mihla anako ukufunda msinyane aziphelanise nezinto zempucuko yezi mini.

UNjingalwazi lo uhambise wathi naye uyayazi into yokokuba ukuvulwa kwesebe lobunjineli kuya kuba zindleko ezinkulu, kodwa ke noko kunjalo isiqalo sinokwenziwa kwiDyunivesiti enye.

Ukuba kufunwa iinjongo zikaRulumente zifezeke, kubalulekile ukuba uMneno nomPhesheya Nciba kuhanjelwe phambili kwizinto ezifana namashishini, kuya funeka eli sebe le mfundo liqaliswe eFort Hare, uhambise watsho uNjingalwazi Ross.

Nathi siya yingqina into yokuba xa iDyunivesiti yaseFort Hare inokuvunyelwa izimele iya kuba nomsebenzi oya kuyinyanzelisa ukuba izithembe, ibe nethuba lokuzijonga ngokufanelekileyo izinto zokumila ngokwasemphefumleni, Intlalo-ntle, uqoqosho kwanokuhambisela phambili iizinto zempucuko, Kuqala ibe sisizwe samaXhosa kanti ke nabantu beRipabliki bephelele.

Sikwayingqina nento yokokuba ukuze ziphakame iimbono zabantu zibone nakude kukho imfuneko yokuba bafundiswe iincwadi nokwenza imisebenzi ephathwa ngezandla, kwaye kubalulekile oko, ukuba isizwe sifuna ukuhambela phambili. Inkqubela izalwa ngamalinge awenziwa ngumntu ngokwakhe.

Kukwayinene ukuba ukuqala ngemfundo esezantsi uye kumabanga esikolo semfundo ephakamileyo, Izikolo zemisebenzi, kude kuse kwiiDyunivesiti, akuthandabuzeki ukuba oko kusisona sabelo sikhulu esinokufunyanwa ngumntu. Yiyo ke le nto imali echithwa ngemfundo isisisele esifanelekileyo sobuzwe.

Ikwayinyaniso into yokuba iDyunivesiti yase Fort Hare ikhonza kuqala umdla wesizwe samaXhosa. Iwamkele umngeni wokuba isifake sitshone isandla ekuhambiseleni phambili izinto ezizanywa ukwenziwa ngabantu zoqoqosho.

Ngalinye sithanda ukuthi intetho yokugqibela eyenziwe nguNjingalwazi Ross ibe yefundisayo, eyakhayo nebo nakalisa ukuthanda kwakhe emfundo yaBantu.

15 MAY 1968

DATE

NATAL WITNESS



The Oldest Newspaper in South Africa
(ESTABLISHED 1840)

PROF. Z. K. MATTHEWS

THE untimely death of Professor Z. K. Matthews, Botswana's first Ambassador to the United States, will be a sad loss to an emerging African country. It is part of the tragedy of South Africa that he was lost to this, his native land, years ago. His record shows him to have been one of the most conservative and most stable leaders, Black or White, in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

From Lovedale, where he received his secondary school education, he passed on to Fort Hare, of which he became the first graduate—the first African to graduate entirely within the bounds of South Africa.

For some years he was Principal of the High School at Adam's College, a student at Yale University, where he took a Master's Degree, and then for almost a quarter of a century he was Professor, first of Social Anthropology and then of Law, at the University College of Fort Hare.

So highly were his intellectual gifts and balance of judgment valued that, at the close of his university career, he was Acting Principal of the College. He was a member of the Native Representative Council, and of a Royal Commission that laid the foundation of higher education in East Africa.

In 1959, in common with distinguished colleagues such as Mr. Leslie Blackwell, retired Justice of the Supreme Court and ex-MP, Professor Matthews was dismissed from the Fort Hare Staff. The World Council of Churches made him a General Secretary, and when Botswana gained its independence he was promoted to its highest and most delicate diplomatic post, the Ambassadorship to the U.S.A.

To develop this country of ours in material prosperity and spiritual harmony, we need to make the best and fullest use of all our children. We need to make the fullest use of our leadership, and especially of leaders of personality, goodwill and intelligence. And Professor Matthews had all these, especially the last.

DATE

21 MAY 1968

DIE BURGER



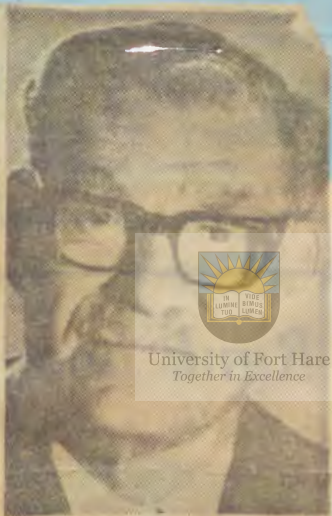
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF. J. M. DE WET, aangewese rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, Prof. De Wet het hom in 1933 as eerstejaar by die destydse Potchefstroomse Universiteit ingeskryf en agtereenvolgens die graad M.Sc. aan die Universiteit, die ingenieursgraad aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand en sy doktorsgraad in Londen verwerf. Prof. De Wet was 23 jaar dosent aan die Universiteit van Potchefstroom.

23 MAY 1968

DATE

DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF. J. M. DE WET, aangewese rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. **Prof. De Wet** het hom in 1933 as eerstejaar by die destydse Potchefstroomse Universiteitskollege ingeskryf en agtereenvolgens die M.Sc.-graad aan die P.U.K., die ingenieursgraad aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, en sy doktorsgraad in Londen verwerf. Prof. De Wet was 23 jaar lank dosent aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit.

KAISER WANTS WHITE TOWNS

Cheers greet transfer call at congress

UMTATA — The Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, sprang a surprise move here at the opening of his Transkei National Independence Party's congress when he called for the Transkei's "White spots" to be incorporated into the Transkei and for Fort Hare University College to be Africanised.



CHIEF MATANZIMA

The "White spots" he specified were Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Port St. Johns, Umzimkulu and Mount Currie.

He said this was only fair, as Transkeians in the Republican cities were facing repatriation to the Transkei. "If they are to be settled here the White spots must be given back," he said.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said the Transkei would not rest until the so-called White spots were released.

Kaffraria

He showed the delegates an old map of Kaffraria. "Kaffraria means our land. It includes all the lands we are going to claim from the Republican Government," he said.

He was loudly applauded by about 600 people who attended the congress. They shouted: "We want them back."

"There is nothing more important to any citizen than the control and ownership of land," he said.

All the Trust Lands in the Transkei were transferred to the Bantustan in 1966. It was now time for the Republican Government to release all the White spots to the Transkei.

"We are going to negotiate with the Republican Government for the release of this land. We will never rest until this is done."

Transkeians in the cities were threatened with repatriation to the homeland. "Where are these people going to be settled when Whites are still occupying our land? If our people are going to be sent back to the Transkei, the so-called White spots must be given back to us," he said.

The Chief Minister also called for the Africanisation of the staff and administration of the University College of Fort Hare. The Transkei did not want to have its own university while Fort Hare was still growing, he said.

Afrikaners

"We want the staff and administration of Fort Hare to be in the hands of Africans. But if that does not happen then we will establish our own university with an African rector," he said.

He said the aims of separate development could never be realised until African universities were staffed and run by Africans themselves.

Chief Matanzima said the suc-

cess of Africans lay in education. "We must educate our children. There should be no child who does not reach matriculation. Our children should not undergo the same suffering as we did."

He said Afrikaners were a lesson to the Transkeians. "I am learning from them how they rose to nationhood and power," he said.

He said the people were eager to govern themselves, and the Republican Government should prepare the Transkei for independence — but not now.

"The most important thing is that the people of the Transkei must be in employment. When we were in Cape Town a short while ago we negotiated with the authorities there that the Transkei people should be employed. I am happy to report that Transkeians will get first preference.

"Our objective is that our people will not tolerate to be told the Africans must take second place. Our aim is equality."

The Chief Minister was referring to the "live and let live" speech of the State President, Mr. J. J. Fouché, in his inauguration as State President in Cape Town recently.

"What nation would like to be under another racial group?" he said.

From nothing

General Hertzog had to build the Afrikaners from nothing but because of the spirit of nationalism, he succeeded.

"Who does not want to build his nation?" he asked. There was no nation that could be oppressed by another for eternity.

Chief Matanzima said the African people would not tolerate a situation where they were told they belonged in second place.

"Anybody with a baasskapism should try and forget about it. No African will accept it.

"In the rise of African nationalism we want equality," Chief Matanzima said.

He said that to achieve separate development a spirit of nationalism was essential.

The Transkei could not be strong without industries. "We must stand on our own feet. America is a lesson to us. The American Government said people are all equal, only to find that this is not true. Negroes today are clamouring for their own state. Dr. Verwoerd, the philosopher, foresaw all this.

"We are grateful to the Republican Government for opening universities for the education of our children. The territory needs technical education and technicians, and serious attention should be given to agriculture."

Democrats

In the absence of the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. K. Guzana, who is in Port Elizabeth on business, a leading spokesman of the Opposition party said last night that Paramount Chief Matanzima's latest territorial claims were "merely vote-catching bluffs."

Mr. A. M. Raziya, who is a member for Dalindyebo, said: "I do not believe there will be any negotiations. What has the Transkei Government been waiting for all these past five years?"

The Chief Minister was trying to hoodwink the electorate because the general elections were not far off, he said.

"But his outbursts will not bluff anybody," he said. "The electorate is tired of the Government's unfulfilled promises. The people expected him to report back on his trip to Pretoria in December where he negotiated for the transfer of some portfolios."

"Is he adopting new tactics because he failed to negotiate the hand-over of these portfolios?" — SAPA-DDR.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Friend

with which is incorporated

THE FRIEND OF THE FREE STATE

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1968

Professor Matthews

PROFESSOR Z. K. Matthews, who died in America on Saturday, was South Africa's first African university graduate, her first African lawyer, one of her leading educationists and a man of outstanding qualities of leadership. But, because of the nature of the racial struggle in this country, he came into inevitable conflict with the Government; he was arrested for high treason, was jailed under the emergency regulations, and his passport was withdrawn. Finally he became Botswana's first representative at the United Nations and — such is the turn of fate — spoke up in that organisation for the new outward-looking policy towards Africa of his own former jailers.

Professor Matthews's life was characterised by the pursuit of moderation and tolerance and of an ability to see both sides of the question. He bore no ill-will towards the men who had hounded him out of his vice-principalship of Fort Hare and into jail; when they were ready to seek a new approach to their neighbouring African states he was the first to praise them. Indeed, he even laid down the lines that policy should follow: "I have always felt South Africa should play a more positive role in Africa. Obviously, the most developed state in Africa ought to be able, and ought to be willing, to make a great contribution to the development of the whole continent, or at least to put itself in the position to make a contribution," he said before he took up his appointment in New York — words which are today being echoed by leading Nationalists.

Even on racial matters he has common ground with today's "verligte" Nationalists. He never advocated the abolition of differences between races or groups but that, he said, did not mean that such differences should be the basis for discrimination between peoples.

His arrest and incarceration made little sense at the time and in retrospect can be seen to have been damaging. He was a major figure in the African National Congress, it is true, but his was the voice of moderation, tolerance and negotiation. Indeed, but for his profound influence, the A.N.C. might have had a very different influence upon South African affairs. It was when such as he and Albert Luthuli were silenced and their restraining influence removed that others heeded the voices of the revolutionaries who claimed that after that only violence was left.

It was a tragedy for South Africa that the qualities Professor Matthews possessed were not only rejected but regarded as downright dangerous. It was fortunate that his spirit was such that, though a citizen of a foreign country, he remained a South African at heart, and pleaded this country's cause in a place where it was neither easy nor popular. There will be no firm peace in South Africa unless men like Matthews can fulfil their aspirations inside her borders.

Death of Professor Z.K. Matthews

PROFESSOR, Z. K. MATTHEWS, Ambassador of Botswana, who died in Washington on Saturday, May 11 — distinguished himself in many fields, including diplomacy, law, education and race relations.

Prof. Matthews, 66, had been hospitalized since suffering a heart attack in early April. He died at Georgetown Hospital in Washington.

Prof. Matthews was appointed Ambassador to the United States the week after Botswana's independence from Great Britain was declared in September, 1966. He presented his credentials to President Johnson on December 14, 1966, at a White House ceremony.

The State Department issued the following statement following the death of Ambassador Matthews:

"We note with sorrow the death this morning of His Excellency Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews, First Ambassador to the United States from the Republic of Botswana.

"Ambassador Matthews' lifetime was distinguished by solid accomplishment in the fields of law, education, international

Christian service, improvement of race relations and selfless service to his own country. The diplomatic community in Washington will miss him."

Prof. Matthews studied law at Fort Hare, received a Master's Degree in Law at Yale University in the United States and studied anthropology at the London School of Economics.

Before his assignment to Washington, he was an official with the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Switzerland.

He leaves his wife, Frieda, two sons and three daughters.

He was buried in Gaberones, capital of Botswana.

Ambassador Matthews was a popular speaker at lectures and conferences in the United States. At the time he presented his credentials to Mr. Johnson, Matthews remarked that Botswana was seeking to build a non-racial state in which peoples of different racial origin could live together "in peace and harmony on a basis of equal opportunity, equal rights and equal responsibility."

Reorganisasie van studente nodig, sê nuwe rektor



POTCHEFSTROOM

STUDENTE-ORGANISASIES moet gereorganiseer word en daar moet universiteitskolegale organisasie kom wat Afrikaans- en Engelstalige universiteite betrek, het prof. J. M. de Wet, aangewese rektor van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, hier gesê.

In sy laaste toespraak eergisteraand by die personeelklub van die Universiteit hier, waar hy 23 jaar dosent was, het prof. De Wet gesê studente-organisasies het 'n groot taak in die noodsaaklike vorming op kulturele en staatkundige gebiede. Reorganisasie het in verband nodig geword.

„Buitendien die plaaslike verenigings, moet daar ook oorkoepelende organisasies wees wat Afrikaans- en Engelstalige universiteite betrek.”

SKREIEND

Prof. De Wet het gesê studentevorming op geestelik-kulturele gebied word aan die meeste universiteite skreiend verwaarloos. Die grondoorsaak van om die

Rudi Dutschke-voorval in West-Duitsland en die optrede van Nusas in die Republiek is dié pligsversuim.

„Die gees van internasionale liberalisme is 'n kanker in ons studentelewe. Kan die studente geblameer word as hul ouers en dosente nie 'n goeie voorbeeld stel nie?

„Die tyd het aangebreek dat ons Engelstalige landgenote en medeburgers van die Republiek vir hulself kultuurorganisasies stig wat eg-Suid-Afrikaans georiënteer is en 'n Suid-Afrikaanse karakter het. Dit moet nie met een of albei bene in Brittanje of Amerika staan nie.”

Kultuur-gebrek is oorsaak van studente-onrus, sê rektor

(Wes-Transvaalse Verteenwoordiger)

OPSTANDIGHEID onder vandag se universiteitstudente oor die hele wêreld en selfs in die Republiek, is toe te skryf aan die skreienede verwaarlosing van hul geestelik-kulturele vorming.

Die nadelige gevolge van hierdie universiteite van die meeste universiteite blyk reeds uit die studente-ongewildes in die London School of Economics, die Rudi Dutsche-voorvalle, die Sorbonne-oproerigheid, botsings van studente met stormpolisie in Rome, besetting van geboue deur studente in Stanford, en selfs uit die onverantwoordelike optrede van NUSAS in die Republiek.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, Hooft van die Departement Statistiek aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit en pas aangestelde rektor van Fort Hare Universiteitskollege, het dié mening gisteraand in sy afskeidshoedskap voor die Personeelklub van die Universiteit uitgespreek. Prof De Wet wat 23 jaar lank dosent aan die universiteit was, aanvaar sy nuwe pos as rektor op 1 Julie.

NOODSAAKLIK

Prof. De Wet het gepraat oor die wetenskaplike, beroeps- en geestelik-kulturele vorming van studente, en gesê hy glo dat die

grootste verskille tussen universiteite vandag, juis op die gebied van geestelik-kulturele vorming lê.

Dit word algemeen aanvaar dat die geestelik-kulturele opvoeding noodsaaklik is om 'n student as gehele mens te vorm. Nogtans het sy ervaring en waarneming getoon dat Christelike beginsels aan sommige universiteite net gebruik word wanneer dit voordelig en gerieflik is.

Daar is ook bewyse dat studente aan sommige universiteite aanspraak maak op vryheid sonder verantwoordelikheid en gevolglik 'n vrugbare teelaarde word vir ateïsme en nihilisme, het prof. De Wet gesê.

Hy het ook daarop gewys dat studente-organisasies in die wetenskaplike, beroeps- en geestelik-kulturele terreine, 'n belangrike taak het om te vervul en dat hy voel dat daar 'n reorganisasie in hierdie verband nodig geword het.



PROF. J. M. DE WET

Behalwe die plaaslike verenigings, moet daar ook oorkoepelende organisasies wees gegrond op wyer gemeenskaplike kenmerke en belangrike en uiteindelik 'n landswye organisasie wat Afrikaans- sowel as Engelsmedium-universiteite betrek.

Hierdie organisasies moet dan ook daarop gerig wees om nasietrots te kweek, want 'n geestes van internasionale liberalisme is 'n kanker in ons studentelewe.

'Single student body vital'

Special Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Student bodies at South African universities should be reorganised and there must eventually be a nation-wide organisation to which both Afrikaans and English universities belonged, says Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector Designate of the University College of Fort Hare.

Prof. De Wet, who has been at Potchefstroom University for 23 years, at today's farewell meeting at the university said student organisations had an important duty in the shaping of the vital cultural and political spheres.

Apart from re-organisation at the individual universities, it was also vital that there should be an oorkoepelende organisation to which both Afrikaans and English students belonged.

Liberal canker

After referring to the student unrest overseas and the activities of Nusas here, Professor De Wet said:

"The spirit of international liberalism is a canker in our student life."

It was also time English-speaking fellow citizens established cultural organisations that were genuinely South African-orientated and South African in character.

"There shouldn't be one, or both legs in Britain or America."

18 MAY 1968

DATE

NATAL MERCURY

PROF. MATTHEWS

A SENIOR education officer and member of the Transkeian Department of Education, Mr. D. M. Ntusi, will represent the people of the Transkei at the funeral of Professor Z. K. Matthews at Gaberones in Botswana today. Professor Matthews, who was Botswana's Ambassador to Washington, was a former acting Principal of the University College, Fort Hare.



University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence

22 MAY 1968

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

AANGESTEL




University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. J. M. de Wet, aangewe rektor van die Univer-
siteitkollege van Fort Hare,
het die week vir die laaste
keer met 'n redevoering voor
die personeelklub van sy alma
-ma mater, die Potchef-
stroomse Universiteit, opge-
tree. Prof. De Wet, het in
1938 as student by die des-
-skanse P.U.K. ingeskryf en
was na voltooiing van sy
studies 23 jaar dosent aan
die Universiteit, waar hy
o.m. wiskunde, toegepaste
wiskunde, ingenieurstekene,
hidrolika, sterrekunde, land-
meetkunde en teorie van fi-
nansies gedoseer het. Hy is
een van die 13 professore in
wiskundige rigting aan
Suid-Afrikaanse universi-
teite wat hul opleiding van
wyle prof. D. J. van Rooy
ontvang het. Nadat hy die
graad M.Sc. aan die Pot-
chefstroomse Universiteit
behaal het, het hy 'n inge-
nieursgraad by Wits behaal.

11 5 MAY 1968

DATE

DIE VADERLAND

PROF. J. M.  WET, hoof
van die departement statistiek
aan die Potchefstroomse Uni-
versiteit is aangestel as rektor
van die Universiteitskollege
van Fort Hare.

ILANGA

NgoMgqibelo, May 18, 1968

UProf. Z. K.

Matthews

UKUFA kukaProfessor Z. K. Matthews okubikwe phesheya eMelika ngempelasonto kushaqise abaningi bakuleli abamaziyo, ikakhulu eminyakeni eyedlula ayiphila lapha kungakabheduki uthuli lwezichwe kwezombuso.

Ushone emva kokugula okumhlabe isikhathi esifishane. Silobe lapha kusabikwe ukuthi kwenziwa amalungiselelo omngcwabo wakhe eBotswana, okuyizwe afe eselikhonzele futhi elisebenzela phesheya eMelika.

Ube neminyaka engama 67 ubudala.

Phakathi kwezifundiswa eziphambili esizweni sabansundu, uProfessor Matthews ubengomunye wezingqalabutho ezafunda zagogoda. Ubenohide lwamaqhuzu emfundo ephakeme ayithola lapha nasemazweni aphisheya kolwandle.

Eseyibekile induku yakhe ebandla kwezemfundo, waqhubeka uProfessor Matthews wakhombisa umdlandla nesiphiwo esikhulu ekuphatheeni izindaba nezinto ezinkulu eziqondene nesizwe.

Phakathi kwezikhundla ake waziphatha, kukhona lezi: wake waba umongameli wenhlangano yothitsha balo lonke elase South Africa, waba yilunga elimele abantu baseKoloni esigungwini esithiwa yiNative Representative Council esamiswa uHulumeni ngomthetho weNyu-nyani ngo 1947. Lesikhundla waziyekela sona ngo 1950 ngoba enganelisiwe yinqubo kaHulumeni wamaBhunu.

Ngo 1949 waba uMongameli wegatsha laseKoloni likaKhongolose waBantu osewavalwa. Kukhona isikhathi futhi lapho ake waba yiPhini likaNhloko weNyuvesithi yase Fort Hare, okwathi ngo 1957 wasiyeka lesosikhundla.

Ababefunda esikoleni sodumo, iAdams yaseManzimtoti, bayomkhumbula ngo 1925 lapho wayenguthisha omkhulu weHigh School yakhona.

Kwezezwe uProfessor Matthews uyokhunjulwa nje ngomunye wabayi 155 ababoshwa babekwa icala lokuvukela umbuso (Treason Trial) ePitoli ngo 1956. Ngo 1959 waba ngomunye wabangama 60 abatholwa benzenalo icala lokuvukela umbuso.

Kwathi emuva kwalelicala, waqala uProfessor Matthews ukweluka. Wazehlukanisa nomsebenzi wakhe wokufundisa nokuba wumholi kwezezwe, wamukela isikhundla esiphakeme sokuba uNobhala-jikelele wenhlangano kazwelonke yamaBandla kaKrestu. Kwaba wukulishiya kwakhe leli laseningizimu yase Africa.

Kuthe ngo 1966 wajutshwa uHulumeni waseBotswana ukuba ayomela lelizwe eNhlanganweni yeziZwe eNew York (eMelika) nje ngoba eseze aficwe wukufakhona.

Kodwa kukho konke lokhu, uProfessor Matthews uyo khunjulwa kakhulu njengendoda eyayigcwele ubuqotho, nobukholwa beqiniso. Ukuzotha kwenhliziyo yakhe, ukungazikhukhumezi kwakhe nothando lwakhe lokukhuthaza isizwe ukuba siye phambili nempucuko kwamakhela abahlobo abaningi, abamhlophe nabansundu. Yibo laba abazokhumbula ngezinhliziyi ezigcwele ukudabuka ukuthi kwake kwabakhona indoda kulelizwe uZachariah Kodirelang Matthews.

Sengathi uMdali angabusisa umphefumulo wakhe.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES

Dr. Z. K. Matthews was a major African figure

TRIBUTES were paid all over the world yesterday to Dr. Z. K. Matthews the Botswana Ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations, who died in Washington on Saturday after a serious illness. He was born in Kimberley in 1901.

Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews was the first man to graduate at Fort Hare when he took a B.A. degree at the University of South Africa in 1923.

While teaching at Adam's College in Natal he obtained his Bachelor of Law degree and in 1932 he was admitted as an advocate of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

As a result of his post-graduate achievements he was awarded a Carnegie scholarship which enabled him to go to Yale University where he obtained his M.A. degree in education.

In 1934 he studied anthropology at the University of London. On his return he took up a post at Fort Hare. He resigned his vice-principalship in 1959 and started a law practice in Alice.

DETAINEE

Dr. Matthews was a member of the Native Representative Council for eight years and president of the African National Congress (Cape) for six years. He spent four months in prison in 1960 as a political detainee.

Before being appointed as Ambassador for Botswana, Dr. Matthews held a position in the World Council of Churches.

Dr. Matthews, who was 67, leaves a wife and five children. His body is to be flown to Gaborone for burial.

TREASON TRIAL

In London, the main obituary in "The Times" yesterday was devoted to Dr. Matthews.

The newspaper says the arrest of Dr. Matthews by the South African Government in 1956 during the treason trial detentions showed "more starkly than any other event that the Nationalist Government intended to treat alike all Africans who resist its rule, regardless of their status, reputation or approach."

The obituary says that the life story of Dr. Matthews encompassed the experience of Eastern Cape intellectuals from the South African War to the advent of the Nationalist Government in 1948.

"In the mid-thirties the Hertzog Bill deprived him of his vote at the very time when he was appointed Research Fellow of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in London," says the newspaper.

TWO SIDES

By the early fifties Dr. Matthews had become a major figure in the A.N.C. and later became the acting principal of Fort Hare College. "Many students regarded him as annoyingly conservative," says "The Times," "but if he did not immediately commit himself it was not because he was afraid, but because his personal and academic training caused him to recognize that there are two sides to most questions."

"Indeed, in the treason trial he proved himself a most courageous man who — after charges had been withdrawn against him — became a major witness for the defence."

"As one of the legal advisers was to say, of all the A.N.C. spokesmen, clearly the biggest intellect was Z.K. and it was he who — with great finesse and

wit — concluded the evidence for the defence."

In New York, Dr. Matthews

was accorded an obituary across three columns in the "New York Times" yesterday.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Daily Telegraph, London

28 MAY 1968

Evolution, with Troubles

ALEXANDER KERR, who for 33 years after its opening in Cape Province was principal of the first South African college for higher native education, has written in "Fort Hare 1915-60," published yesterday by C. Hurst and Co., a record of its evolution worth studying by those concerned with race relations.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Kerr, who is living in retire-

ment near by, describes the hopes Fort Hare aroused—and also the fears among white South Africans nervous of native advancement. He himself had no doubts about the African's capacity for progress.

But he had his troubles. The 1940s were marked by outbreaks of defiance which suggest an uncanny similarity between the African student mind then and that of our own sillier undergraduates now.

20 MAY 1968

Obituary

Chairman of the S.A. Wool Board

DR. J. G. VAN DER WATH, chairman of the South African Wool Board and a vice-chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, died on Wednesday in the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital, Pretoria, from injuries received in the Boeing 707 air crash in South-West Africa on April 20. He was flown from the Windhoek State Hospital the weekend prior to his death.

Dr. Van der Wath became chairman of the South African Wool Board in 1960 and was appointed chairman of the South African Wool Commission in 1964. Last month he received an honorary-doctorate from the University of Port Elizabeth in recognition of his "contribution to the advancement of the wool and wool textile industries in South Africa."

Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews (66), Botswana's Ambassador to Washington and representative at United Nations in New York. First African to graduate inside South Africa from Fort Hare College and first African headmaster at Adams College, Natal. Admitted as an attorney to the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court. A leading African nationalist, he was detained in 1960 under the State of Emergency. For some years representative concerned with African affairs at the World Council of Churches in Geneva.—in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Edward James Crean (68), managing director of Ewing, McDonald & Co. (Pty.) Ltd., and a life-long business colleague of the late A. B. McDonald. Later, his successor in the Price Control Department 1941-1944, and for a time a director of the Fisheries Development Corporation and of Rhodes Fruit Farms Ltd.—in Cape Town.

Mr. Frederick John Bellinger, M.P. (73), Secretary of State for War 1946-47, who entered House as Labour M.P. by notable victory over Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in 1935. Fought in the two world wars and frequently disagreed with Government's sanctions against Rhodesia policy—in London.

Professor James Taylor Robertson Sim (66), a former dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Stellenbosch—at Somerset West, C.P.

13 MAY 1968

PROF Z. K. MATTHEWS

Botswana ambassador and African nationalist

Albert

Professor Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews, Botswana Ambassador to the United States and the United Nations has died in Washington. He was 66.

Z. K. Matthews (known as ZK or Zac) was an eminent African academic, not only with a reputation in Southern Africa but spreading to other parts of Africa, Britain and the United States. For some years he had been the representative at the World Council of Churches in Geneva in charge of affairs concerning Africa. Matthews was a leading African nationalist, who had been imprisoned by the South African Government and was among those arrested in 1956 in the Treason Trial. His arrest—more starkly than any other event—showed that the Nationalist Government intended to treat alike all Africans who resist its rule, regardless of their stature, reputation or approach.

His life story encompassed the experience of Eastern Cape intellectuals from the Boer War to the advent of the Nationalist Government in 1948. Born in 1901 in Kimberley, son of a miner who later owned a room in the location, Zac was brought up with the idea of serving his God and his people. He went to an Anglican school.

After winning a bursary to the mission college of Lovedale, Zac accomplished a series of "firsts": the first African (in 1923) to graduate inside South Africa from Fort Hare college; the first African headmaster at Adams College in Natal; and (in 1930) the first African Bachelor of Laws in South Africa; he was admitted as an attorney to the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court. While at Adams he married Freda Bokwe, a fellow teacher from a family of ministers, musicians and doctors.

In Natal Matthews, and his friend and fellow-teacher, Albert Luthuli, organized the African Teachers' Organization. From there Matthews went to Yale University. With an M.A. thesis on Bantu Law and Western Civilization he went on to study Anthropology at the U.S.E. in 1934.

In the mid-thirties the Hertzog Bills deprived him of his vote at the very time when he was appointed Research Fellow of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in London. He was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be a member of a Commission on Higher Education for Africans in East Africa and the Sudan. In South Africa he was one of the supporters of the All African Convention formed to resist the Hertzog Bills, and in 1942 he joined the African National Congress.

From 1936 to 1945 he was a lecturer in Social Anthropology, Native Law and Administration at Fort Hare College. He was also elected to the Natives Representative Council, an advisory body which the Government had established and which was to become known as the "toy telephone" of African intellectuals and chiefs—in which he led the caucus, which forcefully protested when Smuts, at the request of the mining companies, had the African miners strike violently

subdued in 1946. But all their protests went disregarded and increasingly Matthews, the moderate, worked within the A.N.C.

In the early fifties he was president of the Cape A.N.C. He had become a professor and Head of the Department of African Studies in 1945. From 1955 to 1957 he was Acting Principal. Many students regarded him as annoyingly conservative, but if he did not immediately commit himself it was not because he was afraid, but because his personal and academic training caused him to recognize that there are two sides to most questions. And indeed, in the Treason Trial he proved himself a most courageous man who—after the charges had been withdrawn against him among others—became a major witness for the defence. And, as one of the legal advisers was to say, of all the A.N.C. spokesmen clearly the biggest intellect was Z.K., and it was he who—with great finesse and wit—concluded the evidence for the de-

When the Nationalist Government took over Fort Hare college, Matthews resigned in protest, thus sacrificing his career and his pension. In 1960 he was detained under the State of Emergency and in total or almost six months charge or trial. He practised law for a few years in Alice, then left to join the World Council of Churches, making frequent visits to Africa in the course of his work. But he had long felt drawn to play a part in Botswana—and finally he accepted the invitation of Sir Seretse Khama to become the Ambassador of Botswana to the United States and United Nations.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

31 MAY 1968

THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Miss Bernadette Thamana Ngqula, of Swaziland pictured this week, who recently attained her B.Sc degree at the University of Fort Hare in South Africa. A Graduation party, in Miss Ngqula's honour, was held at St. Joseph's Mission near Manzini recently.

Apartheid at Fort Hare under fire

UMTATA — The Opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday launched a vigorous attack on apartheid in universities, during the debate on a motion calling for more Africans to be employed at the University College of Fort Hare at

A former student there, who is now a leading member of the Democratic Party, B. S. Rajuli, said Fort Hare had been founded in 1915 to serve the interests of the whole community and never to serve the policy of separate development.

"Fort Hare was never intended for Xhosa-speaking people only in accordance with the separate development policy," he said.

MERIT ONLY

When he had been a student at the college, there had been Whites, Coloureds, Indians as well as Africans.

"Governments are momentary and they pass. Higher education will always remain," he added during an attack on segregation at the college, which is now intended for Xhosas only.

Africans should be appointed to the administration and teaching staff at the college on merit alone, he said.

This point was also emphasised by another Democratic Party front bencher, Mr. Bubu, who repeated the Opposition was not against appointing Africans, as long as the sole criterion for such appointments was merit. —DDR.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Rektor sê:**S.A. SE BELEID
IS EERLIK**

(Van Ons Eie Beriggewer)

UMTATA.

DIE rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, professor J. J. Ross, sê dat een van die belangrikste dinge wat tot dusver aan die universiteit bereik is, is dat daar na binne en buite 'n werklike en gunstige beeld geskep is van die eerlikheid en opregtheid van die Regering se beleid en dit uitvoerbaarheid daarvan. Hy het die rapport van die Universiteit van Fort Hare toegevoeg.

Hy het by dié geleentheid gesê dat die Bantoe tot heel-ander insigte gekom het oor die Afrikaner se opregtheid. Prof. Ross het gesê dat die ontwikkeling van die mense-materiaal in 'n ontwikkelende gemeenskap baie belangrik is. Dit is die eerste faktor wat in gedagte gehou moet word. Daar het 'n groot verandering van gees en gesindheid onder die studente plaasgevind.

Dit is opvallend dat die meeste aansoeke vir vakante poste op die personeel van die Universiteit van Afrikaners ontvang word. Dit is vir hom 'n bewys van die goedgestind-

heid van die Afrikaner teenoor die Bantoe en hulle bereidwilligheid om op te offer vir die beleid.

Hy het ook gesê dat Fort Hare 'n groot toekoms het, omdat dit die gemeenskap moet dien. „Daar is 'n groot tekort, selfs in ons eie gemeenskap, aan tegnoloë en ingenieurs. Daar moet nou reeds begin word met die opleiding van hierdie mense,” het hy gesê.

Prof. Ross sê dit is noodsaaklik dat Fort Hare akademies selfstandig moet wees. Dit stel hulle in staat om hulle leerplanne aan te pas by omstandighede. Baie is reeds bereik met navorsing by dié universiteit.

'n Groot taak weermee die universiteit tans besig is, is die hersiening van die Xhosa-woordeboek. 'n Sosio-ekonomiese instituut by dié inrigting is ook noodsaaklik. So 'n Instituut kan opnames maak van die behoeftes van die gemeenskap.

Prof. Ross tree eersdaags af as rektor van die universiteit.

DATE.....

10 JUN 1968

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.B.

Landbou- fakulteit in '70 voltooi



(Parlementêre Beweging) Fort Hare

VOLKSRAAD. — *Together in Excellence*

ment van Bantoe-onderwys gaan voort met die voorbereidings vir 'n beplanning van 'n volwaardige landboufakulteit aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, het mnr. B. Coetzee, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-onderwys, in die bespreking van die pos gesê in antwoord op vrae van dr. G. de V. Morrison (N.P., Cradock).

Mnr. Coetzee het gesê die Kabinet het reeds vroeër so 'n fakulteit goedgekeur, maar weens omstandighede soos die algemene besprekings op staatsuitgawes kan die gebou ongelukkig nie voor 1970 voltooi word nie.

DATE

13 JUN 1968

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Open varsities to all is call

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Thursday.

A STRONG CALL for South African universities to be open to all races was made by Democratic Party Chief Whip, Mr. O. O. Mpondo, in the Transkei Assembly here.

Speaking during a debate on the Xhosa University, Fort Hare, Mr. Mpondo attacked the apartheid policy and the African education plan.

"We oppose anything that has a tinge of apartheid about it," he said.

"Children in South Africa, whether they are Black, White or yellow, must be free to go to any seat of learning without any restrictions."

Pigmentation of the skin must not be a criteria at these universities — we want open universities," he said.

Mr. O. O. Mpondo, also attacked Dr. W. W. M. Eisen and the late Dr. H. F. Verwoerd.

He was called to order, but a day of constant argument developed and eventually the democrats staged a dramatic walk-out in protest against rulings of the chair.



Bantoes het nuwe vertroue

Van Ons Korrespondent

PORT ELIZABETH

DIE instelling van Bantoe-universiteitskolleges het 'n nuwe vertroue by die Bantoe geskep oor die eerlikheid en opregtheid van die Regering se beleid en die uitvoerbaarheid daarvan. Daar is 'n merkbare kentering in die gees wat onder Bantoe-studente en in Bantoe-gemeenskappe jeens die Regering heers.

Dit is die indrukke van prof. J. J. Ross, wat einde vandeemaand ná 8½ jaar as rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare aftree.

Prof. Ross het deur sy werk die Bantoe deeglik geleer ken. Hy het sy loopbaan as onderwyser begin, het later inspekteur van Bantoe-onderwys geword en was daarna eers dosent en toe professor in die openbare reg aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit totdat hy November 1959 as die vierde rektor van Fort Hare aangestel is.

Prof. Ross het op 'n stormagtige tydstip sy pos as rektor by Fort Hare aanvaar. Die Wet op Oorname van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare het in daardie dae in werking getree, wat meebring het dat die Regering jurisdiksie oor Fort Hare oorneem het. Groot teenkanting is van die universiteitsraad en die Engelse kerke ondervind.

NUSAS

Die studente is destyds grootliks beïnvloed deur Nusas, wat openlik teen die beleid van die Regering in opstand gekom het. Fort Hare se owerheid het met talle betogings te kampe gehad.

Die uitmuntende gehalte van die groot aantal Afrikaanssprekende akademici wat in die moeilike tyd vakante poste by Fort Hare gevul het, het grootliks meegehelp om die probleme te bowe te kom, sê prof. Ross.

As besondere prestasie by Fort Hare sien prof. Ross die verandering in die gees wat voorheen by die Bantoe-studente en in die Bantoe-gemeenskappe geheers het. Hy kan met vrymoedigheid sê dat die Regering groot vertroue by die Bantoe-gemeenskap sowel as die Bantoe-studente gewek het.

Die vooruitsig dat Fort Hare ook binne afsienbare tyd akademies selfstandig sal word, sien prof. Ross as 'n hoogtepunt waarna die inrigting tydens sy rektorskap beweeg het.

In Prof. Ross se termyn as rektor het hy baie tot stand gebring. Benewens groot uitbreidings aan geboue en die oprigting van nuwes, het die aantal fakulteite by Fort Hare van twee tot sewe vermeerder.

27 JUN 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

R300 bursar disappears from college

EAST LONDON — A young man who was awarded a R300 bursary by the Queenstown Divisional Council at the beginning of this year to study for his degree at the University College of Fort Hare has disappeared.

He is Mr. C. C. Tlale of Zulu-mema Location in the Littlesea district.

At the monthly meeting of the Queenstown Divisional Council, the chairman, Mr. J. W. Dower, said the bursary winner attending Fort Hare, Mr. C. C. Tlale, had unfortunately run away from the university.

SAW DOCTOR

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr. P. J. de Wet, said yesterday the bursary was R100 a year for three years and was awarded to deserving students, subject to satisfactory progress reports from Fort Hare.

"Mr. Tlale went to Fort Hare at the beginning of the year. He came to my office and said he had visited the town to consult a medical practitioner. That was the last time I saw him," Mr. De Wet said.

Mr. De Wet said he had written to his home making inquiries and had not heard anything. —
DDR.

Ndamse likely to be Minister

IF the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (T.N.I.P.) is returned at the second general elections in November, Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, former senior lecturer at Fort Hare University College and a frank critic of the policy of separate development, is likely to become Minister of Education.

This is the opinion of Transkei political observers interviewed this week.

Mr Ndamse, a highly qualified educationist, who was dismissed from his Fort Hare post in 1964 for criticising aspects of the application of the separate development programme, is one of 180 candidates who have offered to stand for T.N.I.P.

Teaching post

After his dismissal, Mr Ndamse became closely connected with Transkei's Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kalzer Matanzima.

He first got a teaching post at Jonglizwe School for sons of chiefs and headmen, near Tsolo.

Almost at the same time as the Transkei Public Service Commission named him for the post of Professional Assistant to the Transkei Education Department — a top Black post in the Department, he was banned.

The Transkei Government immediately made representations on his behalf to the Republican Government. The restrictions were partly lifted and he was appointed Principal of Ngangelizwe Secondary School, Umtata.

Best qualified

Later he became Circuit Inspector of Schools.

Observers said Paramount Chief Matanzima would, most likely, continue as Chief Minister. It was certain he would reshuffle the Cabinet, and Mr Ndamse, was best qualified for the post of Minister of Education.

Mr Ndamse, they said, had the highest educational qualifications in the Transkei. He was therefore the most competent for the post of Minister of Education.

His academic qualifications are B.A. (Hons) Fort Hare (1954), M.A. (Hartford, U.S.A.), M.Ed. (Trinity College, Cambridge) and Diploma in Bantu Studies (S.A.)

Prof. Ross tree af as rektor**HY HET FORT HARE
SE GEES VERANDER**

(Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE.

DIE uitmuntende gehalte van die groot aantal Afrikaanssprekende akademiëci wat vakante poste by die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege gevul het aan die begin van sy termyn as rektor van dié inrigting, het grootliks meegehelp dat probleme wat by Fort Hare bestaan het, te bowe gekom is. Dié Universiteitskollege het toe as gevolg van veranderde juridiksie oor die inrigting, 'n besonder moeilike tydperk in sy ontwikkeling deurgemaak, het prof. J. J. Ross wat aan die einde van dié maand ná 8½ jaar as rektor van Fort Hare aftree, aan Die Oosterlig gesê.

Prof. Ross beskik met sy aftrede op 65 jaar oor 'n diepgaande kennis van 'n groot aantal vakgebiede. Benewens verskeie diplomas het hy gedurende sy loopbaan ses universiteitsgrade verwerf en onder meer 'n gevorderde studie van die regte, opvoedkunde en bestuurswese gemaak.

Hy het sy loopbaan as onderwyser begin, later inspekteur van Bantoeonderwys geword, was daarna eers dosent en later professor in Openbare reg aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit vóór hy uiteindelik sedert November 1959 as die vierde rektor van die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege aangestel is.

Die nuwe rektor het op 'n stormagtige tydperk sy betrekking aan dié inrigting aanvaar. Die Wet op Oorname van die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege het terselfdertyd in werking getree wat meegebring het dat die Regering juridiksie oor Fort Hare by dié Oornamekommissie versittelsraad oorgeneem het.

Dié stap van die Regering het groot teenkanting van die lede van die bestaande Universiteitsraad uitgelok en die personeel en studente direk geraak. Sommige dosente se dienste is met die oornome beëindig en 'n groot aantal vakatures het ontstaan.

Daarby was die Anglikaanse, Wesleyaanse en Prebiteriaanse Kerke wat die koshuise beheer het, ook nie almal met die nuwe bedeling gediend nie. Grootse kragtige kwaadwillige propaganda teen die beleid van die Regering deur 'n deel van die pers, het dié posisie ook grootliks vererger, sê prof. Ross.

Betogings

N.U.S.A.S. het openlik teen die beleid van die Regering in verset gekom en die nie-blanke studente beïnvloed. Dié inrigting se owerhede het met talle betogings te kampe gehad.

Verblydend en bemoedigend in dié moeilike tyd was die uitstaande gehalte van veral Afrikaanssprekende dosente wat toe van die vakante poste gevul het. Sê is die werklike goedgesindheid en welwillendheid van die Afrikaner teenoor die Bantoe bevestig, sê prof. Ross.

In prof. Ross se termyn as rektor het hy baie vermag. Die aantal fakultete by Fort Hare het van twee tot sewe vermeerder en die aantal departemente van 19 tot 35, met 'n volwaardige landboufakulteit in die vooruitsig in die nabye toekoms. Daarbenewens is 'n nuwe administratiewe blok gebou, groot uitbreidings aan koshuise en ander geboue onderneem en is daar ook voorsiening vir behuising vir universiteitspersoneel gemaak.

Vermeerdering

Die studentetalle is nou ook weer dieselfde as wat dit in 1960 was. Die eerste paar jaar ná 1960 was daar 'n afname in die aantal studente as gevolg van die geleidelike eliminerings van die Kleurling-, Indiër- en Bantoe-studente wat nie aan die Kósa-groep behoort het nie. Van nou af word 'n baie vinnige vermeerdering in die studentetalle verwag, omdat die getal studente wat in die hoër skole vir toe-

lating kwalifiseer, vinnig toeneem.

Bantoe-onderwys het ook sy eiesoortige probleme. By dié aanbieding van stof aan die Bantoe-student moet sy besondere kulturele omstandighede in ag geneem word. Dit is sy ervaring dat Bantoe-studente hulle in die algemeen met baie groot erns en toewyding aan hul studies wy en dat dié resultate wat hulle behaal, in die algemeen goed en bemoedigend is, sê prof. Ross.

As sy grootste prestasies by Fort Hare — en hieroor is hy baie beskeie — sien hy die verandering in dié gees wat eens geheers het en nou heers. Hy kan met groot vrymoedigheid sê dat die Regering groot versterking by die Bantoe-gemeenskap kan verwag. Bantoe-studente gewelke ander vooruitsig waarmee op hy trots is, is dat Fort Hare in die nabye toekoms akademies selfstandig sal word.

Oor die toekoms van Bantoe-onderwys wil prof. Ross graag sê dat dit meer praktiese agtergrond vir die Bantoe op dié gebied en 'n tegniekswese en teg-

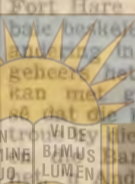
nologie daargestel word, aangesien die Bantoe 'n tekort aan opgeleides op dié gebiede in hul gemeenskap het.

„Aan die einde van my loopbaan wil ek baie graag die besondere groot diens wat die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika as akademiese voog van Fort Hare sedert die oornome in 1960 gelewer het, sterk beldemtoon. Ek kan nie anders as om met groot lof te praat van dié wyse waarop, en dié gees waarin dié Universiteit sy verantwoordelike teenoor Fort Hare nagekom het nie,“ sê prof. Ross.

Wanneer prof. Ross aan die einde van vandeemaand aftree, gaan hy nie stilsta nie. Sy tyd, sê hy, gaan hy verdeel tussen sy plaas naby Malelani in die Transvaalse Laeveld en sy studies wat hy hoop om in Pretoria voort te sit. Op sy plaas gaan hy veral suiker verbou, maar darem ook nog met plesangs en sitrusvrugte boer. Wanneer hy in Pretoria is, wil hy hom met navorsing in die administratiewe reg besig hou.



PROF. ROSS



AANVAAR POS

(Van Ons Eie Beriggewer.)

UITENHAGE.

'N BEKENDE inwoner van Uitenhage, dr. W. Backer, het 'n pos aan die Fort Hare-universiteit aanvaar en sal eersdaags vertrek.

Dr. Backer is die afgelope drie jaar personeelbestuurder van Fynwolprodukte van Suid-Afrika en is nou na die University of Fort Hare *Together in Excellence* op Fort Hare waar hy senior-lektor in bedryfsielkunde en hoof van die fakulteit sielkunde gaan wees.

In sy nuwe betrekking gaan dr. Backer hom toespits op die aanvaarbaar maak van die idee van gebruik van nie-blanke indiensnemingsbeamptes by fabriek, vernameelik grensnywerhede wat reeds van Bantoe-arbeiders gebruik maak.

Dr. Backer was tot met sy vertrek 'n diaken van die N.G. Moedergemeente en ook ondervoorsitter van die diakonie. Hy was ook die afgelope ses maande 'n tydelike orrelis van dié gemeente nadat die vorige orrelis, mnr. Eddie Albertyn na Natal verhuis het.

Dr. Backer is ook onlangs as personeelkonsultant van Fynwolprodukte benoem en sal die fabriek elke twee maande besoek.

DATE

26 JUN 1968

DIE BURGER

University of Fort Hare
Digitized by eZamanga

Dr. J. G. J. Visser van die departement van oerkunde van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare en sy eggenote vertrek vandag per vliegtuig na Europa. Dr. Visser sal navorsingmetodes van rivier-ekologie aan die River Laboratory in Noord-Engeland bestudeer. Hulle sal ses maande weg wees.

PERSONNEL

MANAGER

ACCEPTS

VARSITY JOB

DR WOLHUTER BACKER, Personnel Manager at Fine Wool Products for the past three years, has accepted the appointment of senior lecturer and head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University College, Fort Hare.

As he has University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence been Personnel Consultant at Fine Wool Products he will still visit the factory regularly, advising on personnel matters.

While he is at Fort Hare, Dr Backer will make further contact with other industries, especially Border industries, in the Eastern Cape, as it is vital for his department to keep in contact with industry.

"I intend to make a special effort of selling the idea to industrialists to appoint a non-European employment officer in their personnel departments," said Dr Backer. "By doing this, better communication can be obtained between worker and management and in this way we will not only train the non-European Industrial Psychologist at the University, but also provide working opportunities for him."

Dr Backer was lecturer in psychology at Fort Hare during 1961 and 1962. He begins his new job on July 1 and he and his family left Uitenhage yesterday.

Councillors for our own universities

SIR,— Apparently our African university colleges are to be granted full status as independent universities. They will thus no longer be under the University of South Africa.

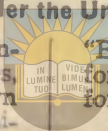
This means that, as independent universities, they may have their own councillors like the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland whose councillor is Sir Seretse Khama.

If so, then I would like to suggest some of our people who would prove ideal candidates for the councillorship.

The University of the North could choose one of these gentlemen as its councillors: Dr. W. F. Nkomo, Mr. M. T. Moerane, Dr. D. P. P. Marolen or Dr. J. S. Moroka.

Fort Hare University could choose Mr. P. Q. Vundla, Mr. F. S. Mncube or Mr. G. Matanzima, while the University of Zululand could choose Chief Cyprian Bhekuzulu, Dr. P. Ngakane or Dr. Nyembezi.

I also suggest that we abbreviate the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to "Boleswa",



"B" for Botswana, "Le" for Lesotho and "Swa" for Swaziland.

I feel the name "Sovenga" has better meaning than the name University College of the North. Why don't we call it Sovenga University, which means university for Sotho Venda and Shangaans.

I have always thought that the late Professor D. D. T. Jabavu was the first African Professor in South Africa but I read in THE WORLD recently that the late Professor Z. K. Matthews was the first. Kindly clarify this matter.

SANDY CHAPPY.

Klerksdorp.

● Professor D. D. T. Jabavu was the first African Professor. He graduated in London. Professor Z. K. Matthews was the first graduate from Fort Hare.—Ed.

28 JUN 1968

DATE

POTCHEFSTROOM HERALD

BEKENDE GESIN VERLAAT POTCHEFSTROOM

Twee bekende inwoners, prof. Jan en mev. Heinie de Wet, neem hierdie week afskeid van Potchefstroom. Prof. De Wet is met ingang Julie aangestel as rektor van die Universiteit van die Ooralege van Fort Hare.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. De Wet was van die Departement Statistiek aan die plaaslike Universiteit en was jare lank Voorsitter van die Nasionale Party-tak van Potchefstroom. Mev. Heinie de Wet was welbekend in musiekkringe. Onder andere was sy vir 16 jaar orreliste van die Gereformeerde Gemeente Potchefstroom-Noord waar sy die taak met besondere bekwaamheid verrig het.

Beide prof. en mev. De Wet is hier gebore. Afgesien van kort tussenposes was hulle permanent hier woonagtig. Hulle vertrek laat 'n groot leemte in die plaaslike gemeenskap.

JOHANNES JURGENS ROSS will retire today as rector of the University College of Fort Hare and Johannes Marthinus de Wet will take his place.

One Johannes for another.

The first Government-appointed rector of the Xhosa tribal college for a second. A former professor of law and Chief Inspector of Bantu Education from the Free State for a statistician from Potchefstroom.

The "liquidator" of the original so-called "English university for non-Whites" for — a what?

A liberator? Legislation is being prepared to elevate the five non-White colleges to "universities", independent of the University of South Africa.

Or a vindicator? At the highest cost per student of any university in the country, the rapid development and expansion of Fort Hare is a prerequisite "for the development of the Bantu homelands of the Ciskei and Transkei in accordance with State policy", as Professor Ross wrote in a publication of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) last year.

The change of rectors should at any rate be smooth — the passing on of a vitally important Government task from one loyal and dedicated Nationalist to another.

Professor de Wet, 52, is the son of the late Professor J. H. de Wet, who was for 20 years professor of theology at Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education and co-leader, with Mr. J. G. Strydom and Mrs. Jansen, of the National Party in the Transvaal in the early 1930s.

His wife, Mrs. Heinie de Wet, has been organist for the past 16 years at the church to which the Theological College is attached.

He attended both school and university in Potchefstroom, where he obtained his M.Sc. Then his education broadened. He acquired a B.Sc. (Engineering) at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1940.

He later received his Ph.D. at the University of London where he studied at the Imperial College for Science and Technology. In 1956 he studied statistics at the London School of Economics.

For the rest, he has lectured in mathematics at Potchefstroom University and headed the department of statistics since 1958.

Once an all-round sportsman, he is still keen on athletics.

He will shortly be resigning from the Board of Directors of Saambou Building Society after many years' service.

Biographical details provided by his university give no hint of any interest in African education other than membership of the all-White Fort Hare College Council since 1960, from when control of the college was assigned to the Minister of Bantu Education.

But perhaps the broad national aspect of the appointment is not meant to matter.

Rector of Fort Hare is simply another Government job and the college is a political instrument or, as Professor Ross described it, "a powerful

Narrow path to higher learning

By LIN MENGE

factor in the whole development programme of the Bantu", with the specific role of serving the Xhosa community and meeting the demand "with the development of the Transkei towards greater independence" for trained manpower.

On the evidence of Professor Ross's own writings for Sabra, the impression of the Government-run Fort Hare is one of joyless, mutual distrust, and the only path to victory is that of infinite patience with which to offset the "continued malicious and negative criticism and propaganda" against the separate university policy.

In 1959 Fort Hare was a multiracial organisation with 489 Coloured, Indian and African (various) students.

Opened in 1916 after years of missionary endeavour, it succeeded in spite of severe financial straits in producing African graduates who went on comfortably to higher degrees in Britain, and men who became prominent in African affairs in South Africa.

It also tried to teach a "broad South Africanism", to quote the late Professor Z. K. Matthews, who was both vice-principal and acting principal of the college.

Fort Hare also had its student troubles — small beer compared to the Sorbonne in recent weeks, but troubles nonetheless.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. S. Maree, who piloted the Fort Hare Transfer Bill through Parliament, said that the African students at the college were disregarding what was their own and copying foreign values and cultures.

The mixed Council and Senate, he said, must give the impression that apartheid disappeared above a certain academic level and that the students would become agitators against the racial order.

Professor Matthews's view was: "Fort Hare, for 40 years,

had worked under a happy association of staff and students of different races, politics, culture and faith, and unless South Africa as a whole learns to work the same way it will come to disaster."

Far from seeing the transfer as a progressive move to save and promote Xhosa culture and development, he saw the transfer as a "step backward".

"Willy-nilly the African people have become part of the Western world," said this African.

Professor Ross, writing for Sabra, blamed the difficulties of take-over on "malicious propaganda" which whipped up student feeling.

In fact, the fierce opposition of the United Party and Natives' Representatives was cut short by a guillotine measure in the Assembly and the Council of Fort Hare was denied permission to be heard at the Bar of the House.

Opposition to this Bill and the Extension of University Education Bill was legitimately expressed by numerous bodies.

With the transfer came the retirement of a number of staff on "superannuation", although what the Minister actually said was "I disposed of their services because I will not permit a penny of any funds of which I have control to be paid to any persons who are known to be destroying the Government's policy of apartheid."

Professor Ross said that the reaction of suitably qualified Afrikaans-speaking academic staff to the vacancies advertised at Fort Hare was almost unbelievable and "proof of the inherent goodwill of the Afrikaans-speaking person towards the Bantu."

But Mr. Leslie Blackwell, who was not re-appointed professor of law on take-over, claimed that few of the vacancies were advertised. They were mostly Departmentally filled by right-thinking Afrikaners.

Besides the regulations usual at all universities, Fort Hare was subjected to restrictions even beyond the "iron curtain" imposed on all tribal colleges — limiting student movement off the campus and their right to meetings, publications and public statements.

When two Rhodes University lecturers arrived to do some extra coaching without the Rector's permission, it was the Special Branch, no less, which dashed to the scene.

Among the incidents — including the non-readmission of 14 students by the Minister last year for reasons it was not "in the interests of the college to reveal" — was the dismissal of an African lecturer in 1965 who infringed the academic code applicable to all universities when it came to criticism of other faculties' work.

The subject on which he spoke, in Pretoria, was "Problems of teaching Native Administration." It is impossible not to wonder whether he would have incurred the same ferocious penalty if his gaffe

had been on, say, the teaching of Greek.

Fort Hare, like other non-White colleges and also Potchefstroom University, has no "conscience clause" and students cannot be affiliated to the National Union of South African Students. For the eighth year, the student body has refused to elect a Students' Representative Council — in the interests of academic freedom.

After a slump in enrolment, partly caused by the limiting of the college to Xhosa only, the figures have crept up from 239 in 1963 to 500 this year. It is expected that there will be 2,000 in 1975 — for which "the programme for the expansion of buildings and academic facilities will have to be stepped up considerably".

There were 48 degrees and 37 diplomas awarded in April this year, compared to 24 degrees and 28 diplomas in April, 1964.

Extensions to the college between 1962 and 1966 include a R65,000 administrative block and additional staff offices, and a R362,600 science block.

The proportion of students to staff last year was 5 to 1 — a luxurious contrast to crowded White university classes.

Professor De Wet, quoting the college yearbook for 1968, foresees "every justification for the faith that, in the development of the Xhosa-speaking area which the University College is to serve, as well as in the development of South Africa as a whole, the institution will make an outstanding and invaluable contribution."

Presumably, like Professor Ross, he believes that separate university education provides the only "real opportunity for the full blossoming of human dignity."



PROFESSOR J. M. DE WET

University of Fort Hare
in Excellence

4 JUL 1968

DATE

CAPE ARGUS

S.A. PROFESSOR FOR VIENNA



Dr. G. Rauche, professor of philosophy at the University of Fort Hare College of Fort Hare, is the only South African to be invited to address the 14th International Congress of Philosophy.

This congress will take place in Vienna between September 7 and September 9. Dr. Rauche will be delivering a paper as a 'representative philosopher of the present time.'

A D.Litt. of the University of Cape Town, Dr. Rauche has occupied the chair at Fort Hare since 1960.

New book on the Transkei

UMTATA—The head of the department of geography at the University of the Orange Free State, Dr. D. Nel, is at present in the Transkei gathering material for a new book on the territory.

He has signed a contract with a London publisher to write the book which will embrace all aspects of the Transkei — geographical, economic and political.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Nel, who was professor of geography at the University College of Fort Hare in Alice until 1966, is no stranger to the Transkei.

INTERVIEWS

He spent a year in the territory in 1951 while doing research for a doctoral thesis, and again visited the Transkei in 1963.

He has written several articles on the Transkei for geographical magazines and in the South African Outlook. He also addressed a congress of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA), on the Transkei.

In 1967 he was granted a bursary for a year's study at the London School of Economics and while overseas agreed with a publisher to write the book.

Dr. Nel, who has been interviewing Government officials and politicians from all parties, will return to Bloemfontein next week.—DDR.

6 JUL 1968

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

STUDENTS AT

FORT HARE

ACTING IN

XHOSA PLAY

Herald Correspondent

ON August 10 the Fort Hare Xhosa Dramatic Society will be presenting University of Port Harena "Ingqumb' ePeninanyanya", adapted from Dr A. C. Jordan's Xhosa novel by Miss D. N. Jafta, a lecturer in Bantu languages at Fort Hare University College.



Miss Jafta is the producer and director of this play which will have a cast of 35 actors who are all students at Fort Hare.

SUCCESSFUL RUN

The main actors will be Mr Mawesile Mlanjana as Zwelinzima, Miss Nomazizi Nondlwana as Thembeka, Mr N. Giyose as Ngxabane and Mr X. Sonjica as Dingindawo.

Last year this group presented two Xhosa plays, Elundini loThukela, by Rev. James J. R. Jolobe, and Ukuqhawuka Kwembeleko, by A. Jongilanga. Both had a successful run for two days in the townships.


Another drama group from Fort Hare will stage an English play, Doll's House, by Ibsen, in the City later this year.

DATE

18 JUL 1968

NATAL WITNES'

Fort Hare's new Rector appointed

ALICE — Professor  M. de Wet, who has served on the Fort Hare University College governing council since 1960, will this week take up the position of Rector of the college in succession to Prof. J. J. Ross, who retired recently.

Professor de Wet is from Potchefstroom where his father was Professor in Theology. His grandfather was the eldest brother of the famous general, Christiaan de Wet.

After obtaining his B.Sc degree in engineering at Potchefstroom University in 1935, Prof. de Wet had a distinguished academic career in South Africa and overseas. In 1947 he obtained his doctorate in applied mathematics from London University. — Sapa.

19 JUL 1968

DATE

CAPE ARGUS

New Rector of Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare

ALICE, Friday.—**Prof. Johannes M. de Wet** who has served on the Fort Hare University College Governing Council since 1960, will this week take up the position of rector of the college in succession to Prof. J. J. Ross, who retired recently.

Professor de Wet is from Potchefstroom where his father was professor in theology. His grandfather was the eldest brother of the famous General Christiaan de Wet.
—Sapa.

New rector at Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday.

WHEN the University College of Fort Hare re-opens this week it will be under the direction of the new rector Professor Johannes M. de Wet.

He succeeds Professor J. J. Ross who retired recently. Professor De Wet, who has served on the Fort Hare Governing Council since 1960, has had a distinguished and colourful academic career. Professor De Wet comes from Potchefstroom where his father Mr. C. J. H. De Wet, was professor of theology.

His grandfather was the eldest brother of the famous General Christiaan de Wet. In 1935 Professor De Wet graduated from Potchefstroom University with a B.Sc. in mathematics. In 1940 he obtained a B.Sc. engineering degree at the University of the Witwatersrand after he spent five years as a mining engineer on the Reef.

He then returned to Potchefstroom University as a lecturer in mathematics. In 1947 he left for London University where he received a Ph.D. in mathematics and was awarded a diploma of the Imperial College.

RETURNED

He returned to South Africa to lecture at Potchefstroom University until 1956 when he again left for London, this time to study mathematical statistics at the London School of Economics. He was appointed professor of mathematical statistics at Potchefstroom University on his return from overseas — a position he held until his appointment as rector of Fort Hare.

Professor De Wet married Miss H. du Toit, a licentiate of music and student of the Trinity College of Music, London. They have four children. The eldest daughter, also a graduate of Potchefstroom University and the Sorbonne in Paris, is a lecturer in French at Potchefstroom University.

Professor R. A. van den Berg has been appointed head of the Department of Zoology in succession to Professor A. J. D. Meiring who retired this year. Professor Van den Berg held the position of chief professional officer at the Fisheries Research Institute at Walvis Bay before his appointment to Fort Hare. He is married and has two children.

Dr. W. Backer B.A. cum Laude M.A.D.Phil (Patch) begins the new term at Fort Hare as senior lecturer in industrial psychology. He has had wide experience, having previously lectured at the Universities of Potchefstroom, Fort Hare and Rhodes and returns to Fort Hare from his post as staff manager at the Fine Wool Products, Uitenhage. Dr. Backer is married and has two children.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 JUL 1968

RAND DAILY MAIL

A new rector for Fort Hare



ALICE. — Professor Johannes M. de Wet, who has served on the Fort Hare University College governing council since 1960, will this week take up the position of rector of the college. He succeeds Professor J. J. Ross, who retired recently.

Professor R. A. van den Berg, D.Sc. (Potch.), an officer at the Fisheries Research Institute at Walvis Bay until recently, has been appointed head of the Department of Zoology at the university.—Sapa.

Successor to
Prof Ross



PROFESSOR J. M. DE WET

New rector for Fort Hare

Herald Reporter

WHEN the University College of Fort Hare reopens this week it will be under the direction of the new rector, Professor Johannes M. de Wet.

He succeeds Prof. J. J. Ross, who retired recently. Prof. De Wet, who has served on the Fort Hare Governing Council since 1960, is a former senior lecturer in mathematics at Potchefstroom University.

Prof. De Wet received B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees at Potchefstroom University, and B.Sc. Engineering at the University of Westminster. For five years he was a mining engineer. At London he received a Ph.D. in applied mathematics and after lecturing at Potchef-

stroom University he studied mathematical statistics at the London School of Economics.

In 1958 he was appointed Professor of Mathematical Statistics at Potchefstroom University, a position he held until his present appointment as Rector of Fort Hare.

Professor De Wet's wife was formerly Miss H. du Toit, who gained a Licentiate of Music at the Trinity College of Music, London.

FOUR CHILDREN

They have four children. The eldest daughter, a graduate of Potchefstroom University and the Sorbonne in Paris, is a lecturer in French at Potchefstroom University. Their eldest son is doing military training and the two younger boys are at school.

There are two other new appointments at Fort Hare. They are Prof. R. A. van den Berg, D.Sc. (Potch), who has been appointed head of the Department of Zoology, and Dr W. Backer, D.Phil. (Potch), senior lecturer in industrial psychology.

FISHERIES

Professor Van den Berg, who succeeds Prof. A. J. D. Meiring who retired this year, was formerly chief professional officer at the Fisheries Research Institute at Walvis Bay. He is married and has two children.

Dr Backer has lectured at the Universities of Potchefstroom, Fort Hare and Rhodes, and now returns to Fort Hare from his post as staff manager at Fine Wool Products, Uitenhage. He is married, with two children.

22 JUL 1968

DATE.....

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.I.

Xhosa drama



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON — The University College of Fort Hare Dramatic Society will present the Xhosa drama, Ingqumbo Yeminyana, adapted from Dr. A. C. Jordan's Xhosa novel by Miss D. Jafta, lecturer in African languages at Fort Hare in Port Elizabeth on August 10.

22 JUL 1968

DATE

Queenstown Daily Representative

Xhosa Drama



The University of Fort Hare Dramatic Society will present the Xhosa drama, Ingqumbo Yeminyana, adapted from Dr. A. C. Jordan's Xhosa novel by Mrs D. Jasta, lecturer in African languages at Fort Hare, in Port Elizabeth on August 10.



Sabra vlam hoog in Oos-Kaap

HOEWEL Sabra en sy doelstellings nog redelik onbekend in Port Elizabeth is, het hy nietemin baie mense teengeekom met 'n lewendige belangstelling in rasseverhoudings en hy voorsien verwelkoming en ondersteuning vir Sabra by diesulkes, het mnr. E. Botha, skakelbeampte vir Sabra in Oos-Kaapland, gister in Port Elizabeth gesê.

Oos-Kaapland se bestuur van Sabra het gister in Port Elizabeth vergader om sy jaarverslag te behandel en 'n nuwe program vir die komende jaar op te stel.

Uit dié verslag blyk dat die Sabra-studiekring by Fort Hare die afgelope twee jaar baie suksesvolle simposiums gehou het. Onderwerpe soos Die Ontwikkeling van Grensnywerhede in die Transkei en Anthropological Aspects of Culture Change in the Ciskei is behandel en referate hieroor sal later saam met ander in 'n bundel uitgegee word.

Planne vir die komende jaar sluit 'n groot kongres vir die Kleurlingjeug in, wat gedurende Oktober in Port Elizabeth gehou sal word. Dit sal deur 'n opstelwedstryd in Kleurlinghoerskole, waarvoor geldpryse uitgelooft word, voorafgegaan word.

'n Groot algemene of ledevergadering sal vroeg aanstaande jaar in Port Elizabeth gereël word, asook meer simposiums later in die jaar.

By 'n vergadering van Oos-Kaapland se bestuur van Sabra gister in Port Elizabeth is die verslag van die afgelope jaar voorgelê en 'n program vir die komende jaar opgestel. Van die bestuurslede wat teenwoordig was, is mnr. E. Botha, skakelbeampte van Sabra in Oos-Kaapland, proff. H. L. N. Joubert en M. J. Swart onderskeidelik professor in Nuwe-Testamentiese Leer aan die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege en hoof van die departement van geskiedenis aan die U.P.E. en mnr. E. A. Cilliers, Afdelingsinspekteur van Arbeid in Oos-Kaapland en H. O. Lange, bestuurder van Volkskas in Port Elizabeth.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 JUL 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Nurse home from

overseas

PORT ELIZABETH Miss Nomso Ngxiki, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Ngxiki of Grahamstown, has returned to Port Elizabeth, after an absence of five years overseas where she took several post graduate courses in advanced nursing in London hospitals.

Miss Ngxiki was a former science student of Fort Hare University College and took her general and surgical course in Durban and midwifery course in Port Elizabeth before she went to London for the orthopaedic course and theatre technique.

She has not yet decided where she is to work. At present she is spending her holiday with her brother, Mr. W. M. Ngxiki, a journalist.—DDC.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

1 AUG 1968

NATAL DAILY NEWS



FORT HARE THEFT

ALICE, Thursday. — Burglars broke into the University College of Fort Hare and made off with over R100 in cash and cheques valued at R3,000, after forcing a safe. — Sapa.

DATE

31 JUL 1968

Queer stormi E. S. Representative



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Johannes Jurgens Ross recently retired as rector of the University College of Fort Hare, and Johannes Marthinus de Wet took his place. Professor de Wet, 52. (above) is the son of the late Professor J. H. de Wet, who was for 20 years professor of theology at Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education and co-leader, with Mr. J. G. Strydom and Mrs. Jansen, of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal in the early 1930s. He attended both school and university in Potchefstroom, where he obtained his M. Sc. Then his education broadened. He acquired a B.Sc (Engineering) at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1940. He later received his Ph.D. at the University of London where he studied at the Imperial College for Science and Technology. In 1956 he studied statistics at the London School of Economics. For the rest, he has lectured in mathematics at Potchefstroom University and headed the department of statistics since 1958. Once an all-round sportsman, he is still keen on athletics.

1 AUG 1968

P. E. EVENING POST

Burglary at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON.—In a burglary in the cashier's office at the University College of Fort Hare on Tuesday night more than R3,000 in cheques and R100 in cash was stolen. The steel door of the safe was forced open.

They entered the office by breaking a window in the administration block.

1 AUG 1968

PRETORIA NEWS

Deputy Head Of Bantu Education



Mr. Johan L. Boshoff has been appointed Deputy Secretary for Bantu Education as from today. He takes the place of Dr. H. J. van Zyl who has become head of the department.

Mr. Boshoff was a member of the Natal Teachers' Union Executive for 12 years. He was a member of the council of the University of Natal for five years and is at present member of the council of the University College, Fort Hare.

Mr. Boshoff married Miss Marie Potgieter in 1940. They have three children.

DATE

1 AUG 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E L

Fort Hare safebreakers get R3,000 in cheques



ALICE — Cheques worth R3,000 and more than R100 in cash were stolen out of a supposedly pregnable safe at the University College of Fort Hare on Tuesday night.

The thieves entered the cashier's office by breaking a window in the administration block.

The steel door of the safe was forced open.

Among the cheques were some issued by the Transkei Government for officials who are taking courses at the college.

Fortunately the month's wages for staff other than the lecturers had not been drawn as usual on the previous day and were not in the safe.

The Alice police are investigating the theft which is the latest of several similar burglaries in the district.

Two weeks ago the home of a local farmer was broken into, the telephone wires cut and the safe removed and carried several hundred yards away before it was forced open and R200 in cash stolen. — DDC.

DATE

1 AUG 1958

STAR

Bantu Education appointment



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Johan L. Boshoff has been appointed Deputy-Secretary for Bantu Education. He takes the place of Dr. H. J. van Zyl who has become head of the department.

Mr. Boshoff is at present a member of the council of the University College, Fort Hare.

BN.

DATE.....

1 AUG 1968

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Thieves crack Fort Hare safe

DBN.

Herald Correspondent

BURGLARS cracked a modern steel safe in a cashier's office at the University College of Fort Hare, and stole more than R4,000 in cash and cheques totalling about R4,000.

Cheques issued by the Transkei Government for officials now attending courses at Fort Hare were among those stolen.

The burglars forced a window in the administration block to reach the cashier's office. It is thought they believed the monthly staff payroll would be in the safe.

This is the latest in a series of similar burglaries in the Alice district. Two weeks ago a farmer's home was burgled and a safe carried away for several hundred yards. The safe was then opened and R200 in cash stolen.

Police are investigating but so far there have been no arrests.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROKUREUR GESKRAP

MNR. GRANVILLE SEYMOUR WOOD, 'n prokureur van Seymour en 'n lektor aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, Alice, is gister in die Kaapse Hooggeregshof van die prokureursrol geskrap.

„Hier is geen oewering van on-eerlikheid teen die man nie, maar 'n onvermoë om te voldoen aan die vereistes van die praktyk,” het die regter-president, regter A. B. Beyers, gesê toe hy saam met regter J. T. van Wyk die aansoek van die Kaapse Prokureursorde toegestaan het.

„Die Prokureursorde het te veel geduld met die man getoon,” het hy bygevoeg.

Mnr. Wood is in 1955 as prokureur toegelaat, volgens 'n verklaring van die voorsitter van die Kaapse Prokureursorde. Bewerings teen mnr. Wood is onder meer dat hy van tyd tot tyd die betaling van trustgelde sonder 'n wettige verskoning teruggehou het van kliënte, nie 'n volledige lys van die balans van sy trustrekening gehou het met tussenpose van meer as drie maande, en nie briewe beantwoord het wat met sy werk verband hou nie.

- 2 AUG 1968

CAPE ARGUS

BURSARY PLAN FOR AFRICANS

The Argus Municipal Reporter

Five bursaries of R80 each, to be used for technical education, have been recommended by the Cape Town City Council's Health and Housing Committee for Africans.

The committee agreed to recommend the granting of bursaries to Africans in the city on the suggestion of a city councillor, Mrs. E. D. Stott.

Because of the shortage of technically trained Africans and the fact that no retaining facilities exist for them in Cape Town, she suggested that the council sponsor bursaries at the Ciskei Training College at Fort Hare or the college to be established at Zwelitsha.

Ex-Fort Hare lecturer's ban lifted

Herald Correspondent

UMTATA.

A FIVE-YEAR banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act served on a former lecturer at the University College of Fort Hare, Mr T. M. Ntongana, has been lifted by the Minister of Justice, Mr P. C. Pelser.

Mr Ntongana was a lecturer in chemistry when he was banned three years ago.

The banning order had restricted him to the rural location of Hlobo, about six miles from Idutywa, forbade him from attending meetings, debarred him from entering any university or educational institution and required him to report to the police once a month.

The original ban was relaxed in April last year, allowing him to travel in the Bantustan. This relaxation enabled him to take a post as a salesman for a fertilizer firm.

Mr Ntongana holds a B.Sc. (Rhodes) and B.Sc. (Hons) from the University of South Africa.

DATE

10 AUG 1968

NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Rector of Fort Hare

ALICE, Saturday. — Prof. J. M. de Wet was installed as Rector of the University College of Fort Hare by the Minister of Community Development and Public Works, Mr. Blaar Coetzee today.

BN.

DATE

1 AUG 1968

DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Port Elizabeth
Together in Excellence

Mr. Johan L. Boshoff, lid van die universiteitskollege Fort Hare, is van vandag aangestel as adjunk-sekretaris vir Bantoe-onderwys. Hy volg dr. H. J. van Zyl op wat hoof van die departement word.

DATE

8 AUG 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A team with a big job ahead of them is this Fort Hare University group who are compiling South Africa's first Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary. The project will require five or six years of research. Left to right are: Mr. G. Nkonki, M.A., Mrs. G. Mgamba, B.A., Mr. M. Jubase, B.A., U.E.D., and Mrs. F. Nabe.

DATE

1 1 AUG 1968

SUNDAY TIMES, JOHANNESBURG

FORT HARE MAY GROW

SUNDAY TIMES Reporter
FORT HARE, Saturday.

THE 50-year-old University College of Fort Hare will probably be granted academic autonomy next year to

become the first African university in South Africa, Mr. Blaar Coetzee, Minister of Community Development and Public Works announced at Fort Hare today when he installed Professor Johannes Martienus de Wet as rector.

Mr. Coetzee was formerly Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education.

For many decades Fort Hare was the only institution for higher education for non-Whites in South Africa, said Mr. Coetzee, but with the creation of more institutions by the Government Fort Hare was able to pay attention to the particular needs

DATE

10 AUG 1968

HOOF STAD

Fort Hare op eie, sê Coetzee

DIE Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare sal waarskynlik aanstaande jaar akademiese selfstandigheid verkry, het die adjunk-minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en Onderwys, B. Coetzee, vanoggend by Fort Hare gesê.

Hy het die inhuldiging van prof. J. M. de Wet as nuwe rektor van die universiteitskollege waargeneem.

Adjk.-min. Coetzee het gesê hoewel dit waar is dat die studente-onluste oorsee aan die bedrywighede van liberaliste en Kommuniste toegeskryf kan word, moet dit tog by elke regdenkende mens die noodsaaklikheid inskerp om voortdurend te besin oor die taak van die universiteit en om hervorminge aan te bring waar dit nodig is.

Hy het ook daarop gewys dat die universiteitskollege se hoof-taak nou is om beroepslui op te lei en nie navorsers nie. Die behoefte aan navorsers onder die Bantoe is in hierdie stadium te beperk om laasgenoemde nou as hoof-taak te aanvaar.

DATE

17 AUG 1968

5 E EVENING POST

Student protest

Sir, — The omission of the students' reaction to the installation of Prof. J. M. de Wet as Rector of the University College of Fort Hare in the Evening Post report of August 10 amazed us.

No mention was made of the students' boos and hisses at the appearance of Mr Hans Abraham and Mr Blaar Coetzee.

As another sign of disapproval the students had written on the door of the hall in which the ceremony took place: "Blaar Coetzee, go home . . . we do not want brain-washing" and "De Wet, we do not want you".

This was intended to demonstrate the students' resentment of the Government - appointed Rectors sent to the College to implement the Government policy of apartheid.

STUDENT.
Fort Hare, P.O. Alice.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 AUG 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E I

Post graduate facilities a must — Fort Hare rector

ALICE—The high standard of degrees at a successful university must be protected at all costs, and post-graduate study and fundamental research must always remain a major objective, said Professor J. M. de Wet at his installation as rector of the University College of Fort Hare.

Professor J. M. de Wet, who was installed by the Minister of Education, Mr. Blaar Coetzee, said the purpose for which non-White universities were diversified made imperative that post-graduate facilities be provided for talented students to train them for university posts and high positions in their homelands.

"If these costly facilities were not provided, not only would the benefits of training be lost, but the so-called brain drain from South Africa would be encouraged.

He said highly qualified Africans must realise it was their duty to provide assistance to their developing country, and not to emigrate to Western countries—and leaving it to others to care for their own people.

At present the chances of a White South African child receiving a university education was one in five, while the approximate figure — for several reasons—for Africans was one in 250.

"This last ratio can be expected to improve rapidly, and funds must be made available so that every eligible Bantu matriculant is entitled to a university education," said Prof. De Wet.—DDC.

Wet, "and through my work at Fort Hare I wish to serve and help the people of the Transkei and Ciskei — people who I expect and believe have the same love and devotion towards their people and country."—SAPA.

Bantoes se kolleges a.s. jaar vry?

ALICE (Kaapland).

AKADEEMIESE onafhanklikheid sal na verwagting vanstaande jaar aan Bantoe-universiteitskolleges toegeken word, het mnr. Binar Coetsee, gewese Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en onderwys en nou Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, die naweek hier gesê.

Mnr. Coetsee, wat gepraat het by die inhuldiging van prof. J. M. de Wet as rektor van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, het verklaar dat 'n belangrike stap, soos akademiese onafhanklikheid, 'n nuwe uitdaging aan die instelling is om sy taak te volvoer.

Dit is ook op die stadium belangrik om te dink aan wat voorlê, veral in die lig van die onlangse studente-onluste aan die oorsese universiteite.

„Hoewel dié bedrywighede die werk van linksgesindes en selfs kommunistiese elemente was, moet daar in gedagte gehou word dat universiteits-hervormings noodsaaklik is”

Die welslae wat die Bantoe-universiteitskolleges behaal, sal nie net bydra tot die stoflike welvaart van die verskillende taalgroepe wat hulle bedien nie, maar ook vir die ontwikkelende state in Afrika 'n voorbeeld van goeie betrekkinge wees. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

12 AUG 1968

DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AANGESTEL

PROF. ROELOF ANDRIES VAN DEN BERG, wat aangestel is as professor aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, het in 1966 die graad D.Sc. aan die P.U. vir C.H.O. ontvang. Sy promotor was prof. P. A. J. Ryke. Van 1961 tot 31 Maart 1966 was prof. Van den Berg aan die departement dierkunde van die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde verbonde, eers as lektor en daarna as senior lektor. Op 1 April 1966 het hy diens as hoofvakkundige beaampte by die afdeling Seevisserye in Suidwes-Afrika aanvaar, 'n pos wat hy tot sy huidige aanstelling beklee het. Hy is getroud en het twee kinders.

FORT HARE WIL NYWERHEDE HELP

DIE departement van industriële sielkunde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare wil meer personeel met nywerhede in die Grens en Oos-Kaapland maak. Daardeur word hulp verleen word om die doeltreffendheid van personeelbestuur te verhoog, bronne met praktiese ervaring te kry, na Universiteitskollege te kry, en die nodige werksgeleenthede vir personeel wat aan die Universiteitskollege opgelei is, gevind word.



Die pleidooi om nouer samewerking is verlede week deur dr. W. Backer, senior lektor in industriële sielkunde aan die Kollege, gedoen. Hy het die Grens-tak van die S.A. Instituut vir Personeelbestuur toegepraek.

Hy het gepraat oor die rol wat die departement van industriële sielkunde aan Fort Hare kan vervul ten opsigte van die verbetering van personeelbestuur in die Transkei, die Ciskei, die Grens en Oos-Kaapland.

Indien nyweraars ernstig is om 'n sukses te maak van die ontwikkeling van grensnywerhede, is dit noodsaaklik dat doeltreffende metodes van personeelbestuur gebruik sal word.

Die grootste bydrae wat Fort Hare kan lewer, is om nie-blanke personeelbeamptes op te lei.

Meer studente behoort in nywerheidsaangeleenthede aan ons Bantoe-universiteitskolleges opgelei te word, beide om as onderwysers handelsvakke te dosseer en om in die handel en nywerheid 'n beroepsneekome te vind, het dr. Backer gesê. Nyweraars het tot dusver nog nie die waarde van die Bantoe ten opsigte van personeelbestuur besef nie.

Die groot getalle Bantoe-studente aan die Republiek se

universiteitskolleges dui op die begeerte wat daar by die Bantoe bestaan om beroepe te beoefen waardeur hulle aan hul eie menseleiding kan gee.

Die Bantoe het vinnig vordering gemaak in beroepe wat enkele jare gelede nog beskou is as werkgripgings waarin die Bantoe nie in staat is om suksesvol te wees nie. Die rede hiervoor is dat nyweraars uiteindelik besef het dat produktiwiteit van die werker verkry kan word deur personeelbestuur, veral ten opsigte van personeelkeuring- en opleiding, te verbeter.

African doctor to lecture

DR. W. F. NKOMO, a leading African doctor who has a long association with educational matters, will deliver the annual Day of Affirmation of Academic and Human Freedom lecture at the University of Cape Town to-morrow.

After receiving his schooling at St. Peter's in Johannesburg and at Healdtown Missionary Institute, Dr. Nkomo went on to Fort Hare University College where he graduated with a B.Sc. degree in 1937.

He taught for many years and was principal of Hofmeyr High School in Pretoria till 1941 when he entered the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School, graduating as a doctor six years later.

Dr. Nkomo has held honorary medical posts at African hospitals in Pretoria and at the Here-leng Institute for the Blind at Hammanskraal.

VISITED U.S.A.

He served on the governing council of Fort Hare till 1961.

An active member of the Moral Rearmament movement, Dr. Nkomo was a delegate to a mission which visited the United States and the Middle East in 1955.

He has had a long association with the Institute of Race Relations and is a member of the national executive committee.

The subject of his lecture is "The courage to think".

It will be delivered in the Jameson Hall at 1 p.m. to-morrow and is open to the public.

HOPES FOR BIG FORT HARE EXPANSION

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THERE are hopes that a faculty of technology and engineering, a faculty of agriculture, a department of art and music and an institute for research into Xhosa history will be established at the University College of Fort Hare, according to its new principal, Prof J. M. de Wet.

Speaking at his installation at the weekend as Rector of the University College by the Minister of Community Development and of Public Works, Mr Blaar Coetzee, Prof De Wet said not one non-White university could offer an engineering course.

"For this reason and the fact that the Transkei — which is progressing well towards independence — is a part of Fort Hare, it seems imperative that this faculty should be brought into the University of Fort Hare as soon as possible," he said.

HIGH STANDARD

Prof De Wet said a high standard of degrees at a successful university must be protected at all costs, and post-graduate study and fundamental research must always remain a major objective.

The purpose for which non-White universities were founded made it imperative that post-graduate facilities should be provided for talented students to train for university posts and high positions in their homelands.

Although costly, if they were not provided, not only would the benefits of training be lost but the so-called brain-drain from South Africa would be encouraged.

A DUTY

Professor De Wet said that highly qualified Bantu must realise it was their duty to provide assistance to their developing country. They must not follow the selfish way of least resistance by emigrating to Western countries and leaving it to others to care for their own people.

At present, the chance of a White South African child receiving a university education was one in five, while for Bantu it was one in 250. This last ratio could be expected to improve rapidly and funds should be made available so that every eligible Bantu matriculant be given a chance of a university education.

The tempo with which this would happen depended on how fast the Xhosa people could produce the academically-qualified staff urgently required.

DATE

AUG 1968

AFRIKA POST

Auszeichnung für Prof. Dr. G. Rauche

Dr. G. Rauche, Professor für Philosophie am Universitätskollege von Fort Hare ist zur Teilnahme am XIV. Internationalen Philosophen-Kongress eingeladen worden mit der Aufforderung, einen Beitrag über seine philosophischen Forschungsergebnisse einzusenden. Der Weltkongress findet vom 2. bis 9. September in der Wiener Universität statt und steht unter der Schirmherrschaft des österreichischen Staatspräsidenten.

Der von Prof. Dr. Rauche eingesandte Beitrag lautet: „Eberhard Grisebach and the Problem of Authentic Existence“. Der Beitrag wurde vom Komitee für philosophiegeschichtliche Forschung vorgesehen. Aufgrund seiner Forschung über Grisebach wurde Prof. Dr. G. Rauche im Dezember 1966 von der Universität Kapstadt der D. Litt. Grad (Dr. der Literatur) verliehen.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE..... 22 AUG 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E L

Rhodes Choir to visit Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — The Rhodes Choir under the direction of Prof. Georg Gruber, will present a concert in the Great Hall of the University College of Fort Hare on Friday. The proceeds will go to the Alice branch of SANTA. — DDC.

DATE

29 AUG 1968

BATAL WITNES

Fort Hare strike

ALICE — Students of the University College of Fort Hare massed in a sit-down strike in front of the Fort Hare administration block instead of attending lectures in Alice yesterday.



BN.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They told Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the Senate, that they wished to interview the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

Prof. Coetzee told students Prof. de Wet was in Pretoria until next week and that by not attending lectures they were breaking college regulations and serving no useful purpose.

At noon the students interrupted their strike for lunch at hostels and dining hall. — Sapa.

28 AUG 1968

DATE

NATAL MERCURY

**TO ATTEND
CONGRESS**



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE.—The Head of the Department of Philosophy at Fort Hare University, Professor G. A. Rauche, has accepted an invitation to address the 14th International Congress of Philosophy in Vienna from September 2 to 10.—(Sapa.)

23 AUG 1968

DATE.....

S.A. DIGEST

Fort Hare may grow

The 50-year-old University College of Fort Hare will probably be granted full academic autonomy next year, to become the first Bantu university in South Africa, Mr Blaar Coetzee, Minister of Community Development and former Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, announced in Alice, Eastern Cape. Mr Coetzee was installing Prof. J. M. de Wet as Rector of Fort Hare.

S.A. DIGEST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare University College

For many decades this university college was the only institution for higher education for non-Whites in South Africa, said Mr Coetzee, but with the creation of more institutions by the Government, Fort Hare was able to pay attention to the particular needs of the Xhosa group.

He hoped that the university college would grow into an institution which would rank among the best in the world.

In his inaugural speech Prof. de Wet said: "The high standard of degrees at a successful university must be protected at all costs, and post-graduate study and fundamental research must always remain a major objective."

DATE.....

28 AUG 1968

RAND DAILY MAIL



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Vienna congress

ALICE. — The head of the department of philosophy at Fort Hare University, Professor G. A. Rauche, will address the 14th international congress of philosophy in Vienna next month. — Sapa.

DATE

27 AUG 1968

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare to put on play in P.E.

THE Fort Hare Dramatic Club will present "A Doll's House", by Hendrik Ibsen, at St Stephen's Hall, New Brighton, on Friday at 8 p.m.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

There will also be a matinee at 2 p.m.

On Sunday afternoon the club will perform at the Kabah Municipal Hall, Uitenhage.

The programme is part of the Fort Hare Week activities, now a regular annual feature by churches, welfare bodies and public institutions, to raise funds for relief of poverty and starvation in the country.

Mr Nyameko Pityana, of New Brighton, who is a senior B.A. student at Fort Hare, said his club planned to start a permanent fund for hunger relief in the Alice area.

Cast

The play, produced by another senior student, Mr V. W. Ngcakani, is directed by Miss V. W. Henley.

The cast includes N. Nondlwana and T. Lekhele (as Mr and Mrs Helmer), I. Zulu and S. Msengana (as Mrs Linde), V. Ngcakani (as Nils), S. Lobelo (as Dr Rank), and N. Ndaliso (as Nanny).

Tickets are available at the Rectory, St Stephen's Church, New Brighton, and from principals of New Brighton schools.

DATE

28 AUG 1968

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Professor to lecture in Vienna



Herald Correspondent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF G. A. RAUCHE, head of the Department of Philosophy in the University College of Fort Hare, has been invited to address the 14th International Congress of Philosophy, to be held in Vienna from September 2 to 10.

Former president of the South African Society of Philosophy, Professor Rauche will deliver a paper on the causes of man's present existentialist crisis.

He will leave for Vienna on August 30.

Story of Fort Hare

Fort Hare, by Alexander Kerr (Shuter and Shooter).

IN preparing their students for the same examinations as those written by European students, the founders and builders of Fort Hare have afforded a living proof of the oneness of education, and the ability of non-European races in South Africa to profit by it. Fort Hare has given the Bantu self respect. It has won for them the respect of other races.

'It has for ever dispelled the heresy of the inferior mental ability of the man of colour.'

This extract from a speech by Dr. Edgar Brookes, formerly Professor of Native Law and Administration in the Transvaal University College and subsequently Principal of Adams College and Member of Parliament representing the interests



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



DR. EDGAR BROOKES . . .
flashback to an address.

of the African people, epitomises the role Fort Hare has played in the South African scene.

Dr. Brookes was speaking at the graduation ceremony in 1936, when eight candidates were presented for the B.A. degree and two for the B.Sc. degree.

Alexander Kerr was the first principal of the College when it acquired higher status and was associated with it from 1915 to 1938. Fort Hare is the culmination of the activities of Lovedale Mission, the largest and most complex of its kind in South Africa.

When the Kerrs arrived there in 1915 the Mission was due to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the start of its educational work at the present site and in that year a council, representative of three missionary churches (Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian) was formed.

Mr. Kerr writes with the authority of first-hand experience, and unfolds a fascinating account of the growth of an institution catering to the needs of the indigenous peoples of this sub-continent.

This is a chapter of South African history vividly recounted and without pedantry.

Nousit Fort Hare ook

ALICE.

STUDENTE van die universiteitskollege Fort Hare het vanoggend met 'n sitbetoging voor die administrasiegebou van die kollege begin.

Die assistent-registrateur mnr. F. W. Bedelinghuys, het aan Die Oosterlig gesê dat die studente vanoggend geweier het om klasse by te woon.

Die grootste meerderheid van die studente het voor die administrasiegebou begin saamdrom en geëis om die rektor, prof. J. W. de Wet, te spreek. Prof. De Wet is op die oomblik in Pretoria. Dosente het die studente probeer oorreed om na hul klasse terug te keer aangesien die rektor nie beskikbaar is nie. Volgens mnr. Bedelinghuys het die studente nie gehoor gegee nie. Teen eenuur het die sitbetoging nog voortgeduur.

Die ondervoorsitter van die senaat, prof. A. Coetzee, wou geen kommentaar oor die sitbetoging lewer nie. Daar kon nie vasgestel word waarom die studente met die sitbetoging begin het nie.

Behalwe die beroep op die studente is daar geen verder stappe nog gedoen om die sitbetoging te beëindig nie.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 AUG 1968

DATE

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare strike



Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. Students of the University of Fort Hare, near Alice, massed in a sit-down strike in front of the university's Administration block yesterday.

It is believed the students were protesting against the appointment of the new rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. He was appointed rector in June this year.

Members of staff said they did not know the reason for the strike, in which over 400 of the university's 500 students took part.

Fort Hare students strike

Herald Reporter

STUDENTS of the Bantu University College of Fort Hare near Alice massed in a sit-down strike in front of the university's administration block.

It is believed the students were protesting against the appointment of the new rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. He was appointed rector in June this year.

Professor A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the University Senate, said the students came and sat before the administration block about 8 a.m.

REASON

When he asked them the reason for the strike they said they wanted to speak to the rector.

"I told them the rector was away attending meetings in Pretoria and would not be back until Tuesday. I advised them to return to their classes but they refused," Prof Coetzee said.

Later in the morning he again addressed them but they remained on strike until midday when they went to their hostels and dining hall for lunch. They returned in the afternoon and continued the sit-down strike until about 5 p.m. when they dispersed.

FORT HARE SE STUDENTE SIT OOK

Van Ons Korrespondent

PORT ELIZABETH.

DIE studente van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare het gisteroggend met 'n sitbetoging voor die administratiewe gebou van die kollege begin.



Volgens die assistent-registrateur van die universiteit, nvr. T. W. Redelinghuys, het die studente gisteroggend geweier om lesings by te woon.

Die meeste studente het voor die administrasiegebou begin saamdrom en geëis om die rektor, prof. J. W. de Wet, te spreek. Prof. De Wet is op die oomblik in Pretoria.

WOU NIE LUISTER

Dosente het die studente probeer oorreed om na hul klasse terug te keer, aangesien die rektor nie beskikbaar is nie. Hulle wou egter nie gehoor gee nie en gistermiddag teen eenuur het die sitbetoging nog voortgeduur.

Daar kon nie vasgestel word wat die rede vir die sitbetoging is nie. Die ondervoorsitter van die senaat van die kollege, prof. A. Coetzee, wou geen kommentaar lewer nie.

Behalwe die beroep op die studente om met hul klasse voort te gaan, is geen verdere stappe gedoen om die sitbetoging te beëindig nie.

29 AUG 1968

DATE

BLAWAYO CHRONICLE

FORT HARE STUDENTS CUT CLASSES



Alice, Wednesday.—Students of the University College of Fort Hare massed in a sit-down strike in front of the Fort Hare administration block instead of attending lectures here today.

They told Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the Senate, that they wished to interview the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

Prof. Coetzee told them that Prof. De Wet was in Pretoria until next week and that, by not attending lectures, they were breaking college regulations and serving no useful purpose.—Iana.

DATE.....

29 AUG 1968

CAPE ARGUS

'Sit-down' at Fort Hare

The Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. Thursday.
—Fort Hare students continued their 'sit-down' demonstration today in front of the administration block at the university. This 'sit-down' protest started at 8 a.m. yesterday and dispersed quietly at 5 p.m.

It is understood the students are protesting against the appointment of the new Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, who was appointed in June last year to succeed Prof. J. J. Ross.

Mr. E. Redlinghuys, Assistant Registrar, said today that the students wanted to speak to the new rector, but he was away attending meetings in Pretoria, and would not return until Tuesday.

Sitbetoging by Fort Hare

Eie Beriggewer en Sapa.

ALICE. -- Studente van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare het gister 'n massa-sitbetoging voor die inrigting se administrasiegebou gehou.

Die betogende studente het aan prof. A. Coetzee, ondervoorsitter van die senaat, gesê dat hulle die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet wou spreek. Prof. Coetzee het die studente daarop gewys dat prof. De Wet in Pretoria is en dat hulle regulasies oortree deur nie klasse by te woon nie. Die betoging dien geen nuttige doel nie, het hy aan hulle gesê.

Volgens die assistent-registrateur van die Universiteit, mnr. E. W. Redelinghuys, het die studente gisteroggend geweier om klasse by te woon.

Die grootste meerderheid van die studente het voor die administrasiegebou begin saamdrom en geëis om die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, te spreek. Prof. De Wet is tans in Pretoria.

Dosente het die studente geprobeer oortreed om na hul klasse terug te keer aangesien die rektor nie beskikbaar is nie. Hulle wou egter nie gehoor gee nie en teen eenuur het die sitbetoging nog voortgeduur.

Daar kon nie vasgestel word wat die rede vir die sitbetoging is nie. Die ondervoorsitter van die senaat van die Universiteit, prof. A. Coetzee, wou geen kommentaar lewer oor die sitbetoging nie. Ook mnr. Redelinghuys en ander dosente kon nie sê wat die rede is nie.

DATE

29 AUG 1968

DIE TRANSVALER

Staking by Fort Hare



ALICE. — *University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence*
Stude^{nte} van die
Fort Hare-kollege het gister in
'n sitstaking voor die admini-
stratiewe gebou betoog. Hulle
het 'n onderhoud met die rek-
tor, prof. J. M. de Wet, geëis.

Die ondervoorsitter van die
senaat, prof. A. Coetzee, het
hulle meegedeel dat dr. De
Wet tot volgende week in Pre-
toria sal wees en dat hulle 'n
kollegeregulasie verbreek deur
van hulle klasse weg te bly.

— (Sapa)

29 AUG 1968

DATE

DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

FORT HARE SIT NOG



ALICE.

DIE sitstading *University of Fort Hare*
Together in Excellence heid op die kampus, duur

BN.

nog voort by die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege waar die meerderheid studente sedert gisteroggend weier om klas- se by te woon. Die studente wat voor die administrasie- gebou van die kollege sit, wil met niemand anders as die rektor, prof. J. W. de Wet, praat nie. Hy is op die oomblik in Pretoria en keer eers Dinsdag terug.

29 AUG 1968

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare strike goes on

ALICE. — Fort Hare University College students continued their sit-down strike today in front of the university's administration block.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The strike started yesterday at 8 a.m. when the students massed before the administration block. They dispersed at 5 p.m.

It is understood the students are protesting against the appointment of the new rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. He was appointed rector in June this year after the retirement of Professor J. J. Ross.

Speak to principal

In an interview today, Mr E. W. Redlinghuys, Assistant Registrar, said the students wanted to speak to the Principal.

Prof De Wet was away attending meetings in Pretoria. He would not be back until Tuesday.

Mr Redlinghuys said there were no disturbances. The students were sitting quietly in front of the administration block.

Fort Hare students given warning

Herald Correspondent

ALICE

THE Rector of the University College of Fort Hare has called on students to stop their sit-down strike "immediately" and said that if they do not the university might be closed down—but the strike goes on.

The rector, Prof. M. de Wet, is in Pretoria on university business. His ultimatum to students was pinned up on the notice boards of all the hostels by Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the senate.

It read, "Students are instructed to discontinue their actions of demonstration immediately."

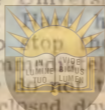
START

"If continued on Friday, August 30, the authorities will have to consider action, which may include the closing of the college."

The strike at the college began at about 8 a.m. on Wednesday, when the protesting students sat down before the administration block.

The size of the crowd varied, but it was estimated at about 400.

What the strike is about is not clear. It has been reported that the students are protesting against the appointment of Professor De Wet, but all they will say is that they want to see him.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Sit-strike by 400 at Fort Hare

Cape Times Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Students of the Bantu University College of Fort Hare, near Alice, massed in a sit-down strike in front of the university's administration block yesterday.

It is believed the students were protesting against the appointment of the new rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, who got the post in June this year.



Staff interviewed afterwards said they did not know the reason for the strike, in which more than 400 of the university's 500 students took part.

Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the university senate, said students came and sat before the administration block about 8 a.m.

REFUSED TO GO

When he asked them the reason for the strike, they said they wanted to speak to the Rector.

"I told them the Rector was away attending meetings in Pretoria and would not be back till Tuesday. I advised them to return to their classes, but they refused."

Later in the morning he again addressed them, but they remained on strike till mid-day, when they went to their hostels and dining hall for lunch.

They returned in the afternoon and continued the sit-down strike till about 5 p.m., when they dispersed.

The university term ends at mid-day to-day.

DATE

30 AUG 1968

CAPE TIMES

SHUT-DOWN THREAT TO FORT HARE SITTERS

Cape Times Correspondent The 'sit-down' of massed students in front of the university's administration block began yesterday.

ALICE. — Fort Hare University students were warned yesterday to abandon their "sit-in" demonstrations by to-day or face the risk of the university being closed. They told Professor Coetzee that they wanted to speak to the Rector.

The warning was given by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, in notices posted in all hostels of the university.

The notices, posted by the vice-chairman of the Senate, Prof. A. Coetzee, said:

STUDENTS WARNED

"I am instructed by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, to bring the following statement to the notice of the students—

"Students are instructed to discontinue their actions of demonstration immediately. If continued on Friday, 30-8-68 the authorities will have to consider action which may include the closing of the college."

HOLIDAYS START

The reason for the "sit-down" is not known, but it is believed to be in protest against the appointment of Professor De Wet.

Academic activities for the term ended at Fort Hare yesterday and to-day and the students return to their homes for their vacation.

Professor De Wet assumed duties as Rector six weeks ago.



University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE.....

30 AUG 1968

DIE BURGER

Die Sitters Sit Steeds by Fort Hare



Van Ons Korrespondent

PORT ELIZABETH.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DIE sitstaking om "regverdigheid op die kampus" duur nog voort by die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare op Alice, waar die moederheid van die studente sedert eergisteroggend weier om lesings by te woon.

Die studente, wat voor die administrasiegebou van die kollege sit, wil met niemand anders as die rektor, prof. J. W. de Wet, praat nie. Hy is op die oomblik in Pretoria en keer eers Dinsdag terug.

'n Woordvoerder van die universiteitskollege het gister gesê dat die sitstaking baie orde-

loos is. Die meerderheid staan net met etenstye op om daarna maar gaan sit. Hulle weier om met enigiemand anders as die rektor self te praat en wil niks meer sê as dat hulle sitstaak "om regverdigheid op die kampus" nie.

Die owerheid van Fort Hare het nog geen optrede teen die studente oorweeg nie. Dit is moeilik om te voorspel hoe lank hulle nog met die sitters sal voortgaan. Vandag begin die kortvakansie tussen die derde en die vierde kwartaal. Sommige studente het reeds vir die vakansie huis toe vertrek.

Dit is net die studente wat by die sitters betrokke is.

DATE

30 AUG 1968

CAPE ARGUS

Fort Hare 'sit-down' unexplained

The Argus Representative

GRAHAMSTOWN, 30 AUG 1968



No reason is officially known yet for the 'sit-down' demonstration by students at the Fort Hare University College, Alice.

Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the Senate, said today that about 200 to 250 of the enrolment of 450 were involved in the demonstration which began on Wednesday.

'They evidently wish to discuss their problems with the Rector (Prof. J. M. de Wet) personally,' he added.

Professor de Wet, who was appointed Rector in June after the retirement of Prof. J. J. Ross, is at present attending meetings in Pretoria and will not return until Tuesday.

29 AUG 1968

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Students' strike at Fort Hare

ALICE—Students of the University College of Fort Hare massed in a sit-down strike in front of the university's administration block here yesterday.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is believed the students were protesting against the appointment of the new rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, who was appointed in June last year.

Members of staff interviewed afterwards said they did not know the reason for the strike, in which more than 400 of the university's 500 students took part.

The university term ends at mid-day today. Lectures will be resumed next Thursday.—DDC.

Africans told to end sit-in

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — University college of Fort Hare students were warned yesterday to abandon their sit-in demonstrations today or face the risk of the university being closed.

The warning was given by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

The notices, posted in all hostels by the vice-chairman of the Senate, Professor A. Coetzee said: "Students are instructed to discontinue their actions of demonstration immediately. If continued on Friday the authorities will have to consider action which may include closing of the college."

The sit-in of about 400 students in front of the university's administration building began on Wednesday.

They told Professor Coetzee they wanted to speak to Professor De Wet. Professor Coetzee replied that Professor De Wet was attending meetings in Pretoria and would not be back until Tuesday. He advised them to abandon their demonstration.

CAPE TOWN

The reason for the sit-in is not known, but it is believed to be in protest against the appointment of Professor De Wet.

Academic activities for the term ended yesterday and the students return to their homes for the holidays today.

A meeting of nearly 1,000 students at the University of Cape Town decided yesterday to wait until after a meeting of the University Council on Wednesday before discussing further action over Mr. Mafeje.

Mr Duncan Innes president of the S.R.C. told a meeting yesterday that when he saw Mr. Vorster today he would convey one message: "Keep your hands off U.C.T."

As president of Nusas, Mr. Innes will lead a deputation of student leaders to see Mr. Vorster at 10 a.m.

An engineering student, Mr. Fritz Pieksma, said that the sit-in had proved nothing.

The Witwatersrand Council of Churches last night released a statement backing student protests over Mr. Mafeje.

DATE

30 AUG 1968

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.I.

End protest or Fort Hare may close students told

ALICE — Fort Hare University students were warned yesterday to abandon "sit-down" demonstration by today or face the risk of the university being closed. University of Fort Hare

The warning was given by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, in notices posted in all hostels of the university.

APPOINTMENT

The notices, posted by the vice-chairman of the Senate, Prof. A. Coetzee, said: "I am instructed by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, to bring the following statement to the notice of students: 'Students are instructed to discontinue their actions of demonstration immediately. If continued on Friday 30/8/68, the authorities will have to consider action which may include the closing of the college.'"

The "sit-down" of massed stu-

dents in front of the university's administration block began on Wednesday.

They told Professor Coetzee they wanted to speak to the Rector.

Professor Coetzee said the Rector was attending meetings in Pretoria and would not be back until Tuesday. He advised them to abandon their demonstration. The sit-down continued.

Yesterday the students continued their demonstration in front of the administration block.

The reason for the "sit-down" is not known, but is believed to be in protest against the appointment of Professor de Wet as Rector.

Academic activities for the term ended at Fort Hare yesterday and today the students return to their homes for their vacation. — DDC.



PROF. DE WET

DATE

30 AUG 1968

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER

SIT-IN STRIKE AT FORT HARE



ALICE University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STUDENTS at the University of Fort Hare yesterday continued their sit-down strike in front of the administration block.

About 400 of the college's 500 students took part in the demonstration which started on Wednesday.

Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the senate, had the following notice put in each hostel:

"I am instructed by the rector, Prof. J. de Wet, to bring the following to the notice of students.

"Students are instructed to discontinue their action of demon-

stration immediately. If continued on Friday, August 30, the authorities will have to consider action which may include the closing of the college."

The lectures ended yesterday and the college is due to re-open Thursday next week, but many of the students do not go away for the short vacation.

Prof. de Wet is still in Pretoria where he has been all week and is due back next week.

The cause of the demonstration is not known and the students refuse to collaborate but they say want to talk to Prof. de Wet personally. — Sapa.

Sit-in at Fort Hare called off

ALICE — An ultimatum on the sit-in strike by the Rector of Fort Hare University College seems to have had the desired effect.

All was quiet at the college yesterday after the ultimatum by Prof. J. M. De Wet—who is in Pretoria on university business—University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence had been burned up on all hostel notice boards.

The ultimatum warned that if the sit-in strike did not end immediately, the college might be closed.

INTERVIEW

It read: "Students are instructed to discontinue their actions of demonstration immediately. If continued on Friday, August 30, the authorities will have to consider action, which may include the closing of the college."

Some students have already left the college on a week's vacation. The college will be reopened next Thursday.

The sit-in strike began on Wednesday, and about 400 people were involved. It is not certain what it was all about. Students said they only wanted to have an interview with Prof. De Wet.—DDC.

DATE

31 AUG 1968

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Student strike at Fort Hare over

Herald Correspondent

ALICE



STUDENTS at the University College of Fort Hare have peacefully ended their sit-down strike, which began on Wednesday.

University of Fort Hare

The strike fizzled *together in Excellence* they wanted to see him. Thursday, following an ultimatum from the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet. He said that if the demonstration continued, the university might be closed down.

Student demonstrators — it is estimated there were about 400 — left the scene of their sit-down strike in front of the administration block on Thursday evening. They did not return yesterday morning, when the university closed for a six-day holiday.

ULTIMATUM

The cause of the strike has not yet been made clear. It has however, been reported that the students were protesting against the appointment of Prof de Wet as Rector of the University. All the demonstrators would say

Prof De Wet has been in Pretoria for the past few days on university business. His ultimatum to students was pinned to hostel notice boards by the vice-chairman of the senate, Prof A. Coetzee.

Prof De Wet returns to Alice next Thursday, when the university resumes after the short vacation.

Because of the sit-down strike, various holiday outings organised for students by university lecturers have been cancelled.

Some of the students were to have visited the University of Port Elizabeth and the Leather Industries Research Institute in Port Elizabeth.

DATE

30 AUG 1968

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Sit nou net en werk by Fort Hare

BY die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege is alles vandag weer rustig. Van sitstakende studente is daar geen teken — die enigste sittende mens is die personeel wat by hul gewoelike werk.



Hoewel die laaste klasse vóór die kort vakaarsdag reeds verby was, het sommige studente nog tot gisteraand met die sitstaking volhard.

In hierdie stadium, ná 'n senaatsvergadering, is kennisgewings aangebring wat die studente beveel het om onmiddellik die staking te beëindig.

Volgens prof. A. Coetzee, ondervoorsitter van die senaat, het dié kennisgewing ondermeer gelui, dat, indien die studente nie ordelik uiteengaan nie, „stappe oorweeg sal moet word wat die sluiting van die universiteitskollege kan meebring“.

Die studente het na dié kennisgewing ordelik uiteengegaan. Vandag het geen sitstakers opgedaag nie en is geen ander vertonings van protes gelewer nie.

Dit is nie bekend of die studente nog voornemens is om die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, in te wag en te spreek wanneer hy Dinsdag uit Pretoria terugkeer nie.

FORT HARE

'SIT-IN'

WARNING

From Our Correspondent

ALICE. — Fort Hare University students were warned yesterday to abandon their "sit-in" demonstrations by today or face the risk of the university being closed.

The warning was given by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, in notices posted in all hostels of the university yesterday.

Students told Prof. Coetzee they wanted to speak to the Rector.

Prof. Coetzee said the Rector was attending meetings in Pretoria and would not be back until Tuesday.

The reason for the "sit-down" is not known, but it is believed to be in protest against the appointment of Prof. de Wet. He assumed duty six weeks ago.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

30 AUG 1968

THE FRIEND

FORT HARE STRIKE GOES ON

ALICE.

STUDENTS at the University College of Fort Hare yesterday continued their "sit-down" strike in front of the administration block.

About 400 of the college's 500 students took part in the demonstration which started on Wednesday.

Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the Senate, had the following notice put in each hostel: "I am instructed by the Rector, Prof. J. de Wet, to bring the following to the notice of students: Students are instructed to discontinue their action of demonstration immediately. If continued on Friday, August 30, the authorities will have to consider action which may include the closing of the college."

Prof. De Wet is still in Pretoria where he has been all week. He is due back next week.

The cause of the demonstration is not known and the students refuse to elaborate but say they want to talk to Prof. De Wet personally. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

XDC trains for border industries

ALICE — Although industrialists were agreed that increased productivity can be obtained by improving personnel management with special reference to sound selection and training they had not realised the great value Africans could play.

This was said by Dr. W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at the University College of Fort Hare when he addressed the Border branch of the S. A. Institute of Personnel Management.

To make a success of border industries, sound methods of personnel management must be used and it was encouraging to note that the Xhosa Development Corporation was using scientific techniques to select and place staff in the factories and businesses under its supervision.

GRADUATES

"At the end of this year," continued Dr. Backer, "the first B. Commerce students who have majored in industrial psychology will graduate from Fort Hare and will be in a position to assist industrialists particularly in the Border and Eastern Cape in personnel problems."

The Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare was seeking contact with industry in order to obtain suitable employment for these graduates and was willing to guide them during their first year of service if necessary.

Dr. Backer appealed to industrialists in the Republic to try and employ senior students during their vacations in factories and industries so that while performing work beneficial to the company, they would also gain valuable practical experience in industrial orientation. — DDC.

WIL LANDWYD PROTESTEER

STUDENTE van Engelstallige universiteite wil 'n landwyd protes organiseer omdat helfte van die studenteraadslede van die Universiteit van Fort Hare ná 'n sitstaking uitgeskop is. Voorsitters van studenterade van alle Engelstallige universiteite het gister na Durban gevlug vir 'n algemene vergadering en die protesveldtog te organiseer berig SAPA.



Volgens mr. Antony Williams-Jones, voorsitter van die Durbanse Studenteraad, gaan Durbanse studente protesteer „soos ons nog nooit geprotesteer het nie” oor die skorsing van die 200 sitstakers aan die universiteit.

Die voorsitters van die studenterade is gevra om na Durban te kom ná samesprekinge met die voorsitter van Nusas, mr. Duncan Innes, wat in Durban was vir die studenteorganisasie se „mini-kongres”. Mr. Innes het „gister ook planne beraam om na Grahamstad te vlug. „Ek wil self sien wat aangaan,” het hy gesê.

Intussen word berig dat verskeie van die studente wat Vrydagmiddag deur die polisie van die terrein van Fort Hare verwyder is, reeds berou begin toon en aansoek om hertoelating gedoen het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare se Studente Weer Sitterig

ALICE. — Hoewel party studente aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gisteroggend hul klasse bygewoon het, het 'n groot aantal ander hul sitbetoging by die kollege hervat.

Die Rektor, prof. dr. J. M. de Wet, het gister in 'n verklaring daarop aangedring dat studente hul sitbetoging stop. Hy het hom terselfdertyd bereid verklaar om 'n studentensake te woord te staan en enige dringende sake wil bespreek.



University of Fort Hare
Togathur in Excellence

Die studente het egter geantwoord dat hulle geen leier het nie en dat hulle nie bereid is om 'n afvaardiging na die Rektor te stuur nie. Hulle het daarop aangedring dat prof. De Wet hulle onmiddellik toespreek.

Prof. De Wet het daarna in 'n ander verklaring gesê hy is nie bereid om 'n massavergadering van studente toe te spreek nie, veral nadat hulle verklaar het dat hulle geen leier het nie. Hy het die betogers tot gistermiddag drie-uur kans gegee om tot 'n besluit te kom.

Die studente — wat voor die administrasiegebou van die kollege vergader het — het eers gistermiddag teen vyfuur na hul koshuise teruggekeer.

Gistermiddag is amptelik aangekondig dat prof. De Wet vandag 'n verklaring sal uitreik. — (Sapa.)

SIT-DOWN GOES ON IN DEFLIANCE AT FORT HARE



From Our Correspondent

Grahamstown, Thursday.

WHEN THE FORT HARE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE resumed after the mid-term vacation today some students continued the sit-down demonstration in front of the administration block which started on Wednesday last week.

The rector, Dr. J. M. de Wet, who returned from an official visit to Pretoria on Tuesday, said it was still not clear what the demonstration was about.

He issued the following statement to the students when the university college reopened at 8 a.m.: "The rector notices that you are not attending lectures and that you are creating conditions which may, directly or indirectly, prevent fellow students from attending lectures. This constitutes a serious contravention of the regulations.

"As the rector is the chief disciplinary officer of the university college he insists that you return to your lectures or, if you have anything in particular to discuss with him, he will be

prepared to meet a small delegation from the students."

Professor de Wet was later told by way of the registrar that the striking students replied that they were a leaderless group and were not prepared to send a delegation. There is no students' Representative Council at Fort Hare.

Fort Hare men to renew strike

EAST LONDON — Fort Hare students plan to continue their mass sit-down strike when the university term resumes tomorrow, according to students.

The students, who asked to remain anonymous, said the protest would be resumed despite the warning of the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, that if the students did not call off the strike the senate might consider closing the college.

The sit-down did not fizzle out on Friday — the students broke off for the mid-term holidays, a student said.

"We are determined to sit-down until we speak to the Rector. We are not perturbed by his threat to close the college if we do not call off the protest.

"Why doesn't he speak to us?" he asked.

SLOGANS

The student said the strike was caused by the new Rector's warning to 17 students that they would be held responsible for any disturbances at the college.

"The warning followed writings on the walls at the Great Hall and library and the students' boycott of the Rector's induction last month.

"Few students attended the investiture. Most of them stayed away. Afterwards anti-Government slogans were painted on the university buildings."

The slogans were later rubbed off and the walls repainted.

A few days later the 17 students were summoned to the Rector's office and were questioned about the writings.

SCHOOLBOYS

They denied any knowledge of them, but the Rector said they would be held responsible for any further disturbances at the college.

"That is what we want to see the Rector about," said the student.

The Rector has been criticised by students for being "arbitrary and treating students like young schoolboys."

All social activities were banned after the strike began last Wednesday. The University Christian Movement was later banned from the Fort Hare campus.

Planned trips to Port Elizabeth by the English dramatic society and the science society, and to the Transkei by the Xhosa dramatic society were cancelled by the authorities.

POLICE

The Rector was attending meetings in Pretoria when the sit-in strike began last week. He is expected to arrive back today.

There was unrest at the college two years ago when students complained about police activity on the campus.

The students also complained about the attitude of lecturers. They complained that lecturers were trying to indoctrinate them into accepting apartheid.

The college has been without a students' representative council since it was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education in 1959.—DDR.

Fort Hare sit-in is resumed

Alice, Thursday.

Although some students attended classes at the University of Fort Hare today, a large number of students continued to boycott lectures and resumed their sit-in demonstration.

The Rector of the University College, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said in a statement read by the Asst. Registrar, Mr. E. Redelinghuys, to students gathered in front of the Administration block this morning that he insisted they return to their lecture rooms. He prepared to meet a student delegation if they wanted to discuss any urgent matters.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The sit-down strike was "a serious contravention of regulations," Prof. de Wet said.

The students replied that they had no leader and were not prepared to send a delegation to the Rector. They insisted that he address them immediately.

In another message, Prof. de Wet said he was not prepared to address a mass meeting of students, especially after they had declared that they were leaderless. But he was eager to solve differences in a friendly and democratic manner. He reiterated that he would meet a delegation and gave the students until 3 o'clock this afternoon to make up their minds.

The students replied that they were not prepared to appoint a delegation and that they did not need more time to make a decision. They said democracy meant that the Rector should address them immediately.

at you
or, if
particular
will be

DATE.....

4 SEP 1968

STAF

Sit-in Africans to defy order by rector

From Our Correspondent

East London, Wednesday.

FORT HARE STUDENTS plan to continue their mass sit-down strike when the university term resumes tomorrow.

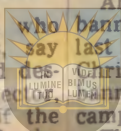
Several of the students, who were banned after the strike began, ask to remain anonymous, say last Wednesday. The University of Fort Hare protest will be resumed when the Christian Movement was later banned from the Fort Hare campus. Prof. J. M. de Wet, that if the students do not call off the strike, the Senate might consider closing the college.

The sit-down did not fizzle out on Friday—the students broke off for the mid-term holidays, a student said. "We are determined to sit down until we speak to the rector. We are not perturbed by his threat to close the college if we do not call off the protest. Why doesn't he speak to us?" he asked.

The student said the strike was caused by the new rector's warning to 17 students that they would be held responsible for any disturbances at the college. The warning followed writings on the walls at the Great Hall and library and the students' boycott of the rector's induction last month. Few students attended the investiture.

Afterwards, anti-Government slogans were painted on the university building. The slogans were later rubbed off and the walls re-painted.

A few days later the 17 students were summoned to the rector's office and were questioned about the writings. They denied any knowledge of them, but the rector said they would be held responsible for any further disturbances at the college.



Together in East London

Rektor sal praat oor sitstaking by kollege

ALICE

DIE rektor van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, doen vandag 'n verklaring oor die studentesitstaking en lesinghoikot hier.

Hoewel party van die studente gister lesings bygewoon het, het 'n groot groep geweier om die lesing te gaan. Prof. De Wet waarsku die sitstaking is 'n ernstige oortreding van regulasies.

In 'n verklaring aan die studente voor die administrasiegebou gisteroggend sê prof. De Wet dat hy daarop aandring dat hulle moet teruggaan lesingsale toe.

Hy is bereid om 'n studenteafvaardiging te woord te staan as hulle dringende sake wil bespreek, lui die verklaring wat deur die assistent-registrateur,

die studente het hierop gesê hulle het nie 'n leier nie en is nie bereid om 'n afvaardiging na die rektor te stuur nie. Hulle het daarop aangedring dat prof. De Wet hulle toespreek.

DEMOKRATIES

In 'n tweede boodskap het prof. De Wet laat weet hy is nie bereid om hulle toe te spreek nie, veral nie nadat hulle gesê het hulle is leierloos nie.

Maar hy wil graag onenigheid vriendelik en demokraties uit die weg ruim, en het herhaal dat hy 'n afvaardiging sal spreek. Prof. De Wet het studente toe tot 3-uur gistermiddag tyd gegee om te besluit wat hulle wil doen.

Die studente het geantwoord dat hulle nie 'n afvaardiging wil aanwys nie en dat hulle nie langer tyd vir 'n besluit nodig het nie. Volgens hulle beteken demokrasie dat die rektor hulle dadelik moet toespreek.

Teen 5 nm. het die studente begin uitmekaargaan.

- (Sapa)

Fort Hare students resume sit-in

GRAHAMSTOWN.

ALTHOUGH some students attended classes at the University of Fort Hare yesterday, a large number of students continued to boycott lectures and renewed their sit-in demonstration.

The rector of the University of Fort Hare college, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said in a statement read by the assistant registrar, Mr. E. Redelinghuys, to students gathered in front of the administration block yesterday morning that he insisted they return to their lecture rooms. He was prepared to meet a student delegation if they wanted to discuss any urgent matter.

The sit-down strike was "a serious contravention of regulations," Prof. de Wet said.

The students replied that they had no leader and were not prepared to send a delegation to the rector. They insisted that he address them immediately.

In another message, Prof. de Wet said he was not prepared to address a mass meeting of students, especially after they had declared that they were leaderless. But he was eager to solve difficulties in a friendly and democratic manner. He re-iterated that he would meet a delegation and gave the students until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to make up their minds.

The students replied that they were not prepared to appoint a delegation and that they did not need more time to make a decision. They said democracy meant that the rector should address them immediately. — Sapa.

Fort Hare students continue boycott

BN.

ALICE — Although some students attended classes at the university of Fort Hare yesterday, a large number of students continued to boycott lectures and resumed their sit-in demonstration.

The rector of the University College, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said in a statement read by the assistant registrar, Mr. E. Redelinghuys, to students gathered in front of the administration block yesterday morning that he insisted they return their lecture rooms.

He was prepared to meet a student delegation if they wanted to discuss any urgent matter.

The sit-in strike was "a serious contravention of regulations," Prof de Wet said.

The students replied that they had no leader and were not prepared to send a delegation to the rector. They insisted that he address them immediately.

EAGER TO MEET

In another message, Prof. de Wet said he was not prepared to address a mass meeting of students, especially after they had declared that they were leaderless. But he was eager to solve differences in a friendly and democratic manner. He reiterated that he would meet a delegation.

The students replied that they were not prepared to appoint a delegation and that they did not need more time to make a decision. They said democracy meant that the rector should address them immediately.

The students did not disperse until 5 p.m.—two hours beyond the deadline set by the rector.

It was officially announced yesterday that the rector would issue a statement today.—Sapa.



Fort Hare student sitters reject Rector's ultimatum

ALICE—Fort Hare University students resumed their sit-down yesterday on re-assembling after the long week-end — and after an exchange of messages with the Rector the situation appeared last night to be unchanged.

Some of the students who returned to the college yesterday attended classes. But the majority boycotted lectures and resumed their sit-down outside the administration block.

A message from the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, was read to the sitting students by the assistant registrar, Mr. E. Redelinghuys.

SERIOUS

It said: "The University College of Fort Hare re-opened at 8 a.m. today, September 5, 1968. The Rector notices that you are not attending lectures and that you are creating conditions which may directly or indirectly prevent students from attending lectures.

"This constitutes serious contravention of the regulations and the Rector, disciplinary officer of the university college, insists that you return to lectures.

University of Fort Hare
 "If you ^{gather in} ^{an} ^{excellent} particular to discuss with him, he will be prepared to meet a delegation from the students."

The students told Mr. Redelinghuys they were a leaderless group and were not prepared to send a delegation.

ANXIOUS

They insisted the Rector address them immediately.

Shortly afterwards this message from the Rector was read to them: "The Rector is not prepared to appear before a mass meeting of students. The Rector is, however, most anxious to settle any differences in a friendly and democratic way.

"He repeats that he would welcome a meeting with a delegation of students to discuss the situation.

"He allows them until 3 p.m. Thursday, September 5, to enable them to decide on their procedure and to elect or nominate a delegation. The Rector will be available up to 3 p.m. today."

DISPERSED

The students again declined to send a delegation to see Prof. De Wet.

They did not want until 3 p.m., they said, because they had already said they wanted the Rector to meet them as a body.

They added they did not want to listen to a delegate from the Rector. They wanted the Rector himself to meet them.

At 5 p.m. the sitting students dispersed quietly from the area of the administration building.

There was no indication, however, that they had decided to call off the sit-down.

Fort Hare University authorities said last night a statement on the situation would be issued by the Rector today. — DDR.

DATE.....

5 SEP 1968

..... M E. EVENING POST

Sit-in resumed at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — African students at the University College of Fort Hare have resumed their sit-in demonstration of last week. A spokesman for the College said today it appeared as if the majority of the students were taking part.—(Sapa)